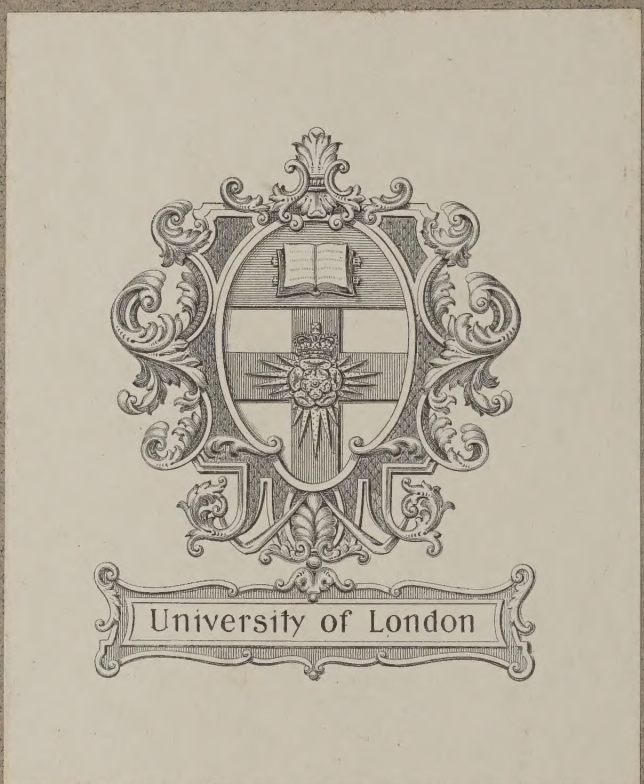
University of London

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—*(15.)*—

JAMAICA—*continued.*

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. XXXI.

1866.

JAMAICA.

REPORT

OF THE

JAMAICA ROYAL COMMISSION,

1866.

PART II.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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1866.

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A.

The Origin and Outbreak of the Disturbances.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.	Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
Witnesses as to Events.—Saturday, October 7th 1865.					
1. Francis Bowen - -	1st	Magistrate and Planter.	5. James Britt - -	12th	Volunteer.
2. Stephen Cooke - -	5th	Clerk of Peace, St. Thomas in the East.	6. James Williams - -	12th	Proprietor.
			7. John Burnett - -	14th	Sergeant of Police.
3. George Bassett Clarke -	9th	Carpenter and Vestryman	8. Jane Edwards - -	14th	Morant Bay.
4. John McPherson -	11th	Policeman.	9. Robert Evan Jones -	50th	Constable.
Witnesses as to Events.—Tuesday, October 10th.					
1. George Fuller Osborne	4th	Policeman.	6. Francis Gordon - -	10th	Labourer.
2. William Lake - -	7th	Policeman.	7. William Onslow- -	10th	Labourer.
3. Charles Jacobs - -	7th	Policeman.	8. James Foster - -	10th	Constable.
4. William Fuller - -	7th	Policeman.	9. Richard West - -	26th	Rural Constable.
5. Alexander Bothwell -	10th	Constable.			
Witnesses as to Events.—Wednesday, October 11th.					
1. Francis Bowen - -	2nd	Magistrate and Planter.	5. Joseph Waterhouse Rutty	2nd	Volunteer.
2. William Payne Georges	2nd	Magistrate.	6. Edw. Norman Harrison -	3rd	Volunteer.
3. Baron Alfred Ketelhodt-	2nd	Custos of St. David's.	7. John Orgill McKenzie -	3rd	Sergeant of Police.
4. Dr.Jno.Stoddart Gerrard	2nd	Surgeon.	8. Dr. Edward Wm. Major	4th	Medical man.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
9. Emma Major	4th	Rhine Estate.
10. Dorothy Johnson	4th	Servant, Rhine.
11. Henry Good	4th	Policeman.
12. George Fuller Osborne	4th	Policeman.
13. Stephen Cooke	5th	Clerk of Peace, St. Thomas in the East.
14. Rev. Stephen Cooke	5th	Rector of St. Thomas in the East.
15. Daniel Marshalleck	5th	Storekeeper.
16. Robert Myret Parnther	5th	Wesleyan Minister.
17. Robert Gibson	5th	Servant to Georges.
18. Brookes Cooke	5th	Sub-collector of Customs.
19. Robert Hugh Gray	5th	Book-keeper, Blue Mountain Estate.
20. Arthur Warmington	6th	Manager of Cotton Estate, and Volunteer.
21. Robert Kirkland	6th	Storekeeper.
22. Emily Fraser	6th	Morant Bay.
23. William Lake	7th	Policeman.
24. Robert Evan Jones	7th	Boatswain of Prison.
25. Matthew Joseph	8th	Schoolmaster.
26. Wallis Wood McGowen	9th	Volunteer.
26. William Alvarenga	10th	Druggist.
28. Letitia Arma	10th	Lundy's Servant.
29. William Cuthbert	10th	Boatswain of Prison.
30. Sligo Campbell	10th	Turnkey.
31. Chas. Munro Robertson	10th	Tailor.
32. William Mitchell	10th	Volunteer.
33. James Asher	11th	Policeman.
34. Mary Ann Cooke	11th	Wife of Clerk of the Peace.
35. James Minott	11th	Tailor.
36. Joseph Hardy Williams	11th	Accountant.
37. John McPherson	11th	Policeman.
38. James Bonner Barnett	11th	Baker.
39. James Beard	12th	Policeman.
40. James Britt	12th	Volunteer.
41. George Ashley	12th	Proprietor.
42. Ursula Fitzgerald	12th	Morant Bay.
43. Cecilia Gordon	12th	Morant Bay.
44. George Adam Hague	12th	Port Morant.
45. James Williams	12th	Proprietor.
46. Mary Ann Thomas	12th	Baker, Morant Bay.
47. Edward House	13th	Deputy Collector of Debts.
48. James Moor Ross	13th	Volunteer.
49. Sarah Knowles	13th	Domestic Servant.
50. Moses Nathaniel Wolfe	14th	Tailor, Volunteer.
51. Joseph Messenger	14th	Volunteer.
52. William Walker	14th	Volunteer.
53. Eliza Gregory	14th	Servant.
54. Jane Edwards	14th	Morant Bay.
55. Charles Sullivan	16th	Druggist, Vestryman.
56. John Lewis	16th	Baker.
57. Alexander Breon	16th	Volunteer.
58. Henry Mais	23rd	Road Contractor.
59. Chas. Harrison Williams	24th	Shoemaker.
60. Caroline Buckley	25th	Morant Bay.
61. Margaret E. Marsden	25th	Morant Bay.
62. Henry James Cowie	26th	Volunteer, Bath.
63. George Ganey	26th	Volunteer, Bath.
64. David Alex. Graham	26th	Volunteer, Bath.
65. James Taylor	26th	Stony Gut.
66. David Valentine	26th	Middleton.
67. Priscilla Dennis	27th	Bath, Washerwoman.
68. Richard Lake	27th	Thornton.
69. John Spence	40th	Morant Bay.

WITNESSES as to EVENTS.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 12th, 13th, and 14th.

1. Dr. Alf. Sothely Crowdy	2nd	Golden Grove and Amity Hall.
2. Beresford Fitzherbert	2nd	Blue Mountain Estate
3. Thomas Witter Jackson	2nd	Amity Hall.
4. Maria Hitchins	3rd	Bath.
5. Samuel Shortridge	3rd	Plantain Garden.
6. Eleanor Shortridge	5th	Plantain Garden.
7. Theodosia Herschell	5th	Potosi.
8. Ann Jones	5th	Plantain Garden.
9. James Harrison	5th	Hordley.
10. William Codnor Miller	6th	Serge Island.
11. Edwin Gentle	6th	Master Builder, Bath.
12. John Hinchelwood	6th	Manchioneal.
13. Peter McDowall	7th	Book-keeper, Coley Estate.
14. Alexander Francis	7th	Book-keeper, Coley Estate.
15. James Paterson	8th	Monklands.
16. Annie Paterson	8th	Monklands.
17. William Smith	8th	Servant, Roselle.
18. James Field	8th	Manchioneal, Planter.
19. Robert Wm. Kirkland	8th	Deputy Collector of Dues, Bath.
20. Evelina Williams	9th	Servant, Monklands.
21. James Cresser	10th	Blue Mountain Estate.
22. Matthew Cresser	10th	Storekeeper, Chigoe Foot Market.
23. Christian Henry	10th	Baker, Golden Grove.
24. Charles Nelson	10th	Mulatto River.
25. Richard O'Gilvie	11th	Mason, Ross Isle.
26. William Anderson	11th	Fonthill, Labourer.
27. John McLeon Gray	11th	Blue Mountain Valley.
28. Theodore Testard	11th	White Horses.
29. Francis Macrea	11th	Bath District.
30. Thomas Macrea	11th	Bath District.
31. James Alexander Wilson	11th	Planter, Golden Grove.
32. Robert Dacres	11th	Schoolmaster, New Monklands.
33. James Gordon	12th	Port Morant.
34. Edward Kelley	12th	Police, Manchioneal.
35. James Duffus	12th	Bowden, Proprietor.
36. Thomas Earle	12th	Book-keeper, Golden Grove.
37. Wm. Coleridge Porter	12th	Port Morant.
38 Thomas Henry Bunting	13th	Storekeeper, Manchioneal.
39. Francis McKay	13th	Accountant.
40. Horatio Nelson Reid	13th	Clerk to Storekeeper.
41. Obediah Stewart	14th	Shopkeeper, York.
42. Douglas Johnson	14th	Monklands.
43. John March	15th	Bath.
44. William Pitt Kirkland	15th	Collector of Customs.
45. Robert Marshall Whittle	16th	Schoolmaster, Bath.
46. George Jas. Armstrong	17th	Coley.
47. Henry Francis Hire	17th	Amity Hall.
48. Robert James Stuart	20th	Book-keeper, Holland Estate.
49. James Munroe	22nd	Blue Mountain Valley.
50. William McPherson	23rd	Manchioneal, Volunteer.
51. Rev. William C. Harty	24th	Prospect Pen.
52. Isaac Panton	25th	Hall Head.
53. Richard Husley	25th	Hall Head.
54. Lewis Orr	25th	Manchioneal, Shopman.
55. *Fredk. John Fleming	25th	Manchioneal.
56. Alfred Eadie	25th	Manchioneal.
57. George Tundreth	25th	Manchioneal.
58. Thomas Burke	25th	Blacksmith, Manchioneal.
59. John White	26th	Nutts River.
60. John Downey	26th	Island Head, Overseer.
61. John Mais	26th	Golden Grove.
62. Ann Beckford	27th	Clifton Hill, Leith Hall.
63. Nancy Moore	27th	Do.
64. John Hamilton	27th	Bath, Carpenter.
65. Phillip Finlay	27th	Bath.
66. Henry Silvera	27th	Tailor, Bath.
67. Francis J. McDermott	27th	Overseer, Plantain Garden Estate.
68. Sarah McKindo	28th	Barracks.
69. Mrs. Louisa Brooks	28th	St. Andrews.
70. Peggy White	28th	Airy Castle.
71. *Diana Blackwood	28th	Hordley Estate.
72. James Panton	29th	Long Bay.
73. Christopher Codrington	29th	Proprietor.
74. George Francis	29th	Servant, Elmwood.
75. *Frederick Jno. Fleming	29th	Reach, Manchioneal.
76. Alfred Dohell	29th	Engineer.
77. George Minott	29th	Tailor, Kensington.
78. Anna Susanna Carter	30th	Bath.
79. William Charles Groves	35th	Dalvey.
80. Joseph Muir	38th	Morant Bay.
81. Joseph Wood	40th	Hordley.
82. *Diana Blackwood	40th	Hordley.
83. James Wilson	45th	Golden Grove.
84. Richard Ramsey	45th	Constable.
85. Jane Messam	46th	Serge Island.
86. Alexander Chisholm	50th	Golden Grove.
87. Dr. Major	51st	Medical man.

B.

Witnesses as to the Suppression.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
Witnesses as to the Suppression.—Measures adopted by the Government.		
1. *Edward John Eyre	7th	Governor.
2. Peter Alexander Espeut	7th	Member of Assembly.
3. Hon. Alexander Heslop	18th	Attorney-General.
4. Alexander Jas. Brymer	23rd	Postmaster, Kingston.
5. James Days	23rd	Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Kingston.
6. Major-Gen. S. O'Connor	33rd	Commander of the Forces, Kingston.
7. Colonel Hunt	35th	Aide-de-Camp to Governor Eyre.
8. Major J. H. Prenderville	39th	Provost Marshal.
9. Major Anton	39th	Up-Park Camp.
10. Jonathan Thomas	39th	Orderly, King's House.
11. Hon. Edward Jordon	39th	Governor's Secretary.
12. Sir Bryan Edwards	40th	Chief Justice.
13. Hon. H. Westmorland	41st	Member of Executive Committee.
14. Colonel Fyfe	42nd	Stipendiary Magistrate.
15. Hon. William Hosack	43rd	Member of Executive Committee.
16. *Edward John Eyre	47th	Governor.
17. " "	48th	"
18. Samuel C. Burke	48th	Member of Assembl ✓
19. Joseph S. Williams	48th	Advocate General.
20. Captain O'Connor	49th	Aide-de-Camp.
Witnesses as to the Suppression.—In Morant Bay and the Plantain Garden River district.		
1. Captain H. F. Luke	3rd	1st West India Regiment.
2. James Harrison	5th	Hordley.
3. Daniel Marshalleck	5th	Storekeeper.
4. John Elisha Grant	5th	Stillerman, Albion.
5. Edwin Gentle	6th	Master builder.
6. Peter Alexander Espeut	7th	Custos of St. Thomas ye East.
7. Robert William Kirkland	8th	Deputy Collector of Dues.
8. William Cuthbert	10th	Prison boatswain.
9. Sligo Campbell	10th	Turnkey.
10. John McPherson	11th	Policeman.
11. John Williams	11th	Constable.
12. John McLeon Gray	11th	Blue Mountain Valley.
13. *George Adam Hague	12th	Port Morant.
14. William Coleridge Porter	12th	Pera.
15. Romeo William Drysdale	13th	Sergeant of Police.
16. Algernon De Horsey	13th	Captain, Royal Navy.
17. William Cathcart Gabay	13th	Morant Bay.
18. Horatio Nelson Reed	13th	Clerk to Storekeeper.
19. Nathaniel Lake	14th	Rural Constable.
20. Robert Jacobs	14th	Volunteer, Bath.
21. John March	15th	Bath.
22. William George Astwood	15th	Captain of Volunteers.
23. William Pitt Kirkland	15th	Collector of Customs.
24. Augustus W. H. Lake	16th	Reporter to press.
25. Sigismund Depass	16th	Overseer, Bowden.
26. Robert Marshall Whittle	16th	Schoolmaster, Bath.
27. Lydia Bruce	17th	Bath.
28. George Fortunatus Judah	17th	Reporter to press.
29. Joseph Gordon Smith	22nd	Volunteer.
30. Henry Mais	23rd	Road contractor.
31. Henry Ford	24th	Volunteer.
32. John Woodrowe	27th	Engineer, Bath.
33. John Hamilton	27th	Bath, carpenter.
34. John Wilson Osborn	27th	Rural Constable, Thornton.
35. Francis S. McDermott	27th	Overseer, Plantain Garden Estate.
36. Samuel Shortridge	28th	Proprietor, Attorney.
37. *Lieut. H.A.C. Brand, R.N.	32nd	"Onyx."
38. *Lieut. A.J.Errington, R.N.	32nd	"Wolverine."
39. Lieut. C. L. Oxley, R.N.	32nd	Ditto.
40. George Pollard, R.N.	32nd	Ditto.
41. Lieut. Phillip H. Worgan, R.N.	32nd	Ditto.
42. Thomas Simmens	32nd	"Wolverine," Paymaster.
43. William Kingscote, R.N.	32nd	"Aurora."
44. Dr. Godfrey Goodman	32nd	Surgeon.
45. Lieut. P. O'Connor, R.N.	32nd	Marine Artillery.
46. *Lieut. H.C. A. Brand, R.N.	33rd	"Onyx."
47. *Lieut. A.J.Errington, R.N.	33rd	"Wolverine."
48. *Lieut.-Col. A. Nelson	33rd	Commanding at Morant Bay.
49. Com. D. A. DeWahl, R.N.	34th	"Cordelia."
50. Lieut. C. FitzGerald, R.N.	34th	Ditto.
51. Lieutenant Adcock	34th	6th Regiment.
52. Captain W. J. Ross	34th	1st West India Regiment.
53. James Austin Fowles	34th	Leith Hall.
54. *Lieut.-Colonel Nelson	35th	Commanding at Morant Bay.
55. Alfred Penny	37th	Seaman, "Wolverine."
56. John Plumpton	37th	Ditto.
57. Charles McClacklin	37th	Servant, Ditto.
58. Henry Saunders	38th	Volunteer.
59. John R. Watson	38th	Ditto.
60. Mortimer Brandon	38th	Ditto.
61. Dr. Gerrard	38th	Morant Bay.
62. George Levy	38th	Editor of Standard.
63. George Young	38th	Reporter to press.
64. *Dr. Morris	39th	Assistant Surgeon.
65. Andrew H. Lewis	40th	Magistrate, St. Catherine.
66. Lieut. N. E. R. Niven	40th	1st West India Regiment.
67. Alexander Stewart	40th	Inspector of Police.
68. William Payne Georges	42nd	Justice of Peace.
69. Colonel Fyfe	42nd	Stipendiary Magistrate.
70. George MacFarlane	42nd	Maroon.
71. Thomas Oakley Burton	42nd	Ditto.
72. Robert Rennock	42nd	Ditto.
73. George Barnard	42nd	Ditto.
74. Gordon Dubarry Ramsay	43rd	Provost Marshal.
75. *Lieut.-Colonel Nelson	48th	Commanding at Morant Bay.
76. Joseph Briscoe	49th	Corporal of Maroons.
77. Maria Brown	49th	Hayfield, Maroon.
78. Adelaide Finlayson	49th	Ditto.
79. *George Adam Hague	50th	Collector of Customs, Port Morant.
80. *Ensign Cullen	50th	1st West India Regiment.
81. John Mendes	50th	Maroon.
82. Fielding Wolstenholme	51st	Sergt.-Major, 1st W. I. Reg.
83. William Hunter	51st	Corporal, 1st W. I. Regt.
84. Lewis Connor	51st	Do. do.
85. Allen Henry Maddox	51st	Private do.
86. George Leslie	51st	Do. do.
87. *Dr. Morris	51st	Assistant Surgeon.
88. *Ensign Cullen	51st	1st West India Regiment.
Witnesses as to the Suppression.—In the Blue Mountain Valley district.		
1. John Davidson	8th	Justice of the Peace.
2. Dr. William Carey Clarke	8th	Coroner and Justice of Peace.
3. Matthew Joseph	8th	Schoolmaster.
4. Forbes Jackson	9th	General and Magistrate.
5. Alexander Cameron	11th	Fonthill, Labourer.
6. William Anderson	11th	Ditto.
7. William Neale	11th	Sergeant, 6th Regiment.
8. John Sawers	13th	Contractor.
9. Richard Sherrington	14th	Labourer, Fonthill.
0. Colonel T. F. Hobbs	36th	Colonel of 6th Regiment.
11. Sergeant-Major H. Neale	36th	6th Regiment.
12. Captain Spencer Field	37th	Ditto.
13. Lieut. Charles Roworth	37th	Ditto.
14. Lieut. Robert Græme	37th	Ditto.
15. Ensign H. Massey Taylor	37th	Ditto.
16. Sergeant Simms	37th	Ditto.
17. Colonel Fyfe	42nd	Stipendiary Magistrate.
18. Dublin Lee	43rd	Constable.
19. Ann Beckett	43rd	Ross Isle.
20. Moses Williams	43rd	New Monklands.
21. John Miller	43rd	Constable.

WITNESSES as to the SUPPRESSION.—At Port Antonio and Manchioneal.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
1. Arthur Warmington	6th	Manchioneal, cotton estate, Volunteer.
2. James Field	8th	Manchioneal, Planter.
3. Thomas Henry Bunting	13th	Volunteer.
4. Henry Seymour Kennedy	13th	Magistrate, Volunteer.
5. Alfred Eadie	25th	Manchioneal.
6. Christopher Codrington	29th	Proprietor.
7. David Meine	29th	Long Bay, Shopkeeper.
8. James Wm. Codrington	29th	Planter, Long Bay.
9. John Thomas Wigham	29th	Elmwood.
10. Frederick John Fleming	29th	Magistrate, Manchioneal.
11. George Ffrench	30th	Clerk of Vestry, Portland.
12. Edward Skyers	30th	Magistrate, St. George's.
13. Ensign Cullen	34th	1st West India Regiment.
14. *Captain L. B. Hole	34th	6th Regiment.
15. Ensign James Lewis	38th	Ditto.
16. Dr. Morris	39th	Assistant Surgeon.
17. Andrew Lewis	40th	Magistrate, St. Catherine.
18. *Captain L. B. Hole	50th	6th Regiment.
19. Paul Ramsay	50th	Inspector of Police.

C.

WITNESSES as to PUNISHMENTS inflicted during the SUPPRESSION.—In Morant Bay and Plantain Garden River district.

As to DEATHS.

1. John Elisha Grant	5th	Stillerman.
2. William Fuller	7th	Policeman.
3. Robert Evan Jones	7th	Ditto.
4. Ann Mitchell	8th	Harbour Head.
5. Penny Aikin	8th	White Horses.
6. George Basset Clarke	9th	Carpenter, Spring.
7. James Gordon	12th	Port Morant.
8. Joseph Hall	14th	Fonthill, Cooper.
9. John Collins	15th	Leith Hall.
10. Charles Walker	17th	Rocky Point.
11. James Stewart	17th	Thornton.
12. *Sarah Ann Robinson	18th	Morant Bay.
13. Edward Gillespie	19th	Middleton, Stony Gut.
14. Emily Davis	19th	Ditto.
15. Thomas Miller	19th	Ditto.
16. *David Valentine	19th	Ditto.
17. Emily Lindsay	19th	Ditto.
18. Alexander Bothwell	19th	Ditto.
19. Grace Tobin	21st	Stony Gut.
20. Francis Wilson	21st	York Village.
21. Sarah Cousins	23rd	Golden Grove.
22. Charles King	23rd	Labourer.
23. Henry Grant	23rd	Settler.
24. Maria Blake	24th	Golden Grove.
25. Elizabeth Gordon	24th	Ditto.
26. Penelope Major	25th	Spring Garden.
27. Sophia Bates	25th	White Horses.
28. Betsy Torrent	25th	Ditto.
29. Frederic Bryan	25th	Friendship Penn.
30. Amelia Good	25th	York.
31. James Loague	25th	White Horses.
32. Mary Ann Williams	26th	Airey Castle.
33. Jane Brown	26th	Harbour Head.
34. Harriet Graham	26th	Rhine.
35. Adam Smith	26th	Batchelor Hall.
36. Edward Burke	26th	Charleston.
37. *Thomas Davis	26th	Stony Gut.
38. *David Valentine	26th	Middleton.
39. Hannah Aspitt	27th	Thornton.
40. William Tennant	27th	Port Morant.
41. Rosa Johnson	27th	Harbour Head.
42. Joseph Wilson Osborne	27th	Rural Constable.
43. Margaret Dyles	27th	Leith Hall.
44. James Richards	27th	Thornton.
45. Thomas Sinclair	27th	Ditto.
46. Richard Lake	27th	Ditto.
47. Thomas Duncan	28th	Port Morant.
48. David McBean	28th	Belle Mount.
49. Mary Ann Darton	28th	Thornton.
50. Mary Donaldson	28th	Sunning Hill.
51. Edmund Hall	28th	Constable, Bath.
52. Cecilia Stewart	29th	York.
53. James Turner	29th	Golden Grove.
54. *Sarah Ann Robinson	30th	Morant Bay.
55. Joanna Williams	30th	Ditto.
56. Betsy Lucas	37th	Duckinfield.
57. William Ennis	44th	Leith Hall.
58. Thomas Duncan	44th	Harbour Head.
59. Ann Cargill	44th	Leith Hall.
60. George Williams	44th	Airey Castle.
61. George Richardson	45th	Rural Constable.
62. William Johnson	45th	Ditto.
63. Mary Michell	45th	Pera.
64. Lucretia Mullens	45th	Ditto.
65. Lianta Logan	45th	Duckenfield.
66. Elizabeth Logan	45th	Ditto.
67. James Afflick	45th	Scott's Run.
68. *John Anderson	45th	Preacher.
69. Rev. Henry Harris	45th	Baptist.
70. Sarah Tyne	45th	Duckenfield.
71. Richard Cornwall	45th	Pera.
72. Rosey Young	46th	Stanton.
73. *George Grant Manning	46th	Duckenfield, Postmaster.
74. *Thomas Davis	46th	Stony Gut.
75. Ann Ogilvie	46th	Ditto.
76. Stephen Smith	46th	Middleton.
77. Ann Davis	46th	Duckenfield.
78. Elizabeth Millett	46th	Leith Hall.
79. Abraham Donaldson	51st	Winchester.
80. *John Anderson	51st	Preacher.
81. Richard Francis	51st	Labourer.
82. Cyphus Wills	51st	Constable.
83. *George Grant Manning	51st	Postmaster.
84. John F. Duany	51st	Keeper of Lighthouse.

WITNESSES as to FLOGGINGS.

1. Robert Kirkland	6th	Stock-keeper.
2. Edwin Gentle	6th	Master Builder.
3. Richard Clarke	6th	Baker.
4. Peter Bruce	6th	Bandmaster, Bath.
5. William Chisholme	6th	Shopkeeper.
6. Arthur Beckwith	9th	Minister.
7. William Onslow	10th	Labourer.
8. Chas. Munro Robertson	10th	Tailor.
9. James Bonner Barnet	11th	Baker.
10. Susannah Bennett	11th	Labourer.
11. James Gordon	12th	Port Morant.
12. George Adam Hague	12th	Ditto.
13. William Kelly Smith	12th	Kingston.
14. Alexander Paul	13th	Golden Grove.
15. Joseph Hall	14th	Fonthill, Cooper.
16. Mary Williams	15th	Bath.
17. James Bryan	18th	Kingston, Cigar maker.
18. Robert Saunders	21st	Carpenter.
19. Polly Levingston	21st	Stony Gut.
20. Charles King	23rd	Labourer, Holland.
21. John Green	23rd	Soldier, 3rd W. I. Regiment.
22. Henry Grant	23rd	Settler, Spring.
23. Robert Johnson	23rd	Labourer, Holland Estate.
24. Lydia Frances	23rd	Holland estate.
25. Richard Rodon	24th	Holland estate.
26. Thomas Beckford	26th	Butcher, Bath.
27. Charles Benjamin	26th	Clifton Hall.
28. Phœbe Ennis	26th	Airy Castle.
29. Richard Scott	26th	Do.
30. Adam Smith	26th	Batchelor Hall.
31. Annie Williams	26th	Ginger Hall.
32. James Taylor	26th	Stony Gut.
33. George Wignall	26th	Port Morant.
34. Thomas Junor	27th	Bath.
35. Henry Silvera	27th	Tailor, Bath.
36. Arthur McQueen	27th	Glosset Land.
37. Jane Benjamin	27th	Arcadia.
38. Charles Gresham Slater	27th	Book clerk, Plantain Garden estate.
39. Robert M. Wintle	27th	Bath.
40. *William Clarke Murray	27th	Wesleyan Minister.
41. Mary Williams	27th	Harbour Head.
42. Jacob Moses	27th	Wheelersfield Estate.
43. Henry Clarke	27th	Airy Castle.
44. George Walker	27th	Wheelersfield.
45. Cecilia Livingstone	27th	Thornton.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.	Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
46. Lucy Richards	28th	Leith Hall.	59. Betsy Lucas	37th	Duckenfield.
47. Sarah Innis	28th	Port Morant.	60. Jack Mactavish	45th	Bath.
48. William C. Murray	28th	Wesleyan Minister.	61. Richard Cornwall	45th	Pera.
49. Nelly Cameron	28th	Harbour Head.	62. Jeremiah Bell	45th	Hanley Court.
50. Edmund Hall	28th	Constable, Bath.	63. Prince William	45th	Duckenfield.
51. Richard Harris	28th	Thornton, Planter.	64. Frederick Hall	45th	Winchester.
52. Edward Taylor	28th	Mount Morant.	65. Charlotte Carr	46th	Airy Castle.
53. Mary Ann Taylor	28th	Mount Stewart.	66. Fanny Taylor	46th	Leith Hall.
54. Frederick Scott	28th	Bath.	67. Richard McCormick	46th	Leith Hall.
55. Edward Johnson	29th	Morant Bay.	68. John Murray	46th	Leith Hall.
56. Richard Brown	29th	Manchioneal.	69. Francis Green	46th	Mountain Valley.
57. James Turner	29th	Golden Grove.	70. William Burke	46th	Ginger Hall.
58. John Douse	29th	Golden Grove.			

Witnesses as to Punishments inflicted during the Suppression.—In the Blue Mountain Valley.

As to Deaths.

1. Anthony Bicknell	8th	Carpenter, Mount Lebanus.	15. Edward Reid	43rd	Barracks.
2. William Cristy, jun.	8th	Fonthill, Landowner.	16. Cloe Munroe	43rd	Fonthill.
3. Lewis Edwd. Davidson	8th	Shopkeeper, Barracks.	17. Charlotte Ross	43rd	Barracks.
4. John McLaren	14th	Labourer, Fonthill.	18. Thomas Nicholas	43rd	Fonthill.
5. Alfred Brown	15th	Fonthill.	19. Mary Ann Kidd	43rd	Arntully.
6. Cecilia Victoria Stewart	15th	Fonthill.	20. John Ross	43rd	Somerset.
7. Grace Cherrington	16th	Fonthill.	21. Maria Robinson	43rd	Mount Lebanus.
8. James Johnson Graham	16th	Somerset.	23. Catherine Johnson	46th	Garbrand Hall.
9. Catherine Donnett	18th	Coley.	24. Henrietta Bailey	46th	Nutts River.
10. Susannah McGregor	25th	Garbrand Hall.	25. Richard Tailor	46th	Nutts River.
11. Moses Williams	28th	New Monklands.	26. John Miles	46th	York.
12. Rebecca Telford	28th	Mount Lebanus.	27. Francis Lyne	46th	York.
13. Sarah Thomas	43rd	Widow, Mount Lebanus.	28. Thomas Bennett	46th	Nutts River.
14. Charles Hymes Francis	43rd	Mount Lebanus.			

Witnesses as to Floggings.

1. William Christy, jun.	8th	Fonthill, Occupier.	3. Moses Williams	28th	New Monklands.
2. Robert Dacres	26th				

Witnesses as to Punishments inflicted during the Suppression.—In Port Antonio and Manchioneal.

As to Deaths.

1. George Bryan	10th	Labourer.	15. Robert Davies	29th	Manchioneal.
2. Mary Bryan	10th	Long Bay.	16. John Hamilton	29th	Grange Hill.
3. Ann Weddorman	15th	Holland Estate.	17. Isaac Sterling	29th	Manchioneal.
4. Eliza Berry	16th	Manchioneal.	18. Robert Deacon	29th	Muirton Fort.
5. Mary Berry	16th	Long Bay.	19. Isabella Francis	29th	Manchioneal Bay.
6. Alexander Gray	20th	Pedlar.	20. Ann Miller	29th	Sand Shore, Port Antonio.
7. Lewis Orr	25th	Manchioneal, Shopman.	21. Nathaniel Dick	29th	Long Bay.
8. Fred. John Flemming	25th	Manchioneal.	22. Thomas Rankin	29th	Fair Prospect.
9. Thomas Cousins	25th	Manchioneal.	23. Robert Clarke	29th	Barracks.
10. Thomas Burke	25th	Blacksmith, Manchioneal.	24. Thomas McKay	29th	Constable.
11. Rev. Alexander Foote	26th	Manchioneal.	25. Henry Burke	29th	Barracks.
12. William Hunter	27th	Do.	26. James Panton	29th	Long Bay.
13. Nathaniel Williams	29th	Long Bay, Sexton.	27. Elisha Edwards	29th	Manchioneal.
14. William Johnson	29th	Grange Hill.			

As to Floggings.

1. Samuel Thompson	12th	Labourer, Grange Hill.	12. Nathaniel Williams	29th	Long Bay, sexton.
2. Isaac Pasley	12th	Labourer, Manchioneal.	13. William Johnson	29th	Grange Hill.
3. Alexander Jones	12th	Labourer, Dillon.	14. Richard Brown	29th	Manchioneal.
4. Elizabeth Collins	17th	Long Bay.	15. Isaac Sterling	29th	Manchioneal.
5. Alexander Gray	20th	Portland, Pedlar.	16. Julius Bignall	29th	Manchioneal Bay.
6. Henry Panton	26th	Mulatto River.	17. Nathaniel Dick	29th	Long Bay.
7. Richard Kelly	26th	Manchioneal.	18. Margery Winter	29th	Happy Grove.
8. William Davies	26th	Weybridge Estate.	19. John Ricketts	29th	Darlingford.
9. Thomas Burke	26th	Spanish Town.	20. Ann Galway	29th	Manchioneal.
10. Edward Clarke	26th	Manchioneal.	21. George French	30th	Clerk of Vestry, Portland.
11. Charlotte Scott	26th	Long Bay.			

D.

Witnesses as to Destruction of Property.

By Burnings.

1. Jane Wilson	10th	Long Bay.	8. Cecilia Victoria Stewart	15th	Fonthill.
2. Charles Nelson	10th	Mulatto River.	9. Grace Charrington	16th	Fonthill.
3. George MacMurray	15th	Manchioneal.	10. Selina Buckley	17th	Portland.
4. Mary Williams	15th	Holland Estate, Manchioneal.	11. Ann Mackensey	17th	Long Bay.
5. Sophia Davis	15th	Fonthill.	12. Catherine Wilson	23rd	Golden Grove.
6. Alexander Brown	15th	Fonthill.	13. Agnes Stewart Davis	23rd	Roselle.
7. Henry Minott	15th	Manchioneal.	14. John C. Hamilton	23rd	Clerk.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
15. Lewis Orr	25th	Shopman.
16. Abraham Francis	25th	Garbrand Hall.
17. Stephen Telford	25th	Mount Lebanus.
18. Mary Ann Williams	26th	Airy Castle.
19. Jane Brown	26th	Harbour Head.
20. Charles Benjamin	26th	Leith Hall.
21. Strawberry Johnson	26th	Harbour Head.
22. Ann Miliner	26th	Manchioneal Bay.
23. Charles Kirkland	26th	Do.
24. Sophia Graham	26th	Do.
25. Susan French	26th	Airy Castle.
26. Phœbe Ennis	26th	Do.
27. James Minott	26th	Clifton Hill.
28. William Jeffery	26th	Grossett.
29. George Anthony	26th	Ross Island.
30. Richard Kelly	26th	Manchioneal.
31. Thomas Davis	26th	Stony Gut.
32. David Valentine	26th	Middleton.
33. Gilbert Francis	26th	Mount Lebanus.
34. Hannah Aspitt	27th	Thornton.
35. Mary Bulter	27th	Clifton Hall.
36. Felicia Williams	27th	Do.
37. James Richards	27th	Thornton.
38. Thomas Sinclair	27th	Thornton.
39. Sarah Donaldson	27th	Port Morant.
40. Richard Lake	27th	Thornton.
41. Crawford Brown	27th	Clifton Hill.
42. Rebecca Telford	28th	Mount Lebanus.
43. Sarah McKindo	28th	Barracks.
44. Margaret Turner	28th	Grossett, Bath.
45. Peggy White	28th	Airy Castle.
46. Ann Wilson	28th	Manchioneal.
47. Susannah Walker	28th	
48. Esther Williams	29th	Manchioneal.
49. Mary Wergs	29th	Manchioneal.
50. Nathaniel Williams	29th	Long Bay.
51. William Johnson	29th	Grange Hill.
52. Rochester Cousin	29th	Muirton, Ranger.
53. William Cousens	29th	Labourer, Manchioneal.
54. John William Hamilton	29th	Williamsfield, Manchioneal.
55. Anthony Titus	29th	Constable.
56. Robert Davis	29th	Manchioneal.
57. Charles Williams	29th	Retreat.
58. Selina McLeon	29th	Retreat.
59. Margaret Laing	29th	Manchioneal, Belmont Sands.
60. Eliza Hall	29th	Happy Grove.
61. Polly Brown	29th	Hectors River.
62. Henrietta Blake	29th	Manchioneal.
63. Henrietta Piercy	29th	Manchioneal.
64. Charles Horr	29th	Manchioneal.
65. Rosannah Hughes	29th	Manchioneal.
66. Amelia Scott	29th	Manchioneal.
67. George Bryan	29th	Happy Grove.
68. Nancy Panton	29th	Happy Grove.
69. Thomas W. Worgs	29th	Manchioneal.
70. Ann Rock	29th	Manchioneal.
71. Isaac Sterling	29th	Barracks.
72. Isabella Francis	29th	Manchioneal Bay.
73. Julius Bignall	29th	Manchioneal Bay.
74. Nathaniel Dick	29th	Long Bay.
75. William Cousins	29th	Scotts Run.
76. Thomas Rankin	29th	Fair Prospect.
77. Betsy Buckley	29th	Fair Prospect.
78. Margery Winter	29th	Happy Grove.
79. Robert Clark	29th	Barracks.
80. John Ricketts	29th	Darlingford.
81. Ann Galway	29th	Manchioneal.
82. Eliza Edwards	29th	Manchioneal.
83. George Blayne	29th	Fort Manchioneal.
84. John Brown	43rd	Somerset.
85. John Duffus	43rd	Ross Isle.
86. Jane Lee	44th	Prospect.
87. Richard Cornwall	45th	Pera.
88. John Parry	46th	Government Surveyor.

E.

Witnesses as to the State of the Island.

1. Arthur Beckwith	9th	Minister.
2. William Eccles Ward	13th	Accountant.
3. Hon. Justice A. Key	16th, 17th	Judge of Supreme Court.
4. Hon. Alexander Heslop	18th, 20th	Attorney-General.
5. Thomas Witter Jackson	22nd	Stipendiary Magistrate.
6. Henry Mais	23rd	Road contractor.
7. William Thomas Jamieson	23rd	Merchant.
8. David Simpson	23rd	Headman, Albion Estate.
9. Walter Daley Downer	24th	Inspector of Police.
10. Peter Cockrane	25th	Parish clerk ; Kingston.
11. Dr. Jasper Cargill	26th	Physician.
12. John Herman Hall	26th	Magistrates' Clerk, St. Thomas in Vale.
13. William Gyles	26th	St. Thomas in Vale.
14. Hyam Barrow	28th	Magistrate, St. Thomas in Vale.
15. William Carr	28th	Justice of the Peace, St. Thomas in Vale.
16. Gilbert Shaw	28th	Clerk of the Peace, Vere.
17. John Samuel Brown	28th	Magistrate, Kingston.
18. Daniel Callaghan	28th	Proprietor, Vere.
19. Hon. Francis Lowe	28th	Custos of Clarendon.
20. Hon. Louis McKinnon	28th	Custos of Vere.
21. Beckford Davis	28th	Clerk of the Peace, St. George's.
22. Augustus Miles	28th	Magistrate, St. Andrew's.
23. John Sanguinetti Soares	28th	Overseer, St. Catherine's.
24. James Gay Sawkins	28th	Geological Surveyor.
25. Rev. William Forbes	29th	Rector of Manchester.
26. James Stewart	29th	Magistrate, St. Mary and Metcalfe.
27. Rev. Josh. Sidney Woollett	29th	Roman Catholic priest, St. Ann's.
28. John Palache	29th	Inspector of Police, Manchester.
29. Rev. J. L. Hildebrand	29th	Curate, St. David's.
30. Rev. William Mahew	29th	Rector, St. Andrews.
31. Rev. Samuel R. Ward	29th	Baptist Minister.
32. Samuel C. Stone	29th	Storekeeper, St. Elizabeth.
33. Rev. David Morris	29th	Rector, Montego Bay.
34. Thomas Manners	29th	Magistrate, St. Dorothy.
35. Wellwood M. Anderson	29th	Inspector-General of Immigration.
36. John Richard Kitchen	29th	Clerk of Vestry, Trelawney.
37. Horatio Guscott	30th	Magistrate, St. George's.
38. Rev. Cornelius R. Chandler	30th	Island curate, St. Ann.
39. Gilbert Allen McLeon	30th	Merchant, Port Maria.
40. George Ffrench	30th	Clerk of Vestry, Portland.
41. George Silvera	30th	Magistrate, Kingston.
42. Edward Skyers	30th	Magistrate, St. George's.
43. Elias Lopez	30th	Storekeeper, St. Mary.
44. Henry Prendergast	30th	Justice of Peace, Metcalfe, St. George, and St. Mary.
45. Thomas Creed	30th	Justice of Peace, St. George.
46. Thomas K. Wheatle	30th	Inspector of Police, St. Elizabeth.
47. Henry John Bicknell	30th	Magistrate.
48. Rev. Thomas Lee	30th	Baptist Missionary, Falmouth.
49. Rev. John Edward Henderson.	30th	Baptist Missionary, Montego Bay.
50. Hon. Benjamin Vickers	31st	Custos, Westmorland.
51. Hon. John Salmon	31st	President of Legislative Council, Custos of St. Elizabeth.
52. Thomas Brown	31st	Clerk of Peace, St. James.
53. Rev. J. Jacob Seiler	31st	Moravian Missionary, Manchester.
54. Rev. Andrew Davidson	31st	Rector, Hanover.
55. Rev. H. P. Cox Melville	31st	Island, Curate.
56. Geo. McFarquhar Lawson	31st	Justice of Peace, St. James.
57. Adolphus W. Buchanan	31st	Proprietor, St. James.
58. Wm. Harrott Coke	31st	Justice of Peace, St. Elizabeth.
59. Geo. McFarquhar Lawson	32nd	Justice of Peace.
60. Archdeacon Rowe	32nd	Cornwall and St. Elizabeth.
61. Alexander George McCatty.	32nd	Justice of Peace, St. Elizabeth.
62. Rev. Frederick Morderan	33rd	Moravian Missionary.
63. Thomas Mitchell	33rd	Inspector of Police, Trelawney.
64. Rev. Jos. Cork	33rd	Rector, Westmorland.
65. William Hylton Cooke	33rd	Justice of Peace, Westmorland and Hanover.
66. Rev. Edward B. Key	34th	Stipendiary Curate.
67. Alexander Sheldon	35th	Constable, Vere.
68. Hon. Charles Royes	35th	Custos, St. Ann's.
69. Raynes Waite Smith	35th	Magistrate, St. Elizabeth.
70. William Charles Groves	35th	Magistrate, St. Thomas in the East.
71. Right Rev. Reginald Courtenay.	37th	Bishop of Kingston.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
72. Rev. Jos. Ware Sloane	37th	Plantain Garden River.
73. Rev. Stephen Cooke	37th	Rector, St. Thomas in the East.
74. Rev. Benjn. Millard	37th	Baptist Minister.
75. Rev. David J. East	37th	Baptist Minister.
76. Rev. Edward Hewett	37th	Baptist Minister.
77. Wm. Wemyss Anderson	37th	Solicitor.
78. George F. Judah	38th	Reporter to press.
79. Rev. Walter Dendy	38th	Baptist Missionary.
80. Rev. Chas. Douet	38th	Bath, Church of England.
81. George Lyons	38th	Magistrate, Trelawney.
82. Hon. Justice Kemble	38th	Judge of Superior Court.
83. T. A. Geoghegan	38th	Magistrate's Clerk, St. Mary.
84. Richard Hill	38th	Stipendiary Magistrate.
85. Hon. Robert Nunes	39th	Custos of Trelawney.
86. Plato Elphick	39th	Belvidere Estate.
87. Sir Bryan Edwards	40th	Chief Justice.
88. Rev. Duncan Campbell	40th	Kingston.
89. * Joseph S. Williams	40th	Advocate-General.
90. John Spence	40th	Morant Bay.
91. Alexander Stewart	40th	Inspector of Police, Metcalfe.
92. Rev. William Claydon	41st	Baptist, Clarendon.
93. Rev. Angus Duckitt	41st	Baptist, Vere.
94. Rev. John Clark	41st	Baptist, St. Ann.
95. Rev. John Clarke	41st	Baptist, Westmorland.
96. Rev. Geo. Rd. Henderson	41st	Baptist, Trelawney.
97. Richard Mothersill	42nd	Justice of Peace, St. David's and Port Royal.
98. Joshua Montfort Morris	42nd	Clerk, Kingston.
99. Col. Fyfe	42nd	Stipendiary Magistrate.
100. Robert Grant	42nd	Labourer.
101. George Edwards	42nd	Labourer.
102. Rev. J. M. Philippo	43rd	Baptist Minister.
103. Mr. Justice Cargill	45th	Judge of Supreme Court.
104. * Joseph S. Williams	45th	Advocate-General.
105. Wellesley Bourke	45th	Clerk of Peace, Trelawney.
106. George Henderson	45th	Editor, Kingston.
107. Roger Swire	45th	Surveyor.
108. Rev. W. C. Murray	46th	Bath. Wesleyan.
109. Hon. Samuel Rennalls	48th	Custos, St. Thomas in the Vale.
110. Rev. Henry Clarke	48th	Westmorland.
111. James Sterling	49th	Maroon.
112. James Walters	49th	Maroon.
113. Francis Dean	49th	Maroon.
114. George Lake	50th	Rioter.
115. George Thomas	50th	York.
116. Rev. James Barrett	50th	Baptist Minister.
117. Rev. Saml. Holt	50th	Baptist Minister.

F.

Witnesses as to the Case of G. W. Gordon.*

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
1. Arthur Beckwith	9th	Minister.
2. Sidney Levien	12th	Editor "County Union."
3. Augustus W. H. Lake	16th	Reporter.
4. Henry J. Bicknell	20th	Police Magistrate.
5. Alexander Fiddes	23rd	Physician.
6. James Dearmer Ford	23rd	Secretary Bank of Jamaica,
7. James Fyfe Humber	26th	Overseer, Vere.
8. Elizabeth Noel	29th	Tavern-keeper, Yallahs.
9. George Fouche	29th	Reporter to press.
10. William R. Peart	29th	Vere.
11. William Denison Moody	29th	Postmaster, Vere.
12. Edward Grant	29th	Manager, Clarendon.
13. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Nelson	31st	Commanding at Morant Bay.
14. Major-Gen. S. O'Connor	31st	Commanding the Forces, Jamaica.
15. Sligo Campbell	31st	Policeman.
16. Gordon Duberry Ramsay	31st	Provost Marshal.
17. Lieut. H.C.A.Brand, R.N.	32nd	"Onyx."
18. Lieut.A.J.Errington,R.N.	32nd	"Wolverine."
19. Thomas Simmens, R.N.	32nd	"Wolverine."
20. John Lewis	33rd	Morant Bay.
21. Herbert Aaron	34th	Volunteer.
22. Maria J. Gordon	35th	Widow.
23. Ann Shannon	35th	Schoolmistress.
24. Amelia Deleon	35th	Servant of G. W. Gordon.
25. Dr. Rt. George Bruce	35th	Coroner, Vere.
26. George Airey	35th	Solicitor.
27. Henry Morris	35th	Volunteer.
28. Henry Clyne	35th	Morant Bay.
29. Alexander Nairne	35th	Inspector of Police, Kingston.
30. Alexander Ingram	36th	Contractor of roads.
31 Wm. Wemyss Anderson	37th	Solicitor.
32. George F. Judah	38th	Reporter to press.
33. Andrew Lewis	40th	Justice, St. Catherine.
34. Arthur Grant	40th	Haddon Hall.
35. Robert I. Walcott	40th	Barrister.
36. William Foster March	42nd	Reporter to press.
37. * John Sharp	42nd	Compositor.
38. Alexander Phillips	43rd	Vere.
39. George McFarlane	45th	Maroon.
40. George Henderson	45th	Editor.
41. Henry G. Murray	45th	
42. * Alex. E. K. Mudie	46th	Schoolmaster.
43. Francis R. Lynch	49th	Solicitor.
44. William Lee	50th	Kingston.
45. Adolphus Duncker	50th	Clerk.
46. * John Sharp	50th	Compositor.
47. George Young	50th	Reporter to press.
48. * Alex. E. K. Mudie	51st	Schoolmaster.
49. Rev. Richard Warren	51st	Baptist.

G.

Witnesses as to Political Arrests.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
1. Dr. Robert G. Bruce	17th	Coroner, Vere.
2. Rev. Edwin Palmer	17th	Baptist Minister.
3. Emanuel Joseph Goldson	17th	Kingston.
4. Rev. James Fras. Roach	17th	Minister.
5. Alexander Phillips	21st	Vere.
6. Augustus Constantine Sinclair.	22nd	Volunteer.
7. Samuel Richard Minott	23rd	Carpenter.
8. Maximilian D. Benuzzi	43rd	Artist.

Witnesses as to Imprisonments in Up-Park Camp.

Name of Witness.	Day of Examination.	Residence. Occupation.
1. David Phillips	18th	Cooper.
1. Joseph Thompson	20th	Mount James.
3. Alexander Miller	21st	Commission Agent.
4. Jonas Mack	21st	Shoemaker.
5. Walter Langford Stewart	21st	Volunteer.
6. Walter Whitfinch	22nd	Saddler, Spanish Town.
7. Charles Oakley	22nd	Policeman.
8. Charles Knox	23rd	Druggist, St. Andrew's.
9. Robert O'Really	23rd	Dealer in dry woods.
10. Charles Grant Morgan	24th	Clerk.
11. George Williams	24th	Kingston.
12. Rev. George Truman	25th	Preacher.
13. Thomas Williams	26th	Mount Lebanus.
14. George Anthony	26th	Ross Island.
15. John Merbla	26th	Deeside.
16. William Davis	26th	Waybridge estate.
17. Gilbert Francis	26th	Mount Lebanus.
18. Commander G. M. Smith	32nd	"Aboukir."
19. George H. Ryan	33rd	Surgeon, "Aboukir."
20. Lieut. J. Anderson	33rd	"Aboukir."
21. Alexander Nairne	35th	Inspector of Police, Kingston.
22. Col. Hunt.	35th	Aide-de-Camp to Governor Eyre.
23. Hilary Dick	37th	Shoemaker, Kingston.
24. William Foster March	42nd	Reporter to press.

* The three reports of the trial of G. W. Gordon will be found in the notes of evidence taken on
The 16th day, A. W. H. Lake's evidence.
31st day, preceding Brigadier-General Nelson's evidence.
50th day, George Young's evidence.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

JAMAICA ROYAL COMMISSION.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 23rd January 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

After the Royal Commission had been read by the Secretary, his Excellency the President read the following notice:

I declare the Commission now open. The Royal Commissioners, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, are anxious to obtain the fullest information touching the origin, nature, and circumstances of the late disturbances, and the means adopted in the course of their suppression. With this view they will summon such witnesses as appear to them likely to afford information on these points, and they will be glad to receive information from others, as to any person who will be able to throw light upon these transactions.

In answer to letters which have been addressed to the Commissioners as to the course to be pursued, it may be well to state that the inquiry will be an open one, and that if any evidence should be given which tends to criminate any individual, that person will be allowed to test the accuracy of such evidence, and to tender counter evidence in reply. The better course for any one to adopt who thinks that he can assist the Commission in the obtaining of information will be to address the Secretary, stating in full the name and address of the person who can give such information.

With respect to the applications which have been made by gentlemen connected with the public press, the Commissioners are not able to give them any specific directions. The publication or non-publication of details must be left to the discretion of the gentlemen engaged. The Commissioners would however suggest that, supposing evidence to be given affecting individuals, it may be that justice may require that the publication of such evidence should be suspended, until the individual has himself had the opportunity of being heard.

As it appears from the Commission which has been read that the Commissioners are directed to conform to such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of State, it is only necessary to add, that the one instruction that they have received is that the inquiry should be "full, searching, and impartial."

Mr. Gorrie and *Mr. Payne* appeared on behalf of Mr. G. W. Gordon, and a great variety of those persons who alleged themselves to be "sufferers by the measures of suppression."

Mr. Philippon appeared on behalf of Dr. Underhill and certain other Baptist missionaries.

(*Sir H. Storks.*) The Royal Commissioners have only to state that if any evidence be adduced touching the persons whom you represent it will then be in your power to appear according to the terms of the notice which I have just read.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, January 25, at 10 a.m.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 25th January 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

Mr. FRANCIS BOWEN sworn and examined.

1. I believe you are a magistrate?—I am; of St. Thomas in the East.

2. Were you present at a Court of Petty Sessions at Morant Bay on Saturday the 7th October?—I was.

3. Were you the presiding magistrate, or one of two magistrates?—Mr. Walton and myself were the magistrates.

4. What was the matter before that session?—Whilst we were trying a case, a man was making a noise in the Court—speaking very loudly and interrupting the Court; and we ordered the police to take him in charge.

5. What was the name of that person?—I cannot remember his name.

6. Was it Geoghegan?—I cannot remember his name. I ordered the police to take him in charge, and keep him in custody until the next morning. As soon as the police got to him, the people who were in the

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Court rushed to rescue him. A scuffle took place with the police. The police would not let him go. They scuffled with and dragged the police down the Court-house steps. It was then market day, and the market people all rose up with sticks and stones and were beating the police. By this time they rescued the man. As soon as they got into the market the inspector went out, and I called out to him to let his men retreat, as they were overpowered. I saw they were being cruelly beaten.

7. And was the prisoner carried away ?—Yes, he was rescued.

8. When were you there again ?—On Wednesday, the 11th of October.

9. Were you not there on the Monday ?—No.

10. On Wednesday, the 11th, you were there again at a meeting of the magistrates ?—At a meeting of the Vestry.

11. What was the first thing that attracted your attention on the Wednesday—who else was there with you on the Wednesday ?—There were several magistrates and vestrymen. Mr. Georges was present, the coroner, Mr. Walton, Mr. Cooke, the Rector, and several others.

12. Did you then direct a warrant for the apprehension of any of the rioters of the previous Saturday ?—That was done on the Monday, I believe.

13. When you were not there ?—Yes.

14. What was the first thing that attracted your attention on the Wednesday ?—Previously to that, I should state, that on the Tuesday, as I was riding round my estate, I heard a great drumming coming up the road, and a little while after I saw between 20 and 30 men pass up the road with a fife and drum. They marched past the gates of the estate, and went up towards a village called the Barracks. I rode up to a shop after that, and asked the meaning of it, and they said they were going up to Somerset to get Volunteers. I returned and went to my house, and in the evening I saw them returning with a great many more people. On the Wednesday morning I left home to go to the Bay to attend the Vestry. I passed several persons on the road, some of whom I knew perfectly, from Somerset.

15. You mean that you observed those persons whom you knew to be persons belonging to Somerset? —Yes.

16. Were they going along peaceably ?—They were walking, and would scarcely get out of the way. I had to drive very carefully in order to prevent the wheels of the buggy from smashing them ; they would scarcely make room. They were walking on each side of the road.

17. Were they armed in any way ? — They had sticks in their hands.

18. What number of persons do you suppose you passed ?—The first lot that I passed I dare say would amount to about 16 or 18 persons. I then went on and passed another lot of about 12 or 14 ; I cannot exactly remember, but about that number.

19. When you reached the Court-house where the Vestry was held what first attracted your attention ? —Nothing attracted my attention until we proceeded with the business of the Vestry ; about 3 o'clock, as far as I can recollect, when we heard some one call out—" There are the niggers coming." We jumped up from the table and ran to the Court-house steps ; and we saw a large crowd of persons march into the parade ground with fixed bayonets and drums and fifes, marching in regular military order into the parade. The Baron beckoned to them, and asked them what they wanted. They took no notice of that, but kept on advancing, with their fixed bayonets. Some had sticks and were looking on the ground. We called on the Baron to read the Riot Act. The Volunteers were then called out in front of the Court-house. The Baron hesitated a long time, and would not read the Riot Act immediately. He kept on beckoning to them, and asking what they wanted. They would not take any notice of it, but marched on and came so near to the Volunteers that Captain Hitchins had to let them retreat a pace or two back.

20. You mean to let the Volunteers retreat ?—Yes. Then the Baron commenced to read the Riot Act, and as soon as he commenced to read it he was met by a volley of stones. I received a blow on my nose, across the nose, as I was on the steps. We then had to retire into the Court-house. Captain Hitchins called out to the Baron, " Will you give me the word to fire ?" And of course the Baron, after they were following us into the Court-house, gave the word to fire.

21. Are you quite certain as to the throwing of stones before Mr. Hitchins put that question ?—Perfectly certain.

22. Was it a single stone ?—No, a volley of stones.

23. Were many persons struck ?—Yes, several ; and the Court-house windows were all broken.

24. Then, you say, the word was given to fire ?— The word was given to fire.

25. And the Volunteers did fire ?—They did.

26. Were many of the people wounded by that fire ?—I cannot exactly tell, except what I heard since, for we ran inside the Court-house.

27. However, was it the whole body of Volunteers that fired ?—Yes, I believe so.

28. How many Volunteers were there in number ? —I should say about 25, as far as I can recollect.

29. What happened next ?—When we got inside they commenced firing from the outside. They were stoning the Court-house. Stones were coming in all through the windows. We had to conceal ourselves in the best way we could ; and then, when we saw that we were overpowered, I jumped through the Court-house window and ran down to the wharf, and hid myself in a little house there. Some men from Kingston were working there, and I asked them to hail the " Eleanor," and tell Captain Robertson that my life was in danger, and to send his boat for me.

30. Was the boat sent ?—Yes ; it was sent immediately, and I escaped.

31. And you saw nothing of what took place afterwards ?—No. As I was going down, I saw them beating Mr. Brooks Cooke ; I ran past. About three men were beating him with clubs at the Custom House office.

32. Did you return at all that day ?—Oh, no.

33. Did you see any of the bodies afterwards ?— No, I did not. I got on board the " Wolverene," which came up.

34. Is that the whole of the information you can give the Commissioners with respect to what took place on that occasion ?—That is all.

35. Can you inform us what was the nature of the cases that were being adjudicated upon on the Saturday ?—Assault cases amongst the negroes themselves. They generally bring each other up for assault and using abusive language.

36. It was not anything to cause an excited feeling between persons of different colour ?—No ; not at all. There was one case of a man who was brought up for trespass ; or, rather, for rescuing a horse, I believe it was. He went to the property of Mr. Anderson, and got this horse, and refused to pay him the pasturage. He broke open the yard and took the horse away, and they brought him up to the Court-house for rescuing it.

37. Was that a case that was then on ?—No ; I think it came on afterwards ; but I am not positive.

38. However, it was not a case that was on for hearing at the time ?—No.

39. There was nothing to excite any feeling at that particular time ?—No.

40. What was the sort of disturbance that this man that you speak of made—was there anything to lead to it ?—I suppose the party they were trying must have been some friend of his.

41. I think I understand you to say that it was market day ?—It was.

42. Were the persons who were there present in the ordinary business of the market day ?—Yes.

43. Not crowding the Court-house ?—After the people rushed on the Court-house, of course it was

then full of people. We heard a couple of cases after that. They assumed a very threatening attitude; so much so that Mr. Walton proposed to adjourn the Court. I said, "No, it would look cowardly."

44. Who were the persons that assumed a threatening attitude?—The persons in the Court-house. They had sticks with them. We were afraid they were coming to attack us on the Bench, and Mr. Walton proposed that we should adjourn the Court. We had only two cases remaining to be tried. I said "No; it would look cowardly: we would go on with the business." And when the case was brought on after that, the people called out—"Appeal the Court! Appeal the Court!"

45. You speak of fixed bayonets—what do you mean by fixed bayonets?—The bayonets on the muskets.

46. You did not mention that?—Of course I meant on the guns.

47. What number of men were there with guns?—I cannot exactly tell; but I should say that 500 persons were rushing in.

48. But they had not all got guns?—No; some had cutlasses fixed and some had guns.

49. Did you see whether or not any shots were fired from them?—No, I did not see. As soon as I got the blow on my nose I went inside the Court-house.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. William Payne Georges sworn and examined.

Mr. W. P. Georges.

50. You are Custos of St. David's, and were a member of the House of Assembly for St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

51. And a magistrate of the district?—Yes.

52. In consequence of some information you received on the evening of the 10th of October, did you go to the Vestry on the following day?—I did.

53. Were any of the St. David's police likewise requested to attend, in consequence of the information you had received?—They were requested, but I believe they were not in attendance.

54. What was the first thing that attracted your attention at that Vestry meeting on the Wednesday?—Several times during our sitting, reports were given in that a mob was coming into the Bay—that is, Morant Bay; and about half-past 3 or a quarter to 4, we heard the horns and shells blowing, and a great noise. I was at that time sitting at the Vestry table with the Custos—Baron Ketelhodt. I jumped up and looked out and saw a large mob of, I should say, between 500 and 600, approaching the Court-house. I then returned to the Vestry table and told the Baron that I thought he had better stop the further proceedings of the Vestry Board and attend to this.

55. Will you state what you saw when you did look out?—I saw about 500 or 600 people approaching the Court-house.

56. In what way?—Armed with cutlasses, muskets and guns, and with bludgeons in their hands.

57. Were they marching up in order or crowding together?—No, scattered; coming in at different entries. There are three different entries to the Court-house yard, and they were coming in at the different entries.

58. Will you go on and describe what occurred?—They kept approaching the Court-house, and the Baron Ketelhodt commenced to read the Riot Act; and when they approached pretty near he called out to them and stated—"If you have any grievances let "me know them, and they shall be redressed." He then commenced to read the Riot Act again, and when the rabble had approached within I should say 20 yards or 25, they began to throw missiles. The Volunteers were struck, and I think Mr. Bowen was struck at the time, and Mr. Hitchins, the captain of the Volunteers, turned round and said, "Baron, am I "not to fire yet?" And the Baron said "Yes, fire." Whereupon the Volunteers fired in a volley—in number, I believe, about 20. Some staggered and fell. They were then overpowered.

59. Whom do you mean by "they"?—The Volunteers. They were then overpowered; a *melée* or scuffle took place, and the Volunteers and all of us were driven into the Court-house. The people fired into the Court-house, and the Volunteers returned the fire. When I saw it was becoming very desperate, after being in there for some time, I jumped from the Court-house window down on to the back part, and got in underneath the Committee-room where the Committee sits, with some of the Volunteers. We were surrounded on all sides, and about half-past 5, I should say, as near as can be, the school-room was set on fire.

60. Was that the room in which you were?—No, it was not that room. The school-room is a building off from the Court-house. That was set on fire. It was a very quiet day, and it burnt for perhaps an hour and a half. Then the Court-house was set on fire. There were at that time the Baron, Mr. Herschell, Captain Hitchins, Rector Cooke, and some Volunteers there.

61. What occurred when the Court-house was set on fire?—We remained there as long as we could, and the first person I saw jump out of the Court-house following myself was Mr. Walton. He ran and made a short cut through Mr. Price's house. Shortly after that we heard he had been captured just below where we were in the bush and been killed.

62. Did you see the others come out of the Court-house?—I then saw Baron Alfred Ketelhodt make his escape out of the Court-house, and a man following him fired at him with a musket. One of the Volunteers was close alongside me at the time, and I said to him, "Can't you knock down that man? You "see he has just fired at the Baron." I saw the rest of the party late in the evening, the Custos, Mr. Herschell, and all that were up at the Court-house, make their escape and come round to where I was at the bottom. The Court-house was then burning; and it burnt, I should say, for about two hours.

63. What happened to those who then came out?—The people ran after them and fired after them, and fired into the building where we were. The Volunteers had not got more than two or three rounds with them, and we had no chance. We got into Mr. Price's house afterwards. They then set fire to the building. We were in there reduced in number to about 17. We saw there was no chance of any escape, and the Rev. Mr. Herschell proposed to read prayers in part of the building, and to let it tumble in. We agreed that there was no use in remaining there and being burnt to death, and thought we had better make a fight for it and get out. I suggested to two or three of the Volunteers to follow us, and the Baron and I would lead the way out of the room. We got to the front door to get out of the burning building, and the Baron and myself were both struck at the same time. I had two gun-shot wounds, and the Baron was struck at the same time, and a little boy belonging to Inspector Alberga, coming out of the front door. We then fell back for a little and remained there till the building kept tumbling in. We then shook hands with each other, and said "Good-bye," and begged whichever member survived to state what had occurred to the different members of our families, as also to the Governor. We then separated, one running one way and one another, and as I came out and was just running in a different direction I received a third shot. I then threw myself down and crawled. I got towards some penguins. I found it was no use remaining there, and I got up and made my way out in another direction, where I thought I might receive better

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security, and I saw Black Price just coming out of a little kitchen.

64. Was he one of the persons who were at the Vestry ?—Yes.

65. What kitchen do you speak of ?—It was a kitchen adjoining the building that had just been burnt down. I sang out to him and said, "Mr. Price, open the door; let me in." He opened the door and I followed him in. We pulled the door to, and as we got in they immediately began firing through the loop-holes. They build the rooms with little holes to let the air in, and they fired through these loop-holes. I said to Price "It is no use to remain here, there is "no chance of escape. You are a negro, and there "is no doubt but you will escape." Putting out his hand he said, "Good-bye Georges, the chances are that I shall escape." I pulled out my watch and some things I had in my pocket and said, "Give these "to Mrs. Georges, if you are all right, and tell them "it is for my youngest boy at college at home." And there we parted. I opened the door half-way, which shut out part of the view of the street where they were firing down, and by that means I was just able to keep round to the back of the kitchen. I then ran from there and made a standing jump, and jumped into a large bed of penguins, and went down about seven feet.

66. Do you mean out of the window ?—No, from the bank, within about 12 inches of the surface of the ground, which was concealed. I pulled my felt hat over my head. I think it was then about half-past 9 o'clock. I remained there till 1, concealed. Shortly after I had been there, Mr. Price, whom I had just parted with, it appears was taken in the kitchen.

67. That you did not yourself see ?—No.

68. You saw nothing more, I suppose, as you remained in this concealed position ?—No.

69. Did you afterwards see the bodies of any of the persons ?—Yes ; I saw the bodies of the rector's two sons—Arthur Cooke and Alexander Cooke, and the Rev. Mr. Herschell.

70. When was that ?—The following morning. I think I saw one of the Mr. Cookes the same morning.

71. Did you see how they had been killed ?—They were chopped to pieces.

72. What, all of them ?—The whole of them, very badly indeed. The first one that I saw—Mr. Arthur Cooke, the clerk of the church—if he had one chop upon him, I should suppose he must have had fully 25.

73. When you say "chopped" to pieces, you mean that there were a great many wounds ?—Yes.

74. You don't mean the body was mutilated in any way ?—I mean a chop here and a chop there ; there was a chop over his head.

75. And how was Mr. Herschell's body ?—He had his throat cut from ear to ear, and his mouth had been wrenched open with a stick ; and it appeared to me as if he had lost his tongue.

76. Do we understand that you heard anything while you were concealed within the bed of penguins ? —Yes ; the first person, it appears, they got hold of was Mr. Price.

77. Was that what you were told ?—No, they brought him down within about three yards of where I was—where I was lying in the bush—and they held a consultation over him as to what they should do with him. One said, "Cut the d—— b—— down." Another said, "Don't do that, we have got orders to kill no black ; only white and brown." Another replied, "But he has got a black skin and a white heart, therefore kill him." Another said, "Don't kill him, we will get into trouble ; tie him and take him away ;" and I believe he was tied and taken away and met his death in some other part of the bay.

78. Did you hear whether there was any disturbance continuing after this ?—Oh yes ; I heard them when they laid hold of different people, and could hear the beatings upon them. I could see nothing.

79. You were of course taking care not to be seen ? —Yes, I was concealing myself as much as possible. I heard the shrieks and cries. I saw nothing. I only heard different things.

80. How long did you remain in this bed of penguins ?—About three hours and a half ; till 1 o'clock.

81. Then what did you do ?—When I thought it was almost quiet, I made my way through these penguins, and crept out and went towards the Rectory, where I expected to find my wife and child and other parties, where we were to have dined that day ; and as I approached the Rectory I was surrounded by 11 or 12 persons. I had a little pistol that Mr. Price had given me, and as one of the men stepped out and said, "Who is that ?" I said "A friend." They immediately sung out, "No friend—white man, chop him down." As they approached me, one of the tallest men raised his cutlass, about 3 feet from me, and I fired the contents of the pistol into his face. Some of them ran away, and I ran up the hill too. I got into the Rectory and remained there all night by myself, bleeding.

82. How far from the Rectory was it that you met these 10 or 12 persons ?—About 20 or 25 yards from the house.

83. Was the Rectory quite abandoned ?—Every one had left. I went to the back door, expecting to find them there, and knocked ; but, not hearing any one, I shoved in the door and got in and remained there until next morning.

84. How many wounds did you receive ?—Three.

85. Were they gun-shot wounds ?—Yes.

86. Where were you hit ?—On the thigh.

87. All three ?—Yes ; one here, one there, and one just above the knee. I had to come to Kingston, and I was on my back for two weeks and a half.

88. Were they shot or bullet wounds ?—They seemed to say one was a bullet wound, as it was clean, and the other was gravel ; and a little piece of pipe I believe came out of one.

89. You speak of shells blowing—what do you mean by shells ?—A shell is a common instrument used in this country. They knock off the end of a conch-shell, and by blowing through it make a great sound, almost as loud as a gong. It is used for collecting people. In time of slavery, when they turned the people out after breakfast, it was the signal to resume work. It can be heard a great distance two or three miles off.

90. Are the cutlasses you speak of instruments that are used for cutting the sugar canes ?—No, the bill is the instrument used for cutting canes. They do sometimes come into the fields with cutlasses, but it is a very bad instrument for cutting canes, and I always prevent their using them.

91. But it is a very common instrument for the purpose, is it not ?—Yes, they do use them sometimes. The bill compels them to stoop more. With the cutlass they chop two or three inches from the ground, and that prevents the canes springing up again ; therefore we try as much as possible to prevent the use of the cutlasses in the field.

92. The cutlass is the instrument which we see people constantly walking about in the roads with ?— Yes.

93. A long-bladed instrument ?—Yes.

94. What is the bill ?—The bill is an instrument used almost entirely for cutting out sugar canes.

95. Is it a short-bladed instrument ?—It is a thing about that size (*witness indicating length*). It is weighty, and when you give a blow to the sugar-cane you cut it down much better than with the cutlass.

96. Do you draw a distinction between horns and shells ?—The horn is the horn broken off from the cow. That is another signal. They cut off the point of it, and, by blowing it, it can be heard two or three miles off. That is what they blow them for.

97. These horns are in common use in the country ? —They are used for turning out people to work, and when the boys are sent to run in cattle, they generally

take a horn with them, so that if they come on any of the cattle they blow it to let other persons at a distance know where they are.

98. When you speak of the buildings being set on fire, did you see fire set to them, or did you merely see they were on fire ?—I did not see the torch exactly applied. I saw the fire burst out all of a sudden, and the moment the School-house was burnt down, simultaneously the Court-house was set fire to, and that burst out.

99. Which was set fire to first ?—The School-house.

100. Is that a detached building ?—Yes, to the windward of the Court-house ; consequently, if there had been the least breeze, that must of itself have ignited the Court-house, without anyone setting fire to it.

101. Did the Court-house catch fire from the School-house ?—No, there was no breeze to do so. It was set fire to afterwards. I did not see the persons apply the torch.

102. What were the Court-house and School-house composed of ?—Stone, and shingle roofing and wooden doors. The body part, up to a certain height, was brick-work, and then wood and shingle.

The witness withdrew.

Baron ALFRED KETTELHODT sworn and examined.

Baron A. Kettelhodt

103. You are the son of the Baron Kettelhodt who was killed ?—Son-in-law.

104. Were you present on the 11th October at the Court-house, Morant Bay ?—Yes, I was.

105. You went there among the first in the morning, I believe ?—Yes, in the morning.

106. With the rest of the magistrates ?—Yes.

107. Were you a magistrate ?—No.

108. In what capacity did you attend ?—I went with my father-in-law.

109. Simply as his companion ?—Yes.

110. What time were you there in the morning ?—About 12 o'clock.

111. After you reached there, what did you first hear about anybody approaching the Court-house—about what hour was it ?—About half-past 3.

112. At that time was your father-in-law present ?—Yes.

113. And Mr. Walton and several members of the Vestry ?—Yes.

114. How many in all ?—I do not know exactly, but about 12, I think.

115. Were the Volunteers at the time drawn up outside the building ?—Yes.

116. What did you first see or hear with regard to the approach of anybody who came to disturb the proceedings of the Vestry ?—We heard them about that time. We heard horns blow at half-past 3 o'clock, and then about 400 or 500 negroes came against the Court-house, and my father-in-law had no time to read the whole of the Riot Act. He was just beginning.

117. When you first saw them coming where were you standing or sitting ?—On the steps.

118. Outside the Court-house ?—Yes.

119. You say your father-in-law had to read the Riot Act ?—Yes.

120. Did he say anything to the people who were coming up besides doing that ?—Yes, at the beginning, but it was all so quick, a rain of stones came against us, that it was impossible to speak much about it.

121. How soon did the rain of stones happen after you saw them approaching ?—Directly.

122. Had your father-in-law before the rain of stones came attempted to address the people ?—Yes, I think so.

123. Did your hear him ?—It is so long ago that I do not exactly recollect. I think he did speak to the people, but it was all so quick that he had no time to do it.

124. Without being very accurate as to minutes, between the time you first saw the people come up and the time of the shower of stones coming, how much time do you think passed ?—Some minutes.

125. Then we hear the Riot Act was commenced to be read ?—Yes.

126. After the Riot Act was begun to be read, did you hear any of the Volunteers address your father-in-law ?—He spoke with Captain Hitchins.

127. What was it that was said ?—He would not allow the Volunteers to fire directly ; but then they were attacked by the negroes and they were obliged to shoot.

128. Did you see the Volunteers shoot ?—I heard it, but before that we were forced to go back into the Court-house.

129. Had the shower or rain of stones been thrown before the Volunteers fired ?—Yes.

130. Before the Volunteers fired, you say you had gone back into the Court-house ?—I think so.

131. After the Volunteers had fired, did you see or hear anything more ?—No.

132. What did you do ?—We held the doors and did the best we could to shelter ourselves in the Court-house.

133. Did everybody who had been with you in the morning in the Court-house return into it with you ?—I do not think so.

134. How many should you say ?—I do not know.

135. Those are the persons that held the door with you to keep the people out ?—Yes.

136. How long did you remain in the Court-house doing that ?—I think one hour.

137. What occurred then ?—We were besieged with rains of stones coming through the windows.

138. During this hour ?—During this hour.

139. Besides the rain of stones, were any shots fired in the Court-house ?—Yes, as well.

140. How often was that ?—I do not know exactly.

141. More than once ?—There was shot from all sides.

142. After you had been there this hour and had been besieged, as you describe it, by stones and being shot into, what became of you ?—I jumped out of the window, and did my best to come through the rebels to save myself.

143. Were the rebels on the side of the window through which you jumped ?—They shot at me when I came down.

144. How near were they to you at the time you came from the window and were shot at by them ?—Different persons were near, but I went on so quickly that I did not see who were there.

145. Were you shot at more than once ?—Yes.

146. As you came from the window ?—As I came from the window—I do not know if it was just at that moment ; perhaps once or more.

147. Where did you go to when you came from the window ?—I went on the road to Oxford.

148. Did you meet any persons on the road as you proceeded ?—Yes, I was forced several times to change my road.

149. Did you mean to change the course you were taking ?—Yes, because troops of rebels came against me.

150. But nobody detained you, nobody stopped you to keep you in custody ?—No, they could not catch me.

151. Were you running ?—Yes, I was running.

152. Were you wounded ?—No.

153. You say you ran off ; about what o'clock was that ?—About half-past 4 o'clock.

154. You got away as early as that, did you ?—Yes.

155. Where did you go to ?—I went on the road to Oxford, and at last I saw I could not go on, the rebels being on all sides. A buggy came by with a negro, and he saved my life ; I drove to the rector's house.

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156. Do you know who that negro was ?—He was the servant of Rector Cooke.

157. Where did you meet him ?—On the road.

158. As you were going to Oxford ?—Yes.

159. Then he took you to the rector's house ?—Yes.

160. About what time did you get there ?—About 5 o'clock.

161. At the time you met Rector Cooke's servant, the negro, in what direction was he going ?—He was going to look for the rector.

162. Going towards the Rectory ?—No, he was going to the Court-house.

163. Did you meet him as you were going on ?—Yes.

164. He came towards you ?—Yes, and he took me up.

165. Then he turned back and went with you ?—Yes.

166. When you got to the Rectory, what became of you ; how long were you there ?—Perhaps half an hour.

167. Was anybody at the Rectory besides yourself ?—Yes, several ladies were there.

168. Where did you go to then ?—To Mr. Parnther's house.

169. Where is that ?—That is the parsonage.

170. What distance is that from the Rectory ?—A very little distance.

171. When you got to Mr. Parnther's, was anyone else at that house ?—The ladies also went to Mr. Parnther's.

172. With you ?—They came also.

173. From the Rectory ?—Yes.

174. Were there any more persons there, any gentlemen ?—Later, Mr. Georges and Rector Cooke came there.

175. To Mr. Parnther's ?—Yes.

176. How long were you at Mr. Parnther's afterwards ?—All night.

177. What became of Rector Cook's servant, who had taken you to the Rectory ?—I think he went back, and went for Rector Cooke, and took him in later ; but I do not know.

178. Then you remained at Mr. Parnther's till Thursday morning, the 12th ?—Yes.

179. At what time did you leave in the morning ?—I do not know exactly ; I think it was about 11.

180. Were the ladies with you all that time at the house ?—Yes.

181. What distance, in a general way, without being very particular, is the Court-house that you left from Mr. Parnther's ?—Perhaps 20 minutes.

182. Twenty minutes walk, or 20 minutes run ?—Yes.

183. You have stated that in going along, the rebels, as you term them, were seen by you, which made you turn your course at times ; how many altogether, if you are able to estimate them, do you think you saw at one time together ?—The road to Oxford was guarded by 20 persons perhaps.

184. You say "guarded," what were they doing ?—They had cutlasses.

185. Were they drawn up in any line ?—Yes.

186. Across the road ?—The road was guarded so that I could not pass.

187. Do you mean that they occupied the width of the road ?—Yes.

188. At any other time did you see any others ?—Yes, when I passed the bridge. I was forced to pass a bridge, and that was guarded by four persons, all with cutlasses and well armed.

189. Was that a separate detached body ?—Yes, that was another place where I was obliged to pass.

190. You mention "cutlasses and well armed," did you see any other arms besides cutlasses ?—No, I do not remember seeing, but they shot at me.

191. That was at the Court-house ?—Yes.

192. We are now upon the fore part of the evening when you were going from the Court-house to go towards the Rectory. You have mentioned that the road was guarded by some, and the bridge by others ?—Yes.

193. You say that parties were guarding the road and the bridge, and you mentioned them as having cutlasses. Had they, to your recollection, other weapons besides ?—The four persons had no more than cutlasses.

194. Did you get over the bridge ?—Yes, I passed it.

195. Those four persons being there ?—Yes.

196. Did they interrupt you ?—No, they did not interrupt me.

197. After you had passed them, were you again interrupted by any other body ?—Then I saw about 20 men on the road to Oxford ; I then saw it was impossible to pass there, and just at that moment the buggy came and I went with the buggy, and was safe after that.

198. Who was in the buggy ?—Nobody but this negro ; he was driving.

199. He was driving towards you, and you got into the buggy, and he turned the horse round and went your way ?—Yes.

200. Did you see any of your friends after they were killed ?—One of the sons of Mr. Cooke.

201. Which son was that?—I do not know his name.

202. Where did you see him ?—He was in the room where I was.

203. At Mr. Parnther's ?—Yes ; I was half senseless that night, but I heard when he died ; he was very much wounded, and half an hour after he came in he died.

204. Did you notice anything about him to which you could attribute his death ?—No.

205. We understand that you arrived at the Rectory about half-past 4, and remained until half-past 5 ?—Yes, I think so ; I cannot say exactly.

206. At that time the ladies were there—did the ladies leave with you ?—Yes.

207. At what time did you leave ?—At half-past 5 o'clock.

208. Do you recollect if the servant of Rector Cooke, by whom you were rescued, is still alive ?—I do not know him at all.

209. You do not know him at all ?—I do not know him.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. J. S. Gerard.

Dr. John Stoddart Gerard sworn and examined.

210. What is your occupation ?—A surgeon.

211. Where is your residence ?—At Morant Bay, Saint Thomas in the East.

212. You were at Morant Bay on the 11th October last ?—Yes.

213. On the morning of that day where were you ?—I was at the Court-house.

214. Attending the Vestry ?—Attending the Vestry.

215. What time in the morning did you go there ? I got to the Court-house I think about 12 o'clock.

216. That was the hour I suppose at which you were summoned to attend ?—Yes.

217. We hear there were about a dozen members present ?—Yes, about that number.

218. While you were there, during the morning, did any information reach you with regard to the people approaching the Court-house in a hostile way ?—They came almost immediately.

219. But did any information reach you before you saw them ?—Just before they were coming.

220. Did you hear any noise or cry ?—There were cries that they were coming.

221. Did you go out in consequence of that and hear any sounds ?—We went outside and saw them beating drums and blowing horns, and they were armed with cutlasses, pikes, guns, and some iron things put on pieces of wood, something like pikes, and bills on sticks.

222. Bills on sticks, and pikes on wood ?—Yes.

223. Do you mean wood made into long handles ?—Yes.

224. As they were in that manner, you say, beating drums and blowing horns, did they approach in any formal way, or only generally ?—When I first saw them they were right opposite the Court-house, at the end of the street.

225. In what manner were they advancing then ?—They were brandishing their arms ; brandishing their cutlasses, guns, and other instruments which they had taken from the police station, and those which they had brought themselves.

226. You say which they had from taken the police station. What makes you say that ?—Because we heard the noise at the police station, and we also heard that they had broken open the police station.

227. You did not see it ?—No ; we could not see it.

228. Where is the police station that you say was broken open ?—Just near the point where we first saw them ; it is a cross street, and the street comes right up to the Court-house.

229. And the police station is in that street ?—Yes, in the cross street.

230. Had they to pass the police station as they advanced to the Court-house ?—Yes, from the direction they took.

231. I want to know when the drums were being beaten, and the horns being blown, whether they were beaten or blown in any way so as to mark time, that they should advance by means of it, or be regulated by it ?—I should fancy so.

232. Did you notice it ?—I noticed they were crying out and beating their drums and blowing their horns at the same time.

233. Did you notice while the drums were beating that the men who were accompaying the musicians were keeping or marking time at all ?—No I did not.

234. Were they marching ?—No, they stood in a body at first.

235. When you first saw them coming up, until they came to the Court-house, did they come as a crowd irregularly or in martial order ?—There was a large mob of them.

236. A mob ?—Yes—the street that leads to the parade and Court-house was filled with them.

237. But not in any order or discipline—not like troops ?—No, not like troops.

238. Like a crowd ?—Like a crowd.

239. How many altogether in round numbers do you think you saw approaching ?—I should think between 300 and 400 persons.

240. What did they first do, according to what you saw, not what you have heard ?—When we went to the front of the Court-house, we asked the Baron to read the Riot Act. The Volunteers were in order in front of the Court-house, facing the people—they came nearer and nearer to the Volunteers, and the Volunteers retreated until they were quite close to the Court-house—then the mob threw stones at the Volunteers, and that the Volunteers called on the Custos to read the Riot Act, and they fired.

241. I think you say you went out of the Court-house ?—Yes, on the steps.

242. Then you were above the Volunteers ?—Yes.

243. They were below ?—Yes.

244. Then did the Volunteers fire in a volley ?—Yes.

245. Did you notice the effect of that ?—As they fired the stones at the Volunteers some caught some of us on the steps and we retreated into the Court-house, and after the Volunteers fired, the mob retreated in disorder, and left a few wounded and dead persons on the Parade.

246. Did you see that ?—I saw the dead persons.

247. How many do you think you saw ?—I should think about six or seven.

248. How many Volunteers fired ?—I think there were only about 30 Volunteers, hardly 30, perhaps between 20 and 30.

249. Did they fire more than once ?—I have some indistinct idea that I heard two volleys, or irregular volleys.

250. At what interval of time ?—Hardly appreciable, or just appreciable.

251. Then directly after that you tell us you retreated into the Court-house ?—Yes.

252. With the rest of the members of the Vestry ?—Yes, and the Volunteers also retreated inside the Court-house.

253. When you got inside the Court-house, will you describe what happened to you and the others, as far as you noticed with your own eyes ?—We barricaded the doors and rushed into the inner room and barricaded those, and the dead baron, Baron Alfred and myself put our hands to the door, and some other gentlemen began writing off despatches to the Governor. I attended some of the Volunteers who were wounded and were bleeding. The people were firing in at us, and some of the Volunteers were firing at them again—then they threw stones at us ; any one that appeared at the window or any opening, they fired at, either with stones or with bullets.

254. You mention bullets, had you an opportunity of noticing whether bullets were used by the people outside ?—No, I said bullets, but I think it must have been stones principally.

255. What were the kind of wounds you saw ?—The wounds I saw in some gentlemen's legs were small stone pellets.

256. You did not see any gunshot or bullet wounds ?—No, I think not.

257. Did you see Mr. Georges ?—Yes.

258. Was there one on his leg ?—I did not see his leg, but I believe he came up to town and a doctor here took out the pellet or stone.

259. Were they shot wounds ?—Yes.

260. Leaden shots ?—No, stone shots I believe.

261. You did not find any bullets in the Court-house ; you did not see any that fell in the Court-house ?—No, they might belong to the Volunteers. The rebels took away the rifles of the Volunteers and made use of them ; I did not see any bullets.

262. That must have been at the latter part of the proceedings ?—No, at the commencement too, because many of the Volunteers came into the Court-house without their arms.

263. Then before the Volunteers retreated into the Court-house some of them had been disarmed by the party outside ?—Yes.

264. That is to say they were disarmed on the road ?—No, in the parade. They came so close to the Volunteers that they really had no chance of protecting themselves, and some of them used the butt-end of their rifles against the mob and left them in their hands.

265. If I understand you the Volunteers were driven back against the wall at the foot of the steps of the Court-house ?—Yes.

266. And when there the mob closed and disarmed them ?—Many of them.

267. Some of them, is that it ?—Yes.

268. So that some of them when they got into the Court-house were without their rifles ?—Yes, without their arms.

269. Will you go on and tell us shortly, what to your knowledge happened after the building had been fired into, and stones had been thrown, and you had barricaded the doors ?—Soon after it was discovered that the Court-house was on fire, we remained in it as long as we could.

270. What o'clock was it when you first discovered that ?—I think we must have left about 5, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

271. Between 4 and 5, then, you found the Court-house in flames ?—Yes, the roof was falling in on us, and we could not remain longer.

272. What became of you then ?—I got through the window and into the adjoining house where Mr. Price lived.

273. What was Mr. Price ?—He was the architect of the church that was being built there.

SECOND DAY.

Dr. J. S. Gerard.

25 Jan. 1866.

274. Was he a negro or white ?—He was a black man.

275. Was it a private house of Mr. Price's ?—It used to belong to the Court ; but had been given to him to live in while he was superintending the church.

276. You got into his house ?—Yes.

277. You and some others, I suppose ?—Yes, we found the house quite full.

278. Of whom ?—Some Volunteers, and some other persons, among them Mr. Georges.

279. Who had been with you in the Court-house ? —Yes.

280. When you got into Mr. Price's house what took place ?—The Baron then offered to go out himself to these people and give himself up to them, which would save the rest our lives ; and to save him from that, I and some others asked Mr. Price to go, saying as he was a black man the people might listen to him.

281. We hear that neither went out, neither Mr. Price nor the Baron ?—Neither went out.

282. Then that not having been carried out, what was really done ?—After that we found that the roof of the bedroom was on fire too.

283. Of Mr. Price's house ?—Yes.

284. You, I suppose, were on the ground floor ?— There was only one floor. The roof fell in and we got into the middle room, and then there was a sort of council held as to where we should retire after that as the place was no longer tenable ; and the Rev. Mr. Herschell, who was there, wished to offer up prayers, and just as he was going to do so, some shots came in which wounded Baron Ketelhodt, Mr. Georges, Duncan McPherson, the coroner, who was also clerk to the Vestry, and also two or three children.

285. Were the children Mr. Price's children ?— One was Mr. McPherson's child, and the other little Alberga.

286. Where had they come from ?—They had been in the Court-house with us, at least Mr. Alberga's son had.

287. From the commencement ?—Yes, and we threw them through the window.

288. How many children were there ?—About two I think, two or three.

289. When these shots came in and the wounds were received, what was done by your party ?—We resolved to rush out, each man to try and save himself as best he could.

290. What became of you ?—There was a great blaze from the burning of the Court-house. I got under a gun, and I saw under another gun, a poor old man named McConnell, a cripple.

291. Was that a part of the old Fort ?—Yes.

292. Of which Mr. Price's house formed a part ?— Yes ; from there I got through a port-hole, and got into a little privy.

293. All forming part of the same precinct ?—Yes.

294. Were these premises next to the Court-house ?—No, one was belonging to the Fort-house, the other I think was used as a school.

295. They were premises not adjoining, but next in order to the Court-house ?—Yes.

296. Standing in the street ?—No, standing at the back.

297. What distance from it ?—Perhaps about the distance of from here to the window.

298. All within easy reach ?—Yes.

299. What o'clock do you think it was when you first got out of Price's house and got under the gun ? —I should think about 7 o'clock.

300. Was it dark ?—There was a slight moon I believe, but it was light from the flames.

301. Then you must have been in Mr. Price's house about an hour or more ?—About that I dare say.

302. After you got under the gun, how long did you remain there ?—Hardly a minute. I looked round and saw nobody. I thought they would fire at us as we came out, and I got through the port-hole into the privy.

303. How long did you remain there ?—I could hardly have been there ten minutes. I left the door open and stood behind it, when I heard them crying out my name, "Dr. Gerard, come out and we will save you." I was just then coming out when Mr. McPherson, Mr. Rutty, and three other Volunteers came in. They shut to the door, and some laid on the ground, and I sat on the seat.

304. How long did that continue ?—I can hardly tell, it might have been half an hour or an hour.

305. After that how did you dispose of yourself ?— Then they commenced the murders, the massacres.

306. But you did not see that ?—No, I heard the cries for mercy, and I heard the cutlasses being used on the bodies.

307. Could you judge how near that was to you ? —It was getting closer and closer ; at last one man, a black man, with a musket over his shoulder came and peeped through a window and retreated, and I recognized his face at once, and he called out to the others (by this time they had set fire to the penguin fence, which made a more bright light). "A lot of Buckras are here, shoot them, shoot them ;" just then another party called out, "Take care, they will shoot you ;" they came and burst open the adjoining door of another privy. I then thought it high time to get out, and I did.

308. Where did you go to then ?—As I came out I saw a whole mob of them, and one of the Volunteers clung to me, and they cut him away from me. The next person I saw was Captain Hitchins.

309. What do you mean when you say they cut him away from you ?—They knocked him away from me with cutlasses and sticks.

310. You saw him killed then ?—He was not killed, there was a man behind me kneeling down, his clothes were half torn from his body, and he was covered with blood, and there was one man still hacking at him, and he left him to see the new arrivals, and when he saw who it was, he said, "Let go the doctor," and they chopped him away from me. I passed on, and Captain Hitchins crawled up to me and recognized me, he threw his arms over me, and said "Doctor, I am weak, I cannot stand," and the fellows came back and chopped him up.

311. You mean stabbed him ?—Till he dropped from me.

312. After he had done that did you go away ?— No, I should state that when I came out I was seen by my servant, named William Donaldson, now a prisoner, he put his arm in mine and took me away. We passed one sentry, a very dark man, he took off my black hat, and said, "You are a doctor, are you not ?" I said, "Yes ;" he said, "If you had not been a doctor I would have chopped you up like the other people," and he kept his cutlass very near to me.

313. You call that man a sentinel?—He was standing as it were on guard, just at the end of the parapet wall.

314. Was that by a passage by which you would have made your exit ?—Yes.

315. Did you make your exit ?—Yes, just after ; then another man, the very same I recognized in the privy, came behind me and was going to strike me, and I turned round ; he recognized me, and said, "Where is your hat, doctor ?" I said, "That man has got it," and he took it from him and put it on my head. He said, "You must give me all the money you have and your watch." He took all the money I had and several trinkets. I had left my watch in the house.

316. Do you know that man's name ?—I do not know his name, but I saw him in prison and recognized him.

317. Is he in prison now ?—I don't think he is. When I returned to town he was let go.

318. Was that all you saw that day ?—As I went on I saw some dead bodies on the Parade-ground.

319. Whose bodies were they ?—I think they must have been Mr. Inspector Alberga, Mr. Herschell, and a lot more, black people as well as white.

320. How many do you think altogether ?—I just

gave a glance as I passed on, because another sentry hailed the man who was conducting me, and said, Who have you got there? He said, "the doctor." "Which doctor?" "Doctor Gerard." He said, "All "right, let him pass; take off his boots; keep him "safe."

321. That being the order which the sentry gave, it was not carried out?—No. Then I went to a place at the corner where the mob first made their appearance, and there was a large body of women there, and they said "Mr. Doctor?" I said, "Yes." They told the man to put me on a fast horse, and take me home. I had left my horse at Mr. Cooke's gate, opposite the Court-house, on the hill. Willam Donaldson, the man I speak of, could not find the horse; he found another horse and my saddle, and took me through the bush on to another part of the road. We met about 200 or 300 persons in bands, coming down the road. They bade me good night, and told William to take me all the way home, which he did, and I got home about half-past 9 o'clock.

322. Were the bands you met bands of persons or bands of music?—Bands of persons.

323. How far off did you live?—About three miles, I used to.

324. But at this time?—Yes, about three miles.

325. You say that these persons fired through the windows into the Court-house?—Yes.

326. What height are the windows from the ground?—I dare say about the same height as these.

327. Did they stand at a long distance or did just fire into the windows?—They fired from behind the different walls. There was a magazine just behind the Court-house, and a school-house by the side of the Court-house; and there was a church being built, and they had all those places to fire from behind.

328. Did those places command the windows?—Yes.

329. Were they level with the windows?—Yes.

330. Were they mounted up on those places?—Yes; and every one that was seen was shot.

331. But without a head being seen, did they keep firing into the windows?—At first they did pretty briskly, but afterwards only now and then. Next morning I was sent for to see the wounded rebels; first, William Donaldson came for me and brought the horse for me. He said that he got himself into trouble with the people for taking me away, and if I did not go down to attend the black people he would get himself into further trouble.

332. And what did you do?—Fortunately the "Wolverene" was coming in then, I could see it from the house I was in, and along the road. I went in and saw some of the wounded people.

333. How many?—About four or five, some at the church, and some just behind the church; they had bullet wounds and fracture of the legs.

334. From gun-shot wounds?—Yes.

335. Were they all gun-shot wounds?—Yes.

336. Were they the wounded of the rebels or the others?—The rebels. Next morning I went round immediately I got to the Bay, and attended to the wounded Volunteers and other wounded; and then I went round to see the dead bodies in different parts of the road, I mean the dead bodies of the persons who had been in the Court-house with me.

337. Who did you see?—The first I saw was Mr. Price, the architect, who was lying on the road just by my dispensary; all their faces were covered with leaves. My servant William, who was carrying my medicine chest about with me, removed the leaves from every body I wished to see.

338. How many did you see?—I saw Price, the Baron, Alberga, Walton; and I saw a mass of bones and flesh, which was poor McConnell, who had been under the gun the previous night.

339. Who was he?—He was an old cripple.

340. Had he been in Mr. Price's house?—No; he was under the gun just in front of Price's house, or rather at the back of it.

341. What had he been?—He had come down to the Vestry, too.

342. Will you just describe this a little more closely. You say you saw him a mass of bones and flesh?—A very small bundle; they had hacked him to pieces.

343. Where did you see this mass lying?—It appears to have been picked up and put in a bundle.

344. Where was it lying?—Between the burnt School-house and the Court-house.

345. You say it was put into a bundle; was it tied up in anything?—It was tied up.

346. The head and all?—I didn't see his head; I just saw some portion of blood and flesh—a very small quantity—and I said, "Who is that?" and they said "poor McConnell."

347. Then the whole of his body was not there?—I am not aware that the whole of it was there.

348. Were the bodies that you saw mutilated?—The Baron's fingers were cut off; they told me so; they were just hanging by threads.

349. Both hands or one?—One hand.

350. Which hand, the right hand?—I think so; it was the hand he always wore the ring on, on the fourth finger.

351. Was the ring on?—No. His skull was broken in.

352. Do you mean fractured?—It was broken in to about this width (*describing*), some of the brains were oozing out.

353. Were there any other wounds except the one wound on the body and the wounds on the hand?—I do not recollect; they tried to take off his clothes; in fact they did strip many, and tried to strip the bodies of all.

354. As to the Baron, was he stripped?—No, he had his coat on, his trowsers were pulled off, he was in his drawers, his boots were off.

355. Was it the larger part of the finger that was off?—I did not examine very carefully.

356. You saw enough to account for the death in the wound on the head?—Yes.

357. Did you see any others in any particular state?—I saw Walton lying down by the wharf.

358. What state did you find him in?—His mouth was open, but I did not see any mutilation about him; they did not even strip him.

359. Did you see Mr. Herschell?—Yes.

360. In what state did you find him?—When the leaves were lifted from his face, I saw a great gash on one side of his face, and his throat was cut.

361. Was that all you noticed?—That was all I noticed at that time.

362. You did not see that his mouth was thrust open?—His mouth was open from the gash of course. I did not notice particularly.

363. Did you observe whether his tongue was cut out?—I heard it reported afterwards.

364. You did not see it;—No, I did not see it.

365. But did you see that it was not so?—No, I did not.

366. That was what you did the next morning?—Yes.

367. Was that the whole of what you saw?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. Alfred Sothely Crowdy sworn and examined.

Dr. A. S. Crowdy.

368. Where do you reside?—At Golden Grove.

369. How far is that from Morant Bay?—About 15 miles.

370. Were you present at any time during Wednesday, 11th October, when the Vestry was assembled at the Court-house, Morant Bay?—No.

371. Where were you on that day?—At Golden Grove.

SECOND DAY.

Dr. A. S. Crowdy.

25 Jan. 1866.

372. Will you shortly state what occurred to you at Golden Grove during the 11th October ?—I was sick in bed the whole day.

373. Did anything happen to you during that day ?—No, nothing at all.

374. When did anything happen to you ?—On the next day, the 12th.

375. On the Thursday ?—Yes.

376. Were you still ill in bed on the Thursday ?—Yes. I left Golden Grove on the Thursday, and went to Amity Hall.

377. Where is that ?—About two miles, or a mile and a half, from Golden Grove.

378. And did you leave it for any reason at that time, or merely accidentally ?—Yes. I left it because there was a row going on at the village close by ; they were breaking into a store there.

379. You went away for safety ?—Yes.

380. What time did you leave on the Thursday ?—Between 3 and 4 o'clock.

381. In the morning or evening ?—In the afternoon.

382. When you went this distance to Amity Hall, which you say is about two miles from Golden Grove, did anything happen to you on that day ?—Not till the night.

383. Do you mean the night of the Thursday ?—Yes.

384. What happened then ?—About 11 o'clock, I think it was, or a little before, at night, after hearing a good deal of noise down below, the house was surrounded by a number of men.

385. Were they white or black ?—Black.

386. Whose house is Amity Hall that you went to ?—Mr. Hire's.

387. When they surrounded the house what was done by them ?—They came up shouting, hallooing out "surround the house."

388. You heard that, did you ?—Yes. Then Mr. Jackson opened one of the windows of the house and spoke to them.

389. Which Mr. Jackson was that ?—Mr. T. W. Jackson.

390. What did he say to them ?—He asked them what they wanted ; he said he was their friend, he was the Queen's magistrate. I do not recollect exactly all he said. I was in bed at the time.

391. Were you in bed in the same room, the window of which he opened ?—No.

392. Did you hear him ?—Yes, I heard him.

393. Were you upstairs ?—In the room adjoining.

394. Did you at any time during the evening see any of the persons outside whom he addressed ?—Well, I suppose those persons came inside. I saw them when they came in.

395. When they came in, did you see what they had in their hands ?—Cutlasses and sticks.

396. How many did you see ?—The most I saw at one time was the room as full as it could hold which I was in.

397. How many would that be, 20 or 30 ?—Thirty or more, perhaps 40 or 50.

398. When they came in with cutlasses and sticks where you were, what was done by any of them ?—A few came into the room first, and they set fire to my bed that I was lying on. I was taken out of that room by my nurse, who was with me, and another woman, into another room, in which room, after a little time, I saw Mr. Creighton, who was in his night shirt.

399. Who was he ?—He was a gentleman who was staying there with Mr. Hire.

400. Do you know where he resides ?—He is in England now.

401. Where did he reside then ?—He was merely out on a visit to the Island, I believe.

402. He was there at the time ?—Yes, on a visit.

403. Will you go on and state what was done in the room into which you were taken by your nurses ?—Mr. Creighton came in and I told them to put him under the bed, and they got him under the bed.

404. Was anything the matter with him at that time ?—Yes, he was covered with blood and wounded ; he could hardly stand.

405. You told your nurses, I suppose, to put Mr. Creighton under the bed ?—Yes.

406. Was that your bed ?—The bed in that room, not the bed I was in originally.

407. They did not put you into the bed again in the second room, did they ?—Yes, they did afterwards.

408. Did they put him under the bed ?—Yes.

409. What more happened after that ?—Then Mr. Jackson came in ; he was wounded also.

410. Do you mean he was wounded when he came in ?—Yes.

411. How long after the people first surrounded the house, as you describe, did this take place—that you were in the second room when Mr. Jackson and Mr. Creighton came in wounded—what time had elapsed ?—I should suppose from 10 minutes to a quarter of an hour.

412. After Mr. Jackson came in wounded, what further took place in your room ?—One of the nurses and a boy who was there lifted him on the bed, and they lifted me also on the bed, and these women got on as well. After we had been in there a little time the men who were engaged in smashing up the house, generally, came into the room.

413. Did you hear anything which corresponded to that description of smashing up the house ?—Oh, yes.

414. You heard it going on, did you ?—Yes.

415. Then some came in after that ?—Yes.

416. How many ?—The room was full. I dare say there were 40 or 50.

417. In this second room ?—Yes.

418. What happened when they came in ?—Some of them were for killing us, and some not.

419. Did they say so ?—Yes.

420. What did they say ?—They said, "Kill all the Buckras," or something of that sort.

421. Was that said more than once ?—Yes ; several of them wanted to kill us.

422. Did they say so ?—Yes.

423. Was the expression "Kill all the Buckras ?"—Yes.

424. After they said that, did any of them proceed to do anything ?—There were two men on the bed, by my side, defending me ; and these fellows, by the side of the bed, were trying to get up to the bed to cut them.

425. Do you know who those two men were ?—Yes.

426. Have you seen them since ?—Yes.

427. Were they successful ?—Yes. Some men called out "Peace," and some called out "No peace," or something. I was very sick at the time and I can hardly remember.

428. Were those who called out "Peace" the two who were protecting you or the others ?—Some others.

429. When they called out "Peace" and "No peace," did they do anything more ?—There was nothing more done except they broke everything in the room ; and after having been in there I suppose about 20 minutes, they gradually went out.

430. Then those 20 minutes they passed in the room smashing up the contents of it ?—Yes, and fighting among themselves to get to the bed.

431. That they did not do, because here you are, and they went out ?—Yes.

432. Did you hear or see anything more that evening ?—No, I heard them outside discussing where they should go to.

433. What did they say on that subject ?—Some wanted to go down to a place called Holland, and some to Hordley.

434. Do you recollect what they said ?—No, I merely heard the words "Holland" and "Hordley" used.

435. Did you see Mr. Hire that evening ?—Yes. After they were gone, a brown woman that was in

the room on the bed went outside to see if they were all gone, and she stepped on a body outside.

436. Did you see that ?—No.

437. When did you first see Mr. Hire's body ?—He was brought into the room then.

438. That was shortly after the people had left your room, was it ?—Yes.

439. Who brought him in ?—One of the boys that stopped there, and I think the woman.

440. Was he brought into the second room in which you were ?—Yes.

441. In what condition was Mr. Hire when he was brought in ?—He was not able to stand ; he was bleeding dreadfully from the head and hand ; one finger was off and the other very nearly, it was just hanging by a bit of skin.

442. Did you observe the state of his head more particularly ?—Well, I did look at it but not very much, I was not able.

443. When they came in with him did you do anything to him ?—Yes ; I cut off the other finger, the one that was nearly off, and tied it up as well as I could to stop the bleeding, and bathed his head with water and laid him on the floor.

444. What was the result of all that ?—He was sensible then ; his son came in a little time afterwards, and we dressed his bleeding too.

445. What was his son's condition as to wounds ?—I did not examine him.

446. Ultimately, did Mr. Hire, the father, remain in this room ?—Yes, we got Mr. Creighton up from underneath the bed and got him into an adjoining room.

447. What became of Mr. Hire ?—He died about 5 the next morning.

448. Were you present at his death ?—I was in the next room.

449. That was where Mr. Creighton was ?—Yes.

450. What happened to Mr. Creighton after you got him from under the bed ; did you dress his wounds ?—No. A woman washed his head ; we could not get any water for some time.

451. He did not die, I believe ?—No.

452. As to Mr. Jackson, the third person you have mentioned as being wounded, where was he ?—He was lying on the bed.

453. What happened to him that night ?—He remained there on the bed.

454. And recovered ?—Yes.

455. As to yourself, nothing was done to you personally ?—No, I was not injured.

456. Was that all that happened as far as you recollect on Thursday, 12th October, at Amity Hall ?—Yes.

457. What class of persons were they that came into the room—native negroes, African emigrants, or coolies ?—I fancy a mixture both of Africans and creoles.

458. But were they emigrants that had been lately introduced ?—No, they were not emigrants ; at least, they had not been lately introduced ; they were all free men.

459. Not men under indentures ?—No.

459*a*. I suppose you did not know all of them ?—No, not half of them ; I merely judged by their countenance some were creoles.

460. Are you able to make any distinction as to the character of their acts, whether one class was more violent than the other ?—No. At least, the most violent man there was a creole.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Joseph Waterhouse Rutty sworn and examined.

Mr. J. W. Rutty.

461. You were a member of the body of Volunteers who were at the Court-house on the 11th October ?—Yes.

462. What was your rank ?—A private.

463. How many of you were there ?—I cannot exactly say. I think about 30.

464. At what time did you first reach the Court-house, on the 11th ?—That I cannot remember exactly ; but I know it was a considerable time before we were allowed to go into the School-house to rest.

465. Where were you before you first got to the Court-house, or the precincts of it, outside. Were you drawn up in front of the Court-house ?—Yes.

466. Was that in the forenoon or in the afternoon ?—That was in the afternoon.

467. You say you could not say exactly the time that you got there ?—No.

468. How long had you been there ?—I beg to say a word. I have been very ill, and many things may have slipped my notice.

469. Of course you can only speak to the best of your recollection ; how long had you been drawn up before anybody came to interrupt the proceedings ?—We had been there a long time.

470. What do you mean by long ?—I should think for about two hours or more ; I cannot say exactly.

471. After two hours, or about that time, do you remember what first drew your attention to the approach of any body of men ?—We were in the School-house at that time. I heard a bugle sound, and we all rushed to the door, and went outside.

472. Out of the school-room ?—Yes; all the Volunteers were in the school-room.

473. How many were there ?—Some were inside the School-house, and some were outside in the Parade, looking at the guns and amusing themselves there.

474. When this, which you describe as the sound of the bugle, was heard, where did you go to ?—We went in front of the Court-house and fell in.

475. After you had fallen in, did you notice any parties coming towards you ?—Not many seconds after that I saw a large mob approaching, and as they rounded the turning they made a halt, and a second or two after they proceeded.

476. You describe them as rounding the turning ; is that coming from a street that runs at right angles from the point at which you were looking ?—Right opposite us.

477. You say they came to a halt ; in what manner were they approaching ?—Some of them were ragged and dirty.

478. But in what order or system ?—In no order or system at all.

479. Then, when you say "halt," you mean they stopped ?—They just stopped.

480. When they stopped had they anything in their hands that you noticed ?—Every one.

481. What had they ?—Cutlasses and bayonets fixed on long sticks, muskets and pistols, and various kinds of weapons.

482. How far were they from you when they halted or stopped ?—I should think about a couple of hundred yards.

483. How long did they stop or halt ?—Not many seconds.

484. What next did they do ?—They came on—they came forward.

485. To where you were drawn up ?—Yes.

486. What was next done by them that you recollect ?—I remember that before they came near to us, when they were within about a chain and a half from us, I saw one of our bandsmen coming down. I could not hear what he said, but his arms were extended in this way ; and he appeared, from all I could make out, to be trying to make peace with them.

487. What did he say ?—I could not hear.

488. You say they were coming down—coming down from where ?—As they were coming down into the Parade they spread out.

489. Opened out, do you mean ?—Yes, opened out.

490. And your bandsman went towards them ?—Yes ; I could not hear what words he was making use of, but I saw him in this attitude (*extending his arms*).

SECOND DAY.

Mr. J. W. Rutty.

25 Jan. 1866.

They were pressing forward so that he was obliged to walk backwards.

491. Were they pressing forward in line or irregularly ?—Irregularly.

492. Did you see any drum ?—I heard it.

493. Then, as they pressed your bandsman back, and themselves came forward, did you notice anything come towards you, any missiles or stones ?—They did not fire at us until they came near, and I heard the Custos say, "Peace." "Hell peace" one of them exclaimed.

494. That was the answer the Custos got to his calling out "Peace" ?—Yes, and with that showers of stones and bricks were sent at us.

495. Where was the Custos when he said this ?—I could not see, because I could not turn round; but I think he was on the steps.

496. Where were you drawn up ?—In front of the Court-house.

497. That is to say with your rear to the Court-house—at how many yards distance ?—Not many feet; we were told to retreat.

498. You retreated as the mob advanced ?—Yes; the Captain told us to step backwards.

499. And you stepped backwards at the same time as your bandsman stepped back ?—Yes, at that time they had not come on us.

500. You stepped back close to the wall of the place ?—As they came on us we did.

501. Were you a front or a rear rank man ?—Rear rank.

502. Were you on the right or the left, or in the centre ?—About the centre.

503. At the time bricks and stones were thrown at you, how near had the advancing body of men got to you ?—Very near.

504. Will you just describe it by any distance you see here ?—Just as near as the end of this table, some of them.

505. Were you struck ?—I had a blow, I believe, on the neck, and blows on the stomach, but I did not get any on the head, my sword bayonet was knocked off my rifle.

506. By what ?—By a brick or something. I cannot say exactly what it was.

507. After this shower of bricks and stones had been thrown, how soon did you fire ?—It was upon that that the order was given to fire.

508. Who gave the order ?—I think it was the Custos who gave the order. I heard the order given. I won't be sure whether it was the Captain or the Custos I heard give the order.

509. You mean Captain Hitchins ?—Yes.

510. Were you one of the Volunteers who fired ?—I did not fire immediately with the rest, because it was suggested before, that if the rebels came on us, we should fire in sections; so I reserved mine, and as soon as I heard the order given "Retreat" then I fired.

511. Which section were you in, the first, second, third, or fourth ?—We were not divided into sections. We had no time for that.

512. Then as far as you can recollect, was it the front rank that fired first, and then the rear rank ?—No, they all fired together.

513. Except that you fired a little after the first ?—Yes.

514. How soon did the order "Retreat" follow the firing ?—Immediately.

515. Where did you retreat to ?—Into one of the rooms under the Court-house. Lieutenant Hall called me by name and said, "This way, Rutty."

516. Is that a room on the ground floor ?—Yes, under the Court-house.

517. How many of you went into that room ?—Two or three of the bandsmen, Lieutenant Hall, and myself, and I think Richard Harrison was in there too.

518. What sized room was it ?—I did not pay much attention to the size of the room.

519. Did you ever go into the Court-house that day ?—No.

520. What occurred to the party who retired into this room with you under the Court-house after you got there, what took place ?—We were ordered by Lieutenant Hall to keep quiet.

521. Were there windows to that room, looking outwards ?—Jalousies.

522. Were they closed ?—They were partially closed, as they are now in this room.

523. So as to let the light in, partly open ?—Yes.

524. How long did you remain in that room before anything happened ?—We were there, if I recollect right, till the fire drove us out.

525. How soon was that after you got in ?—Some time.

526. How long, an hour or two ?—It might have been.

527. It might have been an hour, do you mean ?—Yes.

528. You say the fire was then burning ?—Yes, the fire was coming over, and the beams were dropping.

529. While you were in there were any guns fired in upon you ?—Yes, Lieutenant Hall, after commanding us to sit quiet, got up and walked to the door, and opened the door just sufficiently to peep out, and he received a ball through his neck. He just turned and went down on his knees, without saying one word, and the blood flowed down.

530. Was he dead ?—Yes. I went up to him and put my hand on him, and said "Hall," calling him by name, but he did not speak.

531. Besides that, were any guns fired into the room were you were ?—After that ?

532. Before the fire took place ?—After the fire.

533. Do you mean after the beams came falling in ?—Yes.

534. About how many, do you think, were fired ?—Several.

535. Were you, yourself, hit ?—I received no ball there.

536. What became of you when the building began to fall in ?—When Mr. Price's house was burnt down, —it was Mr. Price's house—when Mr. Price's house was burnt down we had no more to go to.

537. But where was Hall shot ?—In Price's house, I think.

538. That is what we want to know, whether it was in the room under the Court-house, or in Price's house ?—In Price's house.

539. Was it at Price's house where the shot went through his throat ?—Yes, that was where he was shot.

540. You went into Price's house, too ?—Yes.

541. How did you pass from the room into which you retreated into Mr. Price's house ?—That I do not remember.

542. But you remained in this room under the Court-house until the fire began falling in upon you ?—Yes.

543. Did you see Baron Ketelhodt there ?—I saw him when he jumped from upstairs; he was running down through the fort.

544. That was Baron Alfred ?—Yes; and there was a man following him as quickly as he could, with a cutlass raised as if to chop him down, and I fired at that man.

545. Did you hit him ?—He only bobbed his head.

546. You did not see the effect ?—The Baron told me the man was pursuing him and fired at him, and on turning round to fire at the man the Baron told me he fell, so it might have been from the effect of that shot.

547. Were you in that part of Mr. Price's house where Mr. Herschell was ?—We were all congregated together, I think from one end of the house to the door; I was nearer to the fire than the rest, and I was requested to go away because the fire was coming down on my back.

548. Were you there when it was proposed by Mr. Herschell to read prayers and to rush into the flames ?

—I do not remember; I remember offering him a sword to defend himself, and he would not take it.

549. After you got to Price's house with Mr. Herschell and the Baron, what became of you when they got away?—I remained there till the fire drove us all out.

550. Where did you go to when you were driven out?—We went on to the fort, and proposed stopping together.

551. The ground you got on was, I suppose, a court yard?—A terrace.

552. Was that behind Mr. Price's house?—It is where the guns are.

553. Was Price's house between that place and the street where the people advanced towards the Court-house?—Yes, between that and the street.

554. How long did you remain there after you got there?—We did not remain any time, because we found the men were firing on us from the bush and from several places about. So we proposed dividing, and we all went in different directions.

555. Where did you go?—I was somewhere, I think, between the Court-house and the hospital, and I was called by a familiar voice, "Come in here, Rutty."

556. Do you know where that was?—Yes, in a little house.

557. Between the Court-house and the hospital?—Yes.

558. Were you at that time injured in any way?—Only with stones.

559. You had been hit by stones?—I had had several blows from stones.

560. But you were not bleeding?—No, not at that time.

561. What length of time did you continue in this small house between the Court-house and the hospital?—A very short time before a rebel came and knocked at the door and said, "Who is there?" Dr. Gerard said, "I am." He said, "Doctor, come out."

562. Was he there when you got in?—Yes.

563. What became of the doctor when he was told to come out?—Another rebel came and looked through the window and said, "There are more in here." I said, "If we all stop in here we shall all be murdered," and I said, "Doctor, call me your assis-" tant, and I will go out with you; and I will leave the "door open, so that they may think all have escaped," and with that I proceeded out with the doctor.

564. Were there others in the same house besides?—Yes.

565. Others who had been in the Court-house?—Yes.

566. How many more?—I remember leaving two in there.

567. What were there names?—Jacobs, and Sergeant Montgomery.

568. Two of the Volunteers?—Yes.

569. Did you go out with Dr. Gerrard and continue to pretend to be his assistant?—I went out as his assistant. They asked me, "Who are you?" I said, "I am the doctor's assistant." They said, "What is your name?" I thought my name would be of no use to them; they would not know my name, and they would all know my brother-in-law, Mr. Murray's, and I said, "I am parson Murray's brother in-law." With that they gave me a blow on the cheek with the butt end of a musket. I caught hold of the doctor, and said, "Pray save my life," but it was no use. They then struck me over the head. There appeared to be scores of them. As fast as they could, they let the sticks into my head,and myself, too, until I fell. When I fell they asked me for my purse, and stripped me. When they came to the boots they would not come off. I had sufficient strength, although I was bleeding profusely, not to let them take off my legs to carry away my boots, and I said, "They are new boots, take care, pull them off, they will come;" and a fellow listened to me and he did pull, and I gave him every assistance, and then I fell back and said, "Now, let me die."

570. Was this in the road outside the house?—On the grass. I can't say exactly what spot, because it was dark; but it was somewhere between the Court-house and the hospital, and I fell on my back. I thought "they will chop off my head." My left hand was so beaten that it was of no use to me. I placed my right hand on my neck, so that if they made a chop at my neck it might be saved by this arm, and I do not remember anything else that occurred until towards morning.

571. Were you there all night?—All night.

572. Were you naked, stripped?—All but my drawers and socks, and a part of my shirt. I had on one of those check shirts, that was cut all into lints, and that was taken away clean from here (*pointing it out*).

573. Did they take your coat?—Everything I had. I laid there till towards morning; then I saw, as it were, a human body before me. I could not use my hand to get up, but I shoved myself on my stomach by degrees, till I placed my head on his stomach; and I do not remember anything else that occurred again. I should say, about 9 o'clock I came to, and I found my head baking in the sun. A girl walked round me; she looked at me and said, "Hoy," in her language, "Mr. Rutty, this?" I said, "Yes, do give me a little "water, and make a little bush and cover my head "from the sun; I am choking with the blood." She went and got the water, and I heard the rebels say, "You dare to think you can cover his head. I will chop off your head." I did not get the water; she just threw the bush carelessly on my head and escaped.

574. You heard a voice say this; did you see anybody?—I did not, no more than when I raised my head I saw them all about me.

575. How many do you think were around you?—I cannot say.

576. Did you hear more than one voice interfere with what the girl was doing?—I do not know. I did not pay much attention. I only noticed that.

577. What ultimately became of you after you were left with this bush thrown over you?—I do not recollect anything at all that occurred till I was picked up and put into a mail cart.

578. Who picked you up?—I do not know. I afterwards saw a man who told me he picked me up, but of course I could not recognise him.

579. They put you into a mail cart, you say?—Yes, along with McDonald, and took me to the hospital, and carried me up the steps.

580. Where is the hospital?—It is the poor-house, which was converted into a hospital.

581. At Morant Bay?—Yes.

582. And there you continued?—Yes.

583. After that you remained in the hospital till you were better, I suppose?—For six weeks.

584. You were, in the first instance, reported as dead, were you not?—Yes. Dr. Gerrard told me I should have died had he not had his box of medicines and things there.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Beresford Fitzherbert sworn and examined.

Mr. B. Fitzherbert.

585. On Thursday, 12th October, were you at Amity Hall?—No, at the Blue Mountains.

586. Is that your father's estate?—Yes.

587. On that morning did any parties come there?—Yes, about 40 or 50 armed people.

588. How were they armed?—With cutlasses and guns.

589. Were they making any cries or saying anything?—Yes, when they came up to the house, they called out, "Buckra, buckra."

SECOND DAY

Mr. B. Fitzherbert.

25 Jan. 1865.

590. Did they force their way into the house, or on to the premises ?—They came rushing in at the door ; the door was open, and they chopped the book-keeper, who ran in when he saw them coming.

591. How did they chop him ?—With the cutlasses.

592. Was he killed at the time ?—No, he died afterwards.

593. Who was present besides the book-keeper and yourself ?—Mr. Purser, the overseer.

594. Was the book-keeper a white or black man ?—A white man.

595. Was the overseer a white man ?—No, a brown.

596. Was he in any way hurt ?—No.

597. Was anything done to you ?—They pointed a double-barrelled gun at me when first they came in ; then they laid hold of me afterwards by the coat and held a cutlass over me, and dragged me towards the door.

598. Did you say anything to them ?—Yes ; I asked them what they were going to kill me for. They said that I was a Volunteer, and shot the negroes at Morant Bay.

599. What did you say ?—I said I was not. I had not shot anybody.

600. Was anything more said ?—They said, " Oh, you have got a gun in the house ?" I said, " I had not ;" and they said, " Oh, you think niggers are fools."

601. Did they say anything more ?—They said, " Bring him out, let us chop him, kill him."

602. Was anything said about buckra ?—They said, " We don't know one buckra from another, we will kill them all."

603. Were you in any way hurt ?—No.

604. Did anybody interfere on your behalf ?—Yes, Mr. Purser, the overseer.

605. Did you remain there afterwards ?—No, I came to Kingston after that.

606. You saw nothing more afterwards ? — No, nothing more.

607. Was any injury done to the property ?—No.

608. None at all ?—No.

609. How long were they there altogether ?—About a quarter of an hour, I should think.

610. In what direction did they then go ?—They went to a place called Petersfield.

611. Your place is in the Blue Mountains ?—Yes.

612. How far is that from Amity Hall ?—It is a good way from Amity Hall.

613. Quite in a different direction ?—Yes, next to Mount Pleasant.

614. What time was it when they came to your place ?—I think it was between 9 and 10 in the morning.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. T. W. Jackson.

Mr. Thomas Whitter Jackson sworn and examined.

615. Are you one of the stipendiary magistrates of this island ?—I am.

616. For how many years have you been so ?—A little more than 29.

617. What was your district in October last ?—Portland.

618. On the 12th of October, were you at Amity Hall ?—I was.

619. At what time did you go there ?—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

620. In the course of the evening did any persons come there ?—They did.

621. At what time was that ?—I had gone to bed, as near as I can estimate it, about 11 o'clock.

622. Did you hear at all about what number of persons came ?—I did not ; I could not see them, it was dark. I spoke to a few through the window. I could not form any conception as to their number.

623. What took place, as far as came within your observation ?—They broke open the door, and the third man that I met, or the fourth, I think it was, gave me a blow on the head which entirely stunned me, and I know no more about it.

624. What number of wounds did you receive altogether, as you ascertained afterwards ?—About nine.

625. Can you tell what wounds they were, how inflicted ?—One of the medical attendants told me there were three distinct cutlass wounds, one of which is not healed yet, not closed up.

626. The others were contused wounds, I suppose ?—They may or may not have been bludgeon wounds.

627. You did not see what Mr. Hire did ?—I did not.

628. Did you see his body afterwards ?—I saw him die.

629. The next day ?—Next morning ; I was in my bed at the time.

630. Did you see Mr. Crichton ?—I saw him asleep as I was coming away ; that is all I know about it. I saw him afterwards, and his head was severely wounded over both eyes.

631. Had he many wounds upon him ?—I do not remember.

632. He is now in England, is he not ?—He is.

633. Was Mr. Henry Hire wounded ?—He was.

634. Was there a Mr. Chisholm there ?—He had been there ; he was there at the commencement, I believe ; he very miraculously escaped.

635. Are there other sugar estates in the neighbourhood of Amity Hall ?—There are eight in the valley, forming the district of Plantain Garden river.

636. Were any of the other proprietors residing on their estates ?—I believe, although it may not be the fact, that Mr. Hire was the only gentleman in charge of an estate that had not left the estate previous to the attack that was made on the Thursday.

637. I suppose you had heard of the disturbances on the preceding day ?—Of course it was natural to seek for preservation, although I had not done it.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. J. S. Gerard.

Dr. J. S. Gerard recalled, and further examined.

638. You have placed in the hands of the Commissioners this morning a report of what occurred to you in coming from St. Thomas in the East, when you were summoned as a witness to attend the special court now sitting at Kingston ?—Yes.

639. And you state that reports were rife in St. Thomas-in-the-East, that the witnesses summoned to the trials at Kingston would be molested in their way ?—Yes.

640. What did you hear about that ?—I heard that a body of 30 men had gone from Blue Mountain Valley to Four Mile Wood, to prevent witnesses from coming to town.

641. What did you think it advisable to do, under those circumstances ?—Well, we came in two carriages, and met two other carriages on the road.

642. Who do you mean by " we " ?—Myself and wife, Mrs. Herschell, and my brother, and two Wesleyan ministers with their families. We met them on the road afterwards.

643. Do you mean you arranged to come together ?—Mrs. Herschell and myself did.

644. You state that you made your first stage at Yallah's Bay, St. David's ?—Yes ; I was anxious to get to Albion before coming to town.

645. What happened to you between Yallah's Bay and Albion estate ?—We saw abont 10 or 12 men with cutlasses, which they brandished, as I state in my

report, in this sort of way, at my buggy. They said, "Oh! you are going to town, too, you fellow; you going down to town." Another fellow said, "That doctor," and then they went on; but I believe afterwards they said something to Mrs. Herschell. I do not know what they said.

646. Who did you hear any report from, as to 30 persons coming to stop the witnesses?—I heard it at the Court-house. Morant Bay.

647. From whom?—The clerk of the peace, the rector, and the magistrates, were waiting for some men from the valley to make affidavits; that was the report, the general report in the town.

SECOND DAY.
Dr. J. S. Gerard.
25 Jan. 1866.

648. Does Mrs. Herschell know anything about this?—Yes; I went on to Albion. I was there about a quarter of an hour, and they waited for me a little, when they passed just by Four Mile Wood, and we all congregated there. Mrs. Herschell said something to me about it.

649. Is she here?—She is at Kingston.

650. When was this that you speak of?—Yesterday.

Adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, 26th January 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.,

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRD DAY.
E. N. Harrison.
26 Jan. 1866.

EDWARD NORMAN HARRISON sworn and examined.

651. In October last, were you rifle drill instructor to the Volunteer regiment?—I was.

652. On the 11th October, did you receive instructions to go to Morant Bay?—Yes, I did. I received instructions from Captain Hitchins to that effect, a circular to that effect.

653. What number of Volunteers turned out at that time?—Of our company, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men, there were 22.

654. And were you joined by others afterwards?—By about 10 of the Morant Bay corps, after we got to the bay.

655. So that in all you were just about 30?—Yes, about 32 I should say.

656. What distance had you to proceed to Morant Bay?—About 25 miles.

657. Did you meet with any parties on your way?—I observed several negroes going along the road, armed with sticks, towards Morant Bay.

658. From what parts were they going?—From Bath.

659. Were you at Bath?—I was in the Plantain Garden River district, and I rode through Bath.

660. That is a little to the west of Bath?—To the east.

661. Then it runs both to the east and west of Bath; you were on the west of Bath?—I was more towards the sea-side.

662. That is the east of course; then you do not go through Bath?—I went through Bath. I was ordered to meet at head quarters.

663. Was it in your way to Bath or to Morant Bay that you met these people?—From Bath to Morant Bay.

664. You met several parties of negroes running to that direction?—Yes.

665. Did they offer any obstruction to you?—No, none of them.

666. You were well known as a Volunteer?—My uniform would tell that.

667. When you arrived at the Court-house, did you have some refreshment, or before that?—Yes.

668. You were ordered to the Court-house?—Yes.

669. What time was that?—I could not exactly say, about 1 or 2 o'clock.

670. Was the Vestry then sitting?—The Vestry was then sitting.

671. How long after was any alarm given?—At that time everything was perfectly quiet; there was no row—everything perfectly quiet. About 3 o'clock, as I suppose, as we were sitting down round the Court-house, in the back of it, we heard the alarm given "They are coming! they are coming!" and we were immediately ordered to fall in.

672. Did you hear anything besides?—We heard the sound of drums beating, coming along.

673. Then you were ordered to fall into rank?—Into rank.

674. Had you your rifles loaded?—They had not been loaded previously, and as soon as we were ordered to fall in and observed the gang of people coming, we were ordered to load.

675. Did you see any parties advancing?—We saw the armed mob advancing upon us with guns, cutlasses, bayonets, and sticks.

676. Could tell you at all what number came?—It would be almost impossible for me to say; but a very great number; and I should think about five or six hundred.

677. Is there a large open space before the Court-house?—Yes, what they call the Parade, I believe.

678. How near did they come to you?—I should say about three or four yards.

679. Came within three or four yards?—Yes.

680. Was anything done by them as they came up?—Yes; they commenced upon us with a shower of stones, and striking at our rifles.

681. Were any of your rifles struck at before you did anything?—Oh, yes.

682. What! they came near enough for that, did they?—Yes, some; they came with stones first.

683. Was anything done by the authorities then?—The Custos came out to the steps and kept waving his hands back, and telling them to keep peace and go back; but they would listen to nothing, he said; and Captain Hitchins suggested the Riot Act had better be read. Some one gave it to him. He had not read more than three or four lines before we received a volley.

684. Then you had no volley before the Riot Act was read?—Not exactly.

685. What do you mean?—They came down upon us for the attack; but as the Custos began to read the Riot Act, which was in his hands while he was reading, as he commenced they flung stones.

686. Then what you said before as to the shower of stones, and striking the rifles, had not taken place till they began reading the Riot Act?—Yes.

687. Then they commenced?—Yes; as he commenced they received a shower of stones.

688. What happened next?—As they were assaulting us in such a manner we received the word to fire.

689. Did you hear who gave it?—I could not hear; but I suppose the commander.

690. Unless you supposed it came from the commander you would not have acted?—No.

691. Did any of you fire?—Yes. It had been arranged if anything of the kind happened, they were

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not all to fire at once ; but in the confusion they did nearly all fire.

692. When was the arrangement made ?—In drilling.

693. General instructions in your drill—they were not all to fire. Did you see whether anybody belonging to the Volunteers was hurt ?—After the volley ?

694. Yes ?—Well, I observed two or three wounded after we got into the Court-house.

695. But at the time ?—No.

696. Whereabouts were you ?—In the rear of the company.

697. Did you receive any blows yourself ?—Yes ; I was struck in the mouth, a front tooth knocked out, and my lip was cut.

698. All that was after you fired ?—Almost instantaneously as we fired the struggle commenced.

699. That was your first blow ?—Yes.

700. Was that with stones ?—With stones.

701. Was your own gun made useless ?—When I was so assailed I made a charge, and from the blow, I suppose, the rifle itself was split up the barrel ; the stock was splintered, and the ramrod.

702. From a stone ?—No ; from the blows of the stones and the cutlasses.

703. Did you retreat into the Court-house ?—Underneath the Court-house.

704. On the ground floor ?—On the ground floor.

705. What did you do next, did you remain on the ground floor ?—No, after a little while I observed them bringing in the body of one of the Volunteers who had been knocked down in the attack, and who seemed to have been killed from the blow of a stone or stick. I did not see any wounds bleeding, but his eyes were all blue round about them, and he was as if he was in his last gasp.

706. Was that Ross ?—Yes, private Ross.

707. You say that he seemed to be in his last gasp ?—Yes.

708. Who brought him in ?—Some of our bandsmen, and one or two Volunteers assisted.

709. Did you then go upstairs ?—I observed my brother upstairs, and I called out to him to open the door they had barred, which they did ; and Captain Hitchins and myself rushed up, getting a shower of stones as we did so.

710. Did you find Baron Ketelhodt there ?—The Baron, Mr. Georges, Mr. Herschell, and others.

711. Did you receive any instructions as to the course you were to pursue ?—Yes ; the Custos said he did not wish us to fire at the people unless we saw them attacking us and firing. He also sent out a man with a white handkerchief to the mob, telling them he wished peace, and inquiring what they wanted, and that if they even wanted himself they must send and let him know.

712. Some one went out ?—He was a black man who went out with the handkerchief ; but I do not recollect his return.

713. During this time were the mob firing ?—Yes ; and if any of us appeared at the windows they fired with stones, and when we went to the window we saw that in every direction they were moving about with arms.

714. After this, did you see smoke ?—Yes, soon after I observed smoke from the School-house.

715. How far was that from the Court-house ?—About 20 feet.

716. Did you afterwards see the Court-house on fire ?—Oh, yes.

717. Did you see how that was, how it caught fire ?—From the flames of the School-house, as far as I could make out ; on first looking through the window I saw the windows of the School-house open, but soon after that I observed they were shut ; and when the fire had sufficiently caught I observed they were open again, as I supposed, for the breeze to blow the fire.

718. Were there any persons in the School-house during that time ?—No ; we could not see. The School-house was rather a low building, and looking from the Court-house you had to look diagonally down into it.

719. Might the windows have been left open to let the persons in the School-house escape ?—No.

720. But some Volunteers escaped there ?—No ; none of us ever went to the School-house.

721. None of the Volunteers ; did not any of the civilians ?—None that I know of.

722. However, that will appear. Where did you go, did you make your escape from the Court-house ?—Yes ; I went down the front steps, and as I got to the bottom of the steps I observed a man with a gun coming out and pointing it at me. I stood still, and as I raised my rifle to my shoulder he ran back to the Court-house, and I ran into Mr. Price's house.

723. How far was that from the Court-house ?—About eight or ten yards.

724. Whom did you find at Price's ?—The Custos, Mr. Herschell, Mr. Georges, and many other gentlemen.

725. Did you see there the body of Lieut. Hall ?—I saw the lifeless body of Lieut. Hall.

726. He was then dead ?—He was then dead.

727. Did the firing go on ?—Yes ; the people continued firing at us, and at one time Mr. Georges called out, "I am shot ! I am shot."

728. Mr. Herschell offered some prayer for you ?—After that Mr. Herschell offered a prayer for us, and we saw Mr. Price's house had caught fire from the Court-house. The School-house was the first to catch fire, the Court-house in the centre, and next Mr. Price's house.

729. You are quite clear the Court-house caught fire from the School-house, not from being set on fire ; and that Mr. Price's house caught fire from that ?—Yes, the Court-house was not set on fire, but the School-house was.

730. You did not see it set on fire ?—No, I did not see it, but I think I can give the name of the person who did see it.

731. When Price's house caught fire, what did you do ?—We went outside the fort ; Captain Hitchins, the Baron, Mr. Warmington, and all I have mentioned, remained together.

732. Yes ?—And after a little time my brother Richard, who was close to me, received a shot in the eye, through the embrasure of the fort, and fell on the side of the fort. I went to him and told him he must keep heart and not to mind that, and soon after I heard one of the people say, "Dem powder done, let us go in upon them."

733. Did they come in upon you ?—Then they rushed in upon us. I remained where I was, and was surrounded by several of them. I kept pointing my rifle at each as they tried to take me, and they kept off for a little, till at last I received a shot on my left elbow joint and in my back, and fell down on my face.

734. Well ?—Then one came and jumped on my back, and rifled my pockets, and took what I had, and sat down, and I heard one inquire, "Are you sure that one is quite dead," alluding to myself. He said "Yes, he is quite dead ;" and he got up and had another jump on my body.

735. What did he say ?—Then he left me. While I was lying down I heard blows, and the voice of the Custos saying, "What are you beating me so for ? What have I done ? Are you going to kill me ?" and the blows and the voice gradually grew fainter and fainter.

736. Did you remain where you were ?—For some time, and, as it was dark, I got up and tumbled down the hill into the bottom road, and went through some mud and water to the sea beach and I there remained the whole night until morning.

737. Then you got on board the "Wolverine ?"—Yes.

738. How long were you in the hospital ?—A long time.

739. I am afraid your arm is still suffering ?—My arm is useless ; I have two wounds in my back.

740. Is your brother there ?—He is still in the hospital.

741. How many of your company lost their lives ?—Six.

742. Six out of how many ?—Six out of 22 ; four were seriously wounded, and others slightly.

743. What were the wounds inflicted by ?—My wounds in the head were inflicted by sticks. I expect this in my mouth was by a stone. I was shot in the elbow joint and in the back with gravel. The gravel came out while I was in the hospital.

744. As we understand, as the mob advanced you retreated till you had your back to the wall ?—We had taken up our position in front of the Court-house, to try and prevent their getting in the rear of us ; but in the hurry of falling in we went a little too much in advance of the Court-house, and as they came upon us Lieutenant Hall gave the order to fall back.

745. How many paces were you from the Court-house in the first instance ?—It might have been eight or ten.

746. And as the mob advanced Lieutenant Hall gave the order to step back three paces ?—Yes, so that we might endeavour to get back and prevent their getting behind us. But the Volunteers did not step back sufficiently, they were so intently looking upon the mob that they did not do so at once, and the mob got between us and the Court-house.

747. Between you and the Court-house ?—Yes, I got my blows from the rear.

748. Were you in the rear ?—I was sergeant-major.

749. Then you were in the supernumerary rank ? Yes.

750. Did the mob retreat after the first volley ?—As soon as the volley was fired, after they had made many cuts at us, and I had received all these wounds, they did not actually retreat, but got behind the houses which surround the Court-house and tho parade. They surrounded us on all sides, all round the wharf road and the houses.

751. Those in the line against which you fired would fall back and get out of the way to a certain extent ?—To a certain extent. They got behind the houses to prevent themselves being hit in case we fired. We also retreated into the Court-house.

752. Were the houses in the rear of the mob ?—On the right, on the left, and in front.

753. It was a square ?—Yes, the Court-house was towards the other end, and then there were houses on either side and in front. There is a narrow lane leading down to the parade.

754. Then which were the houses they got behind ?—The houses surrounding the square.

755. Did they go back through the street in front and get behind ?—No, there were little openings by the church, *et cetera*.

756. Did you see the mob, after retreating a little way, come back to fetch their own wounded ?—No, I did not. The wounded I saw were creeping away themselves, and got behind shelter. I did not see them come back and take any wounded.

757. Then they got behind and on each side of you ?—Yes.

758. Was there any cessation after the firing, or did you fire only one volley ?—Only one volley outside; but when we were in the Court-house the Custos told us not to fire on the mob generally, but if we saw any firing at us, we were to fire at them—that is any armed with guns.

759. How many rounds of ammunition had each Volunteer ?—Our company 10 rounds each, and the Morant Bay company five.

760. There were two ?—There were two.

761. Was there any spare ammunition ?—No.

762. Was there none brought from Bath ?—I could not say that.

763. Before the order was given by the Baron had the Volunteers not been firing upon persons who came to the wounded ?—No, I myself might have done a great deal more, but I considered that I did not wish to fire, in case I might hit some of the innocent ones, or I could have done a great deal more.

764. Did the people get possession of any of the arms of the Volunteers that were killed ?—Oh, yes. My brother Richard, they took his rifle as they knocked him down.

765. Did they take ammunition from the wounded or dead ?—I suppose they must.

766. You did not know it ?—I could not say.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. Maria Hitchins sworn and examined.

Mrs. M. Hitchins.

767. Are you the widow of the late Captain Hitchins ?—I am.

768. Do you remember your husband being called out on the night of the 10th of October ?—He was ordered out by the Custos.

769. And on the 11th did he leave Bath for Morant Bay ?—He left between 6 and 7 in the morning.

770. In the course of that evening did you hear what had happened ?—Just between 7 and 8 in the night I heard all the Volunteers were laid dead in the parade, and about 1 o'clock I heard Captain Hitchins was dead. Between 6 and 7 in the morning his buggy came home with his boots and some other things that he took away, and just after that I received a letter from Captain Hitchins, stating "The rebels will be in Bath by daylight in the morn-" ing. Have the ammunition secured, for they are " coming for it. Escape for your life." I called in Bandmaster Bruce and told him, and he called his wife and his cousin, and they got into the guard-room, raised the flooring, and had all the ammunition—the powder, caps, ball cartridges, and everything—put inside. After that we heard the horns blowing, and the rebels came in.

771. What time was that ?—About 8 or 9 in the morning. As we heard the horn blow, I called for a little babe I had, seven months old, and a little girl, two years old, two of my children, and I made my escape with them to the woods. As soon as we were in the bush, in a little bamboo opposite my house, the house was packed with rebels, all kinds of people, demanding " the woman Hitchins." A man named Duncan Stewart said he wanted Mrs. Hitchins, that he had promised my husband to lay me beside him.

772. You were lying in the bamboo all this time ?—Yes.

773. Did you come out ?—During the day Duncan Stewart I myself heard say that they want me. Some said, " Save women;" others said, " Kill them;" others said, " No, save them—we want wives." I was called, and I came out, and Duncan Stewart said to me, " I am the man that killed Hitchins." I said, " Are you the man ?" He held up a cutlass. I said, " Do not answer me yes." He said, " I killed Hitchins." I said, " Yes, my man, did you kill Hitchins ?" He said, " Yes ; do you forgive me ?" I said, " Yes, from the bottom of my heart." He told me if I did not give up the gunpowder he would have my head off. I said I did not know where such a thing was kept, though my husband was the captain. I saw my infant babe handled by the rebels. They said his head was " like the brute Hitchins," and they would have it off. A woman (a rebel) said, " Save the child," and she got it and threw it under a basket. Mr. Wilson was then entering Bath in the midst of it, and they said " Head him, head him," and went away and left me, and I made my escape into the house. Mr. Nelson came to me and said, " It is im-" possible that you should remain here ; we must take " you away. The rebels are determined to take the " house, and you will be severely ill-treated." Mr. Manning came and said, " I want to rescue you and take you to the Iron Bridge," and he took me away.

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Mrs. M. Hitchins.

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We went in Mr. Hitchins' vehicle. When we got to Plantain Garden River I was attacked by the rebels. They said I must thank the Custos, because if my husband was not a Volunteer he would not have been killed. We passed through the crowd. I should think there were nearly 2,000 men.

774. Were they armed?—Armed with cutlasses, clubs, bills, bayonets, and sticks of all kinds. When we got to the Iron Bridge shop, some said they would pull down the stores and some said they would burn them. Mr. McDermot sent me word to come to Duckenfield. Upon leaving my house I had brought all my valuables, like jewels, money, and such things. I went into the house and asked to go to a bed, as I was faint. I retired, and at about 1 o'clock I heard the voice of Mr. Manning saying, "Mrs. Hitchins, escape for your life, the rebels are coming." I jumped out, and a clerk of his, named Bobby Green, was in the next room. I said, "Lord! Bobby, my babe!" He took the babe, and Mr. Manning said, "Don't stop, but escape for your life." I got to the door-step, and was attacked by rebels with sticks.

775. What do you mean by "attacked?"—They all came round and called out, "Colour for colour!" "Peace!" "Save him!" "Kill him!" Mr. Manning said, "I am Manning of the Maroons," and a tall man ran up and said, "Peace, peace, save him," and that man took us from the crowd.

776. Who were "us?"—Mr. Manning and myself. When we escaped that crowd we were attacked by another. They took me for Mr. McDermott, dressed in woman's clothes, and said I was a man dressed in woman's clothes. They took me by the throat and shoulder. I said I was a woman, and when I said it my voice was nearly choked, and I drew down my hair and pitched it in their faces. When they took me by the hair to kill me I patted them on the face with my hand. Then the shell blew and they went away. I stood almost stunned, and heard some one say, "Mrs. Hitchins, are you alive?" I said "Yes. Lord! where are my poor children?" A woman said, "They are here," and then we went back to Mr. Manning's house. He had to hide me in a room. The rebels came about an hour afterwards, after destroying all that there was in Duckinfield. They got all my silver and my husband's papers and my clothing and my children's clothing. We saved nothing, and all my clothes were almost dismantled off me.

777. That was your house?—No, the Iron Bridge House.

778. Was anything done to your house?—They plundered all they could find, and took away all the things.

779. Were others touched?—Others were attacked all down the river—Duckinfield, Mr. Harrison's, Mr. Hire's, Mr. Chisholm's, Mrs. Reid's, likewise Mrs. Herschell's.

780. What was done?—All the furniture was destroyed, and everything plundered and robbed—breaking down the windows and leaving the houses empty and the doors standing. They dismantled the houses altogether.

781. That was all on the Thursday and Friday?—Yes. On Friday night, after they had finished murdering Mr. Hire, they came and told Mr. Manning they had murdered Hire and would kill his son, and that when Mr. Jackson had said to them "I am your friend," they had said, "No, Jackson is in Portland."

782. This is what you heard?—No; this is what the rebels said.

783. Were you present?—Yes.

784. Did you hear them say so?—Yes, I heard them; they said they had murdered Mr. Hire, and that they would put his son in a stone well, and when Mr. Jackson had said, "I am Jackson," they said, "No, he is in Portland." As soon as he said, "I am a friend of Gordon," they rubbed him up and brought him to life. And they set Dr. Crowdy's bed on fire; but when they found he was a doctor they put the fire out. They then went to Mr. Harrison's and set it on fire.

785. That is what you heard?—That is what I heard; but the other is what I witnessed and suffered. I had a little girl with me, two years old, and she was barefooted and remained in the bamboo all night. Both the children suffered from that. They took severe colds. Dr. Phillippo is the man who attended them for the last two months.

786. That is all you know?—That is all I know.

The witness withdrew.

J. O. McKenzie.

JOHN ORGILL MCKENZIE sworn and examined.

787. You are one of sergeants of the police of St. Thomas in the East?—I am.

788. How long have you held that post?—For many years.

789. How many?—From 1856.

790. To the present time?—Yes.

791. You were at Morant Bay on Wednesday the 11th of October?—Yes.

792. Acting under Inspector Alberga?—Yes.

793. Were you on that day in attendance at the Vestry, at the Court-house?—Yes.

794. What time in the morning did you go there?—I went there about 8 o'clock in the morning.

795. Had you any other police with you?—I had.

796. How many?—I cannot say the exact number.

797. Well, about?—About 13.

798. Were they all in the Court house?—There were some there and two left in the station on guard.

799. How far was the station from the Court-house?—Not very far—about 200 yards.

800. Then you remained, did you, at the Court-house during the day?—I did.

801. Well, the Vestry were assembled?—Yes.

802. Do you remember, in the afternoon, Mr. Cooke, the churchwarden, coming out of the Vestry?—I remember it.

803. What time did he come out?—Between 3 and 4.

804. Was that done in pursuance of any information that had reached the Vestry?—I believe not; he was merely riding to show off himself, as it were.

805. What o'clock did he leave?—Between 3 and 4.

806. He went on horseback?—Yes.

807. Did he come back?—He returned back almost immediately and said that the mobs were already in the Bay.

808. The what?—The mob.

809. In consequence of that being said by Mr. Cooke, was any order given to the Inspector?—The Custos told the Inspector to put his men under arms.

810. That is the policemen?—Yes.

811. Inspector Alberga?—Inspector Alberga who is now dead.

812. Did you accompany the police to the police station?—Near to the police station.

813. That was after the Inspector was told to put them under arms?—To put the men under arms.

814. When you got near the police station, what did you find?—We saw several people in the police station.

815. Who were they?—The mob, and some outside stoning the station.

816. Stoning it?—Throwing stones at the station.

817. Did you see any people outside with weapons in their possession of any kind?—Not at that time.

818. You did not go in?—We could not; there was no possibility.

819. Did you try?—We could not face the crowd—there was a large assemblage of people, and we could by no means go in.

820. Into the station?—Yes, because they were throwing stones in all directions.

821. Did Inspector Alberga, with the policemen, attempt to go in ?—No.

822. It was no use ?—It was no use.

823. Did you see how many people were inside ?—We could not tell the number.

824. In consequence of your not being able to get in, what did you do ?—We returned to the Volunteers, who were at this time assembled in front of the Court-house, and begged them to go and charge upon the people.

825. And when you had done that ?—Captain Hitchins refused, and said he would remain where he was.

826. When that had been decided on what was done ?—I had scarcely finished speaking to him before I saw the mob coming in a large procession.

827. When you first saw them coming did you notice whether they were in possession of arms ?—They were in possession of the police arms which they took from the police station.

828. Did you see them ?—I saw them with the arms. I had left them at the station when I went to the Court-house, and I saw them afterwards coming out of the station with the arms.

829. You saw them coming out of the station ?—Yes.

830. How many of them had these arms ?—I cannot tell.

831. About ?—I cannot tell.

832. Then tell me what they did when they came as you describe ?—They were marching on the Volunteers.

833. Where were you ?—In the rear of the Volunteers.

834. Well, what took place as they advanced to the Volunteers ?—Captain Hitchins said to the Custos that it would be advisable to read the Riot Act, and he opened the book and sent it up.

835. Up to that time how near had the advancing mob got to the Volunteers ?—They were as near them as the wall is to me. (An officer was here directed to measure the distance indicated by the witness, and reported 17 paces.)

836. When they were at this distance from the Volunteers, Captain Hitchins gave the Riot Act to the Custos to read it—you noticed nothing done by the mob ?—They were advancing still.

837. Did they continue to advance ?—Yes.

838. Where did they get to ?—They advanced till they came nearer.

839. How near did they at last get to the Volunteers ?—About as far as the railings of this room are from me.

840. The Volunteers retreated ?—They could scarcely retreat where they were.

841. They stepped back a little ?—Yes.

842. Towards the wall of the Court-house ?—Yes.

843. Did you notice while the Riot Act was being read anything being done ?—I did not hear it read. The Custos was about reading it. I heard Captain Hitchins say, "If the order is given to fire I will fire." In saying so, or shortly after saying so, he fired.

844. Now before that had you noticed anything done by the people advancing ?—They were advancing.

845. Is that all you noticed them do ?—All I saw.

846. You saw no stones thrown ?—No, I saw none.

847. Where were you ?—In the rear of the Volunteers where I could see.

848. Over their heads ?—Not over their heads.

849. In the supernumerary rank—then what happened ?—After they had advanced and the Volunteers fired, the Volunteers retired towards the Court-house.

850. Did they all go into the Court-house ?—They did—they were all about together, and as I saw they were all put to the worst I fled.

851. Where did you go to ?—To the beach, where they took me prisoner.

852. Did you go straight to the beach ?—Yes.

853. How long did it take you to get there ?—Not very long.

854. You went at a pretty smart pace ?—Yes, seeing the intention of the people.

855. What did you see ?—As I went to the beach I saw one of the Volunteers with a harpoon sticking in his side, and bleeding most awfully.

856. When was that ?—As I went to the beach.

857. What distance was it from the Court-house ?—About as far as from this to the Court-house.

858. The beach is distant from the Court-house at Morant Bay about as far as this is from the Court-house on the other side of the square—about 100 yards ?—Yes.

859. Did you notice anybody go away at the same time as you did ?—No.

860. Then the Volunteer you noticed had gone before ?—He overtook me.

861. Had he been one of the Volunteers drawn up in front of the Court-house ?—Yes.

862. Had he his rifle ?—No, he had no rifle ; he held the harpoon in his side.

863. Where was it ?—About the waist.

864. How was it fixed ?—I did not observe, because at the time I was trying to escape for my life—there was no time to stop to examine.

865. You did not stop to pull it out ?—No, there was no time to help anybody ; he was trying to pass me to the beach.

866. Which got there first ?—I was there first.

867. What did you see ?—Some of the mob when I got there said, "See, police!" And a man with a bayonet ran after me and would have put it into me. Some of the people said, "Don't kill the sergeant, he is a good man," but this man would have killed me. They then got hold of me.

868. What did you do then—they held you ?—They held me a prisoner. They took me to the wharf road to one M'Laren, who was captain of the guard I believe.

869. To his house ?—No, to him on the road.

870. You do not know he was captain of the guard—what do you mean ?—One that led the people, he appeared to be so. I have no doubt.

871. What makes you think so ?—They took me to him, and he ordered what was to be done.

872. What did he say ?—He said I was to be taken to Spring Garden.

873. Were you taken ?—I was taken towards the prison, as far as the prison.

874. Who took you ?—Several people.

875. Do you mean the same people that took you to McLaren first ?—Yes.

876. How many ?—Plenty ; there could not be less than 40 men.

877. Forty men to take you ?—There was a real procession of people.

878. How many got hold of you ?—About six.

879. Were you resisting ?—I could not resist.

880. You did not attempt—then away you went to the prison ?—They took me to the District Prison.

881. Where is this ?—About a quarter of a mile.

882. How long were you there ?—They took me there, and I said to McLaren, "What have I done ? Let me go!" He said to me, "You will go to Spring Garden with me."

883. Did you go ?—As they took me, one of the mob said, "Be careful what you do with that man ; he is a Maroon."

884. Speaking of you ?—Yes.

885. Was that one of the mob ?—Yes ; I said to McLaren, "Let me go!" He said, "I shall take you to Spring Garden to assist me." I said, "I cannot "join and assist you, I am a policeman,—rather than "go I would be killed. I cannot join you." He said, "If I let you go, you must not let me see you again —if I see you again I will kill you."

886. Did he let you go ?—He let me go.

887. We may presume, from your being here, he did not see you again ?—He did not see me again.

888. You took very good care of that ?—There were two policemen, another sergeant and one private of police, taken at the same time as myself. I begged

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McLaren to let them go, and he did let one of them go.

889. Where were they taken ?—At the beach.

890. But you did not say that—how many ran away ?—Two men.

891. Did you all go together ?—Yes. They took us to the station first. Our arms had been there but we could not get them.

892. You never had arms that day ?—No.

893. Two others were taken prisoners with you ?—Yes.

894. Were they both taken to McLaren ?—Yes, and I asked them to let the sergeant go.

895. What was the sergeant's name ?—Romeo William Dresden—Jacob was the other.

896. What became of them—were they let go ?—No, they let go Dresden, but they would not let Jacob go ; they said if I said another word they would take me again.

897. Two were taken and one let go ?—Yes.

898. Where did you go ?—To the back of the prison ; and while there I saw the smoke of the fire at the School-house.

899. How long did you remain at Morant Bay from this day you have been speaking of, the 11th ?—I remained during all the time.

900. Did you continue to fulfil the duties of sergeant ?—Yes, as sergeant.

901. Did you resume your duties ?—I did on the following day, on the morning of the 12th I came to the station.

902. What condition did you find the station in ?—I found several white men lying dead in the market place as I went there.

903. Do you know who they were ?—One was Inspector Alberga, another was the Rev. Victor Herschell, and another Captain Hitchins.

904. When you got to the police station what state did you find it in on Thursday the 12th of October ?—It was in the same broken state as the mob had left it.

905. But you have not told us, as you did not get into it ?—Everything that was moveable had been carried away. It was plundered—they had taken away all the arms and everything.

906. How many arms had been taken away ?—About 31.

907. Any ammunition ?—No ammunition.

908. No powder ?—We have not had powder for a long time.

909. Any other things beside muskets ?—Bayonets, the uniform of the police, and all the papers and books.

910. Was the furniture still there ?—Yes. They left the furniture, but they plundered the station, and took away everything that would be of service to them—everything easy to be removed.

911. That being the state of the station, you saw the people dead in the market place—who were they ?—Inspector Alberga, the Rev. Mr. Herschell, Captain Hitchins. The Baron was on the other side, on the road leading to the wharf. I saw Justice Walton, John Walton.

912. Did you examine them at all ?—I did, sir. I went for that particular purpose, and examined them particularly.

913. Were there others ?—There were some of the Volunteers.

914. How many ?—There were several of them. I cannot say how many.

915. You cannot say how many Volunteers ?—I cannot say.

916. About what o'clock in the morning was it when you saw them first ?—About 10 o'clock.

917. Where had you been, from the time they let you go behind the prison till then ?—I was at Friendship Pen.

918. Who lives there ?—It is a town, a village where several black people live.

919. How far from Morant Bay ?—About two miles.

920. East or west from it ?— the road to Kingston.

921. That is west—in the m ou came back to the station ?—Yes.

922. You examined Mr. Alb y, what state was it in ?—His face was comp figured.

923. In what way ?—Beate sticks ; completely disfigured by beating, s red that one would scarcely know him, unles dress.

924. Now, whose was the ne u examined ?—The Rev. Mr. Herschell's.

925. Did you notice the sta body ?—His body was much mortified—muc -his head.

926. Did you recognize hi d, because I had known him before.

927. Did you notice anythi is mouth ?—I did not.

928. Nor with respect to t his tongue ?—I cannot say.

929. How had he been ki ntly ?—By beating.

930. Did you notice his thr not.

931. Is that all you noticed to him ?—Yes.

932. Who was next ?—The lying in the wharf road much disfigured- s were cut and much disfigured.

933. In what way ?—A sh a cutlass or something, had cut them.

934. In which hand ?—Bo

935. In what way ?—A between the fingers in the palm of the han

936. Did you notice whe the fingers were missing ?—I did not.

937. Nor hanging by any s not notice.

938. Was his dress strippe n ?—He had on his shirt and trousers.

939. Had he a coat on ?—I that he had.

940. You do not remembe

941. Is that all you noti ain Hitchins had a cut behind his neck.

942. Was he the next you —Yes.

943. What state was he i ad one large cut behind his head as if som trying to cut off his head.

944. What length do you as ?—A good length, as if a person had b to cut off his head.

945. And deep ?—Very d

946. Was that all you not him ?—Yes.

947. Who was the nex a Volunteer named Reid—his face was . I scarcely knew him.

948. Was his face smash smashed up with sticks.

949. Did you examine M body ?—Not particularly.

950. Was there anyone el mined ?—No ; I saw others that I could n , they were so much disfigured.

951. Before the morning October, before you went down to the Co had you any knowledge of what was goin district ?—No, save what the Inspector wro

952. Never mind that,— to your own knowledge, had you no kno what was going on ?—None whatever.

953. The first time you k thing of violence was the day they marched d n you on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

954. Had you seen non that day under arms ?—None whatever. I rised when I saw them.

955. Had you not been on the Monday before that day ?—No.

956. Where were you ?— I was stationed, at Bath.

957. You were aware on that the man had been rescued on the 7th fr justices ?—I was, I learned that when I came t y.

958. Did you know on 1th, in your official

capacity as a policeman, that the police had been sent with warrants to arrest parties at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

959. Did you know it on the 11th ?—I did.

960. Were those police belonging to the force at Morant Bay ?—They were.

961. Were they some of the 13 you had on the 11th ?—Yes.

962. Did you know what had happened to them ?—They told me.

963. Never mind what they told you, did you know something had happened to them ?—Yes.

964. You knew on the 11th that on the 7th the man had been rescued, and that on the 9th police had gone to Stony Gut ?—I did.

965. Is that all you did know ?—All.

966. Well now, just attend—on the 11th when you went to the police station and could not get the arms, you came back to Captain Hitchins and asked him something about charging them, and he would not ?—He refused.

967. Then you stationed yourself behind the Volunteers ?—Behind the Volunteers.

968. And between the time you asked Captain Hitchins and he would not go ?—I had scarcely finished before they came up.

969. How long do you think you were there before you started for the beach ?—I will say about ten minutes.

970. You were ten minutes behind the Volunteers, about ?—About that.

971. Were you facing towards the direction in which they were coming ?—I was.

972. And watched them as they approached you ?—I did.

973. Did they ever, as far as you noticed, come to a stand-still, or, as it has been called, a halt ?—No ; they were coming marching forward.

974. Did you see them halt ?—No.

975. Did you see one of the band go towards them with his arm outstretched as if to stop them ?—No.

976. During these ten minutes, till you started to the beach, did you see any stones thrown ?—No ; as soon as I saw the Volunteers retreat, I started to the beach.

977. Did you start before the fire ?—No, sir, after the fire. The people were standing up before the Volunteers, and you could scarcely tell one from the other. The Volunteers then started for the Court-house.

978. Did any of the mob get between the Volunteers and the Court-house ?—No.

979. Nor to the side of them ?—They were mingled, as I say, you could hardly tell the difference between them.

980. When the Volunteers fired ?—The mob were in front.

981. Of course, but they had not got up near enough to mingle with them then—not before that ?—No.

982. Did you notice at the time when the firing took place whether the mob retired at all ?—As they fired they marched on quicker.

983. Did any of them retire ?—The whole of them marched towards the Volunteers.

984. Now, wait a moment—did any of the mob, as far as you observed, get behind the houses, either in front of the Court-house or to the right or left ?—The mob, some of them, were coming from the wharf road.

985. I am talking of the mob who, having armed themselves at the police station, advanced towards the Volunteers. When the Volunteers fired into them, did you notice whether any part of the mob retreated back or to the sides of the houses ?—I did not observe, I saw them still coming towards the Volunteers.

986. You saw, you say, stones flung by the mob at the police station ?—I did.

987. And from that time until the Volunteers fired you saw no other stones thrown ?—None.

988. Then when they fired you ran away ?—Shortly after.

989. As soon as they fired ?—No, immediately after.

990. Up to that time you had not seen a single stone thrown ?—No. The men were armed with guns, lances, cutlasses, and sticks.

991. You were facing towards them ?—I retreated.

992. But up to that time were you facing them ?—Yes.

993. Did you see or hear any guns fired by the mob before the Volunteers fired ?—The Volunteers were the first to fire.

994. Afterwards did you see the mob fire ?—As they fired I went behind the Court-house.

The witness retired.

Mr. Samuel Shortridge sworn and examined.

995. Are you a magistrate ?—Yes.

996. You also have two sugar estates and are attorney for some others ?—Yes, I am attorney for I believe six of the largest estates in the parish of St. Thomas in the East.

997. On the afternoon of the 11th of October were you on your way home to Plantain Garden River ?—I was.

998. Whereabouts was that ?—Just a little below Bath, in the centre of the Plantain Garden River district.

999. On which side of Bath is it ?—On the east side.

1000. Where were you going from ? — From Kingston.

1001. On your way did you hear of what had occurred in Morant Bay ?—I did ; when I was within a few miles of Morant Bay I heard of the dreadful massacre that had taken place there, and I was strongly urged by a number of persons to return, as they had been swearing they would have my life, and they mentioned a great many particulars.

1002. You had left your family at Plantain Garden River ?—Yes.

1003. And you were anxious to get to them ?—Yes, I was.

1004. Did you go on towards your house ?—I did on the following morning.

1005. Where did you stop that night ?—At Roselle estate, to the west of Morant Bay ; that is one of the estates which I lease, and I generally make it a stage on my way home from Kingston.

1006. At what time did you go on the following morning ?—About 10 o'clock.

1007. How far did you get before anything occurred ?—To Retreat.

1008. Whereabouts is that ?—That is to the east of Morant Bay.

1009. What occurred at Retreat ?—I met the headman there and several of the old persons whom I had known many years past, and they strongly urged me not to proceed one inch further ; either to go back to Morant Bay to the protection of the troops, or if I would go up to Retreat they would do their best to protect me there ; but if I went on I should be murdered as sure as fate.

1010. That was merely information that was given to you by persons who were friendly to you. What did you do ?—I did not like the idea of turning back ; I still hoped I might be able to proceed on to my wife and family, and I remained at Retreat that night. Next morning I sent on my servant to know if they were really waiting there for me on the road, and he came back to me with the intelligence that they were.

1011. What is the name of that servant ?—William Smith.

1012. Is he with you now ?—Not just now ; he is at home, he is in my employment still.

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1013. Is he a black man ?—He is a sambo coloured man.

1014. This was on the night of the 12th, was it ?—Yes.

1015. Did you then put yourself in communication with Captain Luke ?—Yes, on the morning of the 13th, when I found I could not get to my wife and family without rushing into certain death, I thought that if a great number of persons were waiting for me—

1016. You mean you were told they were waiting for you ?—Yes, and threats were held out to me myself on the road while I was going to Retreat.

1017. Did you meet any people ? — I passed a number of men with cutlasses sharpened, and they were walking with them under their arms. I looked them all steadfastly in the face and drove on pretty smartly till I came to Retreat. Before I got to Retreat, between Lyssons and Rhine, one black man sung out to me, "Ah, ah! my friend, go on, they before you, and we come too." All these men had cutlasses in their hands.

1018. You speak of the cutlasses being sharpened ?—Yes, I thought so ; they were perfectly bright on the edge, and from the way they hid them.

1019. But they do not seem to have hid them so as prevent your seeing them ?—They did not exactly, because having but little dress on they simply had them under their arm, that way, while they made a sort of swagger with the other.

1020. Where did you go on that day after you had communicated with Captain Luke ?—I remained at Morant Bay, and I got Captain Luke to proceed on with his troops to the rescue of my own family and other families in the River district, who we understood were out in the woods.

1021. When did you get to your own place ?—On Saturday morning, the 14th.

1022. Did you find your wife and family ?—I found them at the Rhine in a most deplorable condition.

1023. Is the Rhine your place ?—No, it is near to my residence. That was where all the white families had congregated. It was an estate belonging to the late George William Gordon.

1024. What state did you find your own residence in ?—Completely gutted—completely destroyed, and gutted of everything that was in it—furniture, piano, silver plate, everything gone and smashed up. Not a single thing was left except the bare bedstead.

1025. Did you see any of the other houses in the neighbourhood ?—I did ; I saw four others in the district, besides that of which I am attorney, and they were also completely destroyed—furniture, mattresses, every article of linen, and iron chests were smashed up.

1026. What are the names of those places ?—Wheelersfield, Golden Grove, Holland, and Winchester.

1027. Were they the residences of any other parties but yourself ?—Yes.

1028. Were there others ?—Yes, Hordley estate, Amity Hall, and Duckenfield ; they were all also destroyed.

1029. Had you any reason to suppose that you were looked upon as peculiarly hostile to the blacks ?—No, I had not. I had not the least idea of it. I have been living amongst these people for the last 23 years, and always had abundance of labour. I paid them regularly, and I believe my estates were in the finest cultivation of any in the island.

1030. Had you received any threats of any sort from them ?—No, up to that time I had never received any threats.

1031. Did you observe any change in the people about that time ?—Yes, I did ; I noticed a marked change.

1032. When ?—For two or three months before the massacre at Morant Bay.

1033. What was the sort of change you observed ?—They were sulky and sullen—they would not perform their usual tasks, and then of course they did not get their usual amount of wages on pay day, and they quarrelled and kicked up a great noise, and became very restive.

1034. Had there not been anything of the sort occasionally occurring previously ; dissatisfaction ?—Not to the same extent. I had never noticed it ; there might have been isolated cases here and there amongst them, but not to the same general extent.

1035. You are not speaking of what you now think of it, are you ?—No.

1036. Had you observed it previously ?—I had observed it previously ; it was remarked by us all, not only by myself, but by my subordinates ; they had called my attention to it, and I noticed it myself.

1037. Did you have any communication with your labourers about it ?—Nothing beyond talking to them ; they used to come up to me and complain that the overseers had not paid them. I used to take the trouble and pains to inquire how much they had done each day according to their regular task, and I found they were marked down according to what they had done, and they were paid in the usual way.

1038. Did you point that out to them and explain it to them ?—I did ; I have been constantly in the habit of doing so whenever there has been a complaint between the overseer and any of the book-keepers.

1039. Did you ascertain whether or not the representations made by your overseers were correct as to their not having done the usual amount of work ?—Yes.

1040. You say that all the furniture was destroyed and everything taken away? —Yes, even to the piano. I had a very comfortably furnished house.

1041. You say all was destroyed except the bedsteads ?—Yes, one of those was chopped.

1042. Were they made of wood ?—Yes, mahogany.

1043. Were the bedsteads left in all these houses ?—Yes, most of the bedsteads had been left untouched, but the mattresses were taken away, pillows, bolsters, and linen.

1044. Does that apply to all these houses ?—To all the houses.

1045. There was only one bedstead that had been chopped, you say ?—Only one in my house; there were several in the other houses.

1046. But in your house at least the bedsteads were left untouched ?—Yes, except one at my house, and I think one at Wheelersfield—they were untouched.

1047. Do you reside at Golden Grove ?—No, I am attorney there. I reside at Plantain Garden River. I have been obliged to reside at Golden Grove since this outbreak, as it is the only house with which I am concerned that was left untouched, by some extraordinary plan or other. I believe the chief rebel, Mr. Paul Bogle, said that he wanted it for himself to reside there.

1048. Of what colour were the persons who urged you not to go on to Retreat—what kind of persons were they ?—They were part of the persons who lived at White Horses near to Roselle; they were the first, but at Retreat the people almost stopped me and said, "You "must not go any further, we know there are people "waiting for you, and have been waiting for you the "last two nights."

1049. Were they black people ?—Yes, they were.

1050. Those that warned you ?—Yes, black, and some of them brown.

1051. Do you know of any particular complaint by any particular subordinate ?—No, it was just merely this, that they remarked in the management of their several estates that the people were not working with that degree of cheerfulness and willingness that they used to do before, and that they were giving greater trouble in the completion of their daily tasks than they used to.

1052. Can you give the names of one or two of the overseers ?—Mr. Chisholm, the overseer of Golden Grove, and Mr. Grove, of Wheelersfield. We lost everything in the shape of clothing ; my family, the children, the governess, were robbed and stripped of every article they had, except the clothes on their back; they had to go into the woods and cane pieces.

1053. Were the windows broken ?—They were com-

pletely smashed, there was not a single whole window left in the whole house ; there were 16 or 18 of them.

1054. Where did you first see your wife and family again ?—At the Rhine; Captain Luke and myself with the troops arrived there, and my wife was brought in from Hordley estate about half an hour afterwards.

1055. The Rhine is a house ?—Yes, it is an old thrown-up sugar estate; a medical man resided there with his family.

1056. You found your family at that house ?—Yes, about half an hour after I arrived there myself.

1057. That was on Saturday, the 14th ?—Yes.

1058. How long have you been in Jamaica ?—Twenty years.

1059. And in this district ?—In the Plantain River district most of the time; I never lived out of the parish of St. Thomas in the East.

The witness withdrew.

Capt. Henry Francis Luke sworn and examined.

Captain H. F. Luke.

1060. You are an officer of the First West India Regiment ?—Yes.

1061. Were you ordered on the 12th October to take a detachment of 100 men from Port Royal to Morant Bay ?—I was.

1062. When did you leave Port Royal ?—I left Port Royal about 9 o'clock on the night of the 12th October on board Her Majesty's gunboat "Onyx."

1063. Who was the captain of that vessel ?—Lieutenant Brand.

1064. When did you reach Morant Bay ?—At daylight on the following morning, the 13th.

1065. How many men were with you ?—One hundred men and nine gunners of the Royal Artillery, and an officer.

1066. Besides your own 100 men ?—Besides my own 100.

1067. Who was the officer of the Royal Artillery ?—Lieutenant Nash.

1068. When did you disembark ?—We disembarked about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th.

1069. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

1070. Whom did you first meet there ?—I met Captain Ross of the First West India Regiment, and Lieutenant Jones of the Royal Artillery.

1071. Did you meet any magistrates there—did you see Mr. Shortridge who has been here ?—After I had been about two hours in Morant Bay Mr. Shortridge and Dr. Major came to me, and as I was commanding officer, they represented to me that their families were in the Plantain Garden River.

1072. Is that at Morant Bay ?—That is at Morant Bay.

1073. And you saw them there, did you ?—Yes.

1074. About what o'clock in the morning ?—That was about 8 o'clock.

1075. About an hour after you had landed ?—About an hour after.

1076. In consequence of that information, what steps did you take ?—I marched with 100 men on Port Morant, distant about 7 miles from Morant Bay.

1077. Did you understand that to be the direction in which these gentlemen said their families were ?—I understood that was the direction from which we should branch into the Plantain River district where their families were.

1078. At what time did you reach Port Morant ?—I reached Port Morant rather late in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock.

1079. Then what did you do ?—I sent an officer and 35 men with Dr. Major to an estate called the Rhine, a short distance from Bath.

1080. What was the officer's name ?—Ensign Cullen.

1081. What time did they leave for the Rhine ?—About 4 in the afternoon.

1082. And what did you yourself do ?—I remained at Port Morant that evening.

1083. When did you see any of the party that went with Dr. Major again ?—On the same evening that I remained at Port Morant, about 12 o'clock, about midnight, the Governor and Brigadier-General Nelson arrived at Port Morant, with the gunboat "Onyx," and Brigadier Nelson ordered me to take the whole of my force to go up and relieve the families in the district and bring away Mr. Cullen, who I had sent there with his force.

1084. What did you do in consequence of Brigadier-General Nelson's orders ?—At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th I started with the remainder of the men, and I marched on Bath. At Bath I found that the previous night some of the stores had been gutted.

1085. Whose stores did you find when you got to Bath were gutted ?—I did not take the names.

1086. But how many ?—There were two or three, I think.

1087. In Bath ?—Yes, it is a small place.

1088. What time did you reach Bath in the morning ?—At 8 o'clock. I remained about a quarter of an hour in Bath, and then marched up to the Rhine estate.

1089. What distance is the Rhine estate from Bath ?—I should say about three quarters of a mile, or a mile.

1090. You got to the Rhine estate ?—I reached the Rhine estate.

1091. Did you meet the men whom you had detached the night before ?—Yes, and several other persons who had come in from different parts to claim the protection of the troops that were there.

1092. What force had you when you reached the Rhine estate, when you got up to these persons who claimed protection ?—One hundred and twenty men.

1093. Altogether ?—Yes.

1094. Who did you find there claiming protection ?—Mrs. Shortridge, Mrs. Major, and several ladies whose names I do not remember, and several children.

1095. How many ?—I suppose about 15 or 16 at the Rhine estate.

1096. Do you mean ladies ?—Ladies.

1097. And children ?—And children. They were more than that I suppose, I hardly remember.

1098. What did you do in consequence of the claims for protection ; what steps did you take ?—I brought them away with my force.

1099. Where to ?—I was ordered by Brigadier Nelson to a place called the Bowden Wharf, just opposite Port Morant.

1100. How did you get Brigadier Nelson's orders—before you started ?—Before I started.

1101. You were to return there ?—Yes ; and they were to meet me with the "Wolverine."

1102. Did you proceed to return there ?—I did.

1103. Did you carry with you these ladies ?—Yes ; the refugees accumulated on the road. Persons were coming in, and asking my protection.

1104. Ladies and children do you mean ?—Ladies and others.

1105. How many altogether, do you think, in round numbers, you had under your protection at the time you reached Brigadier Nelson ?—I think I embarked on board the "Onyx," when I embarked from the wharf, about from 80 to 100.

1106. In the course of your march from Bath to the Rhine estate, and back again to Brigadier Nelson, had you an opportunity of noticing the state of the properties that you went through ?—Having only one object in view, to bring away the families, I did not go into any of the properties, because my orders were to be back as soon as I could, because they were going to Port Antonio. There was one estate which I passed that had the appearance of being gutted, because I saw ladies' bandboxes outside the house.

1107. What estate was that ?—I think it was the Plantain Garden River estate.

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1108. Mr. Shortridge's ?—Yes.

1109. Did you go by the Golden Grove estate ?—When I was coming on the march I got a letter, at least it was not addressed to anyone in particular, but "To the Officer commanding the Troops," stating that there were some wounded gentlemen lying on the Golden Grove estate, and I sent directly a mounted party (some of the men were mounted) to bring them up ; the men had been gone a short time, and one man came back to me and said, to use his own expression, "there was war there." That being the case I detached Captain Ross, who was with me, with 60 men.

1110. To Golden Grove ?—Yes, and he brought off from the Golden Grove estate those gentlemen who were wounded, and very badly wounded.

1111. Who were they ?—Mr. Jackson was one and Mr. Creighton another, and the letter also stated that Mr. Hire had been killed. We brought Mr. Hire, jun., from the Rhine estate, beaten to pieces.

1112. Then there was Mr. Jackson, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Crowdy ?—I think those were the three gentlemen that came off.

1113. Did you notice the condition in which the children and ladies were, that either you took from the Rhine estate or who assembled afterwards ?—They seemed to be in a most distressed condition.

1114. In mind do you mean ?—Not only in mind, but in point of clothing.

1115. How were they as to that ?—They were very scantily clothed.

1116. Were they in their day or night dresses ?—As far as I could see they were simply in calico dresses—things were afterwards supplied to them I believe from the Rhine estate. I saw Mrs. Shortridge come in, and nothing could be more pitiable than her appearance.

1117. As to the children, were they dressed or half-dressed, or what condition were they in ?—I hardly took any notice of the children ; they were young children.

1118. You say they came in from Golden Grove, bringing in these gentlemen ; what did you do when they rejoined you ?—Captain Ross, who had charge of that force, brought off 45 prisoners from the estate, and he also brought some clothing which belonged to persons, and which they had plundered from them.

1119. However, he brought some clothing, wherever it came from ?—Yes.

1120. You proceeded direct to the wharf ?—Yes, direct to Bowden wharf. We passed Mr. Duffus's place, which was gutted and everything taken out and burnt.

1121. Was that on Bowden's wharf ;—Yes, I believe it belonged to Mr. Duffus.

1122. Was it burnt down ?—Not altogether burnt down as far as I can remember now, it was gutted.

1123. And you say everything was taken out from it ?—Yes.

1124. Did you see whether fire had been applied ?—Yes, it had been applied.

1125. To a part of it, or had it wholly consumed it ?—It had not wholly consumed the house, because we put up in what remained of the house afterwards.

1126. Then the refugees were put on board the "Onyx" ?—Yes, and the 45 prisoners, and the force under my command, embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine."

1127. Did you then see Brigadier Nelson ?—Yes.

1128. And Mr. Eyre, on board the "Wolverine" ?—Yes, on board the "Wolverine."

1129. Did you go on board ?—Yes.

1130. With your men ?—Yes, and the prisoners.

1131. Where did you go to then ?—We started early in the morning of Sunday, which was the 15th, for Port Antonio.

1132. At what time did you reach Port Antonio ?—About 12 o'clock.

1133. The same day ?—The same day.

1134. Had you any opportunity of noticing the state of the country at Port Antonio—did you go into the interior ?—I did not leave the place much, because after Brigadier-General Nelson left I was in command of the station.

1135. Had you at any time an opportunity of leaving Port Antonio for the interior ?—No, I could not leave, because I had not enough officers.

1136. You did not in fact leave ?—I did not leave.

1137. How long were you there ?—I was there from the 15th October until the 5th November.

1138. Always in Port Antonio ?—Always in Port Antonio.

1139. You say you disembarked with 100 men and nine artillery men ?—Yes.

1140. And you then marched with 120 men, you say ?—I omitted to state that 25 men were sent by the gunboat "Onyx" round from Morant Bay to Port Morant, and I met them there.

1141. And that was in excess of the 100 men you speak of ?—Yes.

1142. Under whose command were they ?—Mr. Cullen's.

1143. You say you marched back with 120 men ?—With 120 or 125 men.

1144. Where did you leave the gunners ?—At Morant Bay, we did not take them at all.

1145. The distance from Morant Bay to Bath is about 14 miles, is it not, by the road ?—About 14 miles ; it is seven miles to Port Morant, and seven miles from Port Morant to Bath.

1146. And how far beyond that is Golden Grove ?—From Bath I should say about six miles.

1147. I think you said the Rhine was three quarters of a mile further ?—Yes.

1148. Was that an estate of Mr. Gordon's ?—I do not know whose estate it was. I know at the time it was occupied by Doctor Major.

1149. What was done with the prisoners on this occasion ?—They were put on board the "Wolverine" and taken to Port Antonio.

1150. Were they all taken, or were any of them shot on that occasion ?—They were all taken ; I embarked them all myself.

1151. There is a despatch of yours addressed to Brigadier Nelson, dated Port Antonio, October 16th ?—Yes.

1152. Do you remember such a despatch ?—I do ; having reference to the same circumstance that I have now stated.

1153. Let me read this passage to you for the purposes of explanation : "Hearing that there were some "wounded gentlemen lying in the Golden Grove "estate, I sent a mounted party to bring them in, "but an alarm being raised of a large body of men "on the estate, I ordered off Captain Ross with 60 "men." Is that correct ?—Yes.

1154. You continue—"He reports having found a "large number of them on the estate with cutlasses, "who, on seeing the troops, attempted to escape ;" then you add : "Upwards of 40 prisoners were made, and several of the rebels must have been shot" ?—Not the prisoners.

1155. It was not any of those who were taken prisoners ?—No, I cannot speak for certain ; but I think, as well as I can recollect, that was my despatch.

1156. Are those the words, as far as you recollect, that you used ?—Yes.

1157. To what were you referring when you said, by inference, that several of the rebels must have been shot ?—Because I heard firing on the estate, and Captain Ross reported to me.

1158. Did you see any shot yourself ?—No, it was a mile distant from where I stood guard over the refugees.

1159. Then are you certain in stating to-day to Her Majesty's Commission that the 45 prisoners brought in by Captain Ross were taken to the "Onyx," and that none of them were disposed of till they got to Port Antonio ?—I swear to that on my oath.

1160. I see that there is another paragraph in the same despatch, in which you state, "We were not mo-"lested on the road, but saw a great many of the rebels

" on the highland " ?—That was between Morant Bay and Port Morant. We saw lots of men there who appeared to us to be carrying things from the houses.

1161. That was in the early part of your advance from Morant Bay ?—Yes.

1162. After you had seen Dr. Major and Mr. Shortridge ?—Yes.

1163. Then that paragraph refers to your early proceedings ?—To my early proceedings.

1164. I see again in this despatch to which I have referred you, you state the following : " On passing " through Bath I received information that a large " party of the rebels had been there the previous " evening robbing some of the stores, but the Ma- " roons coming down in some force from the hills " saved the lives of many who would most probably " have been sacrificed " ?—Yes.

1165. Were those the stores you say you saw had been emptied when you reached there ?—Yes.

1166. That statement you made, I suppose, from the information of others ?—From the information of the Maroons themselves.

1167. You have no personal knowledge of it yourself ?—The people in the village told me so themselves. I went to two or three houses in the village, one I remember particularly, where they told me that the Maroons coming down saved a good deal that would otherwise have been destroyed.

1168. Did you see the Maroons there ?—The Maroons were there the morning I got in. The Maroon chief came out to meet me.

1169. Lieut. Brand, you say, commanded the "Onyx" ?—Yes.

1170. Were you on board the " Onyx " on the 14th October, that was the Saturday when the Governor was there ?—No, I did not go on board ; she came alongside the wharf, and the people embarked there.

1171. Did you go to Port Morant on Saturday, the 14th October ?—I went to Port Morant on the Friday.

1172. But you were asked about the Saturday ?—I was at Bowden.

1173. How far is that from Port Morant ?—It is a long way to go round, but by water it is not so far.

1174. It is on the same bay as Port Morant, is it not ?—Yes.

1175. Bowden Wharf in fact, which was your destination for delivering those you were carrying with you to the " Wolverene " and the " Onyx," is in the same bay as Port Morant ?—Yes.

1176. But not on the same side of the bay ?—No ; and it would take a long time to go round by land.

1177. Then you went, as we gather from your evidence, direct to Bowden Wharf ?—Direct to Bowden Wharf.

1178. Does that lie on the east or the west side of the bay ?—On the east side of the bay.

1179. Port Morant being on the west side ?—Not exactly on the west ; more in the centre.

1180. About what distance is one from the other by land ?—I cannot tell the distance by land, I never went by road ; to go direct across as the bird flies would be no great distance.

1181. Are you clear that on Saturday, the 14th October, you were at no time at the spot we are calling Port Morant ?—I was not.

1182. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were part of your troops mounted ?—I suppose about 20 or 25 were mounted.

1183.—Was that Captain Ross's party ?—Yes.

1184. Where did they get the horses ?—As far as I can recollect, they brought the horses from the Rhine estate, and as well as I can remember, with permission of the occupier, Doctor Major.

1185. Was he the owner of the Rhine estate ?—I have not the most remote idea who was the owner, except that Doctor Major occupied it.

1186. How were the prisoners carried along from the Rhine estate to Bowden Wharf, where you delivered them to the vessels ; were they marched on foot ?—They were marched on foot ; it was no very great distance.

1187. Were they handcuffed or anything of that sort ?—They were tied together, if I remember right, with a rope.

1188. Two and two ?—I really forget the exact mode in which they were tied. I forget exactly where the ropes were put, but I know they were tied together.

1189. But you do not know in what manner ?—I have no recollection exactly.

1190. I suppose you had a proper guard ?—I marched with them myself. I rode with them the whole way.

1191. In what mode were they taken on board the " Onyx " ?—I did not see them, they were not on board the " Onyx " ; they were on board the " Wolverene." I did not see them put on board the " Wolverene." I embarked the soldiers last. The " Wolverene " sent boats for the prisoners, and I did not embark until the prisoners had embarked. I was the last.

1192. Whose duty was it to embark the prisoners on board the " Wolverene " ?—That was done by the naval boats that came for them ; they took the prisoners first. I handed them over to the officers of the ship ; they were put into the boats and taken off, and after the prisoners had been taken, our men were taken.

1193. Did you accompany the " Wolverene " ?—Yes.

1194. To Port Antonio ?—Yes.

1195. Where were the prisoners disposed ?—They were disposed at Port Antonio.

1196. But in the ship ?—They were put sitting down.

1197. There were 45 of them only ?—Yes.

1198. They were put on deck, I suppose ?—Yes, they were put on deck.

1199. At what time were those prisoners embarked at Port Morant ?—About 7 o'clock in the evening.

1200. At what time did the ship sail ?—Early next morning.

1201. Then they were all night on board ?—Yes, they were all night on board.

1202. Do you know how they were treated on board ?—I have no recollection. I went down below in the cabin, and being thoroughly tired, I slept all the night.

1203. Were they treated as prisoners usually are ? Did you take every precaution for their security ?—I took every precaution for their security. I can vouch that they suffered no ill-treatment whilst under my charge. I can say that there were no excessive precautions taken.

1204. Is this passage in your despatch of 16th October correct : " On passing the Plantain Garden " River estate, Captain Ross, who was in charge of " the rear of the escort, ordered his men to fire on a " number of the rebels who were on the hill and " threatening our party, and he informs me that " several were killed " ?—Yes, that was his statement to me.

1205. His statements to you were the only ground for your writing that passage ?—The only ground.

1206. You saw nothing of it yourself ?—No ; I was commanding the other party.

1207. In fact, when Captain Ross joined with his rear-guard, he reported to you what had taken place with the rear ?—Yes ; I heard shots fired myself.

1208. You were the commanding officer ?—Yes.

1209. And he made his report of what had taken place with the rear-guard ?—Yes.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 27th January 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FOURTH DAY.

Dr. E. W. Major.

27 Jan. 1866.

Dr. EDWARD WILLIAM MAJOR sworn and examined.

1210. Are you a medical man ?—I am.

1211. In October last, were you occupying a property called the Rhine ?—Yes.

1212. With your wife and family ?—Yes.

1213. Were you acquainted with Mr. Lawrence ?—Yes.

1214. Did he occupy certain works upon that property ?—He did.

1215. On the 11th of October, were you going to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

1216. Did you see Mr. Lawrence when you were on your way ?—At 7 in the morning, as I was going out at the gate, I saw him.

1217. Did he say anything to you ?—I spoke to him first ; I asked him if I could do anything for him at Morant Bay. He then said, "Doctor, you are surely not going to Morant Bay to-day ?"

1218. What did you say ?—I said, "Yes, I am, Mr. Lawrence, why not ?" He then said, "Have you not heard of the disturbance there ?" I said, "No, what disturbance ?" He then shook his head, and said, "Well, doctor, I should strongly advise you not to go ;" but he found I was determined to go on, and he said, "Well, you will hear all particulars in Bath, "as Captain Hitchins received orders last night to "have his men ready at 8 this morning." This was at 7 o'clock.

1219. Did you proceed to Morant Bay ?—I did.

1220. At what time did you get there ?—About half-past 11.

1221. Did you attend the Vestry meeting there ?—I did.

1222. Did you go with the Volunteers ?—Yes.

1223. You marched with the company ?—Being surgeon to the company, I marched with them.

1224. From Bath ?—Yes. I asked the captain if it was necessary for me to send for my instruments, as I had not got them, and I sent back for them.

1225. At what time did you get to the Court-house for the meeting of the Vestry ?—I think about 12.

1226. Was that at the commencement ?—At the commencement, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

1227. How soon was there anything which attracted your attention ?—At a quarter past 3.

1228. What was it which then attracted your attention ?—One of the sons of the rector came riding up to the gate, and the cry was raised, "They are coming, they are coming."

1229. Did you then look out of the window ?—I did immediately.

1230. What did you see ?—I saw a number of people standing in the main street opposite the Court-house. They stood there for a few moments, and then advanced slowly and deliberately across the Parade to the Court-house, until they got close to the steps. The Baron, the Custos, spoke to them, and asked what they wanted, but they made no answer. He then commenced to read the Riot Act ; they got so close to the Volunteers that Captain Hitchins called out "Custos, are we not to fire ?" the Custos gave the word to fire.

1231. At that time had any stones been thrown ?—I did not see any.

1232. Did you see any stones thrown afterwards ?—Yes.

1233. On the word being given to fire, did the Volunteers fire ?—The Volunteers fired.

1234. What took place then ?—About seven of the rebels were killed, and all the rest scattered. Then stones commenced flying in all directions into the Court-house, and almost every window was broken ; several of us inside were wounded with the stones.

1235. As the mob advanced, did you see what they had with them ?—They had guns, cutlasses, and sticks.

1236. What number of men came in ?—About 300 in that direction.

1237. Did any come from a street that you describe ?—I was told that they came from the side, but I did not see them.

1238. You only saw them advancing from the main street ?—Yes ; I should think there were about 300.

1239. Whereabouts were you in the Court-house ?—I was on the steps, by the side of the Custos.

1240. Then you were looking merely in front ?—Merely in front.

1241. You did not see whether any came from the sides and got mingled with the others ?—No, I did not.

1242. You say that stones were thrown in all directions ?—Yes.

1243. Were there any other weapons used ?—Pieces of iron and brickbats.

1244. Thrown ?—Thrown.

1245. Were there guns fired ?—Oh, certainly.

1246. How long did you remain on the steps, or what did you do ?—We all then went into the Court-house, and fastened the doors to prevent the rebels entering. Captain Hitchins and a few of his men managed to get up into the Court-house with us ; we secured the doors, and the rebels were firing without, and the Volunteers from within. That continued until the roof of the Court-house commenced falling in.

1247. From fire ?—From fire.

1248. Did you see how that fire originated ?—It orignated in the School-house.

1249. Were the flames from the School-house communicated to the Court-house ?—Well, that is difficult to say. I could not say positively that that was the case ; I should be inclined to think not.

1250. Did you see any persons with torches to set fire to any place ?—No, I did not.

1251. When the roof began falling in from the fire, what happened then ?—Some of those that were inside jumped out of the back windows, the rest of us removed everything from the doors and went down the front steps, left the Court-house, and went into the Fort-house.

1252. Could you get into the Fort-house without going through the crowd ?—Oh, there was no crowd in the Parade then ; there was not a rebel there.

1253. Where were they ?—They were secreted in all directions ; some were in the walls of the new church ; they were secreted in all directions in fact.

1254. Then had the stones and the firing gone on from the places where they had taken shelter ?—Yes. We could not see them.

1255. They were sheltered from the fire of the Volunteers ?—Yes.

1256. Then they never occupied the open space after the Volunteers fired ?—Oh, never once ; the seven dead bodies lay there, and those alone, after the first volley of the Volunteers.

1257. Were those bodies still remaining there when you went down the Court steps ?—Yes, they were.

1258. Is the Fort-house that you speak of the same house as Mr. Price's ?—The same ; it is called the Fort-house.

1259. It was the house occupied by Mr. Price provisionally, while he was superintending the building of the church ?—Yes.

1260. When you went down the front steps you got into Price's house ?—Yes.

1261. How long did you remain there ?—We had scarcely been there half an hour before that took fire.

1262. Were you able to see how that fire originated ?—No, we were not.

1263. Were you able to form any opinion upon it ?—No.

1264. As to whether it came from the Court-house or no ?—I should be inclined to think it came from the Court-house. I think it would.

1265. How long did you remain in the Fort-house ?—Until the roof fell in.

1266. About how long was that ?—I should think an hour, or an hour and a half at least.

1267. What did you do then ?—We then all left the building with the exception of Price and Captain Hitchins, and we then took refuge behind the Fort wall at the back of the Fort-house.

1268. During this time was the firing continued ?—Yes.

1269. Were any of the Volunteers still firing ?—Yes.

1270. As well as the mob outside ?—Yes.

1271. Then you say you took shelter behind the Fort wall ?—Yes.

1272. Did you remain there any time ?—We remained there about half an hour.

1273. Did you see anything of the mob there ?—We could partly see them ; we were in the light ; it was a dark night ; they could see us very plainly, but we could not see them so plainly.

1274. Did they attempt to maltreat you in any way ?—Yes, the stones and brickbats were flying then more thickly than ever.

1275. Were there any of you there who had weapons or ammunition ?—Yes, Captain Hitchins.

1276. But you say he remained in Price's house when you left ?—Yes, he did ; but he left it shortly afterwards and came to us behind the wall.

1277. And did he continue firing ?—He continued firing till the very last, till we all separated.

1278. When you all separated, what became of you ?—I went into the penguin fence at the back of the Fort-house.

1279. How long did you remain there ?—Three hours.

1280. Did you see or hear anything while you were there ?—I heard poor Mr. Herschell's and the Baron's cries when they were murdered. I was only a few yards from them.

1281. You did not see it, I suppose ?—No, I could not see it ; I was behind the fence.

1282. You were hiding of course ?—Yes.

1283. Was there anything you heard that is of any importance ?—After they had killed them (I believe they were beaten to death), a woman came round to look at the bodies, and she said, "This is parson Herschell, he no dead yet, kill him some more ;" and the same with the Baron, "He no dead yet, kill him some more," and some men went on beating them with sticks.

1284. Was there anything else you heard of importance ?—One of the leaders asked if they had got Mr. Cooke, and the answer given was "Yes." They then asked, "Which Cooke ; is it the clerk of the peace ?" and they said "No." They then asked the leader or captain what they should do with the one they had got, and the answer given was, "Chop him, chop him, chop him up." That was the expression, but who it was that gave that order I cannot say.

1285. You speak of him as the leader, was there anything to lead you so to describe him ?—Yes, they called him captain; they said "Captain, what shall we do with him, what shall we do with this fellow ?"

1286. After the three hours in the penguins, what became of you ?—Some women discovered me in the fence and called out, "There is another one of them," and about a dozen men came at her call, and, with their cutlasses uplifted, cried "Pull him out, pull him out." It was no easy matter for me to get out, I was so entangled in the penguins, and I said "If you will give me your hand some of you, I will come out." They did so, and as soon as I was on my feet I said, "Now you go and tell Mr. Bogle that it is Dr. Major you have got." I had heard the orders given while I was lying there ; they were appealing to Bogle.

1287. Did you hear Bogle's voice ?—Not his voice, but they were calling him.

1288. You said, "Go and tell Mr. Bogle it is Dr. Major" ?—Yes ; "and I know that Bogle will not wish to have me injured." I also appealed to Mr. Gordon also, that he would not wish to have me injured.

1289. Did you hear Mr. Gordon's name mentioned ?—No ; but Mr. Gordon had told me that he could not attend the Vestry, only a fortnight before, on account of sickness.

1290. You said also that you told them Mr. Gordon would not wish any hurt done to you ?—Yes.

1291. What was done then ?—Most of them said, "Oh, no, you must not hurt the doctor, let him go, let him go."

1292. And they did let you go, did they ?—No. I asked them to see me out. I was not inclined to be let go in that way, and very kindly one of them gave the order to pass the doctor on. I do not know who it was. They asked if my carriage was there. I said, No. They wanted to know where I wished to be taken, so I said to Mr. Marshalleck's.

1293. Did somebody accompany you there ?—Two men accompained me there, and in the short distance from the penguin fence to Mr. Marshalleck's, we were challenged four times by men stationed, saying, "Who you got there ?" And when my name was given they said, "Pass on"; that was done four times.

1294. Was it dark at that time ?—Quite dark. It was then about half-past 9.

1295. What was the distance you speak of ?—About 200 yards, I should say.

1296. You used the expression, that men were stationed there. What makes you so describe them ?—They were standing at those spots, and I believe if I had not been with those two men I should not have passed them.

1297. That was the opinion you formed ?—Yes.

1298. But we want to know what it was that induced you to speak of them as being stationed. Was there anything to lead you to this conclusion in their position ?—I thought so.

1299. Or were they persons that might be casually standing there ?—No. I thought they were stationed.

1300. What led you to that belief ?—Well, there seemed to be some organization from the way in which they entered the Parade ; they entered not as a mob would enter, but they entered regularly, deliberately.

1301. You are now speaking of when they came first into the Parade ?—Yes; and the same, I thought, was carried out afterwards.

1302. There appeared to you, from all you saw in the afternoon, to be a certain amount of order ?—A well organized plan, I thought.

1303. And you say you were challenged, or the persons were who were leading you ?—They merely said, "Who you got there." The answer given was "The doctor." They then said, "Which doctor ?" and when they gave my name they said, "Pass on." The same words were used four times by four different persons.

1304. You say you had known a fortnight before that Mr. Gordon was not going to attend the Vestry ?—Mr. Gordon told me on the 27th September. I met him in Kingston, and said, "I suppose we shall see you at the Vestry," as he never missed a Vestry; he had not missed one in fact since I have been in the Island scarcely. He said, "No, doctor, I do not think I shall be able to come in, I am too weak."

FOURTH DAY.

Dr. E. W. Major.

27 Jan. 1866.

1305. Will you describe more particularly the way in which the mob, as I have called them, you call them the rebels, came forward, which induced you to come to the conclusion that they had been previously organized ?—They came in rows. They were brandishing their cutlasses and sticks, and they were well packed together close behind each other, but not at all straggling ; they advanced slowly and deliberately ; they did not slacken their pace in the least, or alter their pace from the time I first saw them.

1306. Were they like troops, or like an irregular mob ? Were they in rank and file ?—They were more like troops, I consider.

1307. You saw them well ?—I did.

1308. Could you see whether there were any persons who exercised authority over the others ?—No, there was hardly time to notice that.

1309. Were you on the steps with the Custos ?—Yes.

1310. And the Volunteers were drawn up below ?—In front.

1311. Therefore, you being on the steps could see the whole Parade ?—The whole.

1312. How much are the steps raised; were you quite over the heads of the Volunteers ?—Oh no, we could see the Volunteers to the left ; I was on the right-hand steps ; there are two flights of steps.

1313. Then were the Volunteers not between you and the advancing people ?—Yes ; there were two flights of steps, and the Volunteers were drawn up in the centre between the two flights of steps.

1314. Where was the Custos ?—Just by the side of me.

1315. Was the street through which the men were advancing in the centre ?—Yes.

1316. There is a side street besides that, is there not ?—There are several side entrances, as well as back, from the wharf road.

1317. Do you know who gave the command to fire ?—The command to the Volunteers, do you mean?

1318. Yes ?—Oh, the Custos ; but not until Captain Hitchins had asked the Custos, "Are we not to fire?" and at that time the rebels were close upon the Volunteers.

1319. When you say close, what do you mean ; do you mean within arm's length ?—Yes, within arm's length.

1320. Was Captain Hitchins with his party below ?—He was with his men below, and he called out "Custos, are we not to fire ?" and the Baron said "Yes."

1321. Did the Volunteers fire from the word of command of the Custos, or from the word of command of their own officer ?—I think from the Captain, but I would not be positive about it.

1322. Then when the Baron gave the order to the Captain to fire, the Captain gave the word to fire, and then the Volunteers fired ?—Yes.

1323. So that they fired from the word of their own officer ?—Yes.

1324. Will you state a little more particularly what you heard respecting Bogle, while you were in the penguin, which led you to refer to Bogle respecting yourself ?—There were two or three calling for Bogle, and they said he was down at the wharf road. They came back, and I think it must have been Bogle that came back with them, and wanted to know who they had got ; after the Baron, Mr. Herschell, and others, were killed, Mr. Herschell was dragged from the back of the Fort-house, so that at half-past 9, when I was let out, his body was on the Parade, and I think Bogle must have been giving orders.

1325. But did you hear it ? you say you think he must. We want to know what you yourself saw or heard while you were in the penguins, which induced you to appeal to Bogle when you came out, and when they asked who you were, you said "I was induced "to refer to Bogle to save my life, from what I heard "while I was in the penguins." What did you hear that induced you to refer to him ?—Because I believed Bogle ———.

1326. We want to have the grounds of your belief ?—Just before I was found in the fence some of them suggested to set fire to a little out-office there ; they had got several persons out of it, and they appealed to Bogle, and Bogle said "No."

1327. What was it first that the people said ?—"Shall we set fire to this ?" and Bogle said "No." They said, "Yes, yes, we had better." Bogle said "No, you shan't do it," and it was not done.

1328. Then it was that which led you to know that Bogle was giving directions ?—Yes.

1329. And which led you to appeal to him when you came out ?—Yes.

1330. You have stated that Gordon told you he was unwell ; he was unwell at that time, was he not ?—Yes.

1331. Had he been unwell for a considerable time ?—For some time, but he seemed to be weaker then, and he told me he had been under Dr. Fiddes for some time, and I believe it really was so ; in fact when I got home I told my wife how ill he looked, and that I did not expect he would live 12 months.

1332. Did you see him between that time and the time of this meeting ?—No, I did not.

1333. You say this was on the 27th of September ?—Yes.

1334. Was the next Vestry meeting to which he referred the one to he held on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

1335. There was none between ?—No ; it was fixed for the 9th, but altered by the Custos to the 11th.

1336. Did you examine the bodies at all after this ?—Yes ; I went the next morning at 6 o'clock and saw the whole of them.

1337. Whose bodies did you see ?—I saw the Baron, Mr. Herschell, and Captain Hitchins; in fact the whole of the bodies.

1338. Was there anything remarkable about the bodies that you observed ?—They were frightfully mutilated.

1339. Do you mean mutilated as persons would be who had been killed by sticks, by blows, or were they mutilated in any other way ?—With cutlasses and guns.

1340. Did you observe the hand of the Baron ?—Yes.

1341. Was there anything about the right hand of the Baron that you observed ?—I think one of the fingers was off the right hand, and there were three or four of the fingers of one hand, which I could not positively say, merely hanging.

1342. Was there anything about Mr. Herschell's mouth that attracted your attention, or did not you look at it at all ?—I did not open the mouth; there was a gash in the throat, and a cut at the side of the cheek.

1343. Were any of them stripped of their clothes ?—No; Mr. Herschell had his coat taken off, and his boots and socks.

1344. Did you see Mr. Price's body ?—Yes I did.

1345. Was there anything about that ?—No; the waistcoat was buttoned up, and the trowsers just as we parted from him ; the body was covered with leaves. I removed them just to look at it ; the face was frightfully cut.

1346. But the body had not been ripped open, or anything of that sort ?—No, I do not believe it.

1347. Did you ascertain that it was not so ?—I did not unbutton the waistcoat ; if the body had been ripped open the waistcoat and trowsers must have been put on again.

1348. Did you examine the next day to see how many had been slain ?—I did.

1349. What was the number of the party at the Vestry or of the Volunteers who had been killed ?—I forget the number now. I sent a return in, I think

it was 16 or 18 ; but I would not be positive. I have got the number in my note.

1350. Probably you can furnish it to the Commissioners accurately ?—Yes, I can do so.

1351. Have you got the number of the civilians as well as the number of the Volunteers ?—I have.

1352. So that you can give accurately the account of those who were killed, and those who were wounded ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. Emma Major sworn and examined.

Mrs. E. Major.

1353. Are you the wife of Dr. Major ?—Yes.

1354. Were you residing with him at the Rhine in October last ?—Yes.

1355. In consequence of anything you heard, did you send a message to Mr. Lawrence in the course of the 11th of October ?—Yes ; after my husband had left, he sent a boy up for his lint and plaster from Bath ; in fact, he sent back for his bag and also his pistols, and I sent them.

1356. This naturally made you anxious ?—Yes ; and I then sent down in the course of the day to Mr. Lawrence to ask him if he could give me any information about what was going on at the Bay.

1357. At what time was that ?—I think it was about 1 or 2 o'clock, but I could not be exactly certain ; I know it was before 4. I sent down twice, and he sent a message up once by a boy, and next time he came himself to me.

1358. What time was it when he came ?—I think it was about 2 o'clock. I know it was in the middle of the day, but I was really so much frightened that I could not be exact as to the time.

1359. What passed between you when he came up ?—I asked him if he could give me any information. He said he had not heard anything particular, further than that there was a great disturbance, but I need not be under any apprehension about the Doctor ; he would be quite safe, but the Baron and Mr. Herschell, he feared, were doomed.

1360. Did you have any note from him at all ?—Yes, he sent me a note.

1361. Have you got that note ?—No, I have not ; it was given to the Court-martial at the time I gave evidence there. I think there were three notes.

1362. Were the notes you handed in to the Court-martial in the handwriting of Mr. Lawrence ?—They were. I also gave in some other notes that I had received from him formerly, that they might see they were in his handwriting.

1363. Can you mention the time at which you received the notes ?—I think my girl will be better able to tell than I can, as she brought the notes up.

1364. Were the three notes received in the course of that same day ?—No ; he sent me one on the Thursday, and another on the Friday. There was only one on the Wednesday.

1365. Was the first letter you received in these words: "Mrs. Major—Dear madam—Things seem in a "fearful way, the Doctor did not seem to know of the "rebellion at Morant Bay till I told him, but I beg "you will not be troubled. I have no doubt the "feeling will be quieted. The Volunteer force moved "on to the scene of action this morning at 1 o'clock. "I will let you know if anything more transpires ?"—Yes, that was the note.

1366. That was the note you received on the Wednesday, was it ?—I think it was ; it was about 4 o'clock when he sent me the message up by the girl, telling me that Mr. Herschell and the Baron were dead, and several others, but that he believed the Doctor was safe.

1367. Then on the Thursday did you receive this letter : "I am sorry I have no reliable news for you. "I have heard a good deal, but think much of what I "hear is false. There is a report about the "Doctor, but the same is not true, the negroes know "full well who fit for retribution ?"—That was the note I received on the Thursday. They came up and told me the Doctor was burnt in the Court-house with all the others, and Mr. Lawrence sent me that note after he heard the message had been delivered.

1368. Then it was on the Friday that you received the next letter, was it ?—Yes, one letter was lost ; I have never been able to find it.

1369. Is this the third letter : "It may be some "satisfaction to you even at this late hour to state "that the Doctor is quite safe with Dr. Gerrard at "Stony Gut. It seems true that Messrs. G. M. Hall, "Hitchins, Herschell, and Reid were killed yesterday "and nobody but white men like themselves allowed "to remove the carcases. Things seem very dreadful, and what is to be the end of this unhappy affair "remains to be seen ?"—I think I received that letter the same evening.

1370. Do you mean on the Thursday ?—Yes, I think so. Then I received another on the Friday, but I have lost it.

1371. Was there anything at all material in that ?—Nothing but confirming this.

1372. You mean confirming the news of your husband's safety ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Dorothy Johnson sworn and examined.

D. Johnson.

1373. Are you maid to Mrs. Major ?—Yes.

1374. And were you so in October last ?—Yes.

1375. Do you remember the day when Dr. Major went to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

1376. In the course of that day were you sent with a letter by your mistress to Mr. Lawrence ?—With a letter.

1377. At what time was that ?—About 3 o'clock.

1378. Had Mr. Lawrence been to your mistress before that ?—Yes.

1379. When you went at 3 o'clock did you say anything to Mr. Lawrence, or did Mr. Lawrence speak to you first ?—I first took the letter to him which Mrs. Major had given to me, and to ask him if he had heard anything of the Doctor. He replied to me that the Doctor would be quite safe, but Mr. Herschell and the Baron he had no hopes of.

1380. How far from the house of Dr. and Mrs. Major was the house where Mr. Lawrence lived ?—Just about a quarter of a mile.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Good sworn and examined.

Henry Good.

1381. Were you in the Morant Bay police force on the 11th October last ?—Yes.

1382. On that day were you at the police office ?—At the police station.

1383. Near the Court-house ?—Yes.

1384. How far is the police station from the Court-house ?—About the distance of from here to that tamarind tree (*about* 100 *yards*).

1385. When you were there during that day did any body of men enter the place ?—Yes.

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1386. What o'clock did they come?—I cannot really tell the time, but I think it was about 2 or 3 o'clock.

1387. In the afternoon?—Yes.

1388. At the time they came how many of the police force were at the police station?—There were none there.

1389. Were you there alone?—I was in the main street patrolling.

1390. You were on duty then?—Yes.

1391. Was there any policeman left at the police station?—There was one at the station called Lake.

1392. Was he inside the station?—At the time I cannot tell.

1393. How far were you in the street from the police station?—Just as far as from that corner up to the station (*50 or 60 yards*).

1394. You were walking to and fro outside?—Yes.

1395. What did you first observe done to the police station?—When the mob of people came Mr. Arthur Cooke came driving by, and said, "The rebels are coming with cutlasses." I made a step right up to the station, and they came and surrounded the station, and knocked me down on the back of my head.

1396. What were you knocked down with?—With a stick first.

1397. Where were you when you were knocked down; how far from the station?—I was inside the station.

1398. Then between the time when Mr. Cooke came riding by, saying that they were coming, and the time they did come, you had gone into the station, had you?—Yes, and they came on with the drum playing.

1399. Were you in the building or in the station yard?—I was just in the yard outside the station, and I and the rebels went together. As I stepped in the station yard they were there.

1400. You were still in the open air, were you?—No, they knocked me down inside the station.

1401. Inside the building?—Inside the building.

1402. Where was Lake then, do you know?—No.

1403. When you were knocked down, what further happened to you?—When I came into the station first, I took up my gun in my hand; thereupon they knocked me down and took away my gun, and broke it in three places with the sticks, and stabbed me with the bayonet, and chopped me with the cutlass. They wanted to begin to cut my throat—to saw my throat—and then two women, whose names I do not know at all, begged them not to cut off my head, because I was dead already. They left me. They did not know that there was any life in me, and went away; and when I began to recover my senses again, they took me away from the station and carried me to another place.

1404. Who took you away?—The two women who saved my life.

1405. They carried you out?—Yes, from the station.

1406. Did you lose your senses directly you were knocked down?—Yes.

1407. When was it you heard the women say to the men that they were not to cut your head off?—I had not lost my senses then.

1408. Then you did not lose your senses directly you were knocked down. While you were on the ground and before you lost your senses, can you tell whether you noticed what the people did who had gone into the station?—I cannot tell, only I heard them breaking the guns outside.

1409. You heard that, did you?—Yes; and they were stoning up at the station at the sashes of the windows.

1410. How long do you think they were in the station taking the guns from the racks before they left you?—I cannot tell about the time.

1411. You do not remember being carried away yourself?—No, I do not remember.

1412. After you had been carried away you recovered your senses?—Yes.

1413. Where were you when you recovered your senses?—At Mr. Grant's privy. They shoved me into the privy, the people that carried me.

1414. Do you remember what time in the evening it was when you recovered yourself?—It may have been about 6 o'clock.

1415. Where did you go then?—I remained there, and did not go anywhere until the women in the building said they were coming to look after me to see if I was alive, and they would finish me. Some one came into the place—some women. They saw me and said, "You must move from here," and they dragged me up to the fence side.

1416. Who did?—The women.

1417. Were you so weak that you could not get up without being dragged?—I could not.

1418. How long did you remain at the fence side?—I cannot tell what time of night it was, but I remained until about 8 in the morning, till the soldiers came.

1419. Were you lying on the ground?—Yes.

1420. While you were at Mr. Grant's, or after you had been removed by the women, did you hear any noise going on?—Yes.

1421. Was that near you?—Yes.

1422. What sort of noise did you hear?—I heard them sing out, "There is no fire to be had in the Bay to burn down the Court-house with;" and they brought up Mr. Price to Mr. Grant's.

1423. Did you see that?—I heard them with my own ears.

1424. How could you tell it was Mr. Price if you only heard?—Because I heard when they were talking to him.

1425. Did you hear his voice?—Yes; and I heard the people calling his name and asking him several questions.

1426. You had recovered your senses then. Was that when you got to the fence where the women dragged you?—Yes; I heard what they said to Mr. Price.

1427. What did you hear?—I heard one Duncan Stewart call out to Mr. Price, "Price, don't you know that you are a nigger." He said, "I am a nigger." Then they tied him up.

1428. How do you know that?—I heard them say, "Get a rope and tie him." They were near me, but they did not see me underneath the fence side; they said "Tie this fellow till before day, we will keep a guard over him till before day." I heard them say, "Tie him," and they said, "Price, don't you know that you are a black nigger? and married to a nigger," They said, "Don't you know, because you got into the Vestry, you don't count yourself a nigger." He said, "Yes, I am a nigger." They said, "Take a looking glass and look on your black face;" and Price said, "Yes, I am a nigger." They said, "However, we will keep a guard over you till 3 o'clock in the morning." I heard Duncan Stewart say so. Then the women said, "We work for him "on the road and he not pay us, and we burn bricks "for the church at Morant Bay and he not pay us. "You need not keep him till before day."

1429. Was that what the women said to Duncan Stewart?—No, that was what they said to Mr. Price.

1430. What happened then?—Then they commenced again with sticks on his head, and they beat him from head to foot. He was bawling, "Mercy! Save me! Two hundred pounds to save life!" They beat him till they moved off a little; then they came back and beat him again, and beat him till the back part of his head was as flat as his face, and killed him near Mr. Grant's door, where I was.

1431. Do you mean near the fence you speak of?—Yes.

1432. You did not see them beating him, but you saw him next morning when you crawled out, as you say?—Yes.

1433. And you found the state of his head then?—Yes.

1434–5. But you did not see them do it?—Yes.

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1436. You were lying concealed?— Yes; I only heard the blows.

1437. Did anybody, between the time they left Price and your going away, come near you that night?—No.

1438. You say that next morning, about 8 o'clock, you got away?—Yes.

1439. Was that the time when you went to look at Price's body?—Yes.

1440. How far was he lying from the spot where you had been concealed?—Not far; about as far as from here to the wall of the room.

1441. When you went away, where did you go on Thursday morning?—They took me to the hospital.

1442. Was that all you heard or saw on the 11th or 12th of October?—Some of the men said they were to go to Bath to-morrow.

1443. Who said that?—The rebels.

1444. Where did you hear that said?—That same night, while I was lying on the fence side.

1445. Was that before Price was battered, as you say, or after?—It was after they had killed him.

1446. I asked you just now if anybody came near you after they had killed Price, and before 8 in the morning, and you said "No?"—No; nobody came after they left beating Price.

1447. Then when was it you heard people say they were going to Bath?—That was after they had killed Mr. Price and gone away a little time; and then they came back and began to break a shop, about the middle of the night.

1448. Whose shop was that they broke?—Mr. Mark's.

1449. Was that near to Mr. Grant's place?—Yes; they passed me to go to the shop.

1450. Then are you certain that after they battered Price and left him, and before you left at 8 in the morning, you heard these people come and talk about going to Bath?—Yes.

1451. That was between the time when they had left Price and your going away?—It was in part of the night.

1452. How near were they to you when you heard this said?—Not much further than from here to the wall (*about 20 feet*).

1453. What was said about going to Bath?—They said, we are to go to Bath to-morrow morning and kill all the white men we meet, Mr. Hire particularly.

1454. When that was said, could you make out from the voices that you heard, about how many were there?—No, I could not tell how many; but I heard the voice of one man or two men. One was Duncan Stewart.

1455. Was anything said to that one that you remarked?—No.

1456. You heard no answer to it?—No.

1457. Was that all you heard during the night?—Yes.

1458. You are certain of that, are you?—Yes.

1459. Next day, did you see or hear anything more of the disturbance?—No; I was taken to the hospital.

1460. How long did you remain there?—Until the next Tuesday.

1461. That was about five days, then?—Yes.

1462. You say Lake is the name of the policeman who was at the station?—Yes, William Lake.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE FULLER OSBORNE sworn and examined.

G. F. Osborne.

1463. You were one of the police officers at Morant Bay in October last?—Yes.

1464. On Monday the 9th of October, did you go from Morant Bay to Stony Gut?—On Tuesday, the 10th.

1465. Had you with you a warrant?—I had five policemen and myself, which made six, and two rural constables, with a warrant signed by Justice Mac Pherson.

1466. For the apprehension of Paul Bogle?—And 25 others.

1467. What time did you leave Morant Bay?—I left Morant Bay early in the morning, about 6.

1468. And the rest of the men went with you at that time?—Yes.

1469. When did you reach Stony Gut?—Between 8 and 9.

1470. What is the distance from Morant Bay to Stony Gut?—I should guess it must be about five or six miles.

1471. Did it take you two hours, or three hours, to march there?—Most of it is up hill and mountain.

1472. What first was done by you and your party when you got there?—We met people on our way who advised us not to go to Stony Gut that day at all, for the people were determined.

1473. Do you know who those people were who so advised you?—They were people we met going up and down. I don't know who they were.

1474. However, you did go?—I did.

1475. What did you first do when you reached Stony Gut?—As I entered the premises of Paul Bogle I saw him standing in his yard. One of the policemen showed him to me, that he was Paul Bogle.

1476. Were you the chief constable in command of the party?—I was.

1477. Had you possession of the warrant of Mr. MacPherson?—Yes. I went first, and the men followed me into the yard.

1478. Had you before that known Paul Bogle by sight?—I never knew him until the policeman who was with me, who knew him, said, "This is Paul Bogle." I then addressed myself to him and said, "Good morning, Mr. Bogle." He said, "Good morning, what do you want?" I said, "You are perfectly "right to ask that of a person entering your premises "whom you are not acquainted with; it is a matter "that requires explanation what brings me here. I "have got a warrant against 26 of you. We are all "subject to the laws of the country, and I trust you "will speak to the others to go down with me to "Morant Bay; and I shall give you every indulgence "to seek sureties for yourself." He ordered the warrant to be read; the warrant was read.

1479. Who read the warrant?—One of my men who had it in his hands.

1480. Do you mean a policeman?—Yes.

1481. After the warrant was read, what next was done?—Mr. Bogle said, "I heard you, but I won't go." I said, "I am surprised at you, Mr. Bogle. "This is a warrant signed by a justice of the peace; "if you will not go, I will have to use some means to "make you go." His answer was, "You may do as you like, but I will not go." By this time some of the police called to me to go away; they said, "Let us go away." I said, "No, I could not do anything of the kind, I must execute the warrant," and I then quietly put my hand on the bosom of his shirt, and said, "Mr. Bogle, by this warrant, you are my prisoner," and I called out for the assistance of the police to put handcuffs on his hands, as he was trying to get away from me. He took his hand away from the one who went up, of the name of Jaker, and extended his arm in this way, and said, with a loud voice, "Help here, men;" and at the same time we were surrounded by no less than four or five hundred people.

1482. Did you see from what direction these people came?—Yes.

1483. Where did they come from?—He had got a cane-piece on both sides of the road leading to the yard, and there was a meeting-house, not very far from his house, about two surveyor's chains from it.

1484. Do you mean that they came from the meeting-house?—That is the very direction that all the people came from, with sticks, clubs, cutlasses, bayonet fixed

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on stick and gun. I have put it that I saw one gun among them.

1485. Did you hear any sound or signal ?—At the same time that he extended his voice for help the drum was rolled, and the shell blown at that very instant, and then we were surrounded immediately.

1486. Was it after the shell and the drum were sounded that the men came round you, and you were surrounded ?—Yes, at the time they were blowing the shell we were surrounded.

1487. When they came and surrounded you, what was done to you and those who had gone with you ?—Bogle ordered us to go away. Finding that the people were come upon us so determined, as if they meant to do us some injury, I left to go away, and called the warrant policeman to leave with me. Bogle then said, "Hold that man," and I was held by his people. They immediately took hold of me and the other policeman, Charles Jaker.

1488. What had become of the rest of your men ?—All the rest ran away, with the exception of Charles Jaker and myself, and we could not get away at all.

1489. Then what was done with you and Jaker ?—Bogle asked me if I was one of the Maroons. I said, "Yes, I am a Maroon, a pure Maroon."

1490. And are you ?—I am.

1491. When you said you were a Maroon, what did he say or do ?—He slung me by my right arm, and his wife by my left, and called to his people not to kill me. He said, "Dont kill this one, he is a Maroon, the Maroon is our back"—that is a term they use—"and I will not do anything to hurt them."

1492. Then, when he said that, what more was done to you ?—The people coming up were very anxious to lick us, whether with their sticks or cutlasses ; and as fast as they came up to us, he continued with us and never let us go ; he kept us in custody. In a little time they brought back another policeman and made him a prisoner ; and he and Jaker were handcuffed together.

1493. Then, when they brought back the other man, there were three of you ?—Yes.

1494. Were you handcuffed ?—Yes.

1495. Go on, and tell what took place as to yourself and the other two ?—Then they ordered to give us a Bible, to swear that we would join our colour ; and if we did not, they swore they would cut off our heads.

1496. Was the Bible brought ?—Yes, and it was handed to us by Paul Bogle himself; and they compelled us to kiss the Bible.

1497. Before you kissed the Bible, was anything said to you, any oath, or any words ?—Yes.

1498. What was it ?—The oath was, "You kiss this book that you join your colour, so help you God."

1499. Then you took that oath, did you ?—Yes, I did ; I was compelled.

1500. And you kissed the book ?—Yes.

1501. And the other two also ?—Yes.

1502. After that, what became of you ?—They kept us in custody, and took away all our handcuffs that we had with us, and took the "P" off our caps.

1503. You mean the "P" which stands for policeman ?—Yes ; and they said they would not kill any of their colour, but said, "Let Walton come, just this once."

1504. Did they use his name ?—Yes.

1505. What did they say about him ?—They said, "We won't kill any of our colour. If we kill our colour, "we are brutes. We will let you go now, but let "Walton come."

1506. Who was Walton—a magistrate ?—Yes.

1507. Was he a coloured man ?—No, white.

1508. He had not signed the warrant, had he ?—No ; the warrant was signed by Justice MacPherson. He was one that was severely wounded, and died through his sufferings.

1509. Was that all that was said, up to that time, about Walton ?—Yes.

1510. "Let Walton come," were those the words ?—Yes.

1511. After that had been said, what more was done with you and your companions ?—They let us go then, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

1512. And then you three returned ?—Yes, to Morant Bay.

1513. There of course you gave information, such as you have given to the Commission, of what had happened ?—Yes, I went and gave the same information to the Inspector, and in the presence of the late Custos, the Baron Kettelhodt.

1514. Were you examined by the Baron ?—Yes.

1515. The same day ?—The same evening.

1516. Were your party armed that went with you to execute the warrant ?—We had no arms at all, nothing but our staves.

1517. You had handcuffs with you, you say ?—Yes ; but they never saw the handcuffs till they made prisoners of us.

1518. You produced some handcuffs to put on Paul Bogle, did you not, or you spoke of them ?—I spoke of them when I made him a prisoner.

1519. You spoke to a policeman to handcuff Paul Bogle ?—I said, "Put on the handcuffs."

1520. But none were produced ?—None were produced.

1521. Do you know whether or not Mr. Walton, the magistrate, had been sitting as a magistrate on Saturday the 7th October, when Geohagan was rescued ?—Yes.

1522. He had been, had he ?—Yes.

1523. Was he presiding, do you know, in the Court at the time ?—Yes.

1524. Where were you on Wednesday the 11th of October ?—I was at Morant Bay.

1525. Whereabouts ?—In the police station.

1526. Were you there on the afternoon of that day ?—Yes.

1527. Do you remember any people entering the police station that day ?—Yes, the same people that were at Stony Gut, between the hours of 3 and 4 in the evening. They came into Morant Bay with a shell blowing and drum rolling, with gun, and with everything the same I had seen them with at Stony Gut the day before.

1528. Did you know any of their faces again ?—I knew some of their faces, and I saw Paul Bogle himself.

1529. Where did you see him ?—I saw him by the station, when they came to the station demanding all the arms. I ran out through the window of my quarter, and as I jumped out he was the first man that took hold of my jacket. I tried to get away from him ; he ordered me to pull off my police jacket, otherwise he would kill me. As much as the station was crowded at the time with their coming in and demanding the arms, the street was as much crowded.

1530. Were you in the station so as to see or hear any of the people that came in demanding guns ?—Yes.

1531. Before you ran out of your office ?—Yes.

1532. Did you see what they did in the station ?—They commenced to smash down the sashes, and the first thing they did was to take down all the swords, guns, pistols, and everything.

1533. How many arms had you in the station ?—I think we had about 11 guns.

1534. And how many pistols ?—I cannot exactly give the total amount of the pistols.

1535. Had you any bayonets there ?—Yes, everything was clean and put up in the racks.

1536. Had you any ammunition ?—Not a grain of powder, and not a flint was on one of the guns.

1537. Were all those things taken away by the people who came in ?—Yes.

1538. Did you or not see whether Paul Bogle entered the station, or whether he was outside only ?—I saw him outside, not inside the station.

1539. It was outside, when you got through the office window that he caught hold of you, as you have described ?—Yes.

1540. Did you leave the station and get away from him ?—Yes.

1541. Where did you run to ?—I ran and hid myself in the bush, very near in the direction of Cooke's premises.

1542. How long did you remain there ?— I remained in the bush till next morning.

1543. Were you near enough to Morant Bay Court-house to hear what was going on ?—I could not see the Court-house.

1544. What did you see while you were in the bush ?—When I was in the bush I heard a gun fired, and I came out as far as Mr. Cooke's yard. I heard the gun firing. I saw the Volunteers and the people together; some of the Volunteers were in the Court-house, and as fast as one came out the people ran up *licking* and chopping him, and I saw about five people put fire to the School-room.

1545. Did you see that actually done ?—I saw it.

1546. How far from the School-room were you standing ?—The School-room was very near the Court-house. They could not manage to set fire to the Court-house, so they put it on the School-room, and it blazed from the School-room to the Court-house.

1547. What did they put; what did they fire it with ?—They tied fire on a long stick and lifted it up.

1548. Did they light the roof part first ?—The roof part, the shingles.

1549. You saw that ?—Yes.

1550. What number of men in the whole did you see when they came down upon you at the station ?—Not less than 400 or 500; it might be more, but not less.

1551. Then on the Thursday, I suppose, you came out of the bush and got some shelter ?—Yes, I was just in time when the soldiers landed and just entered the police station.

1552. Did you remain in the bush till that time ?—I went out a little before that. I went to the Parade to see if I could know the different people that were killed.

1553. How long do you think the people, who had come down upon the police station and gone to the Court-house, remained on the ground in Morant Bay ?—They were there from that time until about 3 o'clock in the morning.

1554. Then was the noise over ?—At about 3 o'clock in the morning the noise was over.

1555. And were the flames out and the buildings burnt ?—Burnt down.

1556. Nothing was burning then ?—There was no flame at that time.

1557. Did you notice what direction they took when they left ?—No.

1558. You did not notice them as they moved away ?—I did not see them when they left. When the noise was quiet I judged that was the time they left for good.

1559. You were asked the distance from the School-house to the bush, and you say you could see the Court-house and School-house, and that you saw flames put to the School-house ?—Yes.

1560. What distance were you when you saw that ?—Not very far but it was in a spot that I could see everything in the Court-house.

1561. You say that you could command a view of the Court-house and the School-house ?—Yes.

1562. Can you give the Commission a general idea of the distance at which you were standing or looking when this took place; how long, for example, would it have taken you to walk up to it, from the spot where you were looking ?—About five minutes.

1563. Were you at the back of the Court-house or the front of it ?—In the direction I was in the Court-house and School-house would front me.

1564. But did the front of them front you, or the back of them ?—The front of the Court-house was to me.

1565. That was the Parade ?—Yes, I would have to come down the Parade.

1566. Was the Parade between you and the Court-house ?—Yes; there were no bushes between.

1567. You say you were in the bush ?—I came out from the bush as far as Mr. Cooke's yard, where I had no more bush between me, only the street.

1568. Do you mean you then looked down the main street ?—Yes, I looked across the main street, out on the Parade and Court-house.

1569. From Mr. Cooke's yard ?—Yes, from Mr. Cooke's yard.

1570. How long have you been in the police ?—Getting on for eight years.

1571. What is your rank ?—I am senior sergeant.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Monday morning, the 29th, at 10 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, 29th January 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.;

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

Mrs. EMMA MAJOR recalled and further examined.

1572. You have been sworn already ?—Yes.

1573. You mentioned before, Mrs. Major, that you occupied the Rhine estate ?—Yes.

1574. That was a property belonging to Mr. Gordon ?—Yes.

1575. You were his tenants ?—Yes.

1576. Was there anything which transpired there, on the 13th of August, that attracted your attention ?—Yes, at half-past 12 at night.

1577. What was it ?—There was a strong light in the barracks and also in the cottage; and I saw people coming in and out.

1578. Who occupied the barracks ?—Mr. Lawrence.

1579. The cottage, was it occupied ?—Mr. Gordon himself stopped there when he came.

1580. You did not see him ?—I did not. I saw many people going in and out.

1581. When he came to the Vestry he was in the habit of coming to breakfast with you ?—Yes.

1582. Was there a vestry on the 14th ?—I would not be certain. I know he was there that day.

1583. Did you happen to be reading some of his printed speeches at that time ?—Yes, the speeches at St. Ann's.

1584. Did you have some conversation with him respecting them ?—I told him when he came in, laughing, "Oh, you wicked man, I am going to try you without judge or jury."

1585. Did you go on talking with him about the speeches ?—I said, "I condemn you to be hung for high treason."

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Mrs. E. Major.

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1586. You said to him, "Oh, you wicked man"?—I said it in a laughing way. I had just been reading a paper. He said, "How will you do that?" I said, "If you ever made the speeches as they are printed, you are certainly guilty of high treason." He asked me to read what I meant. I did so; and he said, "Oh, "no; they have printed it wrong; I never made use "of such expressions."

1587. Was there anything else?—I said, "Take "care, Mr. Gordon, or I shall accuse you of high "treason, so beware of what you say." He said, "Take care, Mrs. Major, you can't do it. I have just gone as far as I can go, but no further."

1588. Did he say anything more about any particular persons?—He said he had been holding meetings at St. Ann's, and was highly gratified with the success he had met with; but he did not intend to hold any more, they were the last.

1589. He had been to St. Ann's, and he was highly gratified with the success he had met with, but he did not intend to hold any more?—Yes; he said he had kept the meetings up to 3 o'clock in the morning, and many of the head ladies in the place went home with him.

1590. Well, did he say anything about any particular persons?—Yes, sir, We had some conversation after that. In the course of it he alluded to the Governor, and said the Governor was a very wicked man, and it would be a blessing to the country if some one would shoot him.

1591. Did he say anything as to any other persons?—Yes; afterwards, in talking of Mr. Herschell and the Baron, he said they were very wicked men. I said, "You must not say so, because you know they are our friends." He said, "Yes, Mrs. Major, they "may be your friends; but they are bad, wicked men, "and it would be a great blessing if those three men "were removed."

1592. Was there anything more than that, that you remember?—No, I do not know that there was.

1593. Well, now, had you observed, previously to October, anything about the labourers on the Rhine property?—I had. I had called the attention of my husband to seeing such a number of men constantly sharpening cutlasses. Sometimes there were nine or 10 of them at once. He said they were billing the bush down.

1594. The cutlass is an instrument that is always used for cutting wood?—I do not know. The negroes are always walking about with the cutlasses.

1595. You say it was for billing the bush; they called it "billing the bush." Was there a good deal of bush billing going on?—No; I told my husband I never saw that number of men employed until the day before the rebellion. There were 25.

1596. On the 10th of October you saw them sharpening their cutlasses?—No, cutting the bush down.

1597. What sort of bush?—Merely the guava bush that spoils the pasturage.

1598. Is it thick sticks?—No.

1599. Is it anything that could be used as a weapon?—No.

1600. Did you observe the people going about at all in any way that attracted your attention on the 10th?—Yes, I observed a black man, respectably dressed, on a horse. He stopped opposite the Rhine—opposite our house, and met several women, and took out his pocket book, and gave each of them a paper. When he had done that they went on. They were very pleased, and they stooped down and took up each a large stone, and picked up something which they put in their pockets. Some men came up and did the same. Suddenly the man on the horse remembered he was opposite our house; he saw me and rode on.

1601. Did it appear to be a particular stone?—No, they stooped and picked something up and put in their pockets. I called my husband's attention to it in the afternoon, and he said there must be some money dropped. I said, "Then there must be a great deal, for they have been picking up all day." I intended to have sent down to see what it was, but my attention was taken away.

1602. Did you see the direction in which they were going?—Towards Bath. Seeing so many of them going that way, I asked my servants whether any fair was being held there, because the people were generally going the other way.

1603. Did you mention before, at what time of the 11th you heard of anything having happened?—I heard in the afternoon before 4 o'clock; but at 6 o'clock, when I was looking anxiously out of my window for my husband, I observed a torch put out of the window of the barracks, at the Rhine below my house.

1604. What else?—I saw lights in every direction moving about on the hills. From our house we have an extensive view of the hills all round.

1605. Did you observe again, on the evening of the 12th, a torch put out?—About half an hour afterwards I saw the reflection of a large fire at Morant Bay. This was on the evening of the 11th.

1606. On the evening of the 12th did you observe the torch?—At the same time of the evening the torch was put out, and it was answered immediately by a shout, as if a great number of persons had concealed themselves close by. A great number of persons then went past, and they said they were going to kill Mr. Hire, Mr. Shortridge, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Harrison.

1607. You heard that?—They called so that I might hear it.

1608. How many people were passing?—Several hundreds; but I could not tell you exactly. It was dark.

1609. Did you hear any singing?—Yes, I heard them; they were singing—

"Buckras' blood we want,
Buckras' blood we'll have,
Buckras' blood we are going for,
Till there's no more to have."

1610. Was that the first time you ever heard that song?—Yes, that was the first time they passed our house.

1611. But had you ever heard it before?—No, never heard the mention of it. I could not understand what it was till they repeated it several times. They stopped sometimes in their singing, and when they stopped once I pulled the blind on one side. They saw me and they called out, "If you look down upon us, we will call upon you as we come back." I asked my servant, when I first heard the song, what it was and as they repeated the words; she repeated them to me.

1612. It is from the servant assisting you that you remember?—Yes; but afterwards I distinctly heard it, because they sung it many times over aloud. It could be heard nearly to Bath.

1613. After the servant repeated the words to you, you could follow them?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. S. Cooke.

Mr. Stephen Cooke sworn and examined.

1614. Mr. Cooke, are you clerk of the peace for one of the districts?—I am clerk of the peace of St. Thomas in the East.

1615. And also clerk of petty sessions?—Yes.

1616. Were you at the meeting of petty sessions on the 7th October?—I was.

1617. What was the business before the magistrates?—The usual business of assaults, abusive language and trespass, and cases of that sort, that generally come before the magistrates.

1618. Was there any case calculated to excite feeling between persons of different colour or of

different classes ?—None whatever; only the usual routine business in such courts.

1619. Well—the proceedings were going on—was there any interruption ?—There was.

1620. What was it ?—A boy was brought up by a girl for assault. The case was tried, and the boy was fined 4*s.* and costs. On his paying the fine and costs there was a great noise in the court so much so that the business was suspended; the business of the court was entirely suspended. The magistrates ordered the party making the noise to be taken into custody and brought before the court for interrupting the proceedings; the police went to take him; he got away from the police and ran out of the Court-house. The police ran after and he was captured by a policeman on the steps and he was immediately rescued by the mob; a great number of people who came up with sticks, Paul Bogle, the great leader of the rebellion.

1621. You had better not use any words of that kind; be kind enough to give us the name only ?—Paul Bogle was the first man who came up, and after him Moses Bogle with others; and ultimately they rescued the prisoner.

1622. Did you see what was done, or did you only hear that ?—I saw it. When I heard the noise I rushed to the window and looked out where I could see the steps.

1623. Did you see the police being beaten ?—Oh, yes, I saw the police being beaten.

1624. Who was the girl upon whom the boy had made the assault; were they both of the same class ?—Both of the same class. They were both young people, and the magistrates inflicted only a nominal fine of 4s., thinking that the girl, perhaps, was as much in fault as the boy—being young people, that perhaps the one provoked the other.

1625. They thought it trifling ?—Yes, and therefore there was only a nominal fine.

1626. What were the costs ?—12*s.* 6*d.*

1627. What are the costs for ?—There were many fees for witnesses' subpœnas.

1628. Can you give us the particulars ?—There is 8*s.* allowed by law for the statement and subpœnas, and 3*s.* for——

1629. What are the 8*s.* fees ?—Yes, payable to the magistrates' clerk.

1630. Then, on the 9th, were warrants issued for the apprehension of Bogle and others ?—Yes, and others, for riots on the 7th.

1631. Who were the magistrates by whom the warrants were issued ?—I am not prepared to say, but I think the warrant was signed by Mr. Justice Walton.

1632. To how many was the execution of the warrants intrusted ?—I am not prepared to say.

1633. On the 10th, was a statement made by one of the police employed to execute the warrants ?—There was a statement made to me, and I communicated it to his honor the Custos, the late Baron Ketelhodt, and he also received the same statement himself from the police.

1634. The policeman was examined before the Custos ?—He was, in my presence.

1635. Was an application then made for the attendance of the Volunteers ?—In consequence of the report of what took place at Stony Gut on that morning the Custos thought it advisable to write to his Excellency the Governor, asking for troops, and he also dispatched a messenger to Bath to bring down the Volunteers.

1636. That was on the 10th ?—Yes.

1637. On the 11th there was a meeting of the Vestry ?—Yes.

1638. Did you attend ?—Yes, as a member of the board, as churchwarden of the parish.

1639. What was the business; there was the ordinary business ?—Yes.

1640. In the course of the afternoon did anything out of doors attract you attention ?—From the information we had received from the police, we apprehended that some disturbance would take place on the 11th. About 3 o'clock I heard the blowing of a horn and the beating of a drum. I happened to be downstairs, and I ran up immediately to the Custos and said, "I fear the rebels are coming."

1641. Do you mean that you called them rebels then ?—Certainly so, from the information of the police the day previous. I was told 500 or 600 men under arms were prepared to come down the following day.

1642. Do you mean that there was a statement that they had avowed an intention to come down on the 11th ?—Yes, that statement was made to me and the Custos; they have since made the statement on oath.

1643. That statement is not before us. Who's evidence was it ?—It was taken within the last week, I think, by a man named Fuller. He will be able to tell you that.

1644. You went up and made some communication to the Custos ?—I told the Baron.

1645. It does not signify what you told him. Hearing the fife and drum, you made some communication ?—We left the Vestry Mr. Georges was present. We went to the steps, and we saw a crowd turning from the main street towards the market.

1646. Is that what the others call the Parade ?—It is the same place. It is the market place, called the Parade. The Baron asked me to get him the Riot Act. In the confusion of the moment there was some little delay before I could put my hand upon it. The Volunteers were drawn up in front of the Court-house, 18 or 20 feet in front.

1647. You had to go inside to get the Riot Act ?—I had to go downstairs to my office, and by the time I came back they were pretty well in the Parade.

1648. Will you describe what you saw subsequently ?—The Volunteers were about 15 or 20 feet in front of the Court-house. There was a black man on the steps, whom I knew very well; and when I saw they were all coming down, armed with guns and bayonets fixed, and in a very riotous manner, I advised the man to go down to them. I said, "You "have got some influence over the people; go down and "stop them, and advise them not to come into the "Parade and use any violence." After a while he went; and I saw him speaking to the people, and waving them back with his hands.

1649. Who was that man ?—He was afterwards hung; his name was Macintosh. The men then came on steadily, the Custos standing on the steps, beseeching and begging them not to use any violence; and telling them if they had any grievance to complain of, they must let him know what it was, and he would see it attended to. They persisted in coming on as he read the Riot Act. They came on silently and quietly. I suppose there were from about 500 to 600 men. Captain Hitchins then gave orders for the Volunteers to retire, as the mob came upon them; they retired until they got to the Court-house wall, and as soon as they were jambed up against the wall a volley of brickbats and stones was thrown at the Volunteers, and the order was then given to fire.

1650. Are you quite certain that you saw stones thrown before the order was given to fire ?—Oh, yes.

1651. And before any gun was fired ?—Oh, yes; the Volunteers retired fully 20 feet before they fired a shot. Orders were given, the mob pressing upon them, to retire and retire, and they retired till they could retire no further. They got jambed up against the Court-house, and then a volley of stones was fired, and then the order was given to the Volunteers to fire. The mob rushed upon the Volunteers and struck them with sticks and guns.

1652. What effect had the firing upon the people who were rushing forward ?—It did not deter them at all; they ran up the steps of the Court-house.

1653. What did you do ?—I went into the Court-house.

1654. You would be there before the Volunteers ?—Yes, I was.

1655. Will you give your own description of what took place afterwards ?—After this we fastened the

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doors. The Custos himself, my father, the rector, myself, Mr. Georges, Doctor Major, Mr. Herschell, my brother Alexander, and several others, were in the Court-house, and the mob commenced stoning the Court-house. They smashed all the windows and broke the very frames out. During that time several gun-shots were fired into the Court-house.

1656. That was into the Court-house. Gun-shots were also fired out of the Court-house ?—Yes, by the Volunteers.

1657. They returned the fire ?—Yes; when the rebels attempted to come up the steps, they were shot down.

1658. Aye, but from the Court-house windows ?—Yes, there were some shots fired.

1659. Did you make your escape ?—Yes. Previous to my making my escape, the Baron, the Custos, consulted the other gentlemen, and said he would put a white flag out. He would tie a handkerchief to a stick, or an umbrella I think it was, and put it through the window, to show them that we wished to come to some terms. That was done. They asked what it meant, and they were told that it meant peace. They said they had not come for peace; they had come for war. A second time it was put out, and a second time the same thing was repeated. The Baron then went to the window and told them that if he was the object of their fury and ill-feeling, if they would promise to save the other gentlemen, he would come down and deliver himself up. They said no; they would kill him, and they would kill every white man and every brown man.

1660. Were you standing by the Baron at that time ?—I was alongside of him. I was with him the whole time till the Court-house caught fire, and as soon as that caught fire Mr. Georges jumped through one of the windows, and I followed shortly, getting into the next house, Mr. Price's house. From there I made my escape, and hid under the flooring of a house that joins on the main street, close to where the people had their guard room.

1661. What people ?—The rebels.

1662. What leads you to describe that as their guard room ?—Because all the prisoners were taken there, and they had a guard there.

1663. Whom did you see carried there ?—I saw Mr. Charles Anthony Price carried there.

1664. Carried into the room ?—I heard them speaking to him, and I heard him in the room next to that which was said to be the guard room. I saw him when he passed, and heard his voice.

1665. What time was that ?—About between 9 and 10 o'clock, as nearly as I can remember. I was in such a state of confusion I could scarcely remember the hour.

1666. Did you remain under the flooring ?—Yes, until between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning.

1667. Did you then get away ?—I got away.

1668. Was there anything you heard during the night ?—Yes, I heard everything.

1669. We do not know whether there was anything material in what you heard ?—I heard the parties say whom they had murdered during the night, and that they were to meet at 2 o'clock in the morning. They said this, and then the parties separated. One party said they were going to gather more men, and the other party said they were going down the River district, and that on the way down they were to get hold of "that fellow Wallace," the overseer at Lyssons, and to take his head off if they got him. They were then to proceed on to the River district to Port Morant, and then on to the Plantain Garden district.

1670. Did you see or learn in what direction those went who were going for more men ?—They said they were going back to Stoney Gut.

1671. How did you get away at 5 o'clock ?—At that time the rebels had all left the Bay, and a boy who was with me under the house all night, said there was no one to prevent me, and I could make my escape and go home, and so I did; but other parties, on seeing that they were determined on returning next day for me told me so, and I went to the wood with my servant.

1672. What wood ?—About three miles behind my house in the woods, and I remained there till the Wolverene was in. I took the boy with me and put him on a high tree where he could look down on the Bay, and as soon as the Wolverene came in he told me, and I went home.

1673. Were you near Mr. Grant's building during the night ?—Not very near.

1674. You did not hear anything of what took place there with Mr. Price ?—I heard what took place before he got there.

1675. You did not hear what took place when he was killed ?—I heard them beating him, and I heard his groans. Some said, "Kill him," others said, "No, spare his life."

1676. You heard that ?—Yes, that was within a few yards of me. The women were worse than the men. It was decided that Captain Grant should be sent for. He is a black man, whom I knew very well, and I could see him come, because the house under which I was lying projects into the streets, and I could see them going up and down with torches. They said, "Go for Captain Grant." A boy went for him with a torch, and shortly after he returned with another man. These men said to Mr. Price, "Price, what colour was your mother?" Mr. Price said, "She was a black woman." They asked him, "What colour was your father?" He said, "He was a black man." They said, "Then it makes it all the worse; your "father and your mother were black, yet you join the "whites; kill him." Then I heard his groans, which were fearful. He was asking and crying for mercy.

1677. Was Captain Grant the man you heard say, "Kill him ?"—I suppose it was, but I do not know. Grant came up, and then the questions were put.

1678. You said a man came, whom you supposed to be Grant ?—They said, "Send for Grant," and a man came, whom I supposed to be he.

1679. You do not know that it was Grant; do you know what has become of Grant ?—Grant is at large; he has never been taken, but there is a warrant out against him.

1680. What is the distance from the prison to the Court-house ?—About a quarter of a mile.

1681. You did not hear the disturbance when the prison was attacked ?—No.

1682. The police station ?—No.

1683. What distance is that from the Court-house ?—Not very far, a few hundred yards.

1684. Were prisoners detained there ?—None.

1685. Were there any at the prison ?—About 53, some for trial and some others undergoing sentence.

1686. What was done at the prison ?—I cannot tell of my own knowledge. The boatswain of the gaol will be able to tell you.

1687. What is his name ?—Sligo Campbell. He and a man called William Cuthbert were the parties who had to surrender them to the mob.

1688. Do you remember a case which was for adjudication of petty session during the 7th or 9th of October relative to a trespass on the Middleton property ?—Perfectly well, it was on the 7th.

1689. It did ultimately come on on the 9th ?—It came on immediately after the riot took place; the Court met again and went on.

1690. The riot was on the 7th ?—Yes, and the Court adjourned, and immediately afterwards they met again.

1691. Did you upon that day hear it ?—It was the first case that came on after the Court re-met on the Saturday.

1692. Is not Middleton a place lying up near Stony Gut ?—It is, it joins Stony Gut.

1693. Are the owners in Jamaica ?—Yes, the owner is Mr. Wellwood Maxwell, Anderson who lives in Spanish Town, the agent general of immigration.

1694. The charge was for trespass ?—It was against Lewis Miller for trespass.

1695. Do you know whether that property is neglected or cultivated?—It is a pen, and it is let to a man named Williams.

1696. Who preferred the charge?—Williams.

1697. Was it for sporting on the property, or only walking upon the grass, or walking across the property?—It was for entering an enclosed pasture without permission.

1698. It was not for settling upon the property?—No.

1699. Had there been any feeling about it between different classes of people?—For seven or eight years past the people have been under the impression that the property belongs to the Crown, and that it is Queen's land, as they call it, and that Mr. Anderson has no right to it.

1700. Was this a squabble?—Years ago the people wanted to take possession of it, and they were brought up as trespassers before the magistrates. They were convicted by the magistrates, and they appealed to the Assize Courts, where the convictions were confirmed, and it was shown that the property was Mr. Anderson's and that it did not belong to the Crown.

1701. How long is that ago?—Six or seven years.

1702. Has there been any feeling existing about it since that?—None whatever.

1703. Under what law is that 8*s.* costs charged?—Under the 23d Vic., I think, 23d or 24th, but the 23d I think. That is an Act fixing the fees of the clerk to the magistrates.

1704. A Jamaica Act?—Yes, it fixes the fees of the clerk of the peace and the clerk of the magistrates —2*s.* for information, 2*s.* for the original summons, 1*s.* for the copy, and 3*s.* for taking evidence, and there is a 1*s.* 6*d.* stamp, bringing it up to 9*s.* 6*d.*

1705. What made it 12*s.* 6*d.* in this case?—Evidence. There was 2*s.* for an affidavit to ground the subpœna, 9*d.* for the original subpœna, and 3*d.* for the copy.

1706. Were you present at the trial of the man, George McIntosh?—Part of it.

1707. Where was he tried?—By Court-martial, at Morant Bay.

1708. Did you give evidence upon the trial?—I did not; I will not be positive, but I think I did not.

1709. Did you think it well to leave the arms at the police station?—That is a matter for the inspector of police, who ought to have looked after his own men and arms.

1710. There was no ammunition there?—No, not even flints.

1711. Who was the inspector?—Inspector Alberga he was called.

1712. He is dead?—He was killed.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. Stephen Cooke sworn and examined. *Rev. S. Cooke.*

1713. Of what parish are you rector of?—Of St. Thomass in the East.

1714. Were you present at a Vestry at Morant Bay on the 11th of October last?—Yes.

1715. Had you observed anything previously to that day which attracted your attention?—Only to this extent, that for a very long time previously the people had been very much wanting in those marks of respects which they used formerly to pay to persons in a certain station of life and to the authorities, and that they never came to market or to the Court on Court days without being armed with sticks.

1716. How long had you observed that?—For many months before; I have seen them in passing my house practising sham fights.

1717. How did they do that?—With their sticks.

1718. Do you mean individuals?—Yes.

1719. What time did you to go the Vestry?—I went very early, I suppose half an hour or more before the Vestry met.

1720. At what distance do you reside from the Vestry?—About 10 minutes walk, just outside the town. My house is in the town and out of the town.

1721. Was the ordinary business of the Vestry conducted for some time?—Yes, I should think till about 4 o'clock.

1722. What was it that disturbed you and induced you to conclude the proceedings?—I had left the Vestry board for a short time, and on my return I told the Baron (at whose right hand I always sat) "I "think you had better close the Vestry. I un- "derstand there is a large body of men congregated "in the Baptist chapel and coming down here. You "had better get rid of the Vestry, even if you have "to adjourn." But he did not appear to think it was of any consequence.

1723. Had you seen the men there or not?—It was merely information I had received.

1724. What chapel was it you said they were in?—It is an old building, occupied by native baptists, on the road leading up to the Blue Mountain Valley —between that and the parish church.

1725. What did you hear?—Sounds of a drum soon after that, and I said to the Baron, "Baron, they are coming, I hear a drum." A very few minutes afterwards I got up from the table and looked through one of the windows of the Vestry room, and said, "Baron, they are here; the column has entered the square."

1726. Was there anything to induce you to describe it as a column?—They were a compact body—a close body of companies.

1727. What had they with them?—Swords.

1728. Do you mean cutlasses?—Yes, cutlasses, guns, and sticks.

1729. Did you see anything of pikes?—I did not observe any pikes at that moment. The Baron and we all ran forward immediately.

1730. You had better describe what occurred?—There was a black man standing close to me on the steps, named Macintosh. The Custos said to him, "Go and ask these people what they want." He did not move, and I said to him, "Do you hear what the "Custos says, sir? Go out at once and do as you are "told." He went out after this, but he never returned. By this time the column had approached within half the distance of the length of this room, from the Court-house. The Baron came out on the steps. I was standing on his right hand, and I think Mr. Georges was on his left. He called for the Riot Act; and he could not have read a great deal of it when such a volley of stones and broken bottles was thrown that one of my poor sons, who was destroyed afterwards, took me by the arm, and said, "Father, come in, or you will be killed." The Volunteers received this volley of stones, and it was not until some of them were struck, and the Court-house windows were being destroyed, that the Baron gave the word to fire.

1731. Had there been any firing from the Volunteers before the Baron gave that word?—Not a single shot was fired. One single volley was fired and no more, and it was most indiscreetly done.

1732. You mean their all firing at once?—Yes. If a military man had commanded even that small body, they would no doubt have dispersed the mob. The crowd went back a short distance, and when they saw some of the people killed, before the Volunteers could possibly rally, they came back in such force, and sent such showers of stones—stones of a peculiar kind brought from Stony Gut—that the Volunteers took shelter underneath the Court-house. By this time I was in the Court-house, and the doors were barricaded. Every window in the place was destroyed; shots were fired into the Court-house, and also in

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between the windows. We had the wall for protection. After this had continued, I suppose, more than half an hour, it appeared their ammunition was exhausted, and they left the square and went to the store of Mrs. Lundy to obtain powder. She kept a general store of merchandise.

1733. That is something you have been informed of?—I did not see it, the store is not in sight. I know that they went there, because by that means the front of the square became unoccupied, and as soon as I saw that—I can give you no other reason for it, beyond the fact that the doors were opened to allow the Volunteers to come upstairs—something crossed my mind to this effect: "Now is your time, now go." I walked deliberately out of the Court-house, down the street, towards my own house by way of the wharf road. There are two roads at the wharf, one is broad, and the other is a narrow track which the negroes use, and which I generally used, because it cuts off an angle, though it is steep. I had not gone far along this road—perhaps half a dozen yards—when eight or 10 men came up to attack me. I stopped, folded my arms, and asked if there was one of them who dared strike me. I told them that I had always been the friend of their class, and they knew it, that I had been 35 years their minister; this seemed to stagger them for a moment, but my unfortunate son, my youngest son Arthur, was following me, and him they attacked as soon as he came up, and left him for dead before my face. I had a stick in my hand. One man made three blows at me; he made three strokes across my forehead, and he struck my arm, which had been dislocated, and was at the time in a sling; my arm was struck and injured. At that moment a black man rushed up and put his arms over me, and said, "You shall not strike him;" and a woman also came up and said, "You shan't strike my rector;" and those two almost lifted me off the ground and carried me forward, and put me into my carriage, passing through a gang of, I suppose, 50 rebels.

1734. Did they stop you?—No; through the interposition of my servant they did not. He begged them not to kill me, as I owed him money; and he said if they did kill me, he would not get it.

1735. What is his name?—Charles Lewis; he was my servant at that time, but since that he has been very ill in the hospital, but he is all right now.

1736. He drove you home then?—Yes, through a large gang of negroes. At my gate there could not have been less than 20; and there, again, my life was partially saved by some women, one in particular begged them to save me, because when she had been sick I had given her some medicine and money. One of the men said to her, "How much money he give you?" She said, "Three shillings a week." One of them said, "Never mind, make him stand for the present; we will see"—and by that means I got through. My horses are swift, and the servant drove rapidly; and that was another reason why I escaped. My servant had previously brought up the Baron Alfred, whom he met on the road.

1737. Did you remain in your house that night?—No, I did not remain all night. I remained some time, and then Mr. Parnther, a Wesleyan missionary, sent to ask me to go up and take shelter in the Mission-house, because he thought they would not look for me there. But the fear was, that they might come in the night, and either murder me or burn down the house over my head.

1738. Was there anything which rendered you, as far as you know, unpopular with the negroes?—Not with the negroes as a body, but with a certain party, of which Mr. Paul Bogle was the head; simply because I was a particular and intimate friend of the Baron, the Custos of the parish.

1739. Had there been any parochial dispute which had excited any feeling?—Yes, between Mr. Gordon and myself. In 1862 Mr. Gordon brought charges of a very serious nature—charges of cruelty, injustice, and illegal conduct—against me. They were examined by order of the Governor, and out of a large bench of magistrates, 17 in number, 15 of the 17 acquitted me in the most honourable manner. Such was their evidence that the Governor thought it necessary to remove Mr. Gordon from the commission of the peace, and that was the commencement of the hatred towards me.

1740. That was a case of a man you sent for relief?—Yes; I had no authority to send him, but I sent him to ask for relief.

1741. We do not want to go into that; but there was personal feeling against you upon the part of some individuals not of your colour?—Yes. Then the next step was about the churchwarden.

1742. There was an action against you about that?—No, the action was against the Baron; but I had protested against the election of Mr. Gordon as churchwarden as being contrary to law. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Cargill, and Mr. Gordon's election was declared illegal.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. E. Shortridge.

Mrs. Eleanor Shortridge sworn and examined.

1743. Are you the wife of Samuel Shortridge, a justice of the peace?—Yes.

1744. You live at a place called Plantain Garden River?—Yes.

1745. Were you present at that residence on the 11th October last?—I was there on the 11th.

1746. When did you leave it next after that day?—On Thursday, the 12th.

1747. Before you left had any people come up to your house?—No, they did not come up to the house, but we heard that they threatened to burn the house; the servants were running upstairs and telling us this.

1748. Something you heard—— ?—Frightened us.

1749. And you left the place?—Yes. I saw all the estate's people in such a state—flags flying on bamboos and so on, and we heard that the Court-house at Bath was to be set on fire.

1750. How far is your house from Bath?—About three miles.

1751. Did you then see the flags flying?—Yes.

1752. In what manner were they being carried?—They were bamboos with coloured handkerchiefs. There was a great silence, and all the people were leaving their work, and there was a dead silence all about the estate.

1753. When did that begin?—That was on the Thursday; we never heard of the occurrence until then.

1754. You noticed nothing until the Thursday?—Not till the Thursday, but then we noticed that something was going wrong. I was sick at the time, and I had a child very ill. On the Wednesday the child was said to be dying.

1755. Did you see people moving from the estate?—Yes, I saw them moving from work.

1756. In what numbers?—In great numbers; I cannot say what.

1757. Was it 12, or 100?—Oh, more than 12. There were a great many about the fields; they seemed to be in consternation and fear, and some were running to Bath as hard as they could.

1758. They left you?—Yes; we never had even one of the head people to say a word to us.

1759. What time did you go away?—Between 11 and 12. Mr. Chisholm came to me and said he was deputed by Mr. Harrison to bring me over to Hordley, with the promise that Mr. Harrison would get the young men together, and would protect the women and children. Mr. Chisholm is the overseer of Golden Grove, and he came to us with that message. I was sick in bed at the time, and when I heard that Mr. Chisholm wanted to speak with me, I threw on a few

garments. Mr. Chisholm had on his revolver, and that frightened me. The child was so poorly that all my attention was fixed on him.

1760. Mr. Chisholm came from Mr. Harrison with that message ?—Yes.

1761. Did he bring his carriage ?—No, we had our own carriage, and we ordered it to be got ready. I had put on a dressing gown, as I was sick, and he said he wanted particularly to see me. He said we must make haste, as the rebels had said they were coming to kill us, and to set fire to the house.

1762. You left with him in your own carriage ?—Yes.

1763. In your own carriage ? — We went to Hordley, and I wrapped the sick child in a sheet.

1764. How many of you went ?—The governess, myself, the nurse, and six children.

1765. You left the house empty ?—Yes, with the two women who were servants there.

1766. Were they coloured people ?—No, they were black servants.

1767. You went to Hordley ; how many miles is that ?—I do not think the distance is two miles.

1768. What did you do when you got there ?—We noticed on the way that the negroes were all holding up their hands at us as we passed, and saying, "Where you do run to ? It is the bush you must run to." That alarmed us, and we knew that it meant something. We told the boy to drive on as fast as he could ; but each negro that we met held up his hand and shook it at us, and said, "Where you do run to ? It is the bush you must run to."

1769. Did you remain at Hordley ?—Yes, until the rebels came at night.

1770. Was that on Thursday ?—Yes.

1771. At what time ?—Between 11 and 12 o'clock. I am not sure of the hour, but it was near midnight.

1772. Who were there ?—Mr. Chisholm.

1773. Was Mr. Chisholm there ?—Oh, no. Mr. Harrison had advised him to go to Manchioneal, as they had threatened to cut him in pieces, but instead of going to Manchioneal he went to Amity Hall.

1774. But who were present at Hordley when the rebels came ?—We were all there in the same room—myself, the governess, my nurse, a coloured girl named Jane Baxter, and six children, one of them a baby.

1775. Who else were there ?—Mrs. Harrison and a number of ladies. Mr. Harrison had collected us all there, and he had promised to protect us. The rebels had threatened to kill us. They said they wanted my husband.

1776. Were there several ladies there ?—Yes.

1777. Were they from the several estates in the neighbourhood ?—Yes.

1778. Did you notice what the people did ?—They were loading the few guns which they had, as the rebels were surrounding the house.

1779. Will you give a short account of what you saw ?—We were taken out of the house and hidden in the bush—my six children and myself. Some few people helped to lift the children, and I carried my baby. We were hidden behind the Hordley trash-house under a bamboo root.

1780. How many of you were taken there ?—Mrs. Harrison and her four children—one of them a baby, four weeks old,—Miss Jones, Miss McQueen, and the two Misses McKay. There were about 10 grown up persons.

1781. And a large body of children ? — Yes, about 10.

1782. How long did you remain in the bush ?—From between 11 and 12 that night till about daybreak next morning. Then we saw three or four persons near us. We could scarcely see them, but we saw they had found us. They went on their knees to get under the bush. I saw that there was some man amongst them, and I found it was John Brown, a man who was Mr. Harrison's head man at Hordley, and with him was the head woman, Diana Blackwood. They said, "Don't be frightened, we come to save you ; the rebels gone to Holland."

1783. These were the people you saw ?—Yes.

1784. What did you hear ?—During the night we heard the people say it was blood they wanted. They seemed to be quite disappointed when they missed us. We heard a great deal, the most fiendish expressions.

1785. What did you hear ?—We heard them say, "We want blood," "Change the breed," and other things. I did not know exactly what they meant by that. The confusion was so great I cannot remember all, but I heard the most fiendish sounds. The women seemed to be much worse than the men ; they seemed to be searching for us. The yells, when they got into the house and found no one there, were most shocking.

1786. What distance from Hordley House was the spot where you were concealed ?—A very short distance. We were behind one of the trash-houses. We could hear the din of sounds ; we could hear them breaking the windows and chopping up everything.

1787. How long did you continue there ?—Till daybreak ; and we heard them dispute whether they should go to Holland or to Bachelor's Hall. Some said, "Let us go to Holland," others said, "No, let us go to Plantain Garden River." So from this we learnt that they had not been to our house yet.

1788. You heard no more then ?—Yes, we were taken to Diana Blackwood's house, at the top of the hill. A young man, named Wood, who was the saving of us, said, "Follow me to Diana's house ; she has "kindly promised to protect you. They are bent on "having your family." We went up, and on the way we saw a very sulky-looking woman, who turned her back upon us, and, what struck me as unusual, did not even say, "Good morning !" We were then in a miserable plight. I had very few clothes on.

1789. You got to the black woman's house ?—Yes. As we were so wet she advised us to take off our clothes and wring them. We heard the people were to come and burn down our house.

1790. Did you, when you were there, hear anything they did or said ?—No, not there. We heard a noise coming up the hill, and the woman had just time to say, "Run, mistress, for your life ;" and the young men, who had been out during the night, led the way. We followed. We had before taken off our stockings, and we left everything and had hardly time to put on anything. He led us into some wood, which, I believe, was at Hordley.

1791. What time was that on the Friday morning ?—I think we stopped an hour there. They promised that they would give us something to eat. We had eaten nothing from the day before. We were disappointed, however, in this, and we got no food till the troops came. It is all owing to Governor Eyre that we are here, for if he had not sent the troops we should have been chopped to pieces. I came into Kingston in a miserable plight ; I had not a hat on my head.

1792. Will you tell us, in the order of time, what occurred after you went into the wood ; what number of you was there ?—The whole number I have stated.

1793. Children and grown up people ?—Yes, I carried the baby.

1794. How long did you remain in the wood ?—We went from one hill to another till dark on Friday night. Then our party separated, and we got to a place near the Maroons, on the way to Manchioneal. Miss Harrison said to me, "What is the use of our all going together in this number ? The rebels will find us. You separate, you take your party and we will take ours." I said, "That is a very unkind speech after being together all night."

1795. Never mind that, that is only a conversation that passed between you. You did separate ?—We did.

1796. Was that after or before sunset ?—Before sunset.

1797. What became of you ?—We were waiting there for the young man who had hidden Mr. Harrison in the bush. Mrs. Harrison asked him to go and look for Mr. Harrison, and whilst he was gone

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we separated, and the governess and my nurse and six children went together; I carried the baby, the nurse carried the sick child, and I begged Mrs. Harrison's girl to carry the third youngest. We went on a considerable way through the woods till we came to a fording near Amity Hall.

1798. Who was guiding you?—We went off by a track and followed it until we came into the broad road which led to a large spot of water; but before we got there we were so worn with hunger and thirst that we had to stoop down and take up a little water out of the holes which the cattle had made by trampling on the road.

1799. You had had nothing to eat since you left Hordley?—Yes, we had, but we could not eat. A man who knew that we were at Diana's house brought a little yam in his basket, and a little water in his calabash. I was told he was a man named Williams.

1800. What became of you on that Friday evening, ultimately, after you got to the road?—Near to a shop which is near to Amity Hall, I saw a decently dressed man standing, not far from the river. I was so frightened at seeing him, expecting to be killed every moment, that I said, "My good man, could you put "us across to Golden Grove, or shelter us in some way, "for we shall be all murdered?" He said, "Misses, "put you to Golden Grove? I shall be giving you "to the rebels—just putting you into their hands if "I do it." We asked him, "Will you hide us in your shop?" He said, "No, that I cannot do; every "minute I expect them. I have lost a good deal "now and I cannot afford to lose any more, but I "will show you to a negro house." I said to him, "I shall be very thankful if you will." I implored the man to lift the child which the girl had put down, because she was so tired. He said, "I will call a girl from my shop, and she shall carry it." He said, "Go to one of the negro houses." I said, "It is "getting so dark, and we have not seen any as we "came along. If we are to sleep in the woods to "night, we shall die of hunger and cold."

1801. Did you get to a house that night?—We got to a negro hut.

1802. Was that near to Amity Hall?—I cannot say. The man took us a little way and showed us how to follow the same road that we had come down. He said "we should find some houses." It was getting late, and I could only see some plantain trees and bamboos. I was almost falling with the weight of the babe, and I said, "Miss Jones, I do not see any house," but she said, "Let us go a little higher;" and as we went higher we saw some smoke coming out of the cottages, and we went in, and as we stopped, we heard a man's voice like that of an old man. I said, "My good old man, can you save us from the rebels to night; they have threatened to kill us?" He said, "Buckras, yes, come into my house." We went in, and he pushed together the fire he had, and called a woman to sweep away the ashes, and he said nobody should touch us that night. We thought it was the Hordly negro house that we had got into. It seems that it was the Amity Hall negro house; but we did not know that, or, knowing that Mr. Hire was killed, I never would have gone in. But we were exhausted, and we seated ourselves, and the people seemed very inclined to protect us that night. But after we had been seated some time, we begged that they would go and bring something. The woman said she was roasting a breadfruit, and she would give the children a piece. We were content to sit on the ground for an hour, while the man went to see if he could buy anything. He came back and said he could not even get a loaf of bread. However, she cooked the breadfruit, and gave some—a small bit—amongst us. That was all we tasted.

1803. At that time, you and your children and the governess, and Mrs. Harrison's maid, were all the party?—Yes, but the maid returned to her mistress afterwards.

1804. That brings us down to late on Friday evening?—Yes.

1805. How long did you remain at the cottage?—A couple of hours I should think.

1806. Where did you go then?—Whilst we were seated and did not know what to do, and were trying to lie down in the small hut, and were making up our minds to get a little rest, and to get a little bit of food, the man and the woman who were in the house—his daughter or some relation—got quarrelling. We had given him a two shilling piece. Miss Jones had given him that for the bread he was to get, and he seemed to have taken something to drink while he was away, and when he came back he became very quarrelsome and they began to fight— and this, after promising that the rebels should not touch us. It was such a narrow partition that we could see them fighting. We said, "If they do not kill us out of doors, we shall be killed here." All of a sudden the door was opened, and a tall man and an old woman came rushing in, and said, "You must come out of this low-lived place;" and I said to them "I do not know "whether you are friend or foe, but this man has "promised to protect us." The man then said, "Missis, "if you move out of my house I will call the rebels "to kill you."

1807. Then you did not go?—We stopped, we refused to follow; for I said, "If he calls the rebels, the old man will just betray us." So we seated ourselves again, and they began another fight, and the same parties came and pushed open the door again, and said, "Come here, buckra; you do not know what you are doing." The woman seized my child from the maid; and, seeing her going away with the child, I said, "Are you sure you are our friend?" and in the excitement I kissed the old woman. The old man said, "Now I will call the rebels;" and he went to the top of the hill and shrieked at the top of his voice, "Blood! murder!" to attract the rebels. This he shouted as loudly as ever he could; and he used all kinds of expressions to create a sensation and attract them to the place. The woman and the man took up the children and led us to another negro house.

1808. How far was that?—It could not have been very far; it seemed very near.

1809. You had been two hours in the first house. Did you remain in this one?—Yes; there was a common negro mat on the bedstead, and the woman took me up and said, "Missis, you done for you; you tired till you can't walk."

1810. You remained there all night?—Yes, till Saturday morning.

1811. What became of you then?—The same old woman came and told us the troops had come to save us.

1812. You heard about the troops?—Yes.

1813. Did you leave the cottage then?—No; we stopped till the old woman told us Mr. Harrison's servant was bringing our carriage for us to go away from this negro house, to take us to the Rhine.

1814. About what o'clock was that on Saturday morning?—Rather early.

1815. About sunrise?—It was long after sunrise before we got to the Rhine.

1816. You went to the Rhine in the carriage?—Yes.

1817. There you found Dr. and Mrs. Major?—I had got a message that we should be sent there.

1818. You got there?—Yes.

1819. Were you taken by Captain Luke from there to Bowden wharf?—Yes.

1820. In Port Morant?—Yes.

1821. You were one of the party whom he escorted there?—Yes.

1822. You all met at the Rhine?—Yes.

1823. Do you know the names of either the owners or the occupiers of those cottages in which you stopped?—I do not, but the old woman who was so kind to us gave her name as Cypron.

1824. Which old woman was that?—The one who took us out of the first negro house into the second. John Brown was there, I believe, in the morning.

1825. Do you know where the cottages were?—I was told the last was Amity Hall negro house; but I was not aware of that at the time.

1826. Who was the young man named Wood?—He was a book-keeper of Hordley.

1827. After he went, at Mrs. Harrison's request to seek Mr. Harrison, did he again join you?—We saw no more of him.

1828. Was he black, or coloured, or white?—He is dark,—he is a coloured young man. I do not know his christian name.

1829. At the first cottage you got to you got some roasted breadfruit?—Yes.

1830. Did you get anything at the second cottage?—Nothing.

1831. Did your children get something also at the first?—This piece of breadfruit was divided amongst the whole party.

1832. Until you got there you got nothing to eat, from leaving Hordley?—No, nothing from Thursday night.

1833. Up to Friday evening?—Yes.

1834. Then you had this breadfruit?—Yes.

1835. Then you had nothing till you got to the Rhine?—No.

1836. Neither you nor the children?—Neither the children nor myself.

1837. Were the children as badly off as you describe yourself to have been, as to clothing?—Yes; we all ran out of the house. The children had only night-gowns on. Mr. Harrison had advised me to awake them and dress them; but I said, as they were nearly all sick, I would not. When we were told to run for our lives, we went with very little clothing. He had a revolver in his hand when he came and told us so, and he put it under the bed. I said, "What will you do with that?" He said, "It is no use; they are too many."

1838. That was about midnight on Thursday?—Yes.

1839. The children were in bed then?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. Theodosia Herschell sworn and examined.

1840. You are the widow of the Revd. Victor Herschell?—Yes.

1841. Do you remember in January of last year—a year ago—a letter coming to your husband?—Yes.

1842. Was that while you were residing at a place called Potosi?—Yes.

1843. Whereabout, with regard to Bath, is that place?—It is a mile from Bath.

1844. Lying eastward of it?—No, westward.

1845. Had your late husband any benefice there?—Yes, he was the Island curate of Bath.

1846. You have not got the letter I refer to?—No; it was given to Mr. Williams a month, or a short time, after it was received.

1847. Without going into the contents of that letter, it was a letter containing angry and threatening matter?—Very.

1848. Had you and your husband any land that you occupied and worked?—We did not work any land. We rented two pens.

1849. Had you any workmen on the land?—No.

1850. Do you remember, in August last, any refusal, with respect to the payment of rent?—Yes; they said the land was free.

1851. The tenants—you mean your tenants?—Some of them.

1852. The tenants of the pens?—I think they lived on a place called Sunning Hill, which we had lately bought.

1853. Was that near Potosi?—About three miles distant.

1854. At the time they refused to pay the rent, did they accompany the refusal by any reason?—No; they merely stated the land was free, and they would not pay.

1855. Did they pay?—No.

1856. Before that had they paid?—We had just bought the place.

1857. You never received rent at all after purchasing it?—No.

1858. Were you at Potosi on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th of October?—Yes.

1959. On that day had your husband gone from home?—He left on the Tuesday morning.

1860. Destined for Morant Bay?—Yes.

1861. On the Wednesday did anything attract your attention—on Wednesday evening?—Nothing.

1862. Did you see people passing your house?—On Wednesday morning crowds of people passed my house.

1863. In what direction were they going?—Towards Morant Bay.

1864. Did you observe from what point they were coming?—From Airy Castle and Friendship—from Ginger Hall and Friendship.

1865. Did you notice if they were carrying anything in their hands?—Some had large sticks.

1866. Anything else?—I did not observe.

1867. In what numbers did you see them passing?—Five or six together. For about two hours they were passing.

1868. In groups of five or six?—Yes; and two or three sometimes, and sometimes one alone.

1869. Did they continue for the whole of the hours you mention?—For about two hours.

1870. During the rest of the day did anything attract your attention?—There was perfect silence; no one passed.

1871. Late in the evening did anybody go by?—Not till between 8 or 9.

1872. At that time you had some cattlemen near your house?—There were two at the works, the house where they slept at nights close to the cattle pen.

1873. Did anything pass, or was anything said by the people who passed at 8 or 9, to the cattlemen?—The cattlemen spoke to them; we were then looking out anxiously.

1874. What did the cattlemen say?—They first said "What news from Morant Bay?"

1875. Did you hear any answer given to that?—Yes.

1876. What was the answer?—"The Court-house "is on fire, and none of those who are inside will "escape."

1877. You say you were looking anxiously; had anything occurred during the day?—I heard in the morning that the people were collecting.

1878. You were aware something was to happen?—Yes, I had seen the Volunteers go by.

1879. After that answer was given by the cattlemen was anything more said?—Nothing more.

1880. What happened next after that which attracted your attention?—During that day?

1881. Yes?—Nothing happened during that day.

1882. Did you remain at home?—I was at home the whole time.

1883. Next morning did anybody come home?—I sent a messenger on the Wednesday night, but they would not let him pass Port Morant; they said they would cut off his head if he tried to go on.

1884. That you did not hear?—No, that he told me.

1885. Who was he?—Mr. Warmington's servant.

1886. He brought no tidings?—No.

1887. What further did you do?—I sent a messenger early in the morning, before daybreak.

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1888. Did he succeed in returning ?—Not till about 10 o'clock.

1889. From whom, before his return, did you hear anything ?—I heard it from my servants.

1890. What did you hear ?—Of what had occurred at Morant Bay.

1891. Did anybody visit your house during that day or any subsequent day ?—On Thursday morning one of the rebels came up.

1892. One ?—Yes.

1893. At what time did he get there ?—Just before 7 o'clock.

1894. Had you by that time heard what you mentioned ?—I heard it early on Thursday morning.

1895. Before his arrival ?—He came on Friday.

1896. Did he do or say anything ?—He said a great deal.

1897. Could you give us shortly what was said by him to you ?—He first of all asked me for a gun. I told him I had none. He then asked me again ; he would not believe me. I assured him over and over again I had not one. He insisted that I must have a pistol, or powder, or shot. I told him I had nothing of the kind, and then the servants talked to him a great deal ; and I overheard some of the conversation between them.

1898. What did they say that you heard ?—They asked him why the black were taking the lives of the white men ; and he said they must humble the white men before them, they must make them submit to them, and that they were going to take the lives of the white men ; but they were not going to hurt the ladies.

1899. Was that all you heard between them ?—No, there was a good deal more.

1900. Will you just shortly tell us ?—I have written it all in my statement ; I can't at this moment recollect it. I wrote that myself, whatever passed at the time.

1901. Did you yourself say anything to this man before he left your house ?—Yes. When the carriage arrived, and I went to the back door, he came round with a large hunting whip in his hand and asked me where I was going, and what the carriage had come for. I said Mrs. Major had sent it for me, and I thought I should go over there. He said, " Well, if you take " my advice, if you are going now, you had better go ; " you do not know your friends from your enemies."

1902. You left your house in Mrs. Major's carriage ; at what time on Friday was it that you went away ?—About 8 o'clock.

1903. In the morning ?—Yes.

1904. You went to the Rhine ?—Yes.

1905. There you met a large party of ladies ?—Only the doctor's family were there when I got there.

1906. Others came after that, ladies and children ?—Yes.

1907. Did you remain at the Rhine till Saturday ?—Yes.

1908. Then you and the rest were taken to Bowden wharf by Capt. Luke ?—Yes.

1909. Do you remember anything that had occurred before you got to the Rhine, with regard to people going to your house ?—I met a great many people going towards my house. I met several groups in Bath as I went through Bath to the Rhine.

1910. What distance is Potosi from the Rhine ?—Two miles.

1911. In what direction were the people, whom you call rebels, going ?—Going to Potosi.

1912. Could you say what numbers you met them in ?—I cannot exactly tell.

1913. Did you ever go back to Potosi ?—Never. I have never seen it since.

1914. Your first messenger, was he sent on Thursday evening ?—On Wednesday evening.

1915. Where do you mean, to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

1916. On Wednesday evening ?—Yes.

1917. After you had sent him away did you hear any noise in Bath ?—Not till Thursday.

1918. On Thursday did you hear any noise in Bath ?—Yes.

1919. At what time ?—Between 2 and 3 o'clock.

1920. In mid-day ?—Yes.

1921. What noise was it ?—The blowing of shells and firing of guns ; and I saw a great many people, who seemed to be escaping from Bath, going up to the mountains with bundles on their heads, and others were pouring into Bath.

1922. Could you, from where you were, command a view of Bath ?—We commanded a view of half a mile of the road.

1923. Could you observe the people coming out of Bath ?—I saw people coming out, talking, and going up the hills, with bundles on their heads.

1924. Were there a great many doing that ?—There appeared to be a great many.

1925. Did you see others going into Bath ?—I saw numbers of men with large sticks, and some with guns ; and about mid-day a large party came half way up to Potosi, armed with guns and sticks.

1926. What became of them ?—I sent the head-man down with some money, and he gave it to them and they dispersed.

1927. Did anything more happen during the latter part of Thursday ; did you hear further noise or drumming ?—Yes, through all the night.

1928. All Thursday night ?—Yes.

1929. Now, bring your attention to the time when you were driving through Bath from Potosi to the Rhine ; in the course of the drive, in going through Bath, was anything said to you by any parties there ?—Yes, but I did not hear them ; my servants heard them.

1930. Who are the servants ?—One is William Carney, and another called Jane Pyne.

1931. Is Carney a cattleman ?—Yes.

1932. Did both of them hear what was said ?—I believe so ; and I think Mrs. Major's servant, who was driving, heard it.

1933. Did you pass people who were going from the direction of Amity Hall ?—Yes.

1934. Did you hear these people say anything ?—Yes.

1935. What ?—They shouted " Colour for colour," and " We have killed them all." That referred to those at Amity Hall.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. D. Marshalleck.

Mr. Daniel Marshalleck sworn and examined.

1936. Are you a storekeeper in Saint Thomas in the East ?—In Morant Bay.

1937. Were you at the Vestry on the 11th ?—I was.

1938. You left, upon hearing of some alarm ?—Yes.

1939. Where was your place ?—It is towards the entrance of the town.

1940. In consequence of what you heard you went there ?—Yes, thinking the people had gone there.

1941. In the course of that night was the place attacked ?—Yes, where I was.

1942. Where were you ?—I had secreted myself near the woods. I heard the breaking of a door. About five minutes afterwards the servant came up and said the people had demanded the keys, or they would break open the store.

1943. You sent the keys ?—I sent the keys.

1944. What was done ?—They took what they wanted and left.

1945. What was there there ?—A variety of things in the retail way. It is a shop attached to the store that they got into.

1946. Was it thoroughly plundered ?—No, partially.

1947. What was the sort of things they took ?—Tobacco, fish, candles, soap ; all that I had on retail.

1948. What sort of things was it that they did not take ?—Rum, wines, and liquor.

1949. None of that was touched ?—No.

1950. Was that in a different part of the store ?—No, it was in the same part of it.

1951. They had the power of taking those things as well ?—They took what they wanted.

1952. Had you also a store at Port Morant ?—Yes, and that was completely sacked.

1953. Had you a considerable portion of goods there ?—Very nearly 300*l.* worth of stock. That store was completely gutted, the furniture destroyed by chopping ; they took away the money and books, but the books have since been recovered. The place itself was much destroyed ; all the window sills were chopped up and the very flooring in the store was ripped up and pitched outside into the sea ; the counters and shelves were all thrown outside.

1954. Had you any reason to suppose that you were looked on unfavourably ?—Yes, a man who was indebted to me inquired afterwards whether I was killed or not.

1955. But had you any reason before this to think you were looked upon as an enemy by any particular class or colour ?—No, I did not think I had any enemy among the coloured people or among any class.

1956. Do you know anything more ?—No, I was not nigh the place. I went away from the Vestry as soon as I heard the alarm.

1957. Were you present at the execution of a person named Marshall ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Miss Ann Jones sworn and examined.

Miss A. Jones.

1958. Were you governess to Mrs. Shortridge ?—Yes.

1959. On the 11th of October last ?—Yes.

1960. On the 11th of October, in consequence of what you had heard, did you and Mrs. Shortridge quit the house ?—We did not hear anything till the 12th, the morning of the 12th.

1961. The night of the 12th you spent in the woods, in concealment ?—Yes, in the trash-house, on Hordly estate, at the back of the trash-house, under a bamboo root.

1962. Were you then taken into some hut ?—Just before daylight some people came to our assistance carried us to the cottage.

1963. You remained some time attempting to dry your clothes ?—Yes; two hour afterwards some people came and said the rebels were in pursuit of us.

1964. You fled, then, to another cottage ?—No, we went down a deep ravine. We heard the cries of the women up at the house ; and after the rebels were gone the women came and told us that the rebels had been at the house, and that the place we were then in was not safe, and that we must go farther on. They carried us up the mountain and down another, through the woods.

1965. These were friendly persons ?—Yes ; a man called Wood was the person that led us, a coloured man.

1966-7. Where did you spend that day, on the Friday ?—The whole of it we spent in the woods.

1968. And then the Friday night ?—On Friday we were put into the wood to remain there, as Mr. Wood said, for the night ; but a message came from the cottage saying that two men were in search of Mrs. Shortridge's family, and Mr. Shortridge had sent them to fetch the family to the ship at Port Morant. When the ladies heard this they rose in a body, and said they would go to some place where they could reach Port Morant more easily. But when we got out of the wood, the others said they would separate from the Shortridge family, and told me of it. So Mrs. Shortridge, the nurse, myself, another girl and the children, were left by ourselves. We then said it would be better to go to Golden Grove and stop there the night. We set off, the girl leading us into the lowlands, by an easier road into a broad road, and we followed it till we came to a large sheet of water. There was no getting over this. I saw a man at the shop door and Mrs. Shortridge, and I spoke to him, and asked him if he could not get us over the water. He stopped a little and then came back and said, " It " is not safe for you the river is down, but I really do " not think it would be safe ; a great many people are " about." We asked if he could not get us a place near the shop. He said it would not be safe there, but he would send us to a relation of his. We walked back a great part of the road, and went to a negro house. The people received us very kindly, and we were very comfortable there for two hours. The old man went out and got tipsy, and he came back, and then he and his wife quarrelled. The neighbours then came in and told us to go to another house, and we spent the remainder of the night there.

1969. That was Friday night ?—Yes. On the Saturday morning we heard that the soldiers were at the Rhine, and a good old woman named, Cypron, said, " There was to be a carriage at a certain place for us, and she would lead us to the place." She did so, and we got into the carriage and went in it to the Rhine.

1970. You had during this time very little clothing on ?—Yes, very little ; because we had to escape so suddenly.

1971. Had you any food ?—The grown people had very little. We could not eat, and we gave it to the children. In the morning I asked the woman for a little water to make some tea for the children. She would not answer, but turned away from us ; but another creature came in and gave us some water, and a person brought some bread-fruit and gave it to the children. We went to the Rhine and were there received by Doctor and Mrs. Major very hospitably.

1972. Did you hear anything of the rioters during the night ?—No.

1973. Did they pass within hearing of you ?—No, nothing particular that night. Oh yes, on the Thursday night we heard the screams of the people —the most awful yells I have ever heard in my life—most dreadful—I never wish to hear such again.

1974. Did you hear what they were saying ?—Yes, some. I could not hear exactly all they said, because I was so frightened. The great cry seemed to be " Colour for colour! " and I heard the sound of " Blood, blood ! " when they went in to Hordly House. As we were at the back of the trash-house, of course we could not see, for it prevented our seeing anything of them.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. Robert Myret Parnther sworn and examined.

Rev. R. M. Parnther.

1975. Are you a Wesleyan minister ?—Yes.

1976. And have you been in the Island near upon 10 years ?—I am a native of the country. I have been in the ministry about that time.

1977. Do you live at Highbury, about three quarters of a mile from Morant Bay ?—Yes.

1978. Had you left the Bay before the mob came down, on the 11th October ?—Yes. On the Wednesday morning I went to the Bay to attend the Vestry ; but I left the Bay before the mob entered the Bay.

1979. After that, did you hear of the death of any persons ?—I did.

1980. And did you endeavour to return ?—Yes, I made an attempt to go back, to ascertain the truthfulness of the reports ; and on my way down, I was dissuaded from going, by several persons who came out.

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1981. Were they persons who knew you ?—Yes, persons who knew me, and whom I knew, and they told me of the riot that had taken place on the Bay, and advised me, very strongly, not to go. I could hardly believe what they said, and was still disposed to go down. They begged me not to go, and I stopped where I was thinking what I should do under the circumstances, when a messenger came out and stated that the rector wished to see me. I was just then at the back gate of his residence. I went in to see him, and learn from him further particulars concerning the riot that had occurred. While I was in conversation with him, one of the servants reported that the School-house was on fire. I ran upstairs and saw that it was so. I then came back and told him my fears concerning our safety, and that it was necessary for us to use some means to protect ourselves from any danger. He was advised also to go away from his house.

1982. I believe you gave him shelter in your house ?—Yes.

1983. Did he remain there during the night ?—He remained there during the night.

1984. Did you hear anything in the course of the night ?—Yes, during the night I heard the shouts of the people, and saw the burning of the Court-house, and the other buildings near to the Court-house.

1985. At what time was it that you saw the Court-house on fire ?—The fire took place between 3 and 4 o'clock, and continued burning all the night.

1986. Did you look out on hearing of the fire ?—Yes ; and I saw it after I got back to my house. I could see the building distinctly from my place.

1987. You did not yourself know at what time it began ?—No, I did not.

1988. But when your attention was called to it, you saw that there were flames coming from that part ?—Just so.

1989. Are you able to give any information about the rioters ?—I did not see the rioters. I did not see one of the parties engaged in the riot at all.

1990. You say you heard shouts ?—Yes.

1991. Were the people passing by your house ?—No, they were persons on the Bay. I saw no persons passing except those that came up to my house for refuge during the night.

1992. Then there is no information you can give the Commission touching the subject of their inquiry ?—Touching the riot on the Bay, I know nothing at all of it, except what I heard.

1993. You know what the object of this inquiry is ; is there any information which you can give us of any sort bearing upon that ?—I do not know exactly what information the Commission requires.

1994. We are here to inquire into the origin and nature of the disturbances, and the means used for their suppression ; do you know anything about the origin of this matter ?—It has been alleged that these people had grievances, and they have told me, at times, of grievances. Persons under my immediate charge have been to me, occasionally, with complaints of the treatment on some of the estates on which they have laboured, of not being paid regularly, and sometimes that they had not been paid in full.

1995. Have you been able to make any inquiry into that, so as to ascertain whether those complaints have been well founded or not ?—I have, when opportunity has been afforded me, and the gentlemen with whom I have had the opportunity of conversing, of course, have explained to me that in some instances it has been owing to their not performing the work to their satisfaction. At other times the people have said that they have done the work according to the agreement which they made ; but they were not paid according to their expectations. They have also complained to me of the injustice in the courts, at times when they have been there to seek for justice, that they had not obtained it.

1996. Those are complaints that have been made by persons who have been unsuccessful before the courts ?—Yes, persons under my own care.

1997. Have you inquired into the cases so as to be able to give any information as to whether the complaint was well founded ?—I have not had opportunities to inquire, because at the times they made these complaints the thing had passed away, the matter had been decided, and decided against them.

1998. By the magistrates ?—Yes. I have simply given them such advice as I thought necessary for them under the circumstances.

1999. Were the magistrates with respect to whom these complaints have been made, stipendiary magistrates, or other magistrates ?—Other magistrates.

2000. Have you ever heard complaints of the stipendiary magistrates ?—I have never heard any.

2001. Have you any stipendiary magistrates in your district ?—There was one, Mr. Jackson.

2002. Have you heard anything as to whether there has been any difficulty in appealing from the decision of the magistrates ?—I have not particularly heard that.

2003. There is an appeal from the magistrates, is there not ?—Yes ; I have not heard of any particular difficulty concerning that.

2004. Or anything concerning the expensiveness of that process ?—Sometimes when the people have been to me, and complained of dissatisfaction and of not being paid for their labour, I have said, " There " is a court to which you can go for justice without " quarrelling with your employers ; if you believe you " have done your work properly according to the " agreement made, and are not satisfied with your " employers, there is a court of justice to which " you can go ; " and they have often told me of the troublesomeness and uncertainty of having justice done to them, and that it was not worth their while to do so, because they were sure to fail. They have made these complaints to me, and I feel it right to state what I have heard.

2005. What we want to know further is, whether the complaints that were made were well founded ?—I have not felt it my duty to interfere too much in these matters. We do not appear in politics ; we have kept aloof from all these things, and have given our people such advice as Christian ministers ought to do.

2006. You say there was during this time a stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Jackson ?—At the time of the riot he had been removed.

2007. But at the time these complaints were made there was one ?—Yes, there was one.

2008. They might therefore have carried their complaints to him ?—They might ; and some have availed themselves of that privilege.

2009. You say you never heard any complaints respecting the decisions of the stipendiary magistrates ?—No, never at any time.

2010. The other persons who are magistrates are either managers or proprietors of estates ?—Some of them.

2011. Is the party who makes his appeal at liberty to go either to the stipendiary magistrates, or to the other magistrates ?—He can appeal to the higher court, I believe.

2012. But in the first instance, when he complains of not having been paid properly by the overseer or proprietor, he has his choice as to whether he will appeal to the stipendiary magistrate or to the other magistrates, has he not ?—In most cases they have shown no disposition to appeal to the other magistrates at all, for this reason, that they think there is no use in their going to them.

2013. To whom does the appeal lie in the first instance ?—I am not well informed as to these matters, because I have not interfered much with these matters.

2014. Does the stipendiary magistrate sit alone, or with other magistrates ?—He sits in company with other magistrates at times. I have seen him sitting with them once or twice. I have called in there in

search of somebody, and seen him sitting in company with other magistrates.

2015. Mr. Jackson told us that he had been removed to another place?—He had just before the riot.

2016. But at the time of these complaints as to non-payment he was the stipendiary magistrate?—He was there at the time I heard these complaints; it was during his residence in the parish.

2017. Do you know anything respecting the means of suppression; have you been present, and seen anything?—Yes, I have; and I think that the means which were used—

2018. Tell us not what you think, but anything that you know?—Parties have been to me, some of my own people and complained of their friends having been innocently shot down by the Maroons.

2019. We are not asking what others have complained of to you, but what we want to know is whether there is anything that you have yourself seen and can speak of from your own knowledge, as to the means used in the suppression?—No, I have seen nothing except the execution of parties that had been condemned, and parties flogged, and so on. I have seen that.

2020. Anything you have seen respecting that which you think material we shall be very glad to hear, anything that has come within your own knowledge. We do not want what other people have told you but what you have yourself seen?—All I have seen has been the executions of the people that had been condemned.

2021. Where?—At Morant Bay. Parties who were said to have been implicated in the late disturbances. I have seen several of them executed and flogged; parties whom it was stated were sentenced by the courts-martial.

2022. Supposing them to have deserved the punishment, was there anything improper in the mode in which the sentence was carried into effect?—Not what I witnessed myself.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Harrison sworn and examined. *Mr. J. Harrison.*

2023. Are you the manager of the estate of Hordley?—I am the attorney and manager.

2024. You saw nothing, I believe, which took place on the 11th October?—Not at Morant Bay.

2025. Did you anywhere else?—I only saw the excitement in my district.

2026. What district is that?—The Plantain River district.

2027. You observed something which attracted your attention on the 11th, did you?—Yes.

2028. When did you hear of anything that had occurred on the 11th?—Early in the morning of the 11th I saw an order from Captain Hitchins that the Volunteers were to be turned out by order of the Custos.

2029. When did you hear of what had occurred at Morant Bay?—In the evening I saw a large fire, and heard that the Court-house had been burnt down.

2030. On the 12th did your people continue to work as usual?—They were very excited, but my people continued to work till 4 o'clock.

2031. What happened at that time?—At that time the store at Golden Grove, belonging to Mr. Tavares, was broken into, quite close to my place; I heard them breaking into it.

2032. What was the next thing?—Previous to that I had heard the sound of shells and horns in the direction of Pleasant Hill.

2033. Is that at the south-west of your place?—Yes.

2034. And what distance is it?—In a crow line, about two miles or two miles and a half. I heard the shells first there, then they came down to Golden Grove; but previously to that I heard as if guns fired at Bath, that is six miles from me. I then despatched a messenger with information to His Excellency the Governor that there was a very large mob, and I put it down that a rebellion had broken out, that the Bath Court-house was in flames, and that the ladies had all congregated at Hordley.

2035. Had the ladies come to you on the morning of the 12th?—Yes, they came about 12 o'clock.

2036. And you sent off some communication to the Governor?—Yes, by the northern route.

2037. What time did any of them come to your place?—They came about 12 or 1 o'clock at night.

2038. Were you able to learn from what direction they had come?—Yes.

2039. Did they come from any one direction, or from different directions?—From the shells and from the battering of the houses they seemed to have left Golden Grove and come on to the Duckenfield estate. While they were there we saw flashes of fire, and heard blows, and indistinct cries. Then they came to Amity Hall estate, which is immediately adjoining Hordley; then we distinctly heard them crying out "Colour for colour," and they were smashing and breaking the house.

2040. Was that at Amity Hall?—Amity Hall estate, quite close to mine.

2041. That was on the Thursday, was it?—On the Thursday night; it must have been between 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

2042. In the course of that evening did you see from what districts the people were coming?—No, I could not see that.

2043. Were there any persons come from Pera or any other points?—I could not see that, I only learnt it subsequently, next morning.

2044. From what somebody told you, do you mean?—No, from what I saw next morning.

2045. What was it that you observed next morning?—I was giving the account in order. From Amity Hall works they went up to the Great House on the hill; there I heard them crying out, "Colour for colour!" and breaking up the house, and singing out, "Burn the house!" "Don't burn the house!" "Save the doctor." One shouted out, "One white brute is "dead, don't let any escape, light a fire see—don't let "any escape." Then I heard a good deal of noise inside the house, and I saw a flash of fire; then there was a sort of lull, then a scream of some women; after there was a sort of consultation apparently held with them.

2046. Did you hear that at the time?—Yes, I could hear it distinctly, it was only within a musket shot of my house. Then I heard them shout out, "Holland, Holland!" and then I heard like one voice say, "No, Hordley; a lot of d——d Scotchmen are there;" then they came down a short cut.

2047. Do you mean towards Hordley?—Yes. Then my estate people met them there, and there was a loud altercation. I heard some saying, "You shan't go to the works," and others said, "We will go to the works." Some lighted sticks; immediately afterwards a few of my people came rushing in and said, "Massa, it no use, "ladies and all of you must run; don't fire a shot, "they will murder everyone; they have murdered "everybody at Amity Hall." One made this statement, the other made that statement. Some said they had murdered everybody at Amity Hall, another said, "It is no use your stopping." At last they came into the house and took up my children.

2048. You mean your own people did that?—Yes. I then advised the ladies to go behind the building to what is called a trash-house, and I sent out beds, sofas, and some chairs for them to sit down upon, and to put down the children upon. After they had all left I went round the house to see that nobody was left in the rooms; I had scarcely done so, and had gone down

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the steps, when my dogs were barking, and I heard one man cry out that he was bitten ; I then went to a small building close to the house, about 25 or 30 feet from it, a pigeon-house. I had no sooner got there than two, a sort of advanced guard, came forward and called me. I looked to the left and the works were full of people ; they were quite silent ; there was not a sound ; being accustomed to see 200 labourers, that is my usual compliment of people, I judged there was at least 500 or 600 there. These two men came up, one had a double-barrelled gun poised in this way, and said, "You fellow, Harrison, we want to see you, come out." Of course nobody answered ; he went up the steps ; there was then a sort of pause, and I heard him stamping inside the house and saying, "Anybody here ? Surround the house ; don't let anyone escape. We will rip up every d——d woman, and everyone of them this night." They went into the house, and after some time, some suggested that they had gone from the house. I saw them pass by going up the garden, and in a short time I heard the commencement of the smashing of furniture, and the breaking of glass, upsetting of tables and so on. One said, "They no here ;" another said, "No, they are in the trash-house ; get fire, burn out the trash-house, burn them out, burn them out." One man came with a candle close to where I was, pretty close to the trash-house ; there were two trash-houses, one on the western side, and one where the ladies were hid, on the eastern side of the works. I then moved away from my hiding-place, as it was quite close to the trash-house, and went behind the stables ; from there I dodged to a plum tree into the canes, about 150 feet from the house. I saw a light carried to the trash-house ; it was partly set on fire, but being a wet night it did not burn ; it was beaten down. They said, "Don't burn the trash-house ; we want the trash-house by-and-bye ; we want sugar to make for ourselves." I afterwards heard that it was a man named Cameron. I recognized the voice, but I could not swear who it was then. The fire was put out, then a cry was raised "Lots of liquor in the store ;" then they seemed to come along. It was rather an indistinct light ; the moon was very small ; it was on the wane in the last quarter, and by that indistinct light I saw a great rush of those who were scattered about the works going towards the house. I heard a man say, "No, you shan't enter massa's store," and I heard a woman scream out "Duffus is dead."

2049. Who was he ?—One of my people, who I afterwards heard had his arm hurt in defending my store ; then there was a sort of lull, and a little while afterwards I heard like a crashing or breaking of bottles, they began to laugh, and said, "Hurrah, buckra country for us, buckra country for *we*, hurrah." One man said, "Never mind the buckra women, we can get them when we want." Then a few came very close to where I was, to the book-keeper's barrack, and broke it up ; then there was a rush for Holland.

2050. When was this ?—It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when they left.

2051. How far is Holland from your place ?—About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

2052. Amity Hall lies directly between you and Holland ?—Yes ; the great house formerly belonged to Holland.

2053. Did you see anything more that night ?—That night I saw no more, early in the morning I came out. By this time the ladies were taken up by my people to the negroes' houses ; I saw them in the negro houses and left them there. I told my wife I was going away to seek for assistance, that I would try and get troops before dark. I could not tell her exactly what I could do, but I told her to keep a brave heart. I then started and went to the top of the hill to see if a man-of-war was there. I did not see any, she lay in too close. Just about 12 o'clock I heard a great noise and shouts, and some people came, a large body I presume they were I did not see them, only a few ; they came along, and I heard an altercation between them and my people. They were saying, "No you shan't do it." A few stragglers came in ; the negro houses are scattered in different places ; one of the men was near me, some of the mob attacked him, they seemed to have been asking him where I was ; they said, "If you don't tell us we will cut your throat." He said, "I do not know where massa is, and I would not tell you if I did ; they then moved away shouting out "Colour for colour!" and went on towards Manchioncal ; the few I saw that day were Pera, Springfield, and Arcadia people.

2054. What distance are Springfield and Arcadia from you ?—About three miles.

2055. Are they to the south of you ?—To the south-west.

2056. Where is Pera ?—Pera is more to the south ; it may be five or six miles off ; others seemed to have come from Haining, that is a mountain settlement on the north of Hordley.

2057. What distance is that from you ?—As the crow flies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

2058. How far by the road ?—It is a very circuitous road ; about seven miles.

2059. Were any of your own people joining with the rioters ?—No.

2060. Did they all remain faithful ?—They all remained faithful to me. I was entirely at their mercy, if they had not been faithful ; everyone of them knew where I was, my wife, and my children—all the labourers.

2061. Had there been anything to attract your attention previous to this outbreak ?—Yes, a great deal.

2062. Will you state what there had been ?—I have been on this property 10 years ; for the first six years the pepole behaved very well ; after the revival there was a great difference.

2063. When was the revival ?—About four years ago.

2064. Was that confined to any particular sect, or was it general ?—It was amongst the lowest class of negroes.

2065. What do you mean by the revival ?—I can hardly tell you, but they all stopped work and began to pray and jump about.

2066. Certain religious meetings you mean ?—Yes ; a sort of fanatical meeting.

2067. But not confined to any one particular sect or denomination ?—No ; after the revival they gradually became worse and worse, and things seemed to have reached a climax about May and June. In June a meeting was held at which, I am informed, were present———

2068. Were you at that meeting ?—No; I sent a book-keeper to report. He was at the meeting, and informed me———

2069. We had better not have his information ?—However, all work was stopped through that meeting in the whole district.

2070. With your own people as well ?—There were only nine persons working, and six of those were children, with the exception of the head people. The whole work was stopped; after that, things became became so bad I could not get my people to work for anything.

2071. Not even your own people ?—No ; the robberies became so great in the negro houses that they would stop at home, and perhaps only one member of a family would come out to work. At last, the work was nearly at a standstill ; they always appeared to expect something. Hands that I knew would work for 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* would go away quite satisfied with 3*d.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* or 6*d.* I have asked them why leave off at at 10 o'clock, and they have said they were not going to kill themselves.

2072. Was this in June and July ?—Yes.

2073. That is a very hot time, is it not ?—Yes ; but it is the time they usually put on to make money for August.

2074. August is their holiday time, is it not ?—August is the time they generally have a holiday, and at that time we can get very little work done ; but this

was before that; they seemed to be expecting something to happen and would not work. My head people became at last so disgusted that they said they would sooner go and take a hoe themselves and work; they said, "We are quite disgusted, we cannot get people, and consequently we cannot please you."

2075. This you say was in June and July?—Yes, and it has been growing.

2076. Was there anything more that you observed between that time and October?—They improved a little just immediately before the rebellion in a very strange way; large gangs came out all of a sudden and worked very well for about two weeks. I said this was very extraordinary. I was very glad to see this change come over my people; the men were quite alive to it, and said the people were getting sensible. At the time of the rebellion there were 110 people working on that very day.

2077. Had there been any change made in the rate of payment to the people?—No; I have not made the slightest change for the last 10 years, with the exception of some work for which I paid 25 per cent. more.

2078. How do you pay your people?—Every week.

2079. Are you yourself present when they are paid?—Yes.

2080. Are you always present?—Yes, I may be sitting down outside.

2081. Are you always within call?—Yes, so much so, that I sit at the window of my house, which is about 100 feet from where they are paid, to see that there is no disturbance; they cannot even speak without my hearing it, and if there is the least loud talking I am sent for.

2082. Are matters explained to the people when they are paid?—Yes, the order is, when anything is wrong they must come and show to the different headmen; each headman sees to the paying of his gang; if they receive 4*s.* and they should receive 5*s.* they must show to their headman that they have received 4*s.*, and when the payments are done the headman comes up with this man and says, "Sir, so and so complains of receiving 4*s.* instead of 5*s.*" The daily task is gone over and looked into; if it is wrong he gets the other shilling; if it is right he has to be content.

2083. Have you had many cases before the magistrates with regard to your people within the last year or two?—I have had a good deal of provocation to have cases, but I do not care to go on with them; there have been very few, except for larceny. I always make a point of bringing up persons found stealing, robbing cane pieces, or anything of that sort; but as for breaches of contract, for not working or not doing their work properly, there would be no end to it if I thought proper.

2084. Have they ever summoned you?—No, I never had a summons.

2085. Are you a magistrate yourself?—Yes.

2086. When there are complaints made by the men of not having received proper payment, what magistrates usually sit to hear them?—The magistrates that usually sit depends upon the roster; there are a certain number of magistrates, and certain days are appointed for each magistrate to sit.

2087. When Mr. Jackson was there did he usually, attend the meetings?—Very seldom in our district, because there never was such a thing as a lapsed court. I never heard any complaint against the magistrates in our district; the negroes seemed all satisfied.

2088. You never heard of any dissatisfaction among the negroes with the magistrates?—Not in our particular district, nothing more than an appeal; in some cases they would appeal.

2089. To whom would they appeal?—To the quarter sessions, before one of Her Majesty's judges.

2090. Is that an expensive process?—No; it costs them, I believe, a fee of 2*s.*

2091. Is that all?—That is all I am aware of; I have never seen an appeal court, therefore I cannot speak to that; the clerk of the peace could be able to give it. All that I am aware of is, that when they appeal they put down 2*s.*

2092. You do not know what any other fees would be?—No.

2093. But in order to have the right to appeal they pay 2*s.*?—Yes.

2094. Have you ever heard any complaints of the fees of the magistrates' courts?—No, the complaints have generally come from the magistrates themselves.

2095. But have any persons made complaint to you?—No, not any.

2096. You say you generally employ about 200 men?—200 in crop time, if I can get them regularly, and about 120 out of crop time; that is 200 from the middle of October to the end of May, and about 120 from the end of May to October again; that is if they work regularly, but sometimes I have 50 and sometimes 250.

2097. At this time you say there were 110?—Yes, all in one gang.

2098. Are your labourers located upon the property, or do they come from a distance?—My principal labourers are located on the property, but about two-thirds of them come from Arcadia, Springfield Hill, Castle Haining, and little settlements.

2099. Are the houses of those that are located upon your property their own, or do they pay rent for them?—They pay a nominal rent of 6*d.* per week for the house with garden attached.

2100. For a provision ground?—As much land as they choose to cultivate.

2101. At 6*d.* per week?—Yes.

2102. Do you visit these houses on your estate?—I do not visit them so often as I should like, for this reason—they do not like a manager looking after them; they fancy he has some meaning in it; they suspect him of something, and I only ride through in the course of my duty, perhaps once a month; in fact, I make my visits as seldom as possible unless they are sick.

2103. How are the sick looked after?—The sick on the Hordley estate are looked after. The other day they were sick with small-pox, and I had a resident attendant at the proprietor's expense. I paid 10*s.* a head for that, and I had another doctor, Dr. Major, who attends the Africans according to the orders of Government. The old slaves have pensions, and they are respectably buried. Last week I buried one of the oldest slaves on the property, and he was buried as comfortably as I could bury him. His nephew had the burying of him, and he was told by me to spare no expense. While he lived he was allowed 3*s.* per week by the proprietors, and the produce of 30 cocoanut trees and seven bread-fruit trees.

2104. Was that as a pension?—Yes.

2105. Are any means provided for the education of the children of the labourers?—There used to be, and there is the remains of an old school-house. It was erected at the joint expense of the proprietors of Hordley and Amity Hall estates, but they could not get the labourers to send their children, so it was told me by the previous attorney. The proprietors of Hordley are very anxious on that subject, and no later than last year they left it to me to give a subscription to Mr. Murray's Wesleyan congregation for their school-house to the amount of 10 guineas. My labourers are all Wesleyans and Church of England people. There is not a person of any other denomination.

2106. Who are the proprietors of the Hordley estate?—Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, General Taylor, who was once commander of the forces here, and Sir Clement McNaughten, and I believe there are some smaller proprietors; and on this occasion, when they heard that their negroes had behaved themselves so well, they gave me an order to reward them, and I gave about 10*l.* or 12*l.* among them.

2107. Do you encourage your people to come to you if they have any complaints?—Yes.

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2108. And do you listen to them at once ?—Yes, if there is anything which they do not understand. No later than last week some of the older diggers came to me—I think it was only last Friday—and said, "You have said through your head-man that if there "is anything that we do not understand we are to "come to you. There is a report going about that "the Queen orders we are not to work; is it "true ?" I said, "Don't make fools of yourselves; who told you so ?" They said, "Massa, we hear so." On Monday morning they all turned to their work, and I left them on the Tuesday all working very cheerfully.

2109. Is the work on your estate task work, or how is it apportioned ?—There is such a variety of work on the estate that I cannot particularly say that there is any particular rule.

2110. Is there some work that cannot be done by task work ?—Yes, they would lose by it in some cases; but, as a rule, my canes are cut by the job. I have had people cutting by the job for years; 24 persons undertake to supply my mill with canes. I grind from 15 to 20 hogsheads per week, according to circumstances; sometimes it is less. When we consider it necessary to push, it is more.

2111. Is your mill worked by water power ?—I have two mills, water and steam. Some of the canes are cleaned by the piece. Seven acres, at so much an acre, but most of the work is done at so much a chain—25 chains for 1*s.* As a manager, I do not like to give them tasks; they are able to hurry it over, and I am content to have it done by day labour, that is by planting cane-holes and digging at 2*s.* a 100 holes. A man can make, from about 6 in the morning till about 2—a good cane-hole digger—2*s.* easily, and I have known them make 3*s.* 6*d.*, that is if they came late on the Monday they would make 2*s.*, on the Tuesday they would make 3*s.* 6*d.*

2112. That would be when they are working beyond 2 o'clock ?—Yes.

2113. What are the general working hours when it is not task work ?—For the day labour hours, till the bell rings at 6 o'clock; again at 11, they then have an hour to dinner; the bell is rung again at 12, and they are dismissed at four. That is for the day labourers—the African emigrants and apprentices, they all work together.

2114. Have you any shop on your estate where the people buy things, or do they buy where they please ?—There is a shop kept by Mr. Robert Kirkland. He pays so much a year rent. It is a building I don't like, but it is kept up at the special request of the negroes, as it saves them walking some distance.

2115. You do not make it obligatory upon your people to buy there ?—No, I do not wish them to have it, because I think it helps to demoralise them.

2116. In what way do you think it tends to demoralise them, do they sell spirits there ?—They sell rum.

2117. And do you think that having the rum on the spot tends to demoralise them ?—A few that are sots, it does; but my allowance to a certain class of men and boys is a glass of grog a day.

2118. Do you pay for that ?—Yes. It is allowed by the estate, upon which I pay duty. I give away about a hundred gallons of strong rum every year.

2119. Did the house at Hordley suffer much ?—The best of my drawing-room furniture was saved, my beds were partly saved, but the windows were all destroyed, and every glass and all the crockery ware. Three puncheons of rum were taken out, not even an empty bottle was left.

2120. Do you mean they were all broken ?—Everything was smashed.

2121. Are you aware whether anything was carried off the premises ?—Yes, an immense quantity was carried away.

2122. As plunder ?—As plunder. I think a great deal of my crockery was carried away, because the pieces I have seen will not account for the quantity.

2123. Did you have any conversation with Mr Gordon in the month of June last ?—Mr. Gordon, being a brother book-keeper of mine, was what I may term an old friend of mine; we were rather intimate. I was in the habit of buying about 150*l.* or 200*l.* worth of cattle every year from the Rhine estate. As a matter of business, he often called on me. On this occasion he made a sort of visit of ceremony, by bringing his wife with him to see my wife.

2124. Was that in the month of June ?—It was at the end of June—about the 28th, I think, or early in July. He said to me, "How is it that whenever you "ask a favour of me to support any friend of yours in "the Vestry, I do it, and whenever I want you to sup-"port me, you will not ?" I said, "Well, the thing "is this, nobody can follow you, because you would "upset society in such a way." He said, "It has "never been my creed, and I hope it never will." I said, "We certainly have great confidence in your "ability, and from your command of temper, and "from your knowledge of the evil of these things; "but I must tell you candidly you are playing with "edged tools, and the people are getting too strong "for you. Here is all my work stopped through that "meeting at Stokes road; here are people only work-"ing for 3*d.*, 4½*d.*, and 6*d.* per day; they cannot live "on it. All the respectable people are robbed, and "obliged to stop in their grounds and keep watching "over them; this will come to bad, you cannot con-"trol all this." "Oh," said he, "if I wanted a re-"bellion I could have had one long ago. I have been "asked several times to head a rebellion, but there is "no fear of that. I will try first a demonstration of it, "but I must upset that fellow Herschell, and kick him "out of the Vestry, and the Baron also, or bad will "come of it." I said, "Good God you! don't mean a rebellion ?" and I jumped up. He said, "Oh, don't be alarmed, you know me." I mentioned this circumstance, two or three days afterwards, to Mr. Hire, and I thought it was right to inform the Government of it. Mr. Hire said, "Oh, you know it is merely an idle boast; you know the man;" in fact he appeared quite wild on the subject. I did not think he would ever have thought of a rebellion. I said to Gordon, "Why do you waste your abilities, you might be the right-hand man of the Governor ?" He said, "Oh, I have a mission to perform; it is my mission." After that, my wife was very unwell, and Gordon said to me, "Look you, you had better leave the country for "change of air, you have been a long time in it, and "take your family with you."

2125. When was this ?—It was the same night, but about half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards. I said, "I cannot leave, you know, on account of the estate; it is a ticklish time just now." He said, "Oh, "your life is of more consequence than the estate, and "the lives of your children; go away before the rainy "season, and don't let Christmas see you here, or you "will repent it." I said, "I could not leave my place just now." He said, "I am going to Paris." I said, "Why not go to England, the old country; you cannot speak French, why go to France ?" He said, "Oh, my wife is half a Frenchwoman," and laughed. We went into the other room, and Mrs. Gordon asked what we were talking about. I said, "It was one of our old quarrels, Mr. Gordon is turning such an agitator," or "sticking up for the negroes." I think those were the exact words. And then he laughed and said, "Oh, the whole country will belong to the negroes directly."

2126. That you say was merely a laughing remark ?—Yes, a jocular remark.

2127. Was anyone present when this conversation took place—Mrs. Gordon must have been present, according to your account ?—Afterwards she was, but to the best of my knowledge there was no one but himself and me. I was smoking a cigar, he was not. We left the room—the ladies were singing, his wife was a very good player on the piano—and he then made this remark, laughing. I then took my wife and family

to Kingston, and accompanied the flying column back to the river on the 18th or 19th of October, that was Captain Adcock's party.

2128. Where was that ?—From Morant Bay to the Plantain Garden River district.

2129. That was a party that came from Kingston to Morant Bay ?—Yes, on their return from Morant Bay. I do not know exactly where they came from ; I joined the party.

2130. Was it a party of the 6th ?—Yes, a few of the 6th, and Captain Astwood's Volunteers.

2131. Was it only on the 18th and 19th that you were with them ?—My mind is very confused about dates ; it was on the Thursday after the rebellion, the Thursday week after I left my house.

2132. That would be the 19th?—Yes, the 19th or 20th.

2133. Did you see anything of what was done?—Yes, I saw everything that was done.

2134. Will you describe what was done ?—We went along from Morant Bay to Plantain Garden River.

2135. When did you go to Morant Bay first ?—I took my family on the Saturday, under escort, on board the "Onyx" to Kingston. I left Kingston on the Wednesday, and on landing I accompanied the column of Captain Adcock as a guide to show them the Plaintain Garden River district.

2136. Will you tell the Commission anything that you saw ?—We went along to Leith Hall.

2137. Is that about three miles from Morant Bay ?—More than that, five or six, I think. Several prisoners were brought in by several constables as we went along, and were shown to Captain Adcock ; the majority of them were let go—a lot of plunder was along with them. I think three or four were flogged, they had about 25 or 30 lashes, if I remember right ; one man was found with his arm chopped, and the mark of a rifle wound had gone through him, and he confessed that he was one of those that had been at Morant Bay the week before. He had been brought from the woods, hiding.

2138. Do you mean he had been one of those who had been at Morant Bay on the 11th ?—Yes, evidence was brought against him, besides his confession, which showed that he was there, and he confessed that this wound was from a Volunteer's rifle it looked to me as if it was a ricochet wound; he was shot.

2139. Who shot him ?—He was shot by the command of Captain Adcock ; the case was looked into and examined ; in fact he confessed.

2140. There was no formal trial of any sort ?—No formal trial, more than all the parties were examined.

2141. By Lieut. Adcock ?—By Mr. Adcock ; they were all brought in, and it was brought in evidence that he was there. One man had found him hiding in the woods, and the man confessed that he had been there ; and he was ordered to be shot, and was shot.

2142. And some persons you say were flogged ?—Yes.

2143. Under what circumstances were they flogged?—They had the booty, different pieces of cloth, and the parties recognized the cloth and some other goods. I do not exactly recollect what.

2144. Do you mean as having a portion of the plunder about them ?—Yes, and they were flogged.

2145. How many of them ?—I think there must have been about three or four ; a good many were let go, all the women were let go.

2146. What next happened, after going to Leith Hall ?—Then we went up to a settlement called Port Morant, or Harbour-head settlement, they both join together. It was thereabout some of the people there said, that a man, of the name of William Mitchell, who they had been looking for, lived up there ; and, in searching the houses, we found this man Mitchell. We searched several of the houses to see if we could find the plunder ; and, among the rest, we came across this man's, Mitchell, house. We had been looking for him, at least the constables had at Morant Bay. I do not know on what particular charge, but there were two gentlemen present, one of whom, Mr. Duffus, said, if I recollect right, that he had threatened his life. I distinctly remember Mr. Duffus saying that he had made a blow with a cutlass, and that it was only by dodging away he had escaped it.

2147. Where was this ?—At Bowden wharf, on the morning of the 12th.

2148. What was done with Mitchell ?—We made a more minute search. He was held in custody, and we found upon him several papers, with Paul Bogle's signature. I did not read them all ; one was handed to me, and some were handed to others. The one I saw was something about a meeting ; it was very unintelligibly written, the signature was very distinct. It was something about payment for some oil, or something, at their meeting-house, or about procuring some oil, I don't exactly remember the words, but he was found with this, and he was shot. I know now who that man was ; he lived with a woman belonging to Hordley, called Annie Lewis, for a long time. I have heard since that he was married to her, but I don't know that.

2149. In that case, again, there was no regular court-martial ?—There was a court-martial, so far as this, that the other officers and Captain Astwood sat upon it.

2150. Were there two, or three officers present ?—Yes, while this was being done at both places.

2151. Were they Volunteer officers ?—Yes, Captain Astwood was a Volunteer officer ; there was only one officer of the regular troops.

2152. Was that Captain Adcock ?—Yes.

2153. Where was Mitchell shot, and how ?—He was tied to a tree and shot ; about the distance of from here to that light, about 12 paces, I should think.

2154. Was he killed at once ?—He was killed at once.

2155. How many men fired at him ?—I do not know, but I think about six or eight.

2156. Who were the men that fired, the Volunteers ?—The regulars, the Rifle-shooters.

2157. Was it a party of the 6th regiment that fired ?—I believe they were white soldiers.

2158. Then what next took place ?—His house was burnt down, and then we marched on to Golden Grove, and were rejoined by a large body of black troops, and we made Golden Grove our head-quarters.

2159. From which direction did the black troops come ?—From the direction of Manchioneal.

2160. Between Bowden and Golden Grove were any prisoners taken, or was any mischief done of any sort ?—No, I saw none.

2161. Did you reach Golden Grove that evening?—Yes.

2162. Did you find a detachment of black troops there ?—No ; they were to meet us at the Iron Bridge. An advanced guard was sent to tell them to come on to Golden Grove, as there were better quarters there, so that they should not encamp; they were to have a large house. When there we were joined by an officer, I forget who. There were two officers, Doctor Morris and Ensign Cullen, I think, I am not quite sure ; then a regular court-martial was held, a lot of prisoners were brought in on charges; several of them were women. I suppose there must have been about 60 women. Those that were the most guilty were told to be kept in custody till the next morning, the others were let go ; they were told, "you must not join again," or something of that sort ; and five or six men, who had been attempting the lives of different persons whom they had chopped at, were tried by court-martial. I was not admitted to the court-martial.

2163. Then you were not present at the trials ?—No, only at the executions. I was outside. I was not in the room at all.

2164. About how many were tried, and about how many were executed ?—I should say, the first day, there must have been about 60 people tried.

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2165. Was that on the 19th ?—On the Thursday night.

2166. Do you mean that they tried 60 after you arrived there, on the Thursday evening ?—There were none tried that night, we were too tired ; it was the next day.

2167. You think there was about 60 tried ?—Yes, because everything was all confusion when we arrived —we were getting something to eat and so on, and nothing was done that night; there was a tremendous crowd. They were put in the mill-house and tried next morning; there were about 60 of them tried ; about five or six were hung.

2168. Were they hung that same day ?—The same day.

2169. And were any flogged ?—Several parties that were leaders of gangs were flogged.

2170. You mean parties who were represented to be leaders ?—Yes. I saw them tried ; the smaller offences were tried without any documentary evidence.

2171. Were they tried singly or in batches ?—Every person was tried singly, and the very great offences were put on one side ; the simple offences were dealt with summarily. Those who were leaders were put on one side to be tried by the officers, and out of the lot that were put on one side about five or six were hung or shot ; the rest were flogged.

2172. How many were flogged ?—I should say about 15 or 20 ; several of the women were such miserable looking creatures, and so young, that Captain Adcock said, " Oh, take them away, I cannot be bothered with them, take them away." He would not punish them, but he said, " Don't do it again, or else I don't know what we shall do to you." That was to frighten them. In fact, I never saw such humane men, under such difficult circumstances, in my life as Captain Adcock and Mr. Allen.

2173. How many lashes did the people get who were flogged ?—From 50 to 150, some of them only got 12 —boys only got 12, and several got off without any punishment at all, boys of about 15 or 20 years of age. Captain Adcock would say, " Does anybody know anything about this person? " There was one boy, an African named Callagan, belonging to Hordley estate. I said to him, " I told you not to join these people, you have got into trouble ;" and I said to Captain Adcock. " This boy bought me a pair of trowsers the other morning," and the captain said " Go along." Another African boy was sentenced to about 20 lashes, and after he had got about 10 I said, " I beg for this boy—Blackwood, will you be a good boy ? " He said " Yes, massa," and he was let go. Those were the only ones at all connected with Hordley that were flogged.

2174. How were these floggings inflicted ?—With small cords.

2175. With a cat ?—With a cat.

2176. Were the people tied up ? — They were tied.

2177. Tied to what ?—To two rings; it used to be a place at the Golden Grove steps where the overseer used to have his horses penned ; there happened to be rings there, and they were tied up to those rings.

2178. Were they tied in the usual way ?—With their trowsers down to here (*describing it*) and their shoulders exposed. Particular attention was paid that they should not strike their legs, or strike too low.

2179. Who inflicted the punishment ?—It was inflicted by black soldiers; I think a few by the whites, but principally it was by the black soldiers. Next day, I should think, 150 people must have been brought up.

2180. Are you now getting to the 20th ?—I am going to the Saturday now, I think, but we were so confused about days and dates, that we lost all account of time.

2181. You say that on Saturday the 21st 150 people were brought up ?—Fully that, a tremendous crowd ; Captain Adcock just put out a lot of the women, and said, " Go away, we can have nothing to do with these women," and took away the booty from them.

2182. Were these people brought in with booty, then ?—Yes, every person had a charge against them.

2183. Who preferred the charges against them ?—The different constables and the different owners of the properties ; the constables came and said, " I found this woman with this booty." Some of it was identified and some not ; but I could see that they were goods out of the stores ; they were sent away there and then.

2184. Out of the 150 how many were tried ; did they then sift the charges, and take the serious ones? —They sifted the charges, but there were no serious cases of murder, or of anyone who had threatened lives ; they were only floggings.

2185. Then there were no executions after the 20th? —Not after the first day.

2186. How many people were flogged out of the 150 that were brought up ?—I should say about 25 or 30, they were all mostly women.

2187. Those that were flogged you mean ?—No; those that were men they tried.

2188. You say all the women were sent away, do you ?—Yes, most of them were women; a very small quantity of men were left.

2189. But you say there were 20 or 25 ?—Yes, about that ; I did not keep any account.

2190. Were those punishments inflicted in the same way ?—Yes.

2191. And did it vary in the same way from 12 lashes to 150 ?—They were principally bigger people, the second and third day ; it was the first day that there were boys.

2192. And what was the number of lashes they received ? —Averaging from 50 to 150 ; there was one man who I remember got 150. I do not remember many got 150, but I remember this man in particular, because he was a sort of leader, he had broken into two or three people's houses ; he was recognized by Mr. Duffus and several others.

2193. Do you remember his name ?—His name was Shanty Mitchell ; he was then proved to have made a chop at a man, and inflicted a wound on his head, but the man contradicted himself once or twice.

2194. Then you do not mean that it was proved, but that evidence was given ?—There was a mark on his forehead.

2195. However, there was some evidence given, but the man gave evidence in a contradictory way ?— Yes. It did not satisfy Captain Adcock, so he did not make it a capital charge.

2196. Was this on the Saturday ?—Yes.

2197. Did you remain longer than that ?—There was scarcely anything done in the way of flogging. After that there were one or two different cases. Then many persons were brought in on a charge of murder, and so on. The depositions were taken before me as a magistrate, and then they were sent on to Manchioneal ; those were capital charges, such as murder, and attempting to murder.

2198. Was there anything on the Sunday ?—No. I rode out with them on the Sunday.

2199. But there were no trials or punishments on that day ?—No.

2200. Who did you ride out with on the Sunday ? —With Captain Adcock and the troops.

2201. Where did you go to ?—We went and visited Amity Hall estate.

2202. Were they patrolling ?—Yes ; we saw the devastations there. We went to Wheeler's field, and saw the devastations there ; and we went round the whole district.

2203. You have spoken of devastations on the several estates ; as to the negro houses, did you see any devastations there ?—No, not a house was injured.

2204. Were no houses burnt ; you have mentioned one house ?—I thought you meant in the Plantain Garden River district. I saw one man's house burnt at Amity Hall for having in his possession a gold watch and several articles of jewellery that

were recognized as belonging to one of the parties in Amity Hall house; that house was burnt, and another man was found with some property belonging to Mr. Chisholm, and his house was burnt; but it was no house to him, because it belonged to the estate.

2205. But he might have had something in the house; you did not take the trouble to take out his furniture?—Well, a negro's furniture is not much.

2206. By whose order was that house burnt?—By Captain Adcock's.

2207. Were those all the houses that were burnt?—That was all that was done that day. We then went on to Bath, and we saw a lot of women brought in by the Maroons with a lot of plunder, and Captain Adcock said he had nothing to do with them; they were to take them to Bath.

2208. The question you were asked was whether there were any more negro houses burnt?—No, that was all.

2209. And were there any more executions?—No more executions after the first day.

2210. Were you three days with the troops?—I was there the whole time they were down there, about seven days.

2211. Did you see any act of cruelty or violence on the part of the troops?—No, not the least.

2212. You never did?—No, I never did. I never saw a more humane or a kinder man in my life than Captain Adcock. I will mention an instance. A man of the name of Jacky Lewis was brought up for threatening my life; he was a man I did not know; he was from Manchioneal estate. When he came up, some men told me that he had threatened my life, and that he had been hunting for me. I said to him, "You "scoundrel, what on earth have I ever done to you, "I never knew you." Captain Adcock turned very sharply to me, and said, "That is a prisoner, "and I will not allow you to use language like "that."

2213. Then, during the time you were with the troops, you never saw any acts of cruelty or violence, that is, violence on the part of the men independent of their officers?—No, not the least; quite the reverse,

2214. Had Lieut. Adcock any servant, a soldier who was acting as his servant?—No, I did not see any particular servant.

2215. When you were at Bath did you see whether the Court-house there was burnt?—No, it was not burnt; it was a mistake about that. It was a large fire, but the Court-house was not burnt.

2216. Was there anything burnt?—It seemed as if the pasture was burning just in that direction.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Daniel Marshalleck recalled and further examined.

Mr. D. Marshalleck.

2217. You said that you were present at Morant Bay when a person of the name of Marshall was executed?—I was.

2218. Will you describe exactly what took place on that occasion?—I was sitting at my house, and I heard that a man was to be flogged. I went out in the Parade in company with another party, and I saw a man by the name of Marshall being tied; he was tied to a gun and flogged; he had a great number of lashes given to him, I think very nearly 50; I did not count them, but there was a great number of lashes. The man shrieked a little and drew up his body, and I immediately heard the Provost Marshall, Mr. Ramsay, say, "Take down that man and hang him." The man was immediately taken down; he was so weak that he could scarcely walk; he was pulled along, and when he got just under the hanging place he was pulled up; a rope was put round his neck as he was lying down, or very nearly so; he could scarcely stand, and he was pulled up and hanged, just as a barrel would be hoisted up the side of a ship.

2219. What day was this?—I cannot tell the exact day, but to the best of my recollection it was the Wednesday succeeding the day of the rebellion.

2220. That would be the 18th?—Yes.

2221. Where was this?—At Morant Bay, in the Parade.

2222. What other persons were present at the time?—Mr. Young, the reporter, was there with me; I think he walked out with me; other gentlemen saw it; Mr. Ford, of Kingston, and the captain of a vessel; a Mr. Becket was present.

2223. You saw this yourself, did you?—I saw it with my own eyes.

2224. Did you give any information of it to anybody?—No one dared to say a word. The magistrates and every person of respectability were treated with the utmost disrespect; they were not solicited nor asked a single question.

2225. Did you give any information of this to anybody?—No, I have never been asked about it by anybody.

2226. Do you mean that until to-day, you never gave any information about it?—I never gave any information to anyone.

2227. When did you first mention this?—To-day I was asked about it.

2228. But did you never give any information before to-day to anyone?—No.

2229. Have you never talked of it to anybody?—I might have casually talked about it to people, but I never gave any information.

2230. You gave as your reason for not mentioning it, that the magistrates were treated with the greatest disrespect?—At the time they were.

2231. By whom?—By the Provost Marshal.

2232. What magistrates do you speak of?—Myself, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Bowen. I presented a petition to the House of Assembly upon a matter of grievance that I had received from the Provost Marshal, and I can produce a copy of it if the Commission wish to see it.

2233. You petitioned the House of Assembly against him, did you?—I did.

2234. Will you hand it in?—This is a copy of my letter, containing the particulars of my grievances.

(The witness handed it in.)

2235. This is your own grievance?—Yes.

2236. At the hands of Mr. Ramsay?—Yes; and you will find a letter there addressed to Brigadier-General Nelson, in which I explained what was done to me.

2237. Who was commanding at Morant Bay at this time?—Brigadier Nelson.

2238. Is this your petition?—This is the rough copy which I took from the solicitor's possession.

2239. Did you have any answer to your letter to General Nelson?—Yes; the General sent for me. I used to go there every day to the General. He said he regretted the circumstance, and was sorry there was no intermediate course. It is either to dispense with the services of Mr. Ramsay, or to retain him; that martial law would soon cease, and he hoped I would yield to the public.

2240. What was the complaint that you made?—I was taken into custody and sent to the condemned cell for no reason of any kind.

2241. Were you let out on parole?—Yes; I was sent for from my house.

2242. What was the charge against you?—Up to now I cannot tell you. His Excellency Governor Eyre sent me a copy of Brigadier-General Nelson's reply, and he also stated that he concurred in opinion with General Nelson, and regretted the circumstances. My petition had been before the House of Assembly, and I had not had a report. I can safely say that the magistrates were treated with the greatest disrespect,

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and so was every person of respectability at Morant Bay.

2243. Was this after the case happened as to Marshall ?—My case was subsequent to that.

2244. You were taken into custody subsequent to that case of Marshall ?—Yes.

2245. I do not quite understand your feeling that the public interest required you to be silent if you had seen such conduct on the part of Ramsay as you witnessed. General Nelson, you state, put it to you, whether you would yield your claim to that of the public, and you said you would ?—Yes.

2246. Did you think the public was benefited by retaining such a man as you describe him to be ?—I thought if martial law would cease so soon I had no objection to let it remain.

2247. Did you ever mention to General Nelson what you had seen with regard to Ramsay's conduct ?—No.

2248. You never mentioned it to him ?—No ; I think I mentioned it to Mr. Espeut.

2249. And did not you think as justice of the peace, it was your duty to mention to Brigadier Nelson the conduct of Ramsay ?—Not having seen martial law before, I did not know the severity or the form of it, and as we were told that all civil rights were out of our power, that we had to give them over to the powers of martial law, we remained perfectly quiet ; at least I did. I did not think we could well interfere.

2250. But as you complained about being detained in custody yourself for two hours, one would have thought you might have complained of this ?—I did not know it was illegal.

2251. You did not think it was an illegal act, do you mean ?—I did not know it was a wrong act until afterwards.

2252. How have you found that out now ?—Because I have heard people speaking of it.

2253. Then you have talked about it ?—No ; I have overheard others who have seen it talk about it.

2254. You complained of being arrested without cause ?—Yes.

2255. And of being put in the condemned cell ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

R. Gibson.

Robert Gibson sworn and examined.

2256. Were you coachman to Mr. Georges in October laat ?—Yes.

2257. On the 10th of October, were you driving your master and Mrs. Georges to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

2258. And the following morning you drove them again from Belvidere ; that is where they live ?—On the 10th we drove to Belvidere.

2259. Where is that ?—Near Morant Bay.

2260. From Belvidere did you go to the Rectory ?—Yes.

2261. Was that on Wednesday the 11th ?—Yes.

2262. About 100 yards from the Rectory, did you overtake any person on the road ?—Yes ; we met a crowd just on the cross roads.

22 3. As you were driving from the Bay ?—From the Rectory, coming into the Bay.

2264. Did you overtake or meet them ?—We met them.

2265. How many were there ?—A crowd; a great many persons.

2266. Were they more than 50 or less ?—About 50.

2267. Did you notice what they were carrying ?—They had sticks and machets in their hands.

2268. Did you speak to a man of the name of Fuller, who was on the box with you ?—Yes.

2269. As to the possibility of being able to drive through them ?—Yes. I said, "Will this crowd disturb them ?" He said, "No."

2270. Did you attempt to drive through them ?—Yes.

2271. Did you get through ?—Yes. He said, "Come along, they won't disturb you."

2272. And you went through them ?—Yes.

2273. While you were going through did you see anything done to a brown man ?—Yes.

2274. What was that ?—He was standing up just at Mr. Levy's place at Morant Bay, and a man with a gun and a bayonet ran up and said, "Here is a brown man," and shoved the bayonet into him.

2275. About what o'clock was it ? — About 3 o'clock.

2276. What distance would that be from the Court-house at Morant Bay ?—About 100 yards.

2277. At that time did you hear anything said by some women who were standing near ?—Yes.

2278. And did you go on towards the Court-house ?—No, I was from the Court-house. I could see the Parade from where I was standing.

2279. What had become of your carriage ?—That was upset.

2280. Before you got there ?—No, after I left there.

2281. Then were you on the Parade with your carriage and horses ?—Not in the Parade, in a street that runs down to the Parade just outside it.

2282. While you were there did you hear anything said by the women who were standing there ?—About four or five women said, "The only way to get out the buckras is to put fire to the Court-house ?" and so they were running about, going for the fire.

2283. After that did your horse take fright ?—Yes.

2284. And were you upset against the gate post ?—Yes.

2285. Did you then take one of your horses out from the harness and ride it back to Belvidere ?—Yes.

2286. On your passage to Belvidere did you meet any other persons ?—Yes ; I met a crowd first, but they did not disturb me.

2287. Did you ride through them ?—Yes.

2288. Was that crowd armed in any way ?—With sticks.

2289. Anything else ?—Going nearer to Belvidere I met a man coming with a big stick in his hands. As he saw me he said, "This is Georges' servant ; "I have a great mind to lick you down. I am not "certain whether they have Georges or not ; so "as you are his servant going home I have a great "mind to stop you ;" but I was going at a speed that he could not stop me.

2290. What speed were you going at ?—I was galloping.

2291. Then you went on to Belvidere ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. B. Cooke.

Mr. Brookes Cooke sworn and examined.

2292. Are you sub-collector of the Customs at Morant Bay ?—I am.

2293. On the 11th October last were you at Morant Bay ?—I was. Went down there.

2294. Did you hear anything which led you to suppose there would be some disturbance there ?—I did. I heard in the morning that there was likely to be a disturbance. My brother, who is since dead,

came up and told me so, but I did not think anything of it. I paid no attention to it; I thought it was nothing more than what usually takes place.

2295. What do you mean by that?—They used to come down there sometimes on Vestry days and kick up a row—make a noise.

2296. Do you mean some dispute at the Vestry?—No, they would come down and make a noise amongst themselves.

2297. Who would?—The negroes.

2298. Was this while the Vestry was being held?—Sometimes, but it was nothing of any consequence.

2299. Do you mean that it was not an uncommon thing for them to come down in considerable numbers when there was a Vestry meeting?—Not in very great numbers; perhaps 100 or 200 would be on the Bay.

2300. During the meeting do you mean?—Yes.

2301. Was it market day when the Vestry was held?—No; it was on Wednesday when it was held.

2302. But on these occasions when they came down in crowds as you mention, was it market day or any particular day?—No.

2303. Merely the Vestry?—Merely the Vestry or any public day.

2304. What first attracted your attention on Wednesday, the 11th?—On the 11th of October I went down. I left my horse at the store of Mr. Lundie, a storekeeper there, and I crossed over and went to the Court-house for the purpose of seeing my father.

2305. Are you a son of the rector?—Yes. I saw my father in the body of the Court-house, at least just under the porch, the clock tower, and having spoken to him I went out again, and went down stairs. In about a quarter or half an hour afterwards I was there with Mr. Hitchins and one or two others, and my brother, the clerk of the peace, and I heard some one say, "The people are coming." They were then blowing horns, and beating drums and fife, and so on. I then ran up the steps and went through the Court-house to the steps on the east of the Court-house, and stood next or close to the Baron. I saw a number of persons, I should suppose from 500 to 600, coming; they turned the corner, and some one said, "Baron, you had better read the Riot Act before they come up." My brother ran down stairs and got the Riot Act and brought it up. The Baron stopped every now and then and waved the people back, and told them to stop. He then sent a man of the name of McIntosh, who I believe has since been hung as a rebel, and said, "Mac, go out and see what these people want; see what they require, and come back and tell me." I saw McIntosh in the crowd apparently trying to keep the people back with his hands raised. Whether he did try or not I don't know. They kept on advancing until they were, I suppose, within 10 yards, or perhaps closer than that, to the Volunteers, when they poured in a volley of brick-bats and stones upon the Volunteers. Some one, who I cannot remember, said, "Baron, give the order to fire," and immediately afterwards some one said, "Fire!" and I heard Mr. Hitchins give the order, and they fired. Then I saw several people in the crowd drop; a great many of them dropped, and I believe some three or four of the dead were left on the ground; the wounded, I believe, were taken away, and those who could get away by themselves did so.

2306. You succeeded in making your escape, did you not?—I got from the Court-house immediately afterwards, as the Baron closed the doors. I went in and got through, and I was attacked by one of the men who had a rifle in his hands with a bayonet attached to it; he attacked me with a stick; he left me directly afterwards, however, and he went one way, and I went across the fort and met a man who commenced to beat me till I got to the bottom of the hill, and then he attacked Mr. Bowen.

2307. The man you speak of had a rifle you say?—Yes, I suppose it was one of the police rifles. When I got to the bottom of the hill, and the man attacked me and struck me down.

2308. You were a good deal hurt, I believe?—Very much.

2309. Were you saved by the intervention of anyone?—Yes, by a Maroon.

2310. Who interfered to save you?—Yes; I saw them kill Mr. Walton.

2311. We need not go into all the particulars, I will only ask you this, whether you are quite certain that the stones or brick-bats were thrown previously to the order being given to fire?—Oh yes, they were thrown before the order was given; that I am positive of, because I was standing just over the Volunteers.

2312. When the negroes generally come down in these large numbers of 100 or 150, did they usually bring anything with them?—They generally bring their sticks with them, some bring their cutlasses; in fact a negro very seldom goes without a cutlass. I have been a number of years with them, and know a good deal of their habits, and you scarcely ever meet a negro in the road without his cutlass, or very seldom indeed.

2313. Do you make any distinction between the cutlass and bill?—Yes, I never saw them carry a bill. I do not remember ever seeing them with a bill.

2314. When you have seen them in on other occasions have they come in with fifes and drums?—No, never unless it was at Christmas time, when they have come in playing their drums.

2315. Did they appear to you to come in as an ordinary crowd on this occasion?—Not at all; they came in with some intention.

2316. Did they come in as an ordinary crowd collected when there are public meetings?—Not this crowd.

2317. In what did the difference consist between this and other crowds?—They came in with guns in their hands, and cutlasses and sticks.

2318. But you say they almost always have cutlasses?—Almost always.

2319. At what time used they to come in with their drums as you spake of?—At Christmas and August.

2320. Did they come in in any apparent order on this occasion?—No, it was a large crowd and they were dancing. I saw them dancing and holding up the rifles which they had taken from the police station.

2321. But dancing does not look very much like marching in military order, does it?—No they came in that way to show what they had done.

2322. Were they in a compact mass?—Yes, they must have been.

2323. Did you see them?—Yes, just before they came up into the square there was one street which they came through.

2324. Did you see those that came through the side street?—No, I saw those that came down the centre.

The witness withdrew.

ROBERT HUGH GRAY sworn and examined.

R. H. Gray.

2325. Are you book-keeper on the Blue Mount estate in St. Thomas in the East?—I am.

2326. What was your occupation in October last?—I was at home doing nothing, living by myself at Blue Mountain Valley.

2327. Were you a vestryman in that month?—Yes.

2328. Did you attend a Vestry on Wednesday, the 11th October?—Yes.

2329. Were you there throughout the time until it broke up?—Yes.

2330. We do not want to go through all the details of what occurred; were you present at the time the Vestry came back into the Court-house, when the

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windows were broken and when the firing took place into the building ?—I was.

2331. Did you remain there until the firing of the roof compelled you to retreat ?—I did.

2332. Did you go into Mr. Price's house?—I did not.

2333. Where did you go ?—I fell off to the left. I was the third person that left. After the rector and his son came out, I heard a noise that they were murdering the rector, and I went to see if I could render any assistance.

2334. Then you were not in the Court-house ?—I was there when the fire was ordered.

2335. When the Volunteers were ordered to fire ?—Yes.

2336. Did you follow the rector ?—After they cleared the way, I followed the rector out immediately.

2337. Then you were not in the building when it was burning ?—No ; I was there when the fire was ordered to be put, and I said we could not remain there.

2338. D o youmean ordered to be put by the rioters?—Yes.

2339. Did you hear that ?—I heard it myself.

2340. Whereabout was that ordered ?—Downstairs. I heard them, "Go and fetch fire," and say, "Let us burn the brutes out."

2341. Were you coming out at that time ?—No, I was inside then.

2342. Then before that was executed you left the building ?—I left the building.

2343. In consequence of that?—In consequence of the fire.

2344. And you went towards where Mr. Cooke, the rector, was ?—Yes.

2345. Did you go up to him ?—No, I could not get to him. As I went a woman called out, "Mr. Gray, they are going to shoot you." I turned off then, and before I could turn down a lane, a mob was upon me with sticks, cutlasses, and stones.

2346. Was anything done to you ?—Yes ; I was all but dead. If I had not got into good hands in time I must have been dead (*the witness exhibited the marks of an injury that he had received.*)

2347. Where was that done to you ?—About 100 yards from the Court-house.

2348. When you met these people ?—Yes.

2349. What first was done ?—They fell on me with sticks and cutlasses.

2350. Were you felled to the ground ?—No ; they could not get me to the ground. I got my back against the fence, and I was cut on the head—that is the mark.

2351. Was that done with a cutlass ?—Yes.

2352. Were you struck with sticks ?—Yes, all about my body.

2353. Were you rendered insensible?—Yes, quite so.

2354. How long did you remain so ?—I could not exactly say; but when I got my senses back, I was in a pool of blood lying down.

2355. Was it still daylight ?—Yes.

2356. Of the 11th October ?—Yes. I saw a man take up a cutlass to give me a fatal blow ; I said, "Have mercy on me, don't do it," and a woman said, "Oh, don't kill Mr. Gray, he is not such a bad one." He then ceased and came and stripped me of my garments, my watch, pocket-book, and hat. My watch I got back, and took it away half broken, and a piece of the seal was knocked off.

2357. After you came to your senses, where did you go ?—A little boy came and raised me up. I had to go barefoot to the druggist, and I begged him to assist me ; he himself was in such an alarmed state that he could do very little; he opened a bottle and gave me half a tumbler of port wine, and gave me some water. As the blood began to pour from my head I got back my senses, but was very weak and could hardly speak; the people pursued me there finding I was not dead, but they could not get at me.

2358. Why not ?—Because I was hid. They insisted that I was in the house, and they threw stones in at the window.

2359. Was that at the chemist's ?—Yes, I was upstairs.

2360. What became of you ?—I remained till dark. There was a great flame, and they said it was the Court-house burning; the people were gathered in the streets, and I heard them say, "The brutes are in here, smash the door, and go in." However they did not ; they threatened to put fire in and burn them out.

2361. Which place are you speaking of ?—The druggist's place.

2362. Were others there beside yourself ?—Oh, yes; his own family was in there.

2363. Was he a vestryman ?—He was.

2364. Had he been attending the Vestry that day?—I think he had.

2365. Then he was one of you ?—Yes.

2366. Was he at home when you went to him ?—No, he was not at home. I did not see him there ; I saw his daughter.

2367. Who gave you the port wine ? — His daughter.

2368. How long did you remain there ?—About an hour. They said, "Mr. Gray, we are not able to "assist you, we are going to leave you to yourself, try "and do what you can." I said, "Yes." The staircase was near by, and I rolled down as well as I could ; when I came to the step at the bottom I tried to get up, but could not. I made a slip down to the bottom, and laid hold of the post.

2369. Where did you go to then ?—The servant girl of the house came and gave me some assistance, and gave me some water. I then fainted. I recovered again, and walked as far as from here to the wall, and then I fainted again.

2370. When did you get home ?—I never got home until the 1st of November.

2371. Where were you between the 11th October and the 1st of November?—At Morant Bay, living upon myself as well as I could.

2372. But whereabouts ?—In a man's house.

2373. Were you an invalid all the time ?—Quite an invalid.

2374. Do you mean that you stayed there because you were ill ?—Yes, and could not get home at all.

2375. Is that all you know about it ?—That is all I know. I got home and found my wife very sick and ill from the fright, and from that she died. She told me when I got home that she could not live for her heart was moved ; people had come and chased her out of the house.

The witness withdrew.

J. E. Grant.

JOHN ELISHA GRANT sworn and examined.

2376. Where do you live ?—At St. David's.

2377. What are you ?—Stillerman.

2378. To whom ?—At Albion estate.

2379. Whose estate is that ?—Mr. Jamison's, of Kingston.

2380. How long have you been stillerman there ?—Last year.

2381. Have you been there all the time ?—Yes.

2382. Were you residing at the Yallahs in the month of October last ?—Yes.

2383. What were you there ?—I was working in the still house.

2384. Was that Mr. Jamison's estate ?—Yes.

2385. Were you taken up by anybody there ?—Yes.

2386. Who took you up ?—The soldiers.

2387. Was it the soldiers or the Maroons ?—The soldiers.

2388. Who were the soldiers ? — The marine soldiers.

2389. Do you mean the sailors or the marines from on board the ship ?—Yes; they took me up.

2390. Do you know from what ship they came ?—No.

2391. Where were you taken ?—To Morant Bay.

2392. Who were you taken before ?—Mr. Ramsay.

2393. Was any charge made against you ?—No.

2394. None ?—No.

2395. Was nothing said about you ?—Nothing at all.

2396. What was done to you ?—He gave me 25 lashes in the morning.

2397. What day was this ?—That was on the 15th October.

2398–9. Who was present; was anybody present with him when he gave this order ?—Yes, there was plenty of people there ; the policemen and all the soldiers were there when he gave the order to the marine soldiers to flog me.

2400. Do you mean that was done without anybody making any charge against you ?—Without anybody making any charge.

2401. Just be careful, because there must have been some reason given for it surely ?—There was no charge against me. As he was coming down the steps he said, " Oh, you rebel, I saw that fellow looking at me, give him 25 lashes ;" and so they did.

2402. Who was it said he saw you looking at him ?—Mr. Ramsay ; he came down from upstairs. I was tied behind a cart this way (*folding his arms*), and as he came down from upstairs he said, " Ah, you catch some rebels."

2403. He said that to the marines ?—Yes ; then I just turned my eyes this way and looked at him, and he said, " Oh, you look at me, give him 25;" and they laid hold of me and gave me 25 lashes.

2404. What was done after that ?—19 men hung up on the gallows; and he gave me a shovel, a pick-axe, and a hoe.

2405. Who did ?—Mr. Ramsay.

2406. Do you mean that 19 men were hung up on the gallows after you got the 25 lashes ?—Yes, and he gave me a shovel, a pick-axe, and a hoe, to go and dig a ditch to bury those that were hanging up on the gallows ; and so I did. I went back to the Fort and dug a ditch for them to be buried.

2407. Was anybody with you ?—Yes, there was 12 of us.

2408. Do you say this was on the 15th ?—Yes, the 15th of October.

2409. Sunday ?—Yes ; they took me up on the Saturday and carried me to Morant Bay ; we got to Morant Bay on Sunday the 15th.

2410. What happened after the Sunday ; were you still kept in custody ?—Yes, I was still kept in custody, to attend with them at the Parade. I had to fix barrels for the people to walk on to go up to the scaffold to be hung.

2411. When was it that you had to fix these barrels?—All during the time he was hanging.

2412. But on what day was this ?—That was when I went there, 19 men hung there. I was not there after that, I had to fix barrels on to the wood.

2413. When was it ?—Any time at all they going to hang.

2414. For how many days did this happen ; how long were you kept in custody ?—Till the 26th of December, Christmas.

2415. And was no charge made against you all that time ?—No charge at all.

2416. Did you have to assist in burying people after the Sunday ?—Yes, all the time, the whole time.

2417. From the 15th of October down to when ?—To the 26th of December.

2418. Not till the 26th of December burying bodies ?—No, not burying bodies on the 26th of December ; that was the time they let me out of prison.

2419. For how long a time from the 15th were you engaged in burying the bodies of those who were hung ?—Up to when they ceased off hanging, up to November.

2420. What day in November was that ?—It was Saturday morning ; on Friday evening we hanged seven.

2421. Up to what day in November, do you say?—I don't know what day in the month, but on Friday we hanged seven, and on Saturday morning we buried them ; and from that we never hung no more.

2422. Then one Friday in November was the last day that any were hung at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

2423. Are you able to say how many were hung during that time ?—Yes ; I buried 101 at the back of the Fort.

2424. How do you know the exact number, 101 ?—We had to count up to Mr. Ramsay how many we buried, and give in a tally.

2425. Were you paid anything for this ?—He gave me 25 lashes, that was all the payment he gave me.

2426. Why were you to carry in a tally of the number that you assisted in burying ?—Well, I don't know why he made us carry in the tally, but he did so.

2427. On paper, do you mean ?—No ; to mark it down with a bit of chalk on a piece of board, and on Sunday he had to make his report.

2428. One hundred and one you say ?—Yes.

2429. Then did you remain at Morant Bay all this time ?—Yes.

2430. Until this Friday in November ?—Yes.

2431. Did you go with the troops anywhere ?—Yes.

2432. Where did you go to ?—To the side of Stony Gut.

2433. Then you did not remain at Morant Bay all the time ?—On one day I go there with the troops.

2434. What day was that ?—I can't tell you really what day.

2435. Was it in the first or second week ?—It was in November, but I cannot rightly tell you.

2436. Why were you taken with the troops ?—If they wanted anything to be carried I was to fetch it down.

2437. What troops were they that you went with ?—The white soldiers.

2438. Who was in command of them ?—I heard the soldiers call one Mr. Cole.

2439. Well, where did you go to ?—To the side of Stony Gut.

2440. What happened as you went along ?—When we got to a house a person was grunting in the house, and directly a soldier went up to guard the house, and when the woman was grunting he said, " You bitch, I will let you grunt for something," and directly I heard " Oh, oh." I went to the door and saw a female naked in the house, and a baby came out from her in the house, about this (*about a foot*), and at that time the soldier shot an old lady and a little boy in the house.

2441. Were they shot do you mean ?—The soldier shot the old lady and the woman, and a little bit of a boy in the house.

2442. How many soldiers were there ?—12, six fired in the house and six fired the top of the house to catch the house.

2443. What! merely because they heard somebody grunting ?—Yes.

2444. Where was this house ?—This house was close to the roadside.

2445. Whereabouts ; how far from Morant Bay ?—I cannot tell you how many miles from Morant Bay.

2446. About how far, was it nearer to Morant Bay or nearer to the place by the side of Stony Gut ?—Close ; there was Stony Gut, and here was the place.

2447. You mean that the hut was close to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

2448. Do not you know at all whose house it was ?—No, I don't know the people at all.

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2449. Have you never been there since ?—No.

2450. Should you know it if you saw it again ?—Yes, I could show the very identical place.

2451. Did you go on with the soldiers ?—Yes. After they had done that they took a little box out of the house, about this size (*a small size*) ; the box had got four feet to it, with a one-pound cheque in it and a gold piece, an old ten-shilling ; they took that out of the box and gave me the box to carry to Morant Bay.

2452. But you had not got to Stony Gut yet ?—Stony Gut was at the side ; that was the first day, we only got to Stony Gut that day.

2453. When did you get to Stony Gut ?—The next day.

2454. I thought you said you were only one day from Morant Bay ?—That was the first day ; the next day we got to Stony Gut, and go and burn down Bogle's chapel.

2455. Was Ramsay present at the time the woman was shot ?—No, he did not go that day.

2456. Who was present ?—The officer the soldiers called Mr. Cole.

2457. The second day you say you went to Stony Gut and burnt Bogle's chapel ?—Yes ; we saw a woman in the chapel, and Mr. Ramsay go to hang her in the chapel, but afterwards he did not hang her, and he gave her 20 lashes in the chapel.

2458. Who was present at that time ?—Mr. Ramsay ordered to do it.

2459. Who was present at the time ?—The soldiers and policemen.

2460. What policemen ?—The policemen at Morant Bay.

2461. Do you know their names ?—One was named Fuller.

2462. What is his christian name ?—I do not know. I only heard the name "Fuller."

2463. Was anything done beside the flogging of these women and the burning of the chapel on the second day ?—There was nothing more done ; only we went to the house, and Mr. Ramsay took a bundle of money out of the house.

2464. Any thing besides the box, do you mean ?—Yes ; this was out of Bogle's house.

2465. Well, what happened on the next day ?—Next day they did not carry me with them ; they sent me down to Morant Bay prison.

2466. The third day you went down to Morant Bay, did you ?—Yes.

2467. Who took you down ?—The policeman.

2468. Fuller ?—No, it was not Fuller.

2469. Who was it ?—Another policeman took me down.

2470. Do you know his name ?—No.

2471. Then you were away from Morant Bay three days ?—Yes.

2472. These men you speak of were men of the 6th Regiment, were they not ?—Yes.

2473. You said that the woman was shot, and the old woman and the boy ?—Yes ; and when the house was nearly burnt down they said, "You are a nice manure to send home to the Queen."

2474. Then the house was burnt down ?—Yes ; that was said when the house was burning down.

2475. You marched off with the troops from Morant Bay, did you not ?—Yes.

2476. Were there any other men besides you ?—Yes, six of us went.

2477. How many of the troops went ?—Twelve of the troops.

2478. And an officer ?—Yes.

2479. And who else besides ?—Nobody else, only six prisoners ; six military prisoners they called us.

2480. Then you marched off, a party consisting of an officer, twelve soldiers, and six military prisoners ?—Yes.

2481. Did Mr. Ramsay march off with you ?—No, he did not go that day.

2482. You were going from Morant Bay to Stoney Gut ?—Yes.

2483. In what order did the men march ; how were they marching ?—The same as they march in the streets.

2484. Were you in front of them or behind ?—In front.

2485. Did you all march together ?—Yes.

2486. They were marching in their ranks, I suppose ?—Yes.

2487. Were they loaded before they started ?—Yes.

2488. Where did they load ?—At Morant Bay.

2489. Then the officer loaded the party before they started ?—I do not know whether the officer made them load, but they were all loaded at Morant Bay before they started.

2490. When you got near this house, how were they marching along the road ?—We were in front, and they were aside of *we* marching.

2491. On the side of you ?—Yes.

2492. Not behind you ?—There were some on the side of *we*, and two were aside of *we* marching, and all the rest were behind, to keep the prisoners correct.

2493. How did the men get into the house as they marched along the road ?—As they got to the house they heard a person grunting in the house.

2494. But who quitted the ranks ?—One of the serjeants marched in, and marched *we* in, right into the yard were the house was.

2495. You were on in front ?—Yes.

2496. And had soldiers on both sides of you ?—Yes.

2497. Two ?—Yes.

2498. And the rest in the rear ?—Yes.

2499. The reason why you went to this house was because they heard the grunting you say ?—They were going to the house before they heard the grunting.

2500. How many soldiers went into the house ?—Six soldiers go into the house and six stand outside, and we were in front of the house.

2501. Were you halted there ?—Yes.

2502. Who halted you ?—The soldiers.

2503. Was there any word of command given ?—By the officer.

2504. He halted you, did he ?—Yes.

2505. Well, what then ?—As the officer said "Halt," he said "Ready," and as he said ready, the soldiers did not make any turn, but bang they let go.

2506. But how could you see anything about it when you were in front of the soldiers ?—Because we in front of the soldiers and there was the house (*describing it*), and I could see right from one end to the other ; the female was naked by the side of the bed, and the soldier was on guard of we, and the officer gave command and they let fire.

2507. Do you mean to say that you yourself were never inside the house ?—No.

2508. How far off from the door of the house were you ?—The road is there, and there is the house (*describing it*), and the soldiers came and surrounded the house, and we in the midst of them ; there were six at this corner and six at that corner.

2509. You mean to say you were never in the house ?—No, never at all.

2510. But from the road you could see into the doors ?—Yes.

2511. Were you marching just in front of the soldiers ?—Yes.

2512. Where was the old woman and the boy ?—Both of them were in the room.

2513. They were all there in the same room ?—Yes.

2514. You said that the soldiers fired up ?—They fired in the house first ; they shot the party in the house, and then afterwards six of them fired on the house to catch the house on fire.

2515. They set fire to the house ?—Yes.

2516. Then you swear that you saw from the road a woman lying by the bed naked ?—Yes.

2517. Being delivered of a child, which was half out of her body ?—Yes.

2518. And you saw a soldier ?—12 soldiers.

2519. How many soldiers fired the house ?—Six.

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2520. And six soldiers fired at this one woman?—Yes; six soldiers fired in the house, and they shot the three persons.

2521. Where did the soldiers stand who fired into the house?—They did not stand any distance at all; as there was the yard, there was the house.

2522. Did they all six fire at once?—Yes.

2523. Did they all fire in at the door?—Six fired at one time, six fired in the house, and the other six fired on the top of the house; both doors were open, the hall door and the room door were open.

2524. Was this woman in an inside room?—Yes, she was in the room by the side of the bed, naked.

2525. And there was the hall between the outer door and the room in which she was?—Yes.

2526. What do you mean by the hall?—A passage like the room here, so that you can see right through.

2527. You do not mean that the hall was as large as from the door to where you are sitting?—No.

2528. What was the size of the hall?—I could not tell you the size of the hall; it was a small house; there was the hall, and the room was that way, and you could see from one door to the other, and both doors were together.

2529. Did you pass other houses on the road?—We burnt plenty houses going up.

2530. Before you came to this house?—Yes.

2531. Did the soldiers examine every house they passed?—Every house they go to.

2532. They examined them?—They examined, but there was nobody in them; all the people had run and gone away.

2533. How many houses were burnt?—We burnt nine houses that day.

2534. Do you mean nine houses the first day?—Yes, the first day.

2535. And how many the second?—They only burnt Paul Bogle's chapel.

2536. How many houses had they burnt before they came to this woman's that was killed?—Eight.

2537. Was this the last?—Yes.

2538. Was the officer, Mr. Cole, in regular uniform?—Yes.

2539. Where did you pass the two nights that you were out?—We never slept out at night; we came home in the night.

2540. To Morant Bay?—Yes, at night, and go out in the morning.

2541. Then you went first of all to this place where this house was the first day?—Yes.

2542. And came back to Morant Bay?—Yes.

2543. And the second day you went to Stony Gut?—Yes.

2544. And the third day they sent you back to Morant Bay?—To Morant Bay prison.

2545. Were you kept in prison?—Yes, from that day.

2546. Then you were not out at all the third day?—I was kept in prison from that day up to the 16th of December.

2547. How many burials were there altogether?—The first week we buried 101, the second week 36, the third week 47, and the fourth week 35.

2548. That was at Morant Bay?—Yes, nine females on one side.

2549. You were not in prison when you dug these graves and buried the people, were you?—No, I was on the Parade with them in tent.

2550. Then you were four weeks in the tent?—Yes.

2551. Nine women you say were hung?—Yes.

2552. Were you flogged by one man yourself?—By two, two of the soldiers flogged me; one gave me 13 lashes and one gave me 12.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, 30th January 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

SIXTH DAY.

Mr. A. Warmington.

30 Jan. 1866.

Mr. ARTHUR WARMINGTON sworn and examined.

2553. Are you a magistrate of St. Thomas in the East?—I am.

2554. How long have you resided in Jamaica?—Nearly 10 years.

2555. Latterly have you acted as manager of the Jamaica Cotton Company's estate in the Manchioneal district?—I have.

2556. In the beginning of October last did you receive a letter from the late Custos requesting your attendance at the Vestry on the 11th?—I did.

2557. On the morning of the 11th did you leave your place with a view of going there?—I did.

2558. Is that near Manchioneal?—Yes, quite in the town of Manchioneal; it looks down on the harbour.

2559. Which way did you go Morant Bay?—I went down the Plantain Garden River estate first, and called at Hordley on my way down.

2560. Did you receive any intelligence there, as to the state of the people?—Yes; Mr. Harrison advised me not to go, unless I particularly wished it, as he had heard that the people were particularly riotous there.

2561. However, you thought it your duty to go?—Yes, because I had a special request to go.

2562. Did you then go on through Bath?—Yes; I saw a great number of people walking along the road with cutlasses; I was very much surprised to see it, because it was not usual for them to walk up the public road with cutlasses like that except when they are near their estates. When I got to Bath I saw Captain Hitchins with his Volunteers drawn up.

2563. Then it was on your way from Plantain Garden River to Bath that you saw these people?—Yes, I saw them all the way from Manchioneal to Muirton.

2564. All going in the direction of Bath?—Yes.

2565. Were they in large or small parties?—They were in two's and three's, and sometimes there were 10 or 12.

2566. At Bath you say you saw the Volunteers?—Yes, and I asked Captain Hitchins what he was going to do, and he said he was called out on active service.

2567. Did you go on keeping close to the Volunteers?—Yes, all the way; I called at Potosi, and Mrs. Herschell asked me if I would like to take her husband's gun. I rather laughed at it at first, but upon reflection I took it, as I intended to return that night; I thought perhaps it might be required.

2568. Did you then join Dr. Major?—I loaded both barrels of the fowling piece, and joined Dr. Major; we overtook the Volunteers in about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, and we kept with them all the way to Morant Bay; we could scarcely

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get along, there were such crowds of people along the road.

2569. Where they more numerous after you passed Bath ?—Yes, they were more numerous, and nearly all of them had cutlasses in their hands.

2570. Was your attention attracted by a party of women as you got near Morant Bay ?—I saw a great number of women especially as I got near a river about a mile from Morant Bay. There were a great number of men, and women too, assembling. The Volunteers were stopped there, and got their rifles.

2571. Was there anything about the women that you noticed ?—They seemed very much excited indeed.

2572. Did you hear any cries from them ?—Yes, I did ; about two or three miles from Morant Bay I heard some women crying out " Flog them John's Town." I did not know what that meant, but I have understood since that the people were coming down from John's Town.

2573. Whereabout is John's Town ?—I do not know it all, but it is not very far from Morant Bay ; they were screaming most frantically about flogging from John's Town.

2574. Do you know whose property it is ?—I do not know anything about John's Town except that it is a negro settlement.

2575. Not a particular estate ?—No, it is not an estate.

2576. When you reached Morant Bay, did you put up your horse ?—I put up my horse at Mr. Marshalleck's. Then I went to the police station and had some conversation with Mr. Alberga, the late inspector ; he seemed very much alarmed ; he thought that they were going to be riotous.

2577. Did you see the arms at the police station ?—Yes, I saw 12 or 13 stand of arms ; they pointed them out to me.

2578. Were they modern arms ?—No, old-fashioned fowling pieces, flint guns, old brass mounted pieces, with sword bayonets.

2579. Did you hear that additional police had been sent for ?—Yes, a very large force. I think he said 15 or 20 in addition to what he had.

2580. Did you then go over to the Vestry ?—I went over with him to the Vestry, and I remained there till the Vestry was nearly over, about half-past 3 o'clock.

2581. About half-past 3 what attracted your attention ?—Some one came into the Court-house and said, " They are coming ;" The Volunteers were drawn up in front of the Court-house.

2582. At what distance were they from the Court-house at that time ?—The Volunteers were not more than five or six yards from it.

2583. Did you go to the window upon hearing this cry ?—I went to the door. The Baron cried out, " Keep your seats, gentlemen." We sat down for a moment, and immediately afterwards some one came in and said, " The rebels are coming," then we all rushed out on to the steps.

2584. What did you then see, or hear ?—I heard Captain Hitchins tell his men to load. I heard him say, " Load."

2585. And what did you then observe ?—I observed an immense number of people coming up in a dense body towards the Court-house.

2586. Were they armed or not ?—They were armed with muskets, with bayonets, cutlasses, sticks. And I saw women with glass bottles and sticks also.

2587. Were you able to recognise any of the arms ?—Yes ; I recognised them immediately.

2588. As what ?—As the Police arms, they were brandishing them about their heads.

2589. Those, you say, were of a particular make ?—Yes.

2590. What was done on their advance ? Were they crying out anything ?—Yes ; I heard them cry " Colour for colour " and " War, war."

2591. Did the Custos address them at all ?—The Custos, and all the other gentlemen, went out on the steps. They came quite close up to the Volunteers. He asked them what they wanted, and they said, " War."

2592. Did you hear any of the Volunteers say anything to Captain Hitchins ?—Yes ; I heard them say, " Shall we fire ?" and he said " No." He told them to fall back, and they retreated a few steps as the mob came on.

2593. What did you observe next ?—Then I heard the Baron read the Riot Act, or attempt to read it. He had not completed it, when the mob threw stones. They pelted the Volunteers, and some of the stones came up to the top of the steps where we were standing. I saw the Volunteers bleeding, and then I heard the Baron say, " Fire."

2594. And then they did fire ?—They did fire, and we retreated into the Court-house.

2595. Did you see the result of the firing ?—I saw a few men fall ; I cannot say the exact number.

2596. You say, almost immediately, you retreated into the Court-house ?—Yes, I was obliged to do so because stones were coming in and bullets also. The bullets knocked down the plaster off the walls where we were standing, and the windows were smashed to pieces almost immediately.

2597. Did the Volunteers continue to fire from the house ?—I heard them fire another volley.

2598. From downstairs ?—From downstairs, but after that I only heard scattered shots.

2599. Then did you look out of the Court-house at that time ?—Yes I looked out whenever I had an opportunity, but when I looked out stones came up immediately, and sometimes a ball.

2600. Was the Parade then occupied by the Volunteers ?—Yes, but just afterwards they rushed up into the Court-house ; the doors were opened, and about eight or nine of them came up into the Court-house.

2601. And what did they do ?—They fired from the windows at the mob whenever they appeared.

2602. You mean the Volunteers ?—Yes.

2603. But I was asking you, after the second volley, whether the crowd still remained there ?—They scattered. I saw them at the corners of several small streets.

2604. Did this go on until you observed the smoke ?—Yes ; they kept firing at us.

2605. How long was it before you observed any symptoms of fire ?—Three hours, I should think.

2606. From when ? — From the time they first attacked the Court-house—from about half-past 3, till half-past 6 ; perhaps not quite so long, it is hardly possible to judge.

2607. What symptoms of fire was it that you observed ?—I saw smoke coming out of the shingles of the School-room that is adjoining the Court-house, and I said to our Sergeant, Harrison, " They are going to smoke us out."

2608. Did you see, after a time, that the Court-house caught fire ?—Yes, it caught fire.

2609. Was that from the flames of the School-house ?—From the flames of the School-house.

2610. What did the Custos do at that time ?—We were at that time at the back of the building. The fire was so warm that we could not stop at the front part ; we got more shelter at the back. When they found we retreated to the back, they fired into the back also. We got behind the wall and peeped out occasionally, at the windows.

2611. Did the Custos do anything, or give any direction about a flag ?—Yes, he asked an old black man, in the Court-house, if he would take a flag of truce out, and the old man declined to do it ; he said that he should be killed. I then gave the Baron my pocket handkerchief, and he pinned it to his umbrella and went himself to the front window of the Court-house, and waved it backwards and forwards, standing behind the jalousie for shelter. The people called out, " What is it, what is it." He said, " We want peace." They said, " We want no peace, we want war." He then retreated again to the back part of the Court-house.

2612. Did some of you then make your escape ?—Yes, some out of the window, and a few out of the door. When the mob had scattered a little I dropped out of the window.

2613. Where did you go to ?—I ran to Mr. Price's house.

2614. How long did you remain there ?—I should think about two hours ; it seemed a long time.

2615. Did Mr. Price's house catch fire ?—Mr. Price's house caught fire some time afterwards from the Court-house ; but they came up much closer, when we were at Mr. Price's house, and fired right into the jalousie. I saw Lieutenant Hall shot, standing at the jalousie ; he died immediately afterwards ; and I saw Mr. Georges wounded also, and Mr. Alberga's son, and the Baron.

2616. You saw them wounded ?—Yes, and Mr. McPherson, the coroner.

2617. Mr. Herschell then offered up some prayer for you, I believe ?—Yes, then we made up our minds to rush out again as the roof fell in, and we scattered everywhere we could.

2618. Where did you go ?—I ran across the ramparts ; the first place I ran to was under a gun, on the ramparts.

2619. After that where did you go ?—I ran behind the parapet ; we were obliged to move about constantly, because every time the people saw the least movement they fired ; I was struck several times by stones ; we laid flat on the ground at times.

2620. Where was your next hiding place ?—My last hiding place was very much later, it was a small out-house behind the Court-house. I crept in there and found it quite full of people, some of them were wounded.

2621. What persons were those ?—There were three or four Volunteers, and several others. I do not know who they were, it was quite dark ; I could not tell who they were.

2622. What happened to you while you were there? —Some one stooped down and looked in underneath, and called out, " Buckra here, buckra here ! " a number of others came up, and began probing us with sticks and bayonets. I got a prick in the back with a bayonet, and Mr. McPherson had a bayonet thrust quite up his person, he was lying across me wounded. They came up quite close to the place, and began tearing off the boards and stoning the house. Some said, " Set fire to it." Some one overheard that, and they regularly stormed the house, they burst it open and dragged the people out, and killed three or four of them.

2623. Were you dragged out ?—I was dragged out, and immediately stripped ; I got a slash across the head with a cutlass, and they were just going to kill me, and I remember hearing Doctor Gerrard call out, " He is a doctor, " and some one said, " Save the doctors." Paul Bogle came up and caught hold of me and asked me who I was ; I said I was a doctor ; he said, " Take care, you are telling me lies ; if you " tell me a lie, I will take your head off." I said, " No, it is the truth." He then gave directions, after rifling me of everything I had, my watch, chain, and ring, and stripping me to my trowsers and shirt, that I should be taken up to some house at the back of the town, first making me take a solemn oath that I would not dress a white man's wounds.

2624. Whose house was it that you were taken to ? —It was a house belonging to a man named Moyston, a druggist.

2625. Did he dress your wounds ?—Yes ; on the way there I was stopped three or four times ; I was carried there, I could not walk, and we were stopped by sentinels on the road.

2626. What distance was the house you were taken to ?—It was about 500 or 600 yards from the Court-house, and in that distance we passed four sentinels on the road who stopped us.

2627. What leads you to call them sentinels ?— They called out, " Who goes there, who have you got there ? " and the men who were with me explained that I was a doctor, sent up by Captain Bogle's orders, and that I was to be attended to. Bogle had told me in the morning that he would take me up to Stony Gut.

2628. You remained there that night ?—I remained there for that night, and my wounds were dressed. I asked Moyston if they would not come back and kill me ; he said, " No, you are quite safe here." There were three wounded rebels underneath the house, that he had been attending to.

2629. In the morning did you see a steamer coming in ?—Yes ; and there was a person in the house who used to work for me on the cotton estate, and I asked her to get me a pencil and paper ; and I wrote to the officer in command of the troops, and asked him to send for me. He sent up four soldiers, and they took me down to the police station.

2630. Were you afterwards taken on board the " Wolverene " ?—I was taken on board the " Wolverene " in the evening, and I went to Kingston, and I returned on board the same evening.

2631. Were there many other refugees on board ? —About 50 or 60.

2632. Did you then go in the " Wolverene " to Port Antonio ?—I went round from Kingston to Port Antonio in the " Wolverene."

2633. What did you find there ?—I saw all the principal inhabitants on board an American ship.

2634. Was that the " Reunion " ?—Yes, commanded by Captain Tracey.

2635. They had taken refuge there ?—They had taken refuge there.

2636. Were you able to see what was the state of the houses about Manchioneal, and Mulatto River ? —Yes, we passed Mulatto River ; the house was burnt to the ground, only just the walls were standing; everything was burnt.

2637. When was that ?—That was on the 15th, or rather on the 16th. On the 15th we stopped at the Castle, we halted there for the night. An express had come down to say that the castle was to be attacked that night, and Brigadier-General Nelson ordered us to push on at once to save it.

2638. Then it was on the Monday you were at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

2639. Did you observe what property had been destroyed ?—Yes, at Mulatto River ; we did not go out of the regular road, we heard what had been destroyed.

2640. In going to Port Antonio you passed along the coast of Manchioneal, did you not ?—Yes.

2641. When did you get to Port Antonio ?—On Sunday morning.

2642. That would be the 15th ?—Yes ; we got there on Sunday morning, and we were ordered to march away at once.

2643. Then did you accompany any of the troops after that time ?—Yes, I was attached to the 6th regiment, by order of Brigadier Nelson. I offered myself to the troops as a guide across the country, and he accepted me.

2644. On what day was that ?—That was on Sunday morning, the 15th.

2645. Which detachment of the Sixth were you with ?—Captain Hole's.

2646. How long did you remain with them ?— Until the 5th of November.

2647. From the 15th of October until the 5th of November ?—Yes.

2648. Now will you describe the operations of that force ; where did you march on that Sunday ?—We marched as far as the Castle.

2649. Whereabouts is that ?—About 12 miles from Port Antonio.

2650. Along the coast ?—Yes, along the coast.

2651. Towards Mulatto River ?—Towards Mulatto River.

2652. Where did you first see any symptoms of lawlessness ?—At Long Bay.

2653. How near is that to Port Antonio ?—Long Bay is 14 miles from Port Antonio.

SIXTH DAY.

Mr. A. Warmington.

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2654. What did you observe there?—I saw some of my own property strewed along the road. I saw photographs of my wife—and those were the first things that I saw—lying on the road, covered with dirt, and an immense quantity of property belonging to different persons—scattered about the road trinkets and other things.

2655. What distance is that from Morant Bay by the road?—Very nearly 40 miles.

2656. What did you observe next?—We went up to a place called Cog Hall, which is about one mile from Long Bay.

2657. What did you see there?—We went into the negroes' huts and found them completely piled up with plunder of every description.

2658. Did you find any persons occupying those huts?—Yes, there were numbers of persons in them; many of them came out and said they had nothing at all to do with the rebellion, that they had no property at all and nothing in their houses; but we went inside and found it quite different; they were full of plunder, as full as they could hold.

2659. What was done, either with the people or their houses?—The people were ordered to come out of their houses, and they set fire to the houses.

2660. With the property in them?—Some of it was pulled outside, but there was not time to save it.

2661. What was done with the occupants?—Nothing at all, they were not touched.

2662. Not on the Sunday?—Not on the Sunday.

2663. How far did you go on the Sunday?—We halted at the Castle for the night and slept there, and on the Monday morning we went to Muirton.

2664. Did you see anything as you were passing from the Castle?—Yes, we saw Mulatto River House burnt to the ground.

2665. Whose was that?—Mr. Hinchelwood's.

2666. Did you pass any other estates which were occupied?—Yes, we passed Kensington, the house of Mr. Foote, and he told us it was gutted. I did not go into it myself.

2667. Did you find any of his property about?—I could not tell that.

2668. You could not identify it?—No, I could not.

2669. Where did you go on the Monday?—On the Monday we marched right on to Muirton. At Manchioneal we saw three or four stores gutted and a house burnt.

2670. What number of houses are there in Manchioneal?—There are a great number of negro houses and a few respectable houses. I suppose about a dozen or fourteen shopkeepers' houses, and houses of those sort of people.

2671. Three or four of the stores you say were gutted?—Yes, and one house burnt. The Court-house was all destroyed, smashed to pieces.

2672. Then where did you go on to?—We went then up to Muirton.

2673. What did you find there?—We did not find anything touched there, except that a number of my own small stock were destroyed.

2674. Your cattle do you mean?—Pigs and poultry and so on were stolen.

2675. Was that where you stopped on the Monday?—That was where we stopped altogether, finally.

2676. You did not go any further?—No, not until a day or two afterwards.

2677. We had better have the whole history?—A small party was then detached, and they went over to a place called Williamsfield.

2678. What day was that?—I cannot recollect.

2679. But was it in the course of that week?—Yes.

2680. Did you go with that detachment?—I did not; I acted as commissariat officer.

2681. Then you remained at Muirton, did you?—Yes.

2682. Did you see prisoners brought in whilst you were there?—I saw an immense quantity of prisoners brought in by constables.

2683. What was done with them as they were brought in?—They were tried; they were identified by the constables as having taken part in the rebellion.

2684. By whom were they tried?—They were tried by Court-martial; they were first examined by Captain Hole; he sifted the evidence thoroughly, and all that he thought proper subjects for Court-martial he sent round to be tried.

2685. And as to those whom he did not think proper subjects?—He disposed of them himself.

2686. In what way did he dispose of them?—If he had sufficient evidence he flogged some of them.

2687. Without Court-martial?—Without Court-martial.

2688. What number did he direct to be flogged without a Court-martial?—There were very few flogged without a Court-martial.

2689. About how many do you think?—I cannot recollect; many of them I did not know anything about; I do not know whether they were flogged or not.

2690. How can you say there were very few if some went on without your knowing it?—I generally saw those that were flogged.

2691. How many did you see flogged?—I think I saw 30 or 40.

2692. What number of lashes did they receive?—Fifty; a few received 100, and two or three, I think, 150.

2693. You mean of those that were tried?—Of those tried by Court-martial.

2694. And those who were flogged without Court-martial?—They received about 50 lashes.

2695. Where did the Court-martial sit to which you refer?—At Muirton.

2696. Are you able to say how many people were executed there?—Yes, 33.

2697. That is in the whole of that time up to the 5th November?—In the whole of that time.

2698. Were any of them executed without a Court-martial?—Not one; Captain Hole took the greatest pains to sift the evidence thoroughly before they were sent to Court-martial; there was ample proof in every case.

2699. Did you attend the Court-martial?—Yes, I was a member of the Court-martial.

2700. How came you to be a member of the Court-martial?—I was ordered to sit on it by Captain Hole.

2701. Have you a commission?—Yes.

2702. Are you an officer of Volunteers?—I am a lieutenant unattached.

2703. Had you a commission given to you when you were first attached to the corps?—Yes.

2704. Who was the president of this court?—I was.

2705. You were the president of the court that sat?—Yes.

2706. Who were the members?—Ensign Cullen and Ensign Lewis.

2707. Of what regiment?—One was in the First, and Ensign Lewis was in the Sixth.

2708. You say that when you were in the Court-house, the mob outside fired at you with bullets?—Yes.

2709. How do you know they were bullets?—Because I saw them knock down the plaster, and some of them dropped on the ground.

2710. Then had you the bullets in your hands?—I did not take them up, but I saw them on the ground.

2711. What sort of bullets were they?—Round bullets.

2712. Round common bullets?—Yes, I saw slugs, also, jagged pieces of lead.

2713. How many work people or labourers do you employ on this Manchioneal Cotton estate?—When the company was going on full swing, about 200 a week.

2714. How many did you employ at the time of these disturbances?—Scarcely any were being em-

ployed at that time, we were almost at a standstill.

2715. What has been your practice as regards the payment of the men employed on your estate?—They were paid weekly.

2716. Did you pay them yourself, or did you pay them through anyone else?—I paid them myself sometimes and sometimes the clerk paid them.

2717. Were you present when the clerk paid them?—Yes, almost always.

2718. How did they work on your estate; by task work, or by piece, or by day labour?—Some by task, and some by day labour.

2719. When the men were paid at the end of the week, were their accounts explained to them?—If they required explanation; if they did not understand them.

2720. Suppose there was any dispute about payment, what took place?—A field list was taken every day, and we referred to that, and also to the driver of the gang, and the dispute was settled that way.

2721. Have you ever had any application to the magistrates from your people about the non-payment of wages?—Never; not once. I was there for two years and a half and I have only had two cases in court the whole of that time.

2722. Did you discharge your labourers, or cease to employ so many because the estates were not working so well?—The estate was not working well, they were without funds, I believe.

2723. If you had had funds could you have got plenty of labourers?—I believe so, we were never short of labourers, but they preferred as a rule working down in the river district upon a sugar estate.

2724. Why did they prefer that?—That I cannot tell.

2725. Did they have better wages?—I do not know that they did, but they seemed to like that sort of work better than picking cotton; they did not care about picking the cotton. I have often gone out and found them asleep under the trees in the middle of the day.

2726. What was the rate at which they were paid?—According to the work which they did; we used to give them shilling tasks.

2727. How long did those tasks take?—They used to turn out very late in the mornings, about 8 o'clock, and they finished their work about 2 o'clock in the day.

2728. And they earned a shilling in that time did they?—Yes, in four or five hours; they could have earned double or treble as much if they had wished.

2729. How much could an industrious labourer, a cotton picker, earn on your estate?—The most I have seen earned has been 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* a day; that is by the women. The men will not pick cotton at all, they refuse to do it.

2730. Was there any shop or store on your estate?—At one time there was.

2731. Did the people buy things there?—It did not answer at all; the things sent were too dear, they said.

2732. But was it optional in them to buy there?—Yes.

2733. Not obligatory at all?—Not at all.

2734. And the shop was surpressed because it did not answer?—Yes; it did not pay at all.

2735. Did any of your people take any part in the disturbances?—A great number.

2736. Those persons that had worked for you do you mean?—Yes, a great number.

2737. Had there been any dissatisfaction expressed previously?—Not at all, except that they could not get work. We were nearly at a standstill.

2738. Is the estate working now?—There is very little being done; they have not decided whether to carry it on or not. The managing director, Mr. Bourne, went away suddenly when the rebellion broke out, and I have heard nothing decided yet.

2739. How long had you been at a standstill before the 11th October?—About three or four months; not completely at a standstill, but the wages bill would not amount to more than eight or ten pounds per week; perhaps not so much as that, generally speaking, on each estate. There was a very large amount of rent owing upon the estate which we could not get in at all from the labourers, and the directors in England, were anxious that the people should work off this rent.

2740. What rent was it, was it for location?—Most of them rented an acre of land on the estate.

2741. Then the people who worked on the estate were located there?—They were not located on the estate, but in the neighbourhood. Some build huts on their ground. It is, nominally, an acre that they have, but they often take three or four acres in the mountain district that we know nothing at all about.

2742. What do they pay for an acre?—13*s.* a year. They were paying six dollars a year, and Mr. Bourne cut it down to 13*s.* a year, that is 3*d.* per week; but we found it more difficult to collect the money when it was cut down to 3*d.* per week, than it was when they were paying six dollars a year, and paying quarterly.

2743. When you had a large number of people working upon your estate—200—used you to visit them?—Constantly. I was out all day long.

2744. I do not mean at their work, but at their houses; did you ever go amongst them at all?—Sometimes I did.

2745. If they were sick, for instance?—I very often gave them medicine, and my wife was very kind to them in that way.

2746. Had you any medical man attached to the estate?—No; but if they came to me I never refused to give them medicine.

2747. On what day did you pay the wages?—Generally on the Friday.

2748. Was that for the current week, or for the previous week?—For the current week. They were paid up every week, except on one occasion, when they were not paid, I think, for about eight weeks. Mr. Bourne told them that he had no money, and they waited for money from England.

2749. When wasthat?—About three months before the rebellion.

2750. How much was owing to those people, do you think, when you had no funds for these eight weeks?—About two weeks pay; a few shillings each.

2751. Were they all paid at the end of the eight weeks?—They all came up and that said they were quite willing to wait; that they knew that they would be paid. Mr. Bourne explained to them that he had not money at the time. They were all paid.

2752. Did they go on working?—Yes.

2753. Then, at the time of the disturbance occurring, you had no debts; everybody was paid?—Everybody was paid.

2754. Can you give the Commission any idea of the number of bayonets that you saw in the hands of the crowd?—Yes. I saw 12 or 13 stand of arms, I think. I cannot say what number.

2755. How many of the crowd did you see armed with guns?—Well, armed with guns, I should think 50 or 60, and I saw them with those sort of spears which they use for sticking pigs, javelins, which they were brandishing over their heads.

2756. Were they fixed to any sticks?—Fixed to a long pole. I also saw bills fixed to a long pole.

The witness withdrew.

William Codner Miller sworn and examined.

2757. Are you manager of the Serge Island estate?—Yes.

2758. Is that under the care of Mr. Shortridge, or belonging to him?—He is attorney for it.

SIXTH DAY.

W. C. Miller.

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2759. Where is it situated ?—In Mountain Valley district, in St. Thomas in the East.

2760. On the 12th of October last did a body of men come up to your residence ?—Yes.

2761. What number of men ?—About 25, I should think.

2762. What had they with them ?—They had cutlasses and sticks, and one of them had a gun.

2763. You had heard rumours of their coming previously ?—Yes, I had heard what had happened at Morant Bay the previous day.

2764. Did you call upon your people to protect you ?—I did.

2765. How many people had you upon the property ?—I suppose between 200 and 250, but they were not all there at the time ; there must have been at least 40 or 50 people about the place.

2766. Well, did they show a good feeling towards you ?—They did.

2767. What happened when the 25 men came up ?—These people that were about me, our people, had nothing to protect themselves with, and these men who came up, the 25, had cutlasses and sticks, as I stated, and one had a gun, and then my people said to them that they must not trouble me ; they said that I was a good man, and never did any person any harm, I had always been kind to them. They said that was not their object, they did not care if I was kind or not, but they had orders to kill every white and every coloured man. The driveress in my second gang—a very respectable black woman—persuaded them to go away to Morant Bay, and hear what was going on at the Bay, and they could come back and do what they liked with me. That gave me the opportunity of getting away. I first went and secreted myself upstairs, and I saw them go to the grindstone and grind their cutlasses, the back and the front as well. Then they started off in the direction of Morant Bay, and that gave me an opportunity of escaping.

2768. Where did you conceal yourself ?—Upstairs, in a garret. I then went over the hills, through St. David's, to Kingston. On leaving the estate and going down the hill I saw a large body of people on the way to Morant Bay passing the estate. I suppose there must have been at least 1500 people ; they were all armed.

2769. Whereabouts was that ?—Just opposite Serge Island.

2770. What distance was it from Morant Bay ?—Eight miles.

2771. By the road ?—By the road, and as I saw them I turned off and took another cut through the canes, and I hid in the high canes. A friend of mine was with me, Mr. Drummond.

2772. What distance are you from Stony Gut ?—In a straight lineI should say it would be three miles. That is the short cut.

2773. Did any of your people, as far as you could see, join the rioters ?—I saw some of the Garbrand Hall people, but none of the Serge Island people were there.

2774. Had you received, previously to this, a threatening letter ?—I received one since, which I have here. I received it on the 3rd of January. It bears the Kingston post mark.

2775. Have you had any dispute with your people about wages ?—None, whatever.

2776. Have there been sometimes complaints made about their not receiving as much as they thought they were entitled to ?—Sometimes they complained that their wages were low, and wanted increased wages, and so on, but they never complained about the quantity they got according to the task.

2777. Did they never complain that they did not get what they had agreed to take ?—No.

2778. Did you pay the wages yourself ?—I did pay when I could. Sometimes I am very subject to gout and not able to move, and then I used to give it to my head book-keeper.

2779. Did you ever have an appeal against your decisions to the magistrates ?—No ; in fact I very seldom had occasion to go to court.

2780. When you have gone to court, what has it been for ?—Merely the people neglecting their work. For instance, a short time ago, since the rebellion—

2781. We do not want anything since. Anything before ?—I have never had occasion to go up for wages, or anything of that sort.

2782. For trespass ?—Nor for trespass either.

2783. Have you ever stopped a man's wages for anything ?—No.

2784. I do not mean a deduction on account, but anything besides, for not having performed the usual task ?—No, I have never done that.

2785. How many people do you employ generally upon that estate ?—From 200 to 250 sometimes.

2786. You said there were some of the people from another estate belonging to Mr. Shortridge, what number of people did you see belonging to that estate ?—The greater number of them came from the Garbrand Hall estate. There were some people among them that I did not know.

2787. But the greater part of the 25 came from Garbrand Hall ?—Yes.

2788. Who was the overseer of that estate ?—A person of the name of Paterson.

2789. That is not the same person who occupies Monklands ?—Oh no, not at all ; not the same person.

2790. Had there been any difficulty in getting the men to work previously to the 11th of October ?—None whatever.

2791. Not upon your estate ?—Not upon my estate.

2792. Had all gone on just the same as usual ?—Just the same as usual.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. A. Warmington.

Mr. Arthur Warmington recalled and further examined.

2793. We understand you wish to correct one part of your evidence ?—Yes.

2794. You stated that nobody had been executed by order of Captain Hole without a Court-martial ; was that correct ?—Yes.

2795. Was anybody shot without a Court-martial ?—Yes.

2796. Will you state what were the circumstances ?—They were shot by a party of the 1st West, who got away from the main body, without any order at all.

2797. How many ?—I saw eight or ten bodies on the road.

2798. Whereabouts was that ?—Along the principal road, in the direct road from Manchioneal, between Long Bay and Manchioneal.

2799. Who was the officer in command of the 1st West India Regiment ?—Ensign Cullen was the officer in command of the 1st West.

2800. You say a portion broke away, how many ?—Eight or ten.

2801. How did they break away ?—They galloped off from the rest.

2802. They were on horses, then ?—Yes, they were all mounted ; at least, the majority.

2803. Did you hear them fire ?—No.

2804. How do you know they shot ?—I heard two or three fire, but not more.

2805. Then you say you found in the road eight or ten bodies ?—Yes, scattered along ; I saw one, and then two, in that way.

2806. What, in the whole day was that ?—In the whole day.

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Mr. A. Warmington.

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2807. In the whole time you were there ?—The whole time.

2808. Besides that, was anybody shot by Captain Hole without Court-martial ?—Only one, and that was the man I spoke of—a convict.

2809. You have not spoken about him ?—He was an escaped convict pointed out to us by the people there.

2810. What was his name ?—I cannot recollect his name; I could get it for you. I recognised the man myself; he was tried before me about six weeks previously.

2811. And what was his sentence ?—Ninety days' hard labour; he had been frequently punished before.

2812. And he was pointed out as a man who had escaped from prison ?—Yes, and who had joined in breaking up the house at Elmwood.

2813. Whose house was that ?—My house.

2814. Was it eight or ten men that went away ?—Ten.

2815. You say they *broke* away, did they gallop on ahead or gallop off the road ?—They galloped on ahead. Most of the blacks were mounted; the whites were not, or very few of them.

2816. Where did you come up to these 10 men again ?—We did not see them for two or three days afterwards.

2817. They stayed away ?—Yes, one or two of them came back.

2818. You found the dead bodies you say ?—Yes.

2819. Where were they lying ?—On the road, between Manchioneal and Long Bay.

2820. On or off the road ?—On the road.

2821. How did these 10 men come up again, how did they rejoin ?—They came in the night, I believe.

2822. To where ?—To Muirton.

2823. Did you leave the road to see whether there were any more dead bodies not on the road ?—I did; I went up to Cog Hall, about three miles up the main road. I did not see any dead bodies at all. I saw no one shot at all.

2824. As to these dead bodies you saw lying on the road, do you know what they died of; they were shot, you say ?—They were gun-shot wounds.

2825. You saw plainly they were gun-shot wounds ?—Yes, they were gun-shot wounds.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Robert Kirkland sworn and examined.

Mr. R. Kirkland.

2826. Are you a storekeeper at St. Thomas in the East ?—I am.

2827. Were you present in Morant Bay upon the 11th of October ?—I was.

2828. Have you a store there ?—I have.

2829. Have you shops in the Blue Mountain Valley also ?—I have.

2830. How far from your Morant Bay shop or store ?—The shop at Chièga Foot Market, is about five miles from the Bay, and the other one at Coley, is about seven or eight.

2831. Did you see the crowd of rioters who came into Morant Bay on the 11th of October ?—I did.

2832. Were you then at your store ?—I was in my store.

2833. Did you see them advance to the Court-house ?—I saw them advance to the Court-house.

2834. Before that, had you noticed them at the police station ?—I had.

2835. Go in and come out ?—They went in and came out.

2836. Did you notice what they brought out with them ?—Police fire-arms.

2837. And after that they approached the Court-house ?—They approached the Court-house.

2838. As they approached did you notice what they did ?—Stones were thrown.

2839. By whom ?—By the mob.

2840. How near had they got to the Court-house when they did that ?—It must have been about a chain.

2841. Did you notice the Volunteers at that time ?—I did.

2842. They were drawn up in front ?—Yes.

2843. When the stones were thrown what did they do ?—Nothing was done; not at that moment.

2844. Did you see them move ?—I saw them move to the wall of the steps of the Court-house.

2845. Retire ?—Retire.

2846. What next did you notice done by the Volunteers ?—The mob went right up to within 10 or 12 feet, it appeared to me from where I was, of the Volunteers.

2847. How far were you off ?—I was about 200 yards off, upstairs, at my store.

2848. What did you next see ?—The bugle sounded and a volley was fired by the Volunteers.

2849. What became of you then ?—I remained upstairs for about 10 minutes, and I tried to escape from the Bay.

2850. Did you succeed ?—Not in getting through the Bay; I got half way, when I hid myself in a house.

2851. Did you get away afterwards ?—I did; about 9 o'clock at night.

2852. In disguise ?—In disguise.

2853. Had any threats been offered to you during the day ?—None whatever. I never heard my name mentioned; reports came to me that all coloured people were threatened, but I was never threatened by anyone.

2854. How do you manage the shops that you have up in the Blue Mountain Valley ?—I have agents there.

2855. Did you go to these shops after the 11th of October ?—I have not been there up to the present time.

2856. You have never been to them ?—No.

2857. Why have you not been to them ?—My manager, at Morant Bay, goes to them; he visits them once a week.

2858. He has been there ?—He has been there repeatedly; he goes up every week.

2859. After the 11th of October, do you know, from anything you have had to do, whether these shops were in preservation or not ?—They were sacked; the people in charge came down and told me so.

2860. Your clerks came down to you ?—Yes, one of them at Coley was burnt down by the military when they got up there.

2861. What time did you first hear of that ?—It had been sacked first by the rebels, and then sacked by the military.

2862. And the other one ?—The other was used as a station or barracks for the time by the military people there.

2863. The other store was ?—The shop at Chièga Foot Market was used as a station for the military.

2864. Who told you about the sacking of your store ?—Mr. Cresser, who was in charge of the shop at Chièga Foot Market.

2865. Where is he ?—I cannot say; he is there, I think, now.

2866. Have you restored them ?—The one certainly is restored, not the other.

2867. The one that was used was a military station ?—Yes, that is restored and in operation now.

2868. The other was burnt down ?—Yes.

2869. Is Cresser the person who could give information about the one that was sacked and burnt down ?—Yes; a woman was in charge of the Coley estate. I had other shops sacked also.

2870. Where were they ?—In Plaintain Garden River district.

2871. How many ?—Two shops there were sacked

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2872. Have you seen them ?—I have ; it is in that quarter I reside.

2873. When did you go there first and see they were sacked ?—I went there on the 3rd of November.

2874. And then found them sacked ?—Yes.

2875. Who managed those for you ?—One of them was managed by John Hamilton, at Holland estate ; the other was managed by Jas. Hall, at Hordley estate.

2876. Then you had two shops ?—Yes.

2877. Now at Morant Bay you continued to reside till the 1st of November, did you ?—Yes.

2878. Have you been there since that ?—I have.

2879. Up to the 1st of November were you present at any of the executions that took place there ?—Yes, I went occasionally to see the executions.

2880. At the time you were there did you see Mr. Ramsay ?—Oh, I saw him every day.

2881. I mean at the executions ?—Yes.

2882. Have you anything to state with regard to him in respect of yourself ?—I have.

2883. What is it ?—On the 21st October he came into my store, at about 11 o'clock, and inquired for me, and when I appeared he placed his hand into my collar, and dragged me out into the street. He struck me at the side of the neck and took me over to the station, and placed me in the piazza, and ordered that if I opened my mouth I was to receive 12 lashes. He then ordered me to be taken to the Parade, and placed in one of the tents with the rebels. I was taken there in charge of a policeman. The brigadier-general came up and prevented my entering the tent. He said, "Take that man back to the station until I see him myself."

2884. You have mentioned the brigadier-general, do you mean Brigadier-General Nelson ?—Yes.

2885. He sent you back again ?—He sent me back to the station ; a sentry was placed over me till 5 o'clock, or about 5 o'clock, and I was then taken down to the wharf and dismissed by the brigadier.

2886. Was any charge made against you at any time while you were in custody ?—None whatever.

2887. Neither at the beginning, middle, or end ?—No, none whatever. As I was being discharged, Mr. Ramsay said to me, "This will teach you to suppress evidence in future." I asked him what evidence I had suppressed ; he said "Not a word."

2888. Do you mean that he did not say anything, or that he used that expression ?—I asked him what evidence I had suppressed, and he said to me, "Not a word."

2889. Meaning that you should hold your tongue ?—Yes.

2890. As much as to say, "Don't speak ?"—Yes.

2891. Did you receive the 12 lashes ?—No.

2892. You received nothing, except that you were in custody ?—Yes.

2893. At the time he struck you on the neck and collared you, did not he tell you something against you that brought him to you ?—Nothing whatever.

2894. Did he never say, "I come here to see so-and-so ? "—No, he cursed me. I do not remember what he said exactly.

2895. Did not he say at the same time, "You are a cursed fellow, you have done this, that, or the other?" —He did not.

2896. Are you sure of that ?—I am quite sure he did not.

2897. He never told you anything as to why he took you into custody ?—He never told me anything.

2898. Did you ask him ?—I could not face him he was so violent.

2899. You did not say to him, "Why are you doing this ?"—I could not.

2900. Because of the 12 lashes ?—I verily believe had I spoken to him or resisted him, I should have been flogged or shot, his manner was so very violent.

2901. Where is your store ?—It is Cater-corner to the police station ; that is, the opposite corner, running across.

2902. Is that all you have to state ?—I saw Mr. Earl flogged.

2903. Who is he ?—Book-keeper at the Belvedere estate.

2904. When did you see that ?—Previous to my ill treatment by Mr. Ramsay.

2905. How long before that ?—Perhaps two or three days.

2906. What did you see done to him ?—I saw him receive 12 lashes. He had been standing just opposite the police station. There were two book-keepers together, himself and brother, book-keeper to Mr. Fitzgerald, of Oxford estate ; they were told to separate.

2907. By whom ?—By Mr. Ramsay. Fitzgerald came into my store and Earl remained there for a few minutes. He was asked by a policeman, "Were you not told to move off." He was moving off to his lodging just at the corner of the police station ; he had to go up by the police station, and in doing so he was called back and tied up to the column, and received 12 lashes. I saw him flogged, and I called him into my store and dressed his back.

2908. Is Mr. Earl a white or black man ?—A fair coloured man.

The witness withdrew.

E. Gentle.

EDWIN GENTLE (a coloured man) sworn and examined.

2909. Do you live in Spanish Town ?—Yes.

2910. And are you a master builder ?—Yes.

2911. Do you remember being at Bath on the 12th October last ?—I was.

2912. I believe you were engaged under Mr. Price, the architect, in superintending some building work ?—Yes.

2913. On that day, the 12th October, at Bath, did you see any people come into the town as rioters ?—I did.

2914. What amount in number did you see ?—I think about 100.

2915. What time of the day was that ?—I cannot say the exact hour, but I think it was about 10 or 11, or between 10 and 11.

2916. In the morning ?—In the morning.

2917. Were they armed ?—Yes, I saw them with cutlass, stick, and one man with a gun.

2918. Do you know Lieutenant Hall's house at Bath ?—I do.

2919. Were you near there when anything was done to it ?—I was about 200 yards from it.

2920. What happened with respect to that house ?—They entered the store and took several things from it.

2921. What was that a store of ?—It was a store of dry goods, powder and cutlasses, and ironmongery, and a post-office was kept there.

2922. Did they bring the things out from the store?—They took several things from the store.

2923. How many were there, do you suppose ?—There were several of them ; I do not know the exact number that entered there. I saw them with boxes of shirts and other things.

2924. Do you know Mr. Ford's store ?—That is the store I am speaking of.

2925. Is that the same as the one near Lieutenant Hall's house ?—No, Lieutenant Hall's is the other way, at the back of the church.

2926. You were asked about Lieutenant Hall's house, did you see anything with respect to that ?—Yes, I saw the rioters go to his house.

2927. And what did they do there ?—I was incorrect, that is the same they went to.

2928. You said something about Ford's store, did you also notice Andrew Marks' store ?—Yes.

2929. Was anything done by the rioters to that ?—Yes.

2930. What ?—Several casks of liquor were taken out, and bottles, as well as salt provisions.

2931. Did you go into the woods or bush from Bath ?—I did.

2932. When was that ?—That was on the Thursday; I went to a property called Bacon Hill.

2933. Is that near Bath ?—Near Bath.

2934. What led you to do that ?—I was afraid of the rioters having come into Bath and I went away; several of us went away, having seen them entering the town of Bath.

2935. Did many others accompany you ?—Yes, several others.

2936. Who were they ?—Capt. Hitchins' daughter was one, and a man called Bruce, the bandmaster of the Volunteers, and his wife.

2937. Was there more than one lady ?—Mrs. Hitchins went with us.

2938. Do you remember any more ?—Mrs. Duffius.

2939. How long did you remain in the woods ?—I remained there until the Friday evening.

2940. With the parties you have mentioned ?—I do not know that the other parties were there because we were not together; we were not at one place.

2941. Did you go to different places then ?—Yes.

2942. While you were at Bath and the men were there, did you hear anything said by any of the rioters about the Court-house ?—No; I heard the people say that the rioters were going to burn down the Court-house that evening.

2943. But you did not hear the rioters themselves make any remark about it ?—A lady whose lodging I was in said so.

2944. When you came out from the woods, were you sworn in as a special constable ?—I was.

2945. On what day was that ?—That was on the Saturday.

2946. The 14th of October ?—Yes.

2947. And in the capacity of special constable, did you take up any prisoners ?—I did.

2948. Where did you take them to ?—I took them to Mr. Kirkland, the magistrate in Bath.

2949. Did you go to Morant Bay with them ?—I did, on the Monday.

2950. Did you continue at Morant Bay until the 17th ?—I did.

2951. That would be the Wednesday ?—The Wednesday.

2952. Did you see anybody executed at Morant Bay ?—I did, I saw Marshall executed.

2953. Do you know his other name ?—No, I do not.

2954. What was Marshall ?—He was a brown man.

2955. What was he in business ?—I cannot say.

2956. Had you never seen him before ?—No, I do not remember that I had.

2957. Before he was hung, did you see him suffer anything else ?—He was flogged on a gun, at the Fort.

2958. Do you know Mr. Ramsay ?—I do.

2959. Was he there ?—Yes, he was there.

2960. While the flogging was going on, did Marshall do or say anything ?—I did not hear him say anything.

2961. What did he do ?—He turned his head this way, and Mr. Ramsay said, "He grinned at me, take "him and hang him."

2962. Was that done when Ramsay so said ?—It was done; he was taken up and hung.

2963. Who did that ?—It was done by the sailors; they were called the blue jackets.

2964. After that, were you sworn as a Volunteer ?—I was, by Capt. Ford.

2965. On the 18th, Thursday, were you present at any flogging ?—Yes, I was, at the police station.

2966. Who were flogged on that day, while you were there ?—There were several persons flogged; the first man that was flogged got 50 lashes by order of Mr. Ramsay, and some had 25; I do not know the exact quantity of them.

2967. Were you present at any executions ?—Yes; there were two men standing on the side of the station. Mr. Ramsay says, "Hang those two;" and the blue jackets said, "Yes, sir."

2968. Did you see them hung after that was stated ?—Yes, they were carried down.

2969. Was that all you saw with regard to their being hung ?—Yes.

2970. You were not present at any trial ?—No, they were not tried.

2971. How do you know that ?—Because they were brought down from Bath.

2972. Where they men that you had brought ?—No, they were not men I had brought.

2973. When were they brought from Bath ?—They were brought down that same evening.

2974. Did you see them come in ?—Yes. I was there when they came in.

2975. Brought by whom ?—Brought by the Maroons.

2976. And how long after they were brought by the Maroons was it, you say, that you saw them hung ?—Well, it was not more than a quarter of an hour.

2977. Had you seen them all the time, from the time they were brought in till the time they were hung ?—Yes.

2978. And you positively state that no inquiry took place ?—No inquiry whatever; when they were taking them away Mr. Lake said, "Stop a little, let "me get their names."

2979. Who is Mr. Lake ?—A reporter; and Mr. Ford was also present.

2980. When you were there ?—Yes.

2981. That you say was on Thursday, the 18th ?—Yes.

2982. Was that all you saw with regard to executions on that day ?—On that day, yes—no, before that I saw, I think, 18 hung; there were 17 men, and one woman called Mary Ward, hung.

2983. Where were they hung ?—They were hung in the Parade, opposite the Court-house.

2984. At Morant Bay ?—Yes, they were tried by Court-martial.

2985. Were you present ?—I was present when they were tried.

2986. All of them ?—Yes.

2987. Were the public admitted then ?—Yes.

2988. Or were you there as a special constable ?—No, I went up as a witness; I was called there as a witness.

2989. as it the same day that Marshall was flogged that the two men you speak of were hung ?—No.

2990. Marshall was flogged and hanged, do you say ?—Yes.

2991. But it was not the same day as that on which the two men were hung ?—No; I think that would be the second or third day; it was not the same as Marshall was hung.

2992. Which was first ?—Marshall was hung on the Tuesday and taken down on the Wednesday evening, he was hanging from one day till the next evening; he was hung up for two days.

2993. You say it was on the Tuesday that Marshall was flogged and hung ?—Yes.

2994. That was on the same Tuesday that you got in there ?—I went in on the Monday and this was on the Tuesday.

2995. That would be on the 17th; was it the next day that the two men were brought in by the Maroons ?—No.

2996. Then how was it ?—Marshall was hung on the Tuesday and on the Wednesday these men were brought in.

2997. Which men ?—The two that were hung; they were brought in with several others that were flogged; it was on the Wednesday that these two men were hung.

2998. The next day to Marshall ?—Yes; it was on the Tuesday that Marshall was hung, and he was hanging up on the Wednesday.

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2999. You mean to say his body was not cut down?—No, not till the Wednesday.

3000. Then it was on the Wednesday that the two men were brought in by the Maroons, and were hung within a quarter of an hour, you having seen them there all the time?—Yes.

3001. Upon which occasion you say no inquiry or trial at all took place?—No inquiry or trial at all; it was after the Court-martial, there was a Court-martial on that day, but it was after the Court-martial had adjourned.

3002. That they were brought in?—Yes.

3003. Do you know whether those two men were tried elsewhere or not?—I am not aware that they were tried at all.

3004. At any rate all you can say is, that from the time you saw them brought in by the Maroons until the time they were hung, you saw no trial?—No.

3005. And that time you make about 15 minutes?—Yes, thereabouts.

3006. At the Police-office?—Yes, at the Police-office; the reason I say that is because that is the place where the Court-martial was held at Golden Grove and at Morant Bay, for that district, the Court-martial was not held anywhere else.

3007. You were at Morant Bay on the Wednesday?—Yes.

3008. Just repeat what you say Mr. Ramsay said when he ordered these two men to be hung up; and the blue jackets did it?—He said, "Hang those two."

3009. You say they were standing at the side?—They were on the east side of the station.

3010. Was that all he said?—Yes, "Hang those two" He had a paper in his hand and he said, "Hang those two," while he was flogging the rest.

3011. What was that paper?—I cannot say.

3012. Did he look at it?—He had it in his hands.

3013. Did he look at it?—Yes.

3014. Before he ordered them to be hung?—He had it during the time they were flogging the rest, all the time in his hand.

3015. Was he looking at it at the time he said, "Hang those two?"—Well, I can't exactly say whether he was looking at it.

3016. Did you, on the Saturday after the Wednesday you have been speaking of, leave Morant Bay and go to Golden Grove?—I did.

3017. Were you marched with a company of soldiers in command of Captain Ford?—Yes.

3018. Was Lieutenant Adcock there?—Yes, and Mr. Astwood.

3019. At what time did you reach Golden Grove on the Saturday?—Between 5 and 6 o'clock.

3020. Did you pass by Leith Hall?—Yes, we went into Leith Hall.

3021. What was the state of Leith Hall?—We saw several prisoners there then.

3022. In whose custody?—In custody of some constables.

3023. What was the state of Leith Hall?—I went into the book-keepers premises, and I went into the overseer's house.

3024. Did you go into the Hall itself?—Yes.

3025. Was it pillaged?—No, I did not see that; there were about 10 or 12 men there, protecting the property.

3026. What happened there; did you see any one there?—Yes, I saw two men brought out and tied to a tree, one to each tree, and the Volunteers ordered out to fire at them, to shoot them.

3027. Of whom was this company you marched with composed, were they Volunteers?—Captain Ford was captain of the the Volunteers.

3028. How many Volunteers were there?—I cannot say exactly the number.

3029. Where there many Volunteers?—There were many.

3030. Were there any soldiers?—There were 32 Volunteers altogether.

3031. Under the command of Captain Ford?—Yes.

3032. And what soldiers?—Six.

3033. Under the command of whom?—Captain Adcock.

3034. Then you say there was Mr. Astwood, what was he doing?—He was with the troops of Kingston.

3035. Volunteers?—Volunteers.

3036. How many of them were there?—I don't know exactly.

3037. A dozen?—More than that.

3038. What were you doing there?—I was a Volunteer.

3039. In what corps were you?—I was under Captain Ford.

3040. Well, these two men you say were tied to trees and shot?—No, one was shot; two were put up to be shot, but one was taken away and flogged; he got 50 lashes; the other was ordered to be shot.

3041. Who ordered him to be shot?—Captain Ford. I believe Captain Ford got the orders somewhere else, because he came out and said they were to be shot.

3042. Had he any paper?—No.

3043. How was he shot?—By eight Volunteers; they loaded and fired.

3044. How far off were they when they fired?—About the distance of from here to that wall.

3045. Did they fire by word of command?—By word of command.

3046. Who gave the word of command?—Captain Ford.

3047. How long had you been at Leith Hall before the executions by shooting took place?—I arrived at Leith Hall before the rest of the company came up; I was there about an hour.

3048. Had Captain Ford been there with you?—No, I arrived at Leith Hall before Captain Ford.

3049. An hour before him?—Yes.

3050. After he arrived, how long passed before the men were shot?—I think about half an hour.

3051. Were you present all the time in company of Captain Ford?—I can't exactly say it was half an hour, because I had not a watch, but I think about that.

3052. I understood you to say that the men who were tied to the trees were brought from the custody of constables at Leith Hall?—Yes.

3053. And were there at the time you arrived?—Yes.

3054. Were you in the company of Captain Ford all the time after he reached Leith Hall?—Yes.

3055. In his presence?—Yes.

3056. Was there any inquiry, any charge against the men in custody?—Not that I know of; I did not hear it; Captain Ford was with the company, but Mr. Astwood and Captain Adcock were in the house.

3057. You do not know what they were doing during that half hour?—No.

3058. How came you to march and arrive an hour before Captain Ford, and the company?—Because we went in carts; there were several carts at Golden Grove to take the men there.

3059. How many of you went together on this occasion?—Some carts took four men, some five, and some three, according to the luggage that the cart had.

3060. Then you were on the baggage guard?—Yes.

3061. Is that what you mean to say?—They had a quantity of luggage.

3062. Why did not you march with your company?—We were sent on with the carts to Leith Hall, to wait there for the rest.

3063. As a guard to the carts?—Yes.

3064. Who was in command of this party with the carts?—There were several of the Volunteers.

3065. Who was in command?—No officer was come just then.

3066. Was there any non-commissioned officer?—No, there was no non-commissioned officer appointed, until we arrived at Golden Grove.

3067. How many of you Volunteers were sent on with the carts ?—I think about four of us.

3068. And you were there about an hour before the rest of the body arrived ?—Yes.

3069. Did all the carts march together ?—No; after we left Leith Hall they did.

3070. But going on to Leith Hall, you did not all march together ?—No.

3071. You arrived in the cart about an hour before Captain Ford ?—Yes.

3072. And you left Leith Hall the same day ?—Yes.

3073. Did you go to a place called Harbourhead ?—Yes.

3074. What distance is that from Leith Hall ?—I think about a mile and a half or two miles.

3075. Is that in the direction of Golden Grove ?—Yes.

3076. Did anything take place there ?—Yes.

3077. What ?—When we called at Harbourhead, we saw a man standing at his gate; I think his name was Mitchell he was leaning on his gate; and Captain Adcock gave the word to halt; we all stopped, and he said, " This fellow looks d——d suspicious."

3078. Which fellow ?—Mitchell.

3079. Did he point to the man at the gate ?—Yes, he said, " Any one of you know this man, can any of you identify this man! " No one could. We all said, no we did not know the man. He said " Rear advance." The rear advanced, and one of the Volunteers, whose name was Sigismund Depass, said, " I know him, sir, " he was one of the men among the rest at Bowden, " I saw him with a cutlass in his hand." The Captain then gave orders to tie him and shoot him.

3080. Captain Ford ?—No Captain Adcock.

3081. He is a lieutenant is he not ?—Yes, but he was called so.

3082. What did he say ?—" Tie him and shoot him." He was tied then to a tree in his yard, and shot; eight men were called out to shoot him.

3083. What eight men were they ?—Volunteers, and whilst he was lingering shaking on the tree, Sigismund Depass loaded his gun and went to his head.

3084. Then they did not kill him ?—No, he was struggling.

3085. And somebody went and put him out of his misery ?—Yes; then the others began to set the house on fire; his wife was bawling, and another old lady.

3086. Whose wife are you speaking of ?—Mitchell's wife; at least she said she was the wife of Mitchell.

3087. Where was she ?—She was in the yard.

3088. At Leith Hall ?—No, in Mitchell's yard, where Mitchell was shot.

3089. What is Harbour Head ?—It is a village with several houses.

3090. And was this a small house where the gate was at which the man was standing ?—Yes, the house was inside, and he was at the gate.

3091. Then you left that same evening ?—No, we set the house on fire, then; we were ordered to set the houses on fire.

3092. How many ?—We set two houses on fire.

3093. How many houses were there in the place ?—There were some more houses at the back, but the two houses that were set fire to were Mitchell's houses.

3094. Anyone else's ?—No.

3095. Were they both Mitchell's houses ?—Yes, he lived in one and his mother in the other.

3096. Who set the houses on fire ?—The Volunteers, and the soldiers of the Sixth; one of the houses was burnt by the Sixth, and one by the Volunteers; we were all ordered to set the place on fire; every place we went to, some of the men were ordered to set places a-light.

3097. Did you set fire to any houses ?—Yes, I did the same as the other Volunteers.

3098. When the Volunteers were called upon to shoot this person, how were they standing—were there so many men ?—Yes.

3099. Did you shoot any yourself ?—No, I had no arms.

3100. Did you ever get any ?—Yes, when I arrived at Golden Grove; several of the Volunteers had no arms till we arrived at Golden Grove.

3101. After burning these two houses did you leave Harbour Head ?—Yes.

3102. And proceeded towards Golden Grove?—Yes.

3103. And there you remained during the Sunday?—Yes.

3104. Did anything occur until the Monday ?—Nothing until the Monday.

3105. What do you say happened on the Monday ? On the Monday there were several people flogged.

3106. Did you see Mr. Harrison there ?—Yes.

3107. Was he in company with Lieutenant Adcock?—Yes.

3108. How many people did you see flogged on the Monday ?—I think about 40.

3109. Were you present at any of the inquiries or trials with respect to any of them ?—There were no trials; they were all brought out from the mill-house where the soldiers were guarding them, to the back part of the house, with their hands tied behind them, yoked together, two men yoked together with a rope; all the Volunteers consisted of the overseers and book-keepers, and they were called out to identify any one that they knew, and as fast as they said, " I see that man, he was one," he was ordered to get flogged.

3110. Who ordered him to be flogged ?—Captain Adcock.

3111. Where was Captain Ford all this time ?—Captain Ford was present, and Mr. Astwood was present too, and Doctor Morris.

3112. Who flogged them; who inflicted the punishment ?—The soldiers of the Sixth.

3113. Not the Volunteers ?—The soldiers generally came up to the barracks and said, " Any of you chaps want a job, something to be done?" and whoever liked to have it, well and good.

3114. We are now upon Monday, the 23rd, when you got to Golden Grove you saw 40 persons flogged; now, on that day, you are asked who flogged any of the 40 ?—The Sixth.

3115. The soldiers of the Sixth ?—Yes.

3116. Did they flog all the 40 ?—Yes, and the Volunteers; I say the soldiers generally came up and asked who would like to assist them in doing it.

3117. Do you mean on that day ?—On that day and every day else.

3118. Do not talk of any other day than the one we are inquiring about ?—On that day, yes.

3119. The soldiers came and asked the Volunteers what ?—If any one would like to take a job.

3120. What at flogging ?—Yes, at flogging.

3121. Where were the Volunteers and soldiers ?—They were all in one barracks.

3122. But were they not present on parade when the flogging took place ?—Yes, the Volunteers were present when the flogging took place.

3123. And who else ?—The soldiers.

3124. Then both were present ?—Yes.

3125. But you say they went to the barracks and asked if anyone would like a job ?—The order was given to the soldiers to prepare their cats, and they went up to the officers' barracks to take the orders, then they came up to our barracks and said they were going to flog (the two barracks are not together), and asked if any one would take a part in doing it.

3126. But on this occasion, when 40 people were flogged, were the Volunteers and soldiers drawn up on parade; were you present ?—I was present.

3127. As what ?—As a Volunteer under arms.

3128. How many were there ?—Almost the whole company, with the exception of those that were going to flog.

3129. Who flogged these 40 people ?—The soldiers and Volunteers.

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3130. How many of the Volunteers?—I cannot say exactly now, sometimes they were two and sometimes they were four, but upon that day we were under arms, for there was a quantity of people brought out on that day, and that was the only day that we were under arms.

3131. That was on the Monday?—On the Monday the prisoners were put up, and we surrounded them there.

3132. Just attend; on this Monday, you, the Volunteers, were in one barracks?—Yes.

3133. And the soldiers were in another?—No; the soldiers and Volunteers were in one barracks, the sixth regiment and Volunteers were in one barracks.

3134. Who were in the other barracks?—The officers and troops.

3135. What troops?—The troops of Kingston, under the command of Captain Ford; the Troopers.

3136. When did you on the morning of the Monday first hear of any flogging going to take place?—It was in the evening, not in the morning. The Volunteers went out to Duckenfield and returned back in the evening, and after they returned back then the flogging took place.

3137. Was that the first time you heard a flogging was going to take place?—Yes.

3138. Were you then ordered out on parade?—Yes.

3139. And the soldiers and the Volunteers who were in the barracks together went out on the parade?—Yes.

3140. To be present at the flogging?—Yes.

3141. Then when do you say on that day the soldiers came and asked the Volunteers to assist in the flogging?—That evening, just before the flogging took place.

3142. Was that just before you were ordered out on parade?—Yes, before we went out on parade.

3143. You say you marched in from Duckenfield that day?—I did not go to Duckenfield.

3144. But the troops did?—Yes.

3145. Well, after this, was the parade dismissed?—Yes.

3146. Then what took place?—Then the soldiers came and told us they were going to flog, and asked who would take a hand in doing it; after that the cats were prepared, and Captain Ford sent his orders that the Volunteers were to be under arms to be marched on to the great house, and the prisoners were then there, and the flogging commenced.

3147. When they came and asked if the Volunteers would like to assist, did any Volunteer offer to assist?—Yes.

3148. Who?—I can tell one, the overseer at Holland, Sergeant Stewart.

3149. Who else?—There were about two others, but I do not know their names; they were two bookkeepers; I know Stewart was one.

3150. That was on the Monday, was it?—Yes.

3151. Did you continue at Golden Grove for three weeks?—I did.

3152. Doing service as a Volunteer?—As a Volunteer.

3153. During that period had you to visit the estates near Golden Grove?—Yes.

3154. Did you go to a place called Holland?—Yes.

3155. And to Duckenfield?—Yes.

3156. To Amity Hall?—Yes.

3157. To Hordley?—Yes.

3158. To Wheelersfield?—Yes.

3159. And to Plantain Garden River estate?—Yes.

3160. Were those on different days?—On different days; the days we went to Amity Hall, we went to Hordley the same day.

3161. Then you took those two on the same day?—Yes, and we went to Wheelersfield on the same day.

3162. What for?—For the purpose of calling up the labourers from the field. Captain Ford called them up from the field and gave them a charge, telling them what they were to do; if they did not go to work, and remained in the negro houses, he would flog them because no lawyer could come there and interfere with him.

3163. Who said that?—Captain Ford, he said there was neither lawyer, nor magistrates now, and if they did not go to work, if they were found in their negro houses, he would flog them; those were the people then in the field.

3164. That was regulating the management of the estate?—Yes.

3165. You were dismissed at the end of three weeks, were you not?—I was on leave.

3166. You went away?—Yes.

3167. Did you go to Morant Bay?—I went to Morant Bay.

3168. What happened to you when you got there?—I arrived at Morant Bay on the Tuesday night.

3169. What Tuesday was that?—I really do not know the date.

3170. Would it be in the month of November?—Yes, it was in the month of November.

3171. When you got to Morant Bay on leave, did anything happen to you?—I rode a horse that was given to me as a Volunteer, and I came on to Bath, and the master of the horse saw it and asked me to take care of it for him; we generally press a horse wherever we find it when we are ordered out. The master of the horse was a Mr. Moon. I arrived at Morant Bay that evening; I went up to Sergeant McKenzie, the senior sergeant, to ask him for two bundles of grass. He said, "Yes, you can have four "bundles if you wish it, and a boy will carry it for "you." When I went in I saw a soldier of the Sixth who knew me, and asked what I wanted. I told him. He said I could get the grass but I could not get a boy to carry it. A policeman came up and told me that the horse belonged to a man called Dacres, who was sent to Potosi; I said I knew nothing about that, I had pressed it as a Volunteer. However, he could have it, as I did not want it then. He said, "Very well, but I shall first know whether the horse "is really the same horse or not." Whilst I was talking to him he said, "You had better speak to the "inspector, and if this is the horse, he will give you "one to go back to Golden Grove." I said, "No, I "will not say anything to the inspector; I want to "have nothing to do with him."

3172. What inspector was that?—Mr. Ramsay; while I was talking to the policeman, Mr. Ramsay put his head out and said, "Who is that talking there?" I said, "Me, sir." He said, "Who?" I said, "Gentle." He said, "Gentle from St. John's?" I said, "No, Gentle from Spanish Town." He said, "Come here, I want you." I went into the station. I saw a policeman sitting on the step at the entrance; he said, "You had better not go up." I said, "The inspector called me." He said, "You had better not go up, wait." I heard him say again "Where is that fellow?" I said, "I am coming, sir," and as I said I was coming, he came to the steps and said, "How dare you come in here with your hat on." I said, "I did not, sir, I had not my hat on when I came in," he said "You did, sir," I said, "I did not." He said, "McKenzie, take him and give him a dozen." He took me to the post to the Piazza and tied me to the post; and whilst they were tying me McKenzie said, "Beg him." I said "Inspector, if I have done you any wrong, I beg your pardon; I would not do anything to offend you." He said "Give him another dozen."

3173. But you had not had any then?—Not at that time. He said "Give him another dozen, and if he says any more give him another dozen again." Then they tied my hands to the post, tied my feet, and took off my jacket, shirt, and flannel, tied me with a rope across my back to the post, and then I was flogged, and whilst he was flogging me he said "I wish to God I could get a few of these Spanish Town lawyers here I would give them the same, a d——d set of rascals."

3174. How many lashes did you get?—Two dozen. After they had done, he said to the policeman, "Put "on his shirt and take him to the prison and tell

" McPherson to keep him there till I choose to " release him," which they did.

3175. How long were you there ?—Four days.

3176. Have you told us all that you said before Ramsay put his head out of the window, and called you to him ?—Yes.

3177. And all that you said to him after he did that ?—Yes, that was all I said. Next morning he came to the prison. He said, " Where is that fellow " Gentle." I was called out, and he said, " Double, " sir ; attention. Hold up your head, you d——d " rascal ; I think you would be a very good hand for " Mr. Shaw, at the Penitentiary ; I will keep you till " everything is over, and then I will send you to the " Penitentiary, to Mr. Shaw ; you will be a very good " hand there." I remained there four days, and was released by Captain Astwood ; he gave me a pass ; he recognised me then, and knew I was a Volunteer.

3178. Is that all you have to tell us ?—There were several persons present when I was flogged ; there was Andrew Marks, a Volunteer.

3179. Was he a Volunteer of your corps ?—No, the other corps ; another man, a volunteer of my corps, named Brooks, a book-keeper on Golden Grove estate, was also present.

3180. Who inflicted the lashes ?—Serjeant Wright.

3181. What is he ?—A serjeant of police ; Serjeant McKenzie counted them.

The witness withdrew.

EMILY FRASER (a coloured woman) sworn and examined.

E. Fraser.

3182. Did you live next door to Mr. Cooke's rectory ?—Yes.

3183. Did you see the rector when he was in his buggy, apparently wounded, coming home ?—Yes.

3184. Did you go out at that time ?—Yes, I just ran out.

3185. Did you see any of the mob advancing ?—When I ran out to Mr. Cooke's son.

3186. You ran to where his son was, did you ?—Yes.

3187. What did you see going on there ?—I saw Mr. Cooke on the ground lying down ; I called him. He answered me and said, " Do Milly, lift me."

3188. Did you see anything done to him, or had the people all gone at that time ?—When I ran to him, I stood over him ; the people came back again.

3189. What did they do ?—They said, " Are you " standing there crying for this white man ? we shall " kill you and put you by the side of him." I walked off a little, and then I came back again and called him. Some man came with a sword and said, " If you " don't confine yourself to your house I will run you " through." I begged him not to cut him up ; I took off my handkerchief from my head and tied it over him, and when they came up again I took it away. I begged them, " Don't cut him up any more." Several women there say, " Kill him, yes ; kill him, yes." I said, " For God's sake, don't cut him up any more." A man came last when I was standing over him, and said to me, using my name, " If you don't move off I will kill you, and put you by the side of him." Then I ran away, and when I looked round he was chopping him. I returned back, and his head was smashed up. I began to cry out and begged, " Don't kill him, don't chop him no more." I then walked off again, and I saw a white man come running, and when he came to the bridge a gang of people say, " Stop him, stop him, kill him." I ran up to them, and said, " Don't kill him, I beg forgive," and he ran past me. I followed him a little way ; I knew he was going to the Rectory. A great gang came, and he turned back ; he was going to pitch down a precipice to break his neck, and I ran up to him saying, " You will break your neck ; fall back, if you don't you will break your neck."

3190. Do you know the name of that gentleman ?—It was Baron Alfred.

3191. You helped him into a buggy and he got away ?—Yes, seeing him going to the Rectory I ran back to Mr. Arthur Cooke, and I never left him till dark, and then I begged another woman to help me lift him, and we carried him into the bush. I heard the people running and saying, " Buckra kill, buckra kill ; kill everyone." I was in the bush with him till nearly 8 o'clock.

3192. With whom do you mean ?—With young Mr. Cooke ; he was not dead yet. He said, " Milly give me a little water." When I came up the road I did not see any crowd ; I came back with another woman, and we pick him up and we carry him to the Rectory ; the buggy came and I told them to take him to Mr. Parnther's.

3193. And he died very shortly ?—Yes ; the man that came up to me last said, " I will make you know yourself for crying for buckra," and next morning the rebels went to where I had got a horse and chopped its two hind feet until it was dead ; it cost 10*l.* 10*s.* ; it died directly.

3194. You did not see that done, did you ?—No, but I know the man who did it ; it was the last man who came to me. When the man-of-war came in the men were coming to me with sticks and cutlasses, but the soldiers landed and they ran away and left me.

The witness withdrew.

EDWIN GENTLE recalled and further examined.

E. Gentle.

3195. You stated that you were present at the execution of two men who were brought in by the Maroons and executed by Ramsay ?—Yes.

3196. You saw them brought in ?—Yes.

3197. You saw that within a quarter of an hour of their being brought in they were hung ?—As far as I can judge.

3198. Were they in your sight during the whole of that time ?—I was present when the barrels were put in their places and the bolt was fixed.

3199. Just answer the question ; you were present and saw them from the time when they were brought in till they were hung ?—I was present till the time they were put up ; the moment they were put up I left.

3200. From the time they were brought in till they were put on the gallows you saw them ?—Yes.

3201. You said that Mr. Lake was present ?—He was present at the station ; I do not know if he went to the gallows ; he was at the station when Inspector Ramsay said, " Hang those two." Mr. Lake said, " Stop a little, let me take their names."

3202. Is Mr. Lake here ?—I do not know if he is here ; he is a reporter.

3203. Do you mean any of the gentlemen who are here ?—No ; I saw that gentleman (*pointing to Mr. Young*) in Morant Bay, but I do not know whether he was present on that occasion ; I did not see him at the station.

3204. He is not the person you refer to ?—No, Mr. Lake is the person ; I do not see him here. When Mr. Ramsay said " Hang those two," I did not see this gentleman ; in fact, I could not see everybody, because while these things were going on people were so frightened.

3205. Who were the persons who put them on the barrels ?—It was done by the blue jackets ; but I did not see the barrels kicked away.

3206. You said before that you saw them hung, but you mean to say that you saw them put up ?—Yes,

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they were tied with their hands behind them before they left the station.

3207. You saw the ropes put on their necks, and they were put on the barrels before you left ?—Yes.

3208. What became of you when they were put on the barrels ?—I went into Mr. Copeland's store.

3209. Before you went to the store did you see them hanging by the rope ?—I saw the ropes round their necks, but I never saw them suspended.

3210. All you saw was that they were standing on the barrels with the ropes round their necks ?—Yes.

3211. The last you saw was that they were on the barrels with the rope round their necks, but you never saw them hanging by the rope ; they were not suspended ?—I never saw them suspended.

3212. How long did you remain in the store ?——Some time, but I did not come out again to see them suspended.

3213. How long about ? — Not more than about five minutes.

3214. When you came out what did you see ?—There is a lane that leads down to the parade where they were hung, and in that lane is the store ; it is at the corner. I turned into the store, and came out the next store, and went on to my lodgings.

3215. You did not come on to the ground again that evening ?—No. I forgot to state when I was here that whilst I was in prison several persons were flogged, when Mr. Stewart was present on one occasion. Inspector Stewart one morning was present when several were flogged without being tried.

3216. Where was that ?—In the prison.

3217. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

3218. When was that ?—On the Friday before I got my discharge on the Saturday. M'Glashan was there on the Saturday. Inspector Stewart was there on the one occasion when they were flogged without trial. Inspector Ramsay generally came down every morning at 6 o'clock, and flogged as many as he thought proper during the time I was there.

3219. When were you discharged ?—I have not got my pass now ; I have given it up to Mr. Gauntlet, a lawyer's clerk.

3220. He is in Spanish Town, is he ?—He is ; I mean during the time I was in prison.

3221. You say Ramsay came down every morning? —And flogged several people without being tried, and on one occasion Mr. Stewart was there.

3222. How do you know they were not tried ?—Because they generally took them out of prison to try them.

3223. How do you know they were not tried ?—I am quite certain they were not tried.

3224. How do you know ?—Because those persons who were tried were not returned to the prison. They were taken at 12 o'clock.

3225. How do you know that these people had not been tried ?—Because they were taken out afterwards and tried, and some of them were hung.

3226. Some of those were tried afterwards, after they had been flogged by Ramsay when he visited the prison ; can you mention any person to whom that happened ?—Yes, I can ; one person, a man named William Thomas.

3227. When was he flogged ?—On the Wednesday I think. I went in on the Tuesday.

3228. Was that before or after you were flogged ? It was after I was flogged.

3229. How long ?—The next morning.

3230. On the 8th November he was flogged ?—Yes.

3231. When was he hung ?—I do not know that he was hung.

3232. You told us he was hung ?—No ; I said he was tried afterwards.

3233. No ; you said tried and hung, and I asked you the names of any persons who were flogged and hung afterwards ?—I said one Richard Thomas ; he was tried.

3234. You said William just now ?—The next one is Richard Clarke.

3235. You were asked for the names of persons who were flogged first, and hung afterwards ?—Yes.

3236. Were there any such persons ?—Richard Thomas.

3237. You said William, and you said you did not know whether he was hung ?—Richard Clarke was flogged.

3238. When was he flogged ?—I do not remember the date.

3239. How long after you were flogged ?—Either Wednesday or Thursday.

3240. That would be on the 9th or 10th ?—I was so frightened I could not keep dates.

3241. That would be on the 9th November ?—Yes.

3242. How long afterwards was he hung ?—He was not hung, but discharged after being tried.

3243. You keep on telling us that he was flogged first, and then hung ?—No.

3244. You did distinctly. Now, just attend. Was anybody flogged in the prison where you were, and afterwards hung ?—No, I do not know of any. Some were tried afterwards, and others were not tried at all. If I was in prison I could not see who was hung.

3245. These people sentenced by Ramsay to be flogged, did you see them flogged ?—Yes ; I saw him flog some every morning. Some were tried afterwards, amongst them Richard Clarke, or not tried at all, but flogged in the prison without being tried. I could not see any one hung, because I was in prison.

The witness withdrew.

R. Clarke.

RICHARD CLARKE (a black) sworn and examined.

3246. Do you live in Spanish Town ?—I was born here, but I live in Kingston.

3247. Do you follow the trade of a baker ?—I do.

3248. Is that as a master baker or a journeyman ? —I work as a master baker and a journeyman sometimes.

3249. Both ?—Both.

3250. Were you employed by a person named Bailey in that business in Morant Bay in November last ?—Yes.

3251. Were you in Morant on the 11th October ? —Yes.

3252. Were you on that day engaged in your business as a baker ?—Yes.

3253. Where were you at the time the Court-house was being burnt ?—I was a mile out of the Bay.

3254. East, west, or north of it ?—To the west of it.

3255. That was at the time the Court-house was burnt ?—Was burning.

3256. Did you come into the Bay from that place, the morning after ?—I returned the next morning, when I heard the troops had come.

3257. You were not in the Bay itself till next morning ?—Yes.

3258. Did you live at the Bay ; was your house, your home, there ?—I was working at the bakery trade. Sometimes I slept at the bakery, and sometimes I went out where I lived, with a friend from Spanish Town named Samuel Edwards.

3259. Was that at the Bay ?—No, a mile from it.

3260. Next morning what took you into the Bay ? —My employer had sent me on the Wednesday to go to Mr. Marshalleck's store to pick out some flour ; my employer was a sergeant of the Volunteers.

3261. What time did you get to the Bay on Thursday morning ?—It was between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning when I went back.

3262. Did anything happen to you at that time ?—Yes.

3263. What?—I had to pass the Court-house before I could get to the bakery; I was in the middle; the police station was in the front and the Court-house in the back, so I am in the middle. In coming back I have to pass the Court-house, and I saw the soldiers in front of the Court-house—they were on guard, and I passed them and went into my bakery When I went I saw two great guns before the police station door, and soldiers were keeping guard there with loaded arms, bayonets charged, caps on, and triggers half-cocked. I stood at the bakery door, leaning in this way, and the soldiers asked me, "Well, what do you know about this affair?" I said, "My friend, I am a perfect stranger here, I have only been here six weeks, and I was compelled to run myself, or likely I might have been killed myself."

3264. You said that?—To the soldiers.

3265. But you were not obliged to run away?—I was; I ran away from where I was baking, and I ran away to where I slept, a mile off.

3266. Well, that was what you said?—That was what I said to the soldiers. I remained discoursing with them, and they were keeping guard across the bakery door, because the sun was so hot they could not keep guard at the station, and they walked up and down in front of the bakery. After awhile my employer called to me, "Richard!" I answered, "Sir."

3267. Make it a little shorter. Did anything unusual happen that day?—I stepped out of the bakery to go for the flour, as my employer ordered me. The soldier said to me, "Where are you going?" I said, "I am going to Marshalleck's store." He said, "What for?" I said, "For flour." He said, "Who is your employer?" I said, "He is upstairs." He called to my employer upstairs and said, "Do you employ this Maroon?" My employer answered, "Yes, he is my baker;" and the soldier asked him, "Who are you?" He said to the soldier, "I am a Volunteer, a sergeant of the Volunteers." The soldier says to him, "How "come you to be a Volunteer and you upstairs smoking "your pipe, instead of being down with us?" My employer replies, "I have got to sleep in the wood last night, or likely I might have been killed." He stands there about five minutes, and the soldiers looking up at him, and up and down, and the soldier said, "I have heard this man state just now 'that to-night will be worse, because he is coming to kill every white man and every brown man." I said, "Me, you hear me say that?" He said, "Yes, you; silence! we sol- "diers don't come here to play." Immediately an officer comes up and says, "What has this man been doing?" The soldier said, "He said just now to-night will be worse, because he is going to kill every white man and every brown man." I said, "I never said so." He gave me a blow on the face, and said, "Silence! we soldiers don't come here to play."

3268. You don't mean that the officer did so?—No, the soldier, as the officer stood by; he called one from the guard room, and said, "Come here; did you hear this man say so?" He said, "Did you not hear him say that to-night would be worse, because he is going to kill every white man and every brown man?" and the man said, "Yes, he did." Then he called another man and said, "Did you not hear him say to-night "would be worse, because he is going to kill every "white man and every brown man?" and he said, "Yes he did." The officer moved off directly, and went to a doctor's shop belonging to a person named Brown, and the soldier says "The officer seems not to want to "take this man, but we will take him in charge," and he called three men, making four, to me in the market, and marched me down to the wharf. At the wharf I found there was a sentry, and the soldier says to the sentry, "I have brought this man here because I heard "him say 'to-night will be worse, because he is going "to kill every white man and every brown man." I said, "I never did say so." He said, "Silence you, not a "word, I am not going to talk to a rebel. We soldiers "did not come here to play;" and he shoved me down, lashed me, fixed a rope round my neck, then raised me up and shoved me two yards, and jerked me up again by the rope. I said, "Lord have mercy upon me!" He said, "Mercy on a rebel! there is no mercy for him." Then he led me to the boat, to a step, and he shoved me as I made to go down, and pitched me so that I went headforemost. He jumped down into the boat and pulled me up by the neck, and stretched out my legs, and lashed me in the boat. There were five other men came, and they did them the very same.

3269. You say there were five more, do you know any of those five?—Yes, I have seen them, and if I could see them I could identify them.

3270. You do not know their names?—Yes, I know a few of them.

3271. Of those five?—Yes, they are living in Morant Bay.

3272. How many of them?—One, named Kennedy.

3273. Did he come into the boat?—He came into the boat.

3274. How many soldiers brought you down to the boat?—Four.

3275. Was there an officer with them?—No, no officer followed them.

3276. Who was the officer to whom they told the story you have been telling us—what regiment did he belong to?—I cannot tell, because I am not acquainted with the regiments.

3277. Don't you know figures?—No.

3278. Don't you know I when you see it?—I I know, but I did not identify the figures on the cap.

3279. Had these men numbers on their caps at all?—I cannot exactly tell whether they had or not, I was so frightened, and was marched about from one to another, I could not say.

3280. How were they dressed?—They had got on a shell jacket, the same as the soldiers here.

3281. What colour was the jacket?—Black.

3282. What, black shell jackets?—They were red, with yellow about them.

3283. The same as those here?—Yes.

3284. Were they white or black soldiers?—They were black soldiers; they took me, and off we went. The "Wolverine" was out in the stream, and after we went alongside they sent a rope and fixed it round me, and fixed the block, and bounced us up as they bounced barrels.

3285. What?—They hauled us up.

3286. When you got on board, did you see anybody you knew?—I am not certain what I saw, there were five or six black persons in prison already. Mr. Georges was on board. I saw Rector Cooke on board. I saw Mr. Cooke on board.

3287. Which Mr. Cooke?—Mr. Stephen Cooke.

3288. The Clerk of the Peace?—Yes.

3289. The gentleman with the spectacles?—Yes. I saw ladies on board whose names I do not know.

3290. What became of you?—I was taken and placed in a shackle alongside the bulwarks of the ship, with my hands tied behind me, the same way as I was tied before.

3291. Where did you go to?—They put me down there alongside the ship's side.

3292. But where did the ship go to?—Next day, that was Friday I was taken, and next day I found myself in Kingston, out in the stream, facing the Ordnance wharf.

3293. Where were you all night?—On board the ship.

3294. Whereabouts in the ship?—Where they put me at first. In the evening the ship went away to Port Royal; the Governor was on board, and Mr. Espeut and Mr. Lewis, and different gentlemen, merchants from Kingston, came on board.

3295. After you got to Kingston what was done with you, where did you go?—Nowhere; they kept me there, and took me back.

3296. Did you ever get out of that?—Not till Saturday morning, when I found myself at Morant Bay.

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3297. Did you go on shore there?—Yes, on the Saturday; when we went back to Morant Bay they took us on shore.

3298. You say that when you were put on board you were put into what you call shackles?—They put a long iron bar to my leg.

3299. And they put you against the bulwarks?—Yes.

3300. At what time did you go on board?—Between 3 and 4 o'clock.

3301. Where did you pass the night?—In the ship.

3302. Were you still in the shackles?—All night.

3303. How many others were there?—About 30 or more.

3304. Were they all in shackles?—Yes.

3305. With their hands tied behind them as you were?—Yes, except the women.

3306. And you were sitting on the deck?—Yes.

3307. With your backs against the bulwarks?—Yes.

3308. Thirty of them—How long were you till you went to Port Royal—went into the stream, as you say, and were then brought back to Morant Bay?—It was on Friday night we were at Port Royal, and on Saturday at Morant Bay.

3309. Were all the same people on board then?—All the same prisoners were.

3310. Were you in irons all the time?—All the time till we went on shore on the Saturday morning, and then we were delivered into the hands of Ramsay, the inspector.

3311. From Thursday night till Saturday morning you were in irons on board ship, having made a voyage to Kingston and back—you being in shackles all the time?—Yes.

3312. What did they give you to eat?—A barrel of biscuits was brought by the sailors, and the sailors threw it all round.

3313. Everyone got his portion?—Yes.

3314. What had you to drink?—In the evening a tub was brought with some coffee, and they shared it right round.

3315. How did you eat with your hands tied behind you?—They loosed our hands from behind us, and crossed them, and tied them in front of us, and so we took our food in that way.

3316. Well, that brought you to Saturday, when you were landed at Morant Bay?—Yes.

3317. What time were you landed?—About between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday.

3318. What was done with you then?—We were sent on shore, and afterwards delivered to Ramsay, and he marched us to the Court-house, where it was burnt down, and we surrounded the Court-house right round. There were three or four sailors with ropes, and Ramsay sent us round the Court-house, and directed the sailors how to fix the rope over the window sill of the Court-house. We commenced to pray, at least I did, in my heart. I said, "I do not know what I done, but I am going to be executed."

3319. But what was done?—Awhile after an officer came to Ramsay, and said to him, "What are you going to do with these people?" and Ramsay said, "This lot has got to be hanged off first." The officer says, "Take them to the Court-house first," and then Ramsay immediately pulled his beard and stamped his leg to the ground, and immediately marched us to the Court-house. The Court-house was the church which Mr. Price was building; there was no roof to it; but there was an awning over it, and that was the Court-house. They tried that day, as there was so much rain, two men and one woman, and they were hung that Saturday evening, and they marched us back on board the "Wolverine" again that Saturday evening. On Saturday morning we found ourselves in Port Antonio.

3320. What time did you get to Port Antonio?—It was about, to the best of my recollection, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

3321. What was done with you there?—We heard the horns playing in the fort, and the Governor asked the pilot, "Who are those with the horns?" and the pilot said, "They are the Maroons;" and the Governor immediately ordered two boats to be got ready, and they put us into them, and carried us ashore. The boat could not go ashore; it stopped in the water about three feet deep, and the sailors took us and shoved us out with the ropes round our necks. The coxswain said to one of the men, "You are very cruel; you ought not to treat the men that way;" and he gave the man three blows in the face. By this time several others were round when we went ashore. We were given into the hands of the Maroons, the police, to the Volunteers, and to the constables. They drove us along like driven cattle, flogging us with staffs and the Government cat; flogging us all the way. They ran after us, and drove us into the prison, and they drove us like cattle into the prison.

3322. Can you mention any persons who did that?—It was done by the Maroons and constables of Port Antonio with their staffs.

3323. But you do not know their names?—No, I am a perfect stranger there.

3324. How many of you were driven like cattle?—The whole of us who had been in the ship.

3325. Thirty of you?—The whole of us.

3326. Were your hands tied behind you then?—They were before us now.

3327. Well, you got to the prison?—Yes.

3328. How long did you remain there?—Five days, and then the Governor and the ship came back for us.

3329. After five days where were you taken to?—After five days the inspector called us out and counted us off and says, "Well, my boys, I am very sorry that I have not the pleasure of hanging you."

3330. Who said that?—Inspector Ramsay at Port Antonio, a brother to this inspector here.

3331. That is Paul Ramsay?—Yes. He said, "Well, my boys, I am very sorry I have not the pleasure of hanging you; however, you are going back to Morant Bay, and I will recommend you to my brother, and he will do as well as myself." He then marched us to the ship.

3332. What ship?—The "Wolverene." When we got there we found Mr. Gordon on board.

3333. Where did the ship take you?—To Morant Bay.

3334. When did you get there?—The next day.

3335. What was done then?—We were taken to the prison at the workhouse.

3336. How long did you remain there?—I remained there, going every day from the workhouse to the Court-house, altogether 24 days.

3337. After that what became of you?—The Maroons brought down lots of people one day.

3338. But what became of you—listen to the question—think of it, and then answer it. What became of you after you were 24 days in the prison at Morant Bay?—I was released.

3339. Were you ever tried?—I was never tried.

3340. You were released?—I was.

3341. That was all that happened to you?—No.

3342. What did happen to you?—When the Maroons one day brought a lot of people down they did not take any of us out of the prison. I was sitting down. It was raining, and the people were talking; a soldier said, "Who is talking there?" The people would not speak. The soldier said again, "Who is talking there?" Then they said, "It's this man;" that was me, and they said so because I was a stranger. I said, "I was never talking." The soldier said, "Come out!" I got up and went to him; he had my hands tied and handcuffed, and he put on shackles and put me in the middle of the yard of the workhouse between 12 and 1 o'clock; and half an hour afterwards Inspector Ramsay came and said, "What has this man been doing? The soldier said, "Talking." Then Ramsay said, "Give him 50 lashes." I was immediately taken and tied up to the post of the workhouse, and they took off my shirt, and then Ramsay said, "Don't give him 50 lashes—give him 25." I received 26 lashes instead of 25, and he ordered me to be sent

into the condemned cell, and not to have any dinner till half-past 7 in the night.

3343. How long before you were released did that happen ?—Two weeks; afterwards I had 200 lashes, and was then reprieved.

3344. But when did it happen that you had the 26 instead of the 25—how long before you were sent away ?—Two weeks after that—

3345. You were released ?—I was; that very day two weeks I got the 100 lashes.

3346. Were you released the day you got the 100 lashes ?—Yes.

3347. But this day when you got the 26 ?—That was two weeks before.

3348. Now, what hapened which led to your receiving the 100 lashes the day you were released ?—I saw Inspector Ramsay and three officers come to the prison on Saturday morning, and they commenced to call us up, and there were soldiers there with cats; and as I came up Ramsay said to me, "What do you do here ?" I said, "I am a perfect stranger here, and have only been working here six weeks; I do not know what I have been taken up for." Ramsay said, "Well, soldier, give him 100 lashes."

3349. Who said that ?—The Colonel who was acting there was present. I mean the one who is gone out of the country now, but is coming back.

3350. Do you mean Colonel Nelson ?—That is his name.

3351. He sentenced you to 100 lashes, then you were allowed to go; when were you sentenced ?—The same day on which I was let go.

3352. Do you remember the day of the month ?—As well as I can recollect I was 25 days in prison altogether.

3353. No; you say you were 25 days after you came back to Morant Bay ?—No; I say that altogether all my prison days were 24.

3354. That includes the whole ?—The whole is 24. When I was flogged I kneeled down, and said, "God bless the Queen and his royal—

3355. What have you got in your hand ?—(The witness handed in a written paper.)

3356. Who wrote this ?—That was given to me. Mr. Nelson ordered the supervisor to give me this.

3357. This is "Pass Richard Clark—by order, M. H. Taylor, Ensign, 2d Battalion 6th Regt., Novr. 4th ?—That was a pass I received after I was flogged.

3358. That is after you got the 26 lashes ?—After I got the 100 lashes.

3359. The other paper says, "Richard Clark, a black man, who has been flogged, has permission to pass to Kingston." That is dated the 9th, and it is signed, "By order, Adcock," which was the date on which you were released ?—When I received this I was discharged, but I remained in the Bay till all my clothes were gone. That was a pass from the prison, and the other was to enable me to go home.

3360. Then the 4th was the day on which you were discharged ?—Yes.

3361. Was that the day you got the 100 lashes ?—That is the day. I was never tried, or anything. When they had done flogging me, he ordered Boatswain Campbell to take up some dirt and throw against the post where the blood was dropping before him; then he commenced flogging again. When I was relieved I went to seek my clothes; all my clothes were gone; what money I had was all gone; so I remained at the Bay begging bread and begging to get home. After that I went to Dr. Phillippo, and he says the kidney is injured. If I was in a private place I could show you the situation I am in. I am a poor man.

3362. Are you not able to work ?—The doctor says I am not able to support even myself.

3363. Then how have you been living since then ?—I have been obliged to live upon my family.

3364. Was no reason assigned for the flogging ?—None.

3365. Can you give no account for it yourself ?—I cannot account for it; there is no account I can give. I am breaking out all over enough to face the dead. I am very poorly. I am under the doctor, and I am now taking medicine.

3366. Do you remember seeing a woman hung while you were at Morant Bay ?—I do.

3367. Where was that ?—In Morant Bay.

3368. But in what part of it ?—On the gallows that were put up in front of the Court-house.

3369. At what time was that ?—In the evening.

3370. But at what time during the period you were in custody ?—When we were taken out of the prison in the morning we did not go back till night.

3371. Was that when you saw it ?—Yes.

3372. Now, what happened then ?—A woman was being marched from the Court-house to the gallows. She had a small portion of money in her possession—the amount I cannot tell,—and her daughter, a little girl, was near. She called her daughter, and wanted to give her the money. Ramsay turned round, and said, "What is that ?" The soldiers said, "The woman is calling her daughter to take some money." He said to the girl, "Go away." After the woman was hung on the gallows, I saw Mr. Ramsay and the rest of the officers surround the woman on the gallows, and the sailors were taking away the money from her off the gallows.

3373. Did the daughter get the money, do you know ?—I cannot tell; they marched us off to prison back again.

3374. That is all you saw of that matter ?—That is all I saw of that. Some time afterwards I saw a man marching to the gallows; the sun was hot, and he had nothing on his head. His son was coming to give him his hat. Ramsay saw it, and said, "What does the boy do there ?" Somebody said, "The boy is giving his father his hat." Ramsay ordered the boy to get 12 lashes, and the time when the boy was getting the lashes was the said time when the father was mounting the scaffold.

3375. Were you present ?—I was.

3376. How many were there ?—The whole of us.

3377. How many of you ?—I cannot describe how many, but more than a hundred men and women surrounded the gallows.

3378. Do you remember a person named "Cowell?" —Yes.

3379. Who was he ?—He belonged to the Baptist religion, and was a "local preacher." He preached when the minister was not there.

3380. What do you know about him ?—He was flogged.

3381. When ?—I cannot tell the day of the month.

3382. When about—were you still in prison ?—Yes. They brought him to the Court-house, and he was flogged there with 25 lashes. They brought them round in the evening, and tied them to the gun, where they were flogged.

3383. What became of Cowell ?—He was flogged and reprieved, and two days afterwards they sent for him again.

3384. What happened then ?—A man named "Petre," a shopkeeper, was sent for, and he said that Cowell had said, "Blood shall run down the street like water." He pressed that charge against him, and he was hung.

3385. Who said that ?—Petre pressed that charge against Cowell.

3386. He charged him that Cowell said what ?—That Cowell said, "Blood shall run down the street like water."

3387. What was done with Cowell ?—He was hung.

3388. Did you see that—did you hear the charge ?—I did not hear Petre make the charge, but the people said so when they came down.

3389. He was tried by court-martial ?—I was downstairs, and the Court where he was tried was upstairs, so I did not see it.

3390. Was the woman tried by court-martial that was sentenced to be hanged ?—Yes.

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3391. And also the man whose son wanted to take him his hat ?—He was tried.

3392. Was he tried by court-martial ?—They were all tried. As they were tried they brought them down and gave them in charge of the soldiers, and they stood in a line before us, and they were marched round to the gallows and hung, and there they remained hanging all night, and in the morning they buried them.

3393. Do you remember seeing a man tried whose name was "Prendergrast ?"—"Prendergraw" they called him.

3394. Was that while you were still in prison ?—I was still in prison.

3395. What was his sentence ?—I did not hear it, but I saw him on the gallows, and with the rope round his neck. I heard him say, "Lord, I am going to be hung, and am the man that saved ——" I forget the gentleman's name; but he said he was the man that saved such a gentleman. An officer spoke to Ramsay about it and he was reprieved off the gallows, and Ramsay ordered him to be taken into the condemned cell, and he was locked up, and they never brought him out till such time as I left the prison.

3396. You left in the middle of November ?—Yes, about that.

3397. Do you remember seeing Mr. Georges there, speaking to Ramsay ? — Yes; I saw Mr. Georges there one day, in the Court-house; he said to Ramsay, "How much have you hung ?"—Ramsay put his hand in his pocket and took out a paper and gave it to Mr. Georges and he read it; and he said to Ramsay, "Well, well, Ramsay, by the time martial law is over you will be a made man;" and the two of them burst out to laugh.

3398. Do you remember seeing a man named Chisholm and his wife ?—He is here now.

3399. You were not asked that—do you remember seeing him ?—I do.

3400. Was that at the beginning or the end of the time you were there ?—In the middle.

3401. Did you see anything happen to them ?—Inspector Ramsay came in one Sunday morning and said, "Where is old Chisholm ?" Chisholm was brought out to him; Ramsay said, "What do you know of the meetings Gordon has been keeping ?" Chisholm said, "I do not know anything; Mr. Gordon "stopped at my house, and he put up his horse when "he came; he always told me to pray to God;" Ramsay said, "Now, you mind, sir," and he struck him on the temple with a stick and made him bleed. Ramsay came back on the Monday, and Boatswain Campbell said to him that Chisholm had been speaking very much about Gordon. Ramsay said, "Where is he ? bring him here;" and when he was brought Ramsay said, "What did you say about Gordon ?" Chisholm said, "I said nothing about him, but he is a good man, and he told me about God;" Boatswain Campbell said to Ramsay, "He is delirious," and Ramsay told them to keep him in prison all the time, and not to send him to the Court-house.

3402. You said you saw Ramsay strike Chisholm over the face three times with a stick ?—He did, with a stick that he had in his hand.

3403. Who was by at the time ?—General Nelson came in.

3404. Who was by when Ramsay struck Chisholm ?—All the people in the prison were witnesses.

3405. Was anybody there but the people in the prison ?—Boatswain Campbell was there, and Corrington was there; Corrington is a boatswain of the prison too.

3406. Did you say General Nelson was present ?—He came in with Ramsay.

3407. And he was present ?—He was present.

3408. Do you mean General Nelson ?—Yes, General Nelson.

3409. Do you mean to say that he stood by and could see what was done as well as yourself ?—Yes; he was about three yards from him, and we all stood round at the time.

3410. Do you know the difference between a naval and a military officer—between an officer who is an officer of a ship and an officer who is an officer of a regiment ?—I know a man like Nelson, because I asked who he was.

3411. Answer the question — do you know the difference between an officer of the navy and an officer of the army ?—I do.

3412. Now, then, the man that spoke to Ramsay when this man, Prendergast, was going to be hung, was he a naval officer or a military officer ?—He was an officer that had got on two brass buttons.

3413. Had he rings round his arm ?—Yes, right round his arm.

3414. What sort of cap had he on ?—A small black cap—a blue cap.

3415. Did you remark anything on his cap ?—No, my eyes were wandering about from place to place, I could not keep them in one place; sometimes they were on the gallows, and sometimes one way and sometimes another.

3416. Did you notice what effect was made on the face of Chisholm, when he received those three blows with a stick ?—I saw the blood spilt, and it washed all down his bosom.

3417. That was at the same time when General Nelson and you were standing by ?—Yes.

3418. Do you know a person by the name of "Stephen," who was there when you were there ?—No—"Stephen ?" No.

3419. While you were in prison what did they give you to eat during the day ?—At half-past 9 they brought two large coppers with boiled cornmeal, and they brought a scale and weighed out 14 ounces to each man—that is, when it is boiled, about the size of a goose's egg—and a bit of fish they stuck into it, and they put these into a large bowl, and they came to the gate, and if you came past to go into the next yard they gave you a piece; they held it in their hand and handed it to you, taking them one by one; in the evening, when we came home, it was boiled already and placed in a bowl inside the prison gate, and as you came in you take it in your hand and go in.

3420. The same thing ?—The same thing; now and again they boiled a little rice, but that they gave in a pan; they gave a pudding pan between two men.

3421. Just before you were taken from the prison were you ordered to clean out any place, or to clean up any place ?—No place at all.

3422. What was it ?—Nothing at all; I was never ordered to clean anything.

3423. And you never did ?—I never was ordered to do so.

3424. When you were taken out of the prison, were you ordered ?—I went to the Court-house.

3425. What happened then ?—I remained at the Court-house; they said, "This is the man that killed the Baron, and this is the man that killed Mr. Cooke;" they shoved him into the Court-house and in five minutes he was out again at the Court-house; we remained till between 2 and 3 o'clock, and when the trial was over, we were marched to the gallows to surround it.

3426. You were asked whether you were ordered or not—Did you clean any quarters, the General's quarters ?—Not me; I have seen people, men and women, ordered out on a Sunday morning, and ordered to chop down bushes, and scrape things, and so on.

3427. But you were not ?—No; they said they would not trust me to go out, because I was a stranger, but they would trust those people that belonged to the parish.

3428. Did you ever see Mr. George William Gordon at Morant Bay ?—I did.

3429. Where ?—I saw him come out every evening to witness the death of those who were on the gallows. They brought him out the same as the rest of us to see the death of those on the gallows.

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3430. Is that all you saw ?—One morning very early I saw Inspector Ramsay, with the police, soldiers, and the Volunteers, come into the prison for us, and we said to ourselves, "We don't know what they "will do with us this morning ; they have never "taken us out of prison so soon."

3431. We do not want to know what you said but what you saw ?—They marched us from the prison, and instead of taking us to the Court-house they took us to the gallows. When we went to the gallows, to secure the gallows as usual, there were seven men to be hung. Ramsay put them in front of the gallows, and went away. Seeing Inspector Ramsay going, the soldier put Mr. Gordon in the middle, with his hands tied behind him. "Come," said the Inspector, "march him up." They marched him up to the step of the Court-house, and he was hung over the side of the window frame.

3432. Under the arch ?—No ; the centre frame of the window. As he fixed him, Ramsay said to the men, "Hang," and the sailors drew away the bolt, and they dragged off his spectacles ; but he said something that I could not hear. I could not say what it was. Ramsay said something, and he burst out laughing.

3433. You mean to say that Mr. Gordon was tied up and suspended with his spectacles on ?—Yes.

3434. Was Mr. Gordon amongst your number, and did you see him imprisoned in this prison at Morant Bay where you were ?—He was in the police station and I was in the workhouse, so I never saw him till we met at the gallows.

3435. Have you described all you saw when he was at the gallows ?—Yes. One evening he was standing

3436. You say you never saw him till he was executed ?—No ; he was brought out every evening before he was hanged, to witness the death of the others.

3437. On any evening, when you were brought out to the Court-house, and you saw Mr. Gordon there, did you see Mr. Ramsay say or do anything, or did you see anything done or hear anything said ?—Yes ; one evening before he was executed in the morning, Mr. Gordon was standing with his arms folded in front of the gallows, and when Ramsay had hung all the rest of the men up on the gallows, he said, "Hang him," and he turned round to Mr. Gordon, saying, "Yes, you are the cause of all this."

3438. You heard Ramsay say, "You were the cause of all this." Were you present at the time Mr. Gordon was tried ?—I never knew whether he was tried or not.

3439. Did you know whether the prison you were in had been the workhouse ?—Yes.

3440. That is to say, the prison and the workhouse are the same building ?—All the same. We were sleeping out in the yard on the stones.

3441. Were you in the building ?—I was ; but the little rooms were so full that we had to sleep on the stones in the yard, and if it rained or hailstones fell, it was ordered that we must lay still, and not be allowed to get up.

3442. Was there any roof on it ?—No.

3443. The building where you were, not the yard, but the building, whether there was a roof on it or not, had it any windows in it ? — There were windows.

3444. And was there a roof ?—There was a roof.

3445. All the time ?—Yes ; all the time.

3446. Were there floors to rooms in that building ? —No ; there were little ground terraces, but not floors.

3447. There were no signs of burning in the building where you were ?—No.

3448. Do we understand, then, that that building had sustained no damage ?—No ; it had not.

The witness withdrew.

P. Bruce.

PETER BRUCE sworn and examined.

3449. Were you formerly in the Second West India Regiment ?—Yes.

3450. Were you a bandmaster of the Volunteers ? —Yes.

3451. You were not at Morant Bay on the 11th of November ?—No.

3452. You were ill at the time ?—Yes.

3453. On the evening of the 11th did a Volunteer come to you with instructions to save the magazine ? —Yes.

3454. In the course of the evening did somebody come with orders to save the powder ?—A policeman came.

3455. To whom did he come ?—On the night of the 11th.

3456. Just answer the question ?—The man came to me.

3457. Whom did the policeman come to ?—It was not a policeman ; it was a drummer. He came to me from Morant Bay with a message from Captain Hitchins to go to the bandmaster to tell him to save the magazine.

3458. Who was the person who came ? — A drummer.

3459. Do you know his name ?—Isaac Stewart.

3460. Did he come to you ?—Yes.

3461. Did you receive instructions from Mr. Hitchins as to what to do ?—Not at all.

3462. Did you hide the key of the magazine ?—I did.

3463. What day was that ?—On the 11th, on the Thursday.

3464. Then that is the 12th, the day after the disturbance ?—It was on the 11th, the Thursday.

3465. No ; the Thursday would be the 12th ; do you mean the day on which the disturbance at Morant Bay took place, or the day after ?—The day after. But before that, on the very night of the fire breaking out, the message he brought me induced me to hide it, a message from the captain of the Volunteers before he died.

3466. You had a dispute as to whether you or Mrs. Hitchins ought to have the reward ?—There was a letter from a man to the Governor to get the reward.

3467. We will not try that ; there was a dispute ? —Not at all ; only Colonel Fyfe told me he would get it.

3468. Don't you think you ought to get it ?—Yes ; but she brought a letter and claimed it.

3469. And she got it ?—Yes.

3470. On the Friday evening did the Maroons come down, and bring some prisoners ?—Yes.

3471. Did you then go to Mr. Kirkland ?—On Saturday morning.

3472. Had you any directions then as to what to do ?—From nobody. I did all by my own head.

3473. You are thinking about the magazine again. Now just forget about the magazine. When did you first see Ramsay there ?—From the time martial law took place. He came at 2 o'clock in the night, crying, "Martial law proclaimed. God save the Queen," right in Bath.

3474. Do you remember what day that was ; however, that would be Friday the 13th. Were you appointed to do anything ?—Yes.

3475. What ?—I was appointed acting Provost Marshal.

3476. Who appointed you ?—The magistrates.

3477. Did you go to the prison with Ramsay and Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes.

3478. What prison was that ?—The rebels they took up.

3479. What prison was it ?—In the police station.

3480. Where ?—In Bath.

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3481. Were there some prisoners there who were charged with having stolen goods ?—Yes.

3482. What was done with them ?—Mr. Ramsay ordered them to be flogged.

3483. Were they flogged ?—They threw them down there and flogged them.

3484. Who flogged them ?—The constables.

3485. What with ?—With a sash cord, three of them fastened together.

3486. Was anything done to them besides whilst they were being flogged ?—The next morning they were sent to the " Bay."

3487. While they were being flogged did anybody do anything to them ?—Ramsay, with a supple jack, was beating them on the ground.

3488. Where were they flogged, on what part of their bodies ?—On the back.

3489. Was the back bare ?—The back was bare.

3490. Did he give directions what was to be done with persons with plunder in their possession ?—All the plunderers were to be flogged well and let go, and the murderers from the " Bay " were to have 100 lashes and to be sent to the " Bay," and they would be hung every one of them.

3491. Did you receive any directions as to the instrument for flogging ?—Yes.

3492. From whom ? — From Mr. Kirkland, the magistrate.

3493. Was any objection made to the instrument you prepared ?—Yes ; I made one according to the regimental style, with nine tails, and three knots in each tail. I showed it to Mr. Kirkland and he was agreed, but the other magistrates objected, Mr. Smith and others.

3494. Who is Mr. Smith ?—He is dead.

3495. Can you mention any others who are alive ? —I was altogether a stranger there, and I do not know the others.

3496. How many persons were flogged there ?— More than I am able to number. Sometimes I had about 150, for I began from 6 in the morning till 6, until I could not see my way.

3497. Did you flog them all ?—No ; but I watched and took charge of them all.

3498. What was the greatest number of lashes given ?—Oh, they were all different.

3499. What was the greatest number ?—One hundred lashes.

3500. That was the greatest number inflicted ; what was the smallest number ?—Thirty lashes ; that was the smallest number given to the males that were flogged.

3501. Were there many women flogged ?—Every woman that was a prisoner was flogged. Every woman that a constable brought a prisoner was flogged.

3502. How many women were flogged ?—I do not know everything in that way. I could not remember to keep any count.

3503. How many lashes did the women get ?— Well, we gave some 10.

3504. Was there any exception of females who were in the family way ?—Oh, yes. One of the females was said to be in the family way, and she was sent to a midwife to search if she was, and then she was let go.

3505. Then you should not say that every woman was flogged ; can you say how many women were flogged ?—I cannot say.

3506. How many lashes were the greatest number given to a female ?—Some had 10, and some had 12.

3507. What was the greatest number any woman ever got ?—Some got five, that was the least.

3508. But what was the largest number ?—One dozen.

3509. They never got more than one dozen ?— Never more.

3510. Did you receive any instructions from Mr. Kirkland as to inflicting punishment ; were you ordered to use your discretion before punishment was inflicted ?—Yes.

3511. Did you use your discretion before any punishment was inflicted ?—He told me during the time I must look and see that those who had been thieving got well punished, and that those who had done the greatest crime got the greatest punishment, and that those who had done the least, such as the plunderers and women, I was not to be hard upon. I was to give the plunderers 30.

3512. Did he tell you to use your own discretion ? —Yes.

3513. Was it left to you to determine how many lashes should be inflicted ?—He told me he gave me that liberty, but I never took it upon myself, but asked him before I inflicted punishment.

3514. Before you did ?—Before I flogged anybody.

3515. Did he tell you what to do in every case ?— Every prisoner that came he said to me, " Take " these prisoners that have done the least crime, and " punish them according to the crime. Those that " have done the least wrong give them the slightest " punishment." But about many of them he called me and told me, " Give them so much ;" but he left me to deal with the least. He said, " Give the least " to the females, for they are tender."

3516. He told you to use your discretion, do you know what that means ?—Yes ; he gave me my liberty to give to everyone what I thought he deserved.

3517. And did you give them what you thought they deserved ?—No, I never did before asking him what to do.

3518. Now when a man was put aside, not being flogged, what did they say to you ?—" Flog this man," they called me and told me.

3519. Who did ?—The magistrate.

3520. Mr. Kirkland, was that ?—Yes ; he said, " Take that man and give him so much ; if he is to " be let go, let him go, and if he is to be put back in " prison, give him so much and put him back in " prison."

3521. Then what do you mean by saying he told you to use your own discretion ?—He told me to give a dozen or two dozen, according to the crime.

3522. To do as you thought right ?—Yes, but I never took upon myself to do it.

3523. Do you mean that in every case you asked Mr. Kirkland how many stripes were to be inflicted ?— Because these are plunderers they must be one crime, and so he said, not that everyone was to be different, but that all the plunderers were to have one punishment, and all the murderers were to have the same punishment and be put in prison.

3524. Did he tell you in every case how many stripes were to be inflicted ?—Every time.

3525. Then what do you mean by saying that you were told to use your own discretion ?—He left that but I would not do it.

3526. You refused ?—I refused.

3527. Was a doctor present when these floggings took place ?—No.

3528. What were the women flogged with ?—With a whip made of blind-cord.

3529. With a regular cat ?—With a cat-o'-nine tails.

3530. You mean a regimental cat ?—Yes.

3531. Where were they flogged ?—Near the magistrates room.

3532. Whereabouts on their bodies ?—They dropped their clothes and were flogged about the back.

3533. You said some objection was made to the cat by some of the magistrates ; did you make any alteration in the cat ?—He gave me wire, a piano wire, to make a cat.

3534. Who gave you that ?—Mr. Smith did, and the men always used it after that.

3535. The women were flogged with regimental cats, and every man was flogged with the wire cat ? —Yes.

3536. Was the cat made entirely of this wire ?— Yes.

3537. Were there nine pieces of wire ?—They

could have as many as they like, the men who were making them.

3538. Was it with nine pieces of wire do you mean?—More than that. Some were appointed to make the whips, some to assist me, and sometimes the wire came out of the whip, and then we put another piece in.

3539. You have been a soldier?—Yes.

3540. What were you in your regiment?—I was in the band.

3541. Were you ever a drummer?—I was a bandsman.

3542. Did you ever flog a man in the regiment?—No.

3543. Did you ever see a cat?—Often.

3544. Were the wire cats made like the regimental cat?—Not at all.

3545. Were they the same length?—Yes.

3546. Was the lash the same length?—Yes.

3547. How many thongs were there? More than I am able to tell.

3548. Sometimes more than nine?—Yes, double, and more than that.

3549. Were there knots in them?—Yes, four in each.

3550. In each thong of wire?—Yes.

3551. He gave you these cats—you didn't make them—they were ready-made?—Every time they wanted them they were ready-made.

3552. You spoke of the cat—that is the wire cat—were all the thongs made of wire?—They were mixed.

3553. You were asked before, and you said distinctly they were all wire; you said there were more than nine pieces of wire?—There were more than nine pieces of wire, and then blind-cord.

3554. Were they mostly wire?—Almost all wire.

3555. Had you one in your own hand?—I proved them, and if one of the wires came out I looked at them.

3556. Who put them into your hand?—When one broke and they called for another I looked at it; they said I must know how they were made.

3557. Who flogged the men?—The constables.

3558. When Mr. Kirkland told you to use your discretion, did you speak to him about this cat?—I never said anything to him at all because it was martial law.

3559. Did you never speak to him at all?—When they told me to use my discretion afterwards, I went back and said, "You must tell me what to do to each of them;" because it was martial law I was afraid that I myself might get a flogging.

3560. Do you know the distinction between the parts of a piano?—Yes.

3561. Some of the strings are cat gut and some brass wire; was this brass a wire?—Yes.

3562. Did you not make any observation when you saw these cats?—I did once or twice to a man that was with me. I said, "This is more than I ever "knew; I never saw a person flogged with such as "these."

3563. What became of these cats?—After all was over, when I had them in my room, Colonel Fyfe of the Maroons had them all burnt.

3564. How do you know that?—Because they were in my room when I went out, and when I came back the Maroons said they had sent for these cats and burnt them.

3565. What Maroon told you that?—The Maroons were there, and Colonel Fyfe commanded them.

3566. Do you know the name of the person who told you?—It was the man the colonel sent; his name was McCarthy.

3567. How many of these cats were used in the punishment of these people, who seem, from what you say, to have been flogged all day, from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening?—Altogether about eight. As fast as a wire broke they sent it back to get another wire fixed into it.

3568. Were the punishments very severe?—Oh, very!

3569. You have seen men flogged when you were in the army?—Yes; I have seen a man get 300 lashes, but I never saw anything like this.

3570. Were the people flogged as hard and severely as is usual with the ordinary cat?—Yes.

3571. What became of them after they were taken down?—Some were flogged and discharged, and some got a 100 lashes and were sent to the Bay; some of them were sentenced after they got flogged to six months and twelve months' hard labour, to make the road from Bath to Maroon Town.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN HINCHELWOOD sworn and examined.

J. Hinchelwood.

3572. It was your servant we sent for, but we understand that your servant has left you?—The one I suspected was wanted wished to learn the trade of a cooper, and he has gone away, and there is another man in charge of my cattle.

3573. Do you know where the man is now?—He resides not far from Black River with his family, who reside on their own land.

3574. It was from some information that you received from him that you were induced to leave your house?—Oh dear no; it was what I heard from the beadle that induced me to go away.

3575. Did you see the firing of your house?—A great distance; I was on board of ship at sea.

3576. Then it was the servant there that saw it?—I daresay they all saw it; I left all my clothes there, and the servant who caused me to go away was left to take charge of it.

3577. Edward Manning, is he the beadle of the church?—Yes, he is.

3578. That was the person we wanted?—No; but there was a little boy, named Charles, who after all the servants I believe had left, and he saw the whole, he was a little cattle boy.

3579. Your house was destroyed entirely?—Entirely; all the woodwork was destroyed, but the walls are there.

3580. What was done with the property in the house?—It was all stolen, except that what was not taken away was burnt, I suppose.

3581. What night was this?—It was on Friday night that it was burnt.

3582. What distance is your house from Morant Bay?—Thirty-five miles very nearly.

3583. Is it in the way from Morant Bay to Port Antonio?—It is in the road.

3584. What distance is it from Port Antonio?—About 16 miles.

3585. You do not yourself know anything more?—No; I can tell you that this man, who was the cause of my leaving, was the immediate cause, but Mr. Bowen had to come to me in the morning.

3586. It was information you received as to the progress of the people?—It was particular information; he knew that the people were coming to take my head off and to burn my property, and that though he and a great many others would be glad to help, and save me, yet if these bloodthirsty people were to come up in that way they could not raise a hand to do so.

3587. That is that we would not be able to protect you; were there any other properties between your house and Port Antonio which were destroyed?—There was one; you have to go nearly three miles on the road to Port Antonio; it was about three quarters of a mile out of the main road, and you come to Elm Wood.

3588. And was that destroyed?—It was sacked,

SIXTH DAY.

J. Hinchelwood.

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and some of the windows broken, and so on. They robbed it.

3589. Was that on the Friday night?—I believe, to the best of my knowledge, that it was on the Friday night.

3590. Were you able to say whether there were any marks of the rioters having procceded to Elm Wood towards Port Antonio?—No, I could not. They sent to Mr. Jones to say that they would breakfast with him.

3591. You have not yourself seen anything?—I have only heard from others.

The witness withdrew.

W. Chisholm.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM (a black) sworn and examined.

3592. What are you?—I keep a little shop at Morant Bay.

3593. Were you at any time taken into custody during these troubles?—Yes.

3594. When?—On the 16th of October.

3595. By whom?—By Ramsay.

3596. By Ramsay himself, or by his orders?—By his own self.

3597. Did he say what he took you into custody for?—He came in with Mr. Richard Cooke, who brought him there; he collared me, and I said, "What do you want me for?" He hit me two blows.

3598. Where did he take you to?—To the police station.

3599. How long did you remain in custody?—From the 16th of October to the 11th of December.

3600. Where did you remain in custody during that time?—In gaol.

3601. Where?—At the workhouse.

3602. At what place?—At Morant Bay.

3603. Till the 11th of December?—Yes.

3604. Were you ever tried—No.

3605. Were you flogged?—Yes.

3606. When?—Ramsay came into the prison one morning, and began asking me if Gordon had told the people that they were to kill buckra. I told him "No; Mr. Gordon never said such a thing." Then they took a cat and gave it to a soldier, and the soldier put on my back, and put it on my back, and put it on my back, and then Ramsay cried, "Stop."

3607. You say that he put a cat into the hands of a soldier, and the soldier flogged you?—Yes.

3608. Were you stripped?—No, but I had only my shirt on.

3609. What was done then?—Then he asked me again the same question; and I said Mr. Gordon never did. He never did. He was a peacemaker. Then he said, "You are a liar," and he struck me on my face with his fist, and the soldier struck me with a stick; they flogged me with a whip and a stick both. I remained in gaol from the 16th October to the 11th December.

3610. Was that the only time you were flogged?—Yes. I was very poorly in gaol.

3611. Did Ramsay strike at all except with his fist on your head?—He flogged me with a whip and struck me with his fist, and the soldiers struck me with a stick. Ramsay took a loaded pistol to blow out my brains.

3612. Do you mean that he threatened you?—Yes.

3613. Was that at the same time?—The same 16th of October. A sailor collared me by the coat collar and pulled me along.

3614. Was any body present when you were struck? Yes, some person was in the gaol. By striking me the blood was made to flow and it washed over my face, and though there was some person in the gaol I could not see.

3615. What sort of person was present?—A soldier.

3616. Was he an officer or a private soldier?—I do not suppose any military officer was there; I did not examine that.

3617. Did you see General Nelson?—Yes; he saw the blood and asked me where I got the blood.

3618. Was he present when you were struck?—I do not know; my head was scattered, and the blood was washing me.

3619. You say he asked you where the blood came from?—Yes, after that.

3620. Had he been present when you were struck?—I do not think so, but Ramsay was present.

3621. And a soldier was present?—Yes. I cannot go with them, because I did not examine that, and I am obliged to say what I saw.

3622. Were any other prisoners there?—Some might be, but I cannot go with them. The soldier struck me.

3623. Was he a white soldier?—He took me to the police station and asked Sergeant Mc'Kenzie, "Did you see this man in the riot?"

3624. Was any charge ever made against you?—Never.

3625. You were never tried in any way?—No, only under Mr. Ramsay.

3626. Did Mr. Ramsay ever tell you what you were put in prison for?—No; but I commence to tell you the whole of this, if you will allow me.

3627. Well, go on?—He first asked Sergeant McKenzie if he saw me in the riot. Sergeant Burnett and Sergeant Drisdale, and the whole of them, were asked, and the charge was "Do you not know that man?" They said, Yes, I know Chisholm; he is a very quiet man, and he never disturbed any person." They sent to the tank at the Parade next morning for a rope to tie my foot. One tied my hand and one tied my foot. I was to go and hang; and they were taking me to hang me when Mr. Bowen, of Coley, came in the morning, and he saw me and said, "Well, Chisholm, you going dead." I said, "Yes." He said "You don't "deserve to dead, but for the sake of Mr. Gordon you "going to dead." Immediately he turned back, and the rope was loosed from off my hand, and loosed from off my foot, and they put on a small cord on my hand and foot, and they made a soldier tie me.

3628. Did Mr. Bowen do that?—No; Mr. Ramsay. Mr. Bowen interfered to loose me and Ramsay fastened me. I have the cord and can show it, that blood remained on me in the gaol; they took up Mrs. Chisholm, and Eliza, my grandchild, and a little child. We were all in gaol and nobody was at my house, and the money and things were taken away by the people.

3629. Who took it?—The people. While the house was open they came and plundered it.

3630. You were not present?—I was not.

3631. You found, when you came back, that every thing was swept away?—The grass was gone, and the sugar and everything was clean away like this floor. It was Richard Cooke that brought him in the meantime.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

SEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, 31st January 1866.

SEVENTH DAY.

W. Lake.

31 Jan. 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

WILLIAM LAKE sworn and examined.

3632. Are you a policeman of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

3633. On the 10th of October last did you receive a warrant to apprehend Paul Bogle and others?—Yes.

3634. Did you go with the warrant to Stony Gut?—Yes.

3635. How many went with you?—Five other policemen, and two constables.

3636. As you were going to Stony Gut, and got near there, did you observe anything?—Yes. Some boys running to Stony Gut.

3637. Did you afterwards see these boys in Bogle's yard?—Yes.

3638. When you went into the yard, whom did you find there?—Bogle and a few females.

3639. Did Fuller say anything to Bogle?—Yes; Fuller said, "I have a warrant for you."

3640. What did Bogle say?—He said, "Read it."

3641. Did anyone read it?—M'Kay did.

3642. What did Bogle say then?—He said, "I will not go."

3643. Did any of you say or do anything upon that?—Fuller made him a prisoner.

3644. How did he do that?—He clapped him by the shoulder.

3645. What did Bogle do then?—He rushed away from Fuller, and Fuller caught him again.

3646. And then what did Bogle do?—He laid hold of Fuller and me together, with one hand on each, and he gave orders to his men to turn out. About 500 men with cutlasses and sticks came upon us.

3647. Did they come into the yard?—Yes; they were hiding in the chapel and the cane-field.

3648. You had not seen them before?—No, not before he gave the order to the men to turn out; then the men rushed out of the cane-field and the chapel, and came into the yard. I managed to make my escape, but I was caught by another man.

3649. When you were caught by the other man, what happened?—He asked me, "What right have you here?" I told him that I was a policeman, and whatever warrant was given to me I was obliged to execute. He said, "You have no right here," and he held me by the collar. He had a cutlass in his hand, and he said, "I have a good mind to kill you." He said to me, "Do you know our intention?" I said, "No." He said, "We expect to come to the "Bay to kill all the white men, and all the black men "that won't join us."

3650. That was the man that held you?—Yes. He said they would kill all enemies, white, black, or coloured. I said that if I were to die I would not join them.

3651. Were you taken back to Bogle's yard?—Yes. Then the man laid hold of me again, and held up the cutlass over me, and told me to take oath that I would join them. I said I would not. He then drew his cutlass to kill me, and I bowed down to him, and said, "Do, master, for God's sake, save my life;" and he let me go. I ran into a house, and four men with cutlass and stick followed me into the house, and carried me back to Bogle's yard.

3652. What was done with you? Was Bogle there?—Yes, he was; but not when I made my escape.

3653. But was he there when you were taken back?—I refused to go, and they went back with the message that I and the others had escaped to the Bay. I escaped and went to the Bay, and reported to the Custos and clerk of the peace.

3654. Were you at the police station on the 11th October?—Yes.

3655. What was the first thing you saw that day?—On the 11th I was stationed guard. About half-past 3 or 4 o'clock I saw a number of people coming towards Mr. Grant's. I got up and looked upon them, and then I laid down upon the bench. I was sick. They broke into the station and took away our arms, and nearly killed me. They raised the cutlass to chop me, but another man said, "It is your "colour; don't kill him. You are not to kill your "colour." I managed to escape to the back of the station, to Mr. Cooke's, for my life was in danger. I told them that the rebels had come down. I was frightened. Meanwhile, as there was no other policeman there, they took away the arms.

3656. There was no powder there?—No, and no flints on the guns.

3657. Amongst the men at Stony Gut did you recognise any?—Yes. There were some there from Middleton, some from Thornton, some from John's Town, and some from Arcadia. I make a mistake—I mean from Cardiff.

3658. How far is this place, Thornton, which you mention, from Stony Gut?—About two miles.

3659. And how far is Middleton?—It is the adjoining property to Stony Gut.

3660. How far is John's Town?—About seven miles from Stony Gut.

3661. And how far is Cardiff?—About the same distance.

3662. In the same direction?—Yes. John's Town and Cardiff are adjoining properties.

3663. Did you see or recognize any of the men who came to Morant Bay—to the station-house?—Yes, many of them. Those I recognized have been hung.

3664. Where were they from?—From John's Town—Richard Kennedy.

3665. We do not want you to mention the names?—Many of those who came from John's Town and Middleton have been hung.

3666. Did they mention any oath that you were to take?—No; they expected to bring me back, but I refused.

3667. They did not repeat a form of oath to you?—No.

3668. Cardiff is to the west of Port Morant?—Yes.

3669. Just above Leith Hall?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES JACOBS sworn and examined.

C. Jacobs.

3670. Were you a policeman in the Morant Bay force in October?—Yes.

3671. Were you one of the six policemen sent on Tuesday, the 10th of October, up to Stony Gut with a warrant?—Yes.

372. William Lake was with you?—Yes.

3673. What time did you get to Stony Gut?—I cannot tell the time exactly.

3674. Was it in the middle of the day?—No, soon in the morning.

SEVENTH DAY.

C. Jacobs.

31 Jan. 1866.

3675. Whom did you first see there ?—Paul Bogle.

3676. Where did you see him ?—I saw in him the house.

3677. Was that the house they said was his house? —Yes.

3678. What was first done about Paul Bogle ?—When they carried the warrant, private M'Kay read it to him, and he was told we have a warrant, and he said, "Take out the warrant."

3679. Was it read when he said so ?—Yes ; private M'Kay read it ; when they read it, Bogle said, "I won't go." Private Osborn said to him, "You are my prisoner," and they laid hold of Osborn, and they held him.

3680. What did they do to you ?—They called out "Men."

3681. Who said that ?—Bogle.

3682. Had he been alone up to that moment ?—No.

3683. You said they laid hold of you ?—Bogle laid hold of me first, and one of the other men was called William Grant.

3684. Did Grant come up ?—Yes, and he blew a horn and shell, and he commenced to blow the shell and knock the drum, and about 300 men came out.

3685. Did you see where they came from ?—Some came from the chapel and some from the cane-piece.

3686. What did they do ; what had they with them ?—Bogle delivered me to some of them.

3687. Did you see what they had with them when they came ?—Yes, sticks and cutlasses.

3688. What then ?—Bogle then delivered me to them, and they took me to the house and handcuffed my hands, taking the handcuffs out of my pockets.

3689. They put them on you ?—Yes.

3690. Did they do so with any body else ?—Yes, with William Fuller.

3691. The house they took you into, that you mentioned, was that the house where Paul Bogle had been ?—Yes.

3692. The house next to the yard in which you were given into the hands of the men ?—Yes.

3693. Did they do any thing, or did they ask you to take any oath ?—When they took me Paul Bogle asked me to take oath, and gave me the book.

3694. Did he say what it was ?—To take an oath to join him.

3695. Do you recollect what the oath was ?—Yes ; he asked me to take oath ; he said I must kiss the book to join him. I said I could not do it. He said if I could not do it he would kill me.

3696. Did he state to you in any words the oath you were to take ?—No.

3697. Only that you were to join them ?—Yes.

3698. What oath did you take ?—When he took the book and said, "Swear so help my God to tell the truth, and nothing but what was the truth," he did not say what I was to join him for.

3699. Only that you were to join him ?—Yes.

3700. Did you take the oath ?—Yes, he compelled me to do so, or he would kill me.

3701. In fact you did take it ?—Yes.

3702. And you kissed the book ?—Yes.

3703. Did you see anybody else take it ?—Yes, William Fuller, and Osborne took it also.

3704. How long were you kept up there with your hands in the handcuffs before you came away ; how long did you stop there handcuffed ?—They let me go the same day about 4 o'clock.

3705. Did you return to Morant Bay ?—Yes, and stated there what had been done to me.

3706. Amongst the people there that you saw at Paul Bogle, did you see any that you knew before ?—No.

3707. None ?—No, I was strange to Stony Gut ; I was new from St. David's, and did not know them.

3708. Did you see any that did not belong to Stony Gut ?—Many belonged to Stony Gut, and some had come from Spring Garden.

3709. How did you know that some were from Spring Garden ?—I identified a couple of them from Spring Garden before.

3710. What did you do when you identified them ? —I saw their faces and knew where they came from.

3711. Did you go to Spring Garden the time that you identified them ?—No ; I have plenty of times ; I have passed by Spring Garden.

3712. Had you seen any men there that you saw on the 10th of October again at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

3713. You did ?—Yes, there was one Geohegan.

3714. What do you mean by identifying them ?—I mean to say that I know their faces again.

3715. Besides the men you saw from Spring Garden did you see anybody else you had seen before ?—No.

3716. None. You returned to Morant Bay that day, and gave an account of what had happened ?—Yes.

3717. The next day were you on duty at the Court-house at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

3718. Were you present when the arms were taken out of the station ?—Yes.

3719. Were you at the station ?—I was at the Court-house.

The witness withdrew.

W. Fuller.

WILLIAM FULLER sworn and examined.

3720. You are a policeman in the Morant Bay force ?—Yes.

3721. And were you in October last ?—Yes.

3722. Did you accompany William Lake, Osborne, and others to execute a warrant on the 10th of October to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

3723. Were you amongst the rest who got there at the time Paul Bogle was seen in the yard ?—Yes.

3724. Do you remember who first spoke to Bogle ? —Yes.

3725. Who ?—Osborne.

3726. And he said what ?—He said, "Mr. Bogle, I have got a warrant for you, sir."

3727. What was said upon that ?—Bogle said, "Read it, that I may hear what it is."

3728. And it was read ?—Yes.

3729. Was he alone ?—No ; he and a man named William Grant, and his wife, and another woman, was there.

3730. Were they standing in the yard with him ? —Yes.

3731. The warrant was read ?—Yes.

3732. Was anything further done ?—No. He said, "I won't go with you to-day," and Osborne clapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Mr. Bogle, you are my prisoner." After that Bogle cried, "Help here!" He called out, and at the same time, immediately as he cried "Help here!" a man named William Grant said, "Turn out, men !" and as he did so the shell blew, and the drums rolled at the same time, and about 300 men, if not more, came out of the cane-field, and we were trying to make our escape, when a man named William Ford caught me behind the neck, and immediately about 40 men were upon me and beat me severely, and captured me, and I was carried back into Bogle's house. A Bible was brought, and I was told I was to take the oath.

3733. Were you handcuffed ?—Yes ; immediately they handcuffed me and Charles Jacobs together, my right hand and his left.

3734. Then you were taken into the house ?—Yes.

3735. Then he brought the Bible out, and told you to take an oath ; who did that ?—Bogle.

3736. What oath did he ask you to take ?—He said, "You must kiss this book." I said, "What is the meaning of this oath ?" He told me that I must kiss the book. "Never mind," I said ; "I will not "kiss the book without knowing what is the meaning "of the oath, because it is a great meaning ; tell me."

The only answer I got was, that they would take off my head if I did not kiss the book.

3737. Who said that?—A man named William Simmonds.

3738. Was that in the presence of Bogle?—Yes. He said, "What is your skin?" I said, "I don't know." He said "Black," and that I must kiss the book and cleave to the black, and cleave from the white. I was compelled to take the oath because they were ill-using me.

3739. After that oath did you kiss the book?—Yes, I did; I was compelled to kiss it.

3740. How long were you kept there before you were released?—I was captured about 7 in the morning, and I was there till about 4 o'clock, I think.

3741. Did you return with the others?—Yes.

3742. Did you go with Osborne?—Yes, to the Bay.

3743. And with Jacobs?—Yes, and James Foster, a constable.

3744. Then when you got to Morant Bay, you gave information of what had occurred?—Yes. I reported to the Custos and the Inspector.

3745. Did they say anything before you left about intending to come down to the Bay?—They said that they expected to go to the Bay that day, but it was now rather late, but to-morrow the Vestry was to be held at the Bay, and they expected to come down.

3746. Who said that?—That was Bogle.

3747. You say Foster, the policeman?—He is a rural constable.

3748. Was it James or Jonas?—James Foster.

3749. He was a constable?—Yes.

3750. Not a policeman?—No.

3751. Now, you say that before you left to go to Morant Bay, Paul Bogle said it was too late to come to the Bay that day?—Yes.

3752. And that they would be coming the next day?—Yes; and as I got down I reported to the Inspector and the Custos.

3753. Did you communicate to them that matter also?—Yes, I explained all that matter.

3754. While you were all there did you see a man called James Richard Smith?—Yes. He was a man who took down when they gave me the oath; he was the man to take down my name.

3755. When he did that, did you see him take down the names of other men?—Yes.

3756. How many?—I believe he swore 20 or 40 men before I left.

3757. Who swore them?—Bogle himself; as they came in he presented the book to them.

3758. Where was that?—In his house.

3759. As he swore the 20 or 40 men, did Smith take their names down?—He took the names down.

3760. Were you, at a later time than you now speak about, at Bogle's chapel?—Yes.

3761. How long was that after the 10th of October?—About two weeks; a week and a half, I think.

3762. Do you remember Robert Evan Jones being there with you?—Yes.

3763. At that time was the chapel burnt or unburnt?—It was unburnt at that time.

3764. How came you to be there?—Mr. Ramsay took us there previous to martial law ending.

3765. He took you there?—Yes. He said that I must go with him, I and another, Robert Evan Jones, and Robert Mackay, and James Edwards.

3766. Did you see a man there that day named Richard Clarke?—No.

3767. Was anybody punished the day when you were there?—Yes, a woman named Levison.

3768. Are you sure that Richard Clarke was not there?—No, I did not see him.

3769. Besides Ramsay and the other policemen you mentioned, were there other people with you?—No, except the troops.

3770. Then how many were there about you think?—About 50 troops.

3771. Fifty troops?—Fifty men.

3772. And an officer?—Yes.

3773. And Ramsay?—Yes.

3774. And yourself?—Yes, and four or five men, and Sergeant M'Kenzie, senior sergeant of Saint Thomas in the East.

3775. He was there too?—Yes.

3776. Are you quite certain that a prisoner named Richard Clarke was not there?—Yes, I did not see him.

3777. Do you know anybody of that name?—No; I saw a man named George Clarke, but he was not there.

3778. Do you know Edward Gentle?—I know a man named Gentle, but I do not know the spelling of his name.

3779. Was he a builder?—Yes, he is a builder in Spanish Town.

3780. You know him; was he there on that day when you were there with the soldiers, the police, and Ramsay and M'Kenzie?—No.

3781. Are you quite certain?—Yes; he was at the Bay, working at Bath.

3782. Were there any prisoners taken up there by the soldiers?—A prisoner; I saw the soldiers shot him; a man named Levison it was, but they only wounded him, and he ran away, and I saw him pull off his clothes, and his shirt, and threw it down.

3783. Who was the other?—I do not know his name. I think Lake knows it. He was shot by a soldier.

3784. Was he killed?—Dead on the spot.

3785. Can you tell us how that took place?—I believe he was coming along, and saw the soldiers, and began to run, and a soldier jumped back and shot him at the same time.

3786. He was running, was he?—Yes.

3787. Was that after you reached Stony Gut?—Yes.

3788. Were the soldiers halting?—Yes; the camp was at Bogle's chapel.

3789. You did not return that day?—No; we went in the morning, and remained until Thursday.

3790. On either of those days did you see a man named Gentle?—No.

3791. Can you be certain that he was not there?—He was not there at all; there was not a man I did not see.

3792. Was anybody flogged at Bogle's chapel?—Yes.

3793. Do you know what soldiers were up there?—The artillery soldiers and the blue jackets.

3794. You mean there were some of the Artillery besides the blue jackets?—Yes.

3795. Was this man shot by an Artillery soldier or a blue jacket?—By an Artillery soldier with a little red coat.

3796. Where was he when he shot him?—At Stony Gut.

3797. Walking about?—Yes.

3798. Was he a sentry?—No; he only took up his gun, and as the man began to run the soldier shot him. I saw where he was shot. It was only in the mouth. I saw a piece of a leaf in his mouth.

3799. Who put that in?—The soldier.

3800. At what distance from the soldier was the man at the time?—I cannot say what was the distance.

3801. Was the man running?—When the man attempted to run he shot him.

3802. Was he a prisoner who had been brought up by the soldiers from Morant Bay?—No.

3803. Then how came he to be a prisoner?—He was not a prisoner.

3804. Where did he come from?—He belonged to Stony Gut.

3805. Do you know who it was?—I know his father, but I don't know the name of the lad.

3806. What is his father's name?—Jacob Darby.

3807. Is he a person living at Stony Gut?—Yes.

3808. This was his son?—Yes.

3809. You had not seen him before that day?—No.

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W. Fuller.

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3810. Was anybody flogged there?—Yes.

3811. Who was that?—A woman named Levison; Ramsay captured her.

3812. How was it they flogged this woman?—Ramsay took her in custody.

3813. Where?—In Stony Gut.

3814. In a house?—Yes; she was the only person we saw, and Ramsay said she must tell where the other party had gone. She said she did not know where they had gone. Ramsay took her to Bogle's chapel, and flogged her; then he threw a rope over the beam, and said to her, "If you don't tell me where they are gone and take me there, I will hang you." She was there from Wednesday morning, with a rope round her neck, tied as a beast is tied when it is put out to grass, till Thursday, when we went to the Bay.

3815. Do you mean that she remained in Bogle's chapel from Wednesday to Thursday?—She was tied outside the door until Thursday evening, when we went to the Bay.

3816. Outside the door?—Yes.

3817. What was she tied to?—To the wattle.

3818. Was the rope through the door?—It was tied to the wattle on the door; the rope was run through it, and she was tied from Wednesday till Thursday evening.

3819. How was she tied?—With a knot round her neck.

3820. Was the rope long enough to let her get out of the building?—Yes; they tied her to the wattle outside of the house.

3821. What became of her?—Afterwards, when we went to the Bay, the troops let her go. That time Ramsay went down to the Bay, and when we were going the troops let her go.

3822. That was on the Thursday?—Yes, sir.

3823. On that day you went to Morant Bay?—The whole body of us.

3824. Was the woman you call Levison any relation of the man who was shot?—Yes, he was her husband; he was shot, and wounded.

3825. He was not killed?—No, he escaped. It was when Ramsay came to Stony Gut and said, "This man proclaim martial law in Stony Gut."

3826. And this man was taken into custody there?—No; as the troops came into the town, and the man heard them firing, he made his escape, and the troops fired at him. He was shot in the shoulder, and got away.

3827. What became of the woman?—She did not run.

3828. After she was untied on the Thursday and let go, you saw her no more?—I saw her some time afterwards.

3829. You saw her alive afterwards?—Yes, up to Saturday last.

3830. The other day?—Yes.

3831. Then she is alive?—Yes.

3832. Do you know the name of the man you saw shot dead?—No, I do not know his name.

3833. You told us his father's name?—Yes.

3834. Was anything more said to Osborne by Bogle when he read the warrant, and said, "You are my prisoner," than "I won't go with you to-day?"—Osborne clapped him on the shoulder, and said, "You are my prisoner," and Bogle called out "Help!"

3835. Did he say it was too late that day to go, but that they were coming the next day, and did he say they were coming next day quietly?—No. He said, "No; to-morrow is the Vestry, and I expect to come to the Bay."

3836. Did he say how he would come?—No.

3837. Only that they were coming?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

His Excellency Edward John Eyre sworn and examined.

(*The President.*) The Royal Commissioners think it right that it should be stated, for the information of witnesses who may be called before the Commission, that they are not bound to answer any questions the answers to which may tend to render them liable to any penalties; and the witnesses must understand that if they do answer such questions, their answers may be used against them in any future proceedings.

3838. Were you acting Governor of this island?—Yes, for nearly two years before I was appointed full Governor.

3839. In November 1864 did you open the Legislative Assembly?—Yes, I opened the ordinary Session.

3840. Do you remember at that time the following passages in your opening speech:—"I am happy to "have this opportunity of publicly expressing how extremely interesting and gratifying this tour was to "me. In the varying scenery, climate, and industrial "pursuits of the different districts I saw much to admire "and value; but, however diverse from each other in "physical features or capabilities the several parishes "might be, I found the inhabitants, one and all, animated by the same spirit of warm loyalty, considerate "kindness, and generous hospitality?"—Yes; I most fully endorse that passage, and I most gratefully remember the feeling which I then noticed.

3841. That was the result of a tour which you then made through a considerable part of the island?—Round the entire island, with the exception of the parish of St. John.

3842. Was there anything that occurred in the following year which induced you to alter that opinion?—Perhaps if I were to mention to the Commissioners in the first instance a few points which were brought under my notice during this tour, as the only points which were matters of complaint of which I heard, it might be well.

3843. Certainly?—There was one, and that a very general ground of complaint wherever I went. It was the prevalence of larceny of provisions and stock.

3844. That was referred to in your same speech?—It was. I simply referred to it to show that there were very few points of that kind brought under my attention. That was one of the principal things, and it had been going on for a considerable length of time. The Inspector of Prisons, in his report for 1865, says, that in September 1861 there were only 283 prisoners in the General Penitentiary; that in the following year there were 352; that in the year after that there were 482, and that in 1864 there were 629. They had gone on gradually and progressively increasing, and the majority of these were cases of theft and larceny of some kind or other. I mention this now because a good deal of the state of the country has been referred to the dry seasons which followed this period, and I show now that these tendencies did exist before.

3845. We are referring now rather to the expression in the speech which you made at the opening of the Assembly with regard to the general feeling of loyalty?—It was undoubted wherever I went. I may state that in St. Thomas in the East and Portland, especially in this district, wherever I went I was received with the greatest hospitality, not only by the gentry of the country but by the peasantry themselves. All along the way they lined the road, and over each gateway there would be a couple of cocoa-nut boughs bent to the posts and tied together with fruit, and flowers hanging from them, and my carriage was repeatedly inundated with bouquets. This was by the very people, many of whom were recently in rebellion.

3846. Will you tell us when it was, in the year 1865, that you received information which induced you to change your opinion as to the general feeling

of loyalty prevailing throughout the island?—It is perhaps difficult to say when the change took place.

3847. We do not mean the exact day; but when was there anything to indicate it before the outbreak in October?—What first struck me as agitating the country was that letter of Dr. Underhill's, and the consequent meetings which took place. I regarded that as the primary origin of the agitation.

3848. Then you did receive some information as to meetings that were held in consequence of your publication of that letter?—With submission to the Commissioners I beg leave to say that I did not publish it, nor do I know who did. Dr. Underhill has stated that I did publish it in the Official Gazette, but such was not the case.

3849. However, in consequence of the publication of that letter by some means, were meetings held?—Yes.

3850. Did you receive information of what took place at those meetings?—Yes. In many instances the parties themselves sent their resolutions through me, and they were submitted to the Custodes to be reported upon. All the documents were sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

3851. Was the information you received such as to induce you to alter the opinion which you had expressed in November?—It led me to the opinion that an agitation was going on which would have a pernicious effect upon the island.

3852. Previously to the outbreak had you made a communication to Her Majesty's Government with reference to the feeling which prevailed and the agitation which was going on in the island?—I will answer that question by referring to the letter itself. On the 25th of April 1865 I wrote to the Secretary of State, transmitting the statement of distress and grievances from certain poor people of St. Ann's; I then wrote this:—"This is the first fruits of Dr. "Underhill's letter, which represented the peasantry of "Jamaica as being generally in a destitute, naked, and "starving condition; a representation which many of "them will be quite ready to take advantage of, and try "to turn to their own account in every way they can; "nor will there be wanting persons in this colony to "encourage and urge them on; and I fear that the "result of Dr. Underhill's communication, and the cir-"culars of the Baptist Missionary Society, will have a "very prejudicial influence in unsettling the minds of "the peasantry, making them discontented with their "lot, and disinclined to conform to the laws which "regulate their taxation, their civil tribunals, or their "political status, all of which they have been informed "are unjust, partial, or oppressive." That was my conviction as far back as April 1865; there are several other passages which bear upon the same subject.

3853. We only want to know whether there had been anything to induce you to alter your opinion?—Yes. That is the first letter I wrote, showing my conviction that a system of agitation had been introduced, which would have a very injurious effect on the future of the colony. There were many other subsequent dispatches to the same effect.

3854. Subsequently to that, and before October, had you taken measures with reference to apprehended disturbances?—I think the first apprehension brought under my notice of disturbances likely to occur was prior to August 1865. I do not know that I can refer at this moment to all the passages, but the particular districts in which disturbances were apprehended were those of Black River and Westmoreland—that is, in St. Elizabeth's, Westmoreland, and also in St. James. We had some apprehensions with regard to those districts.

3855. Did you take any measures in consequence of these apprehensions?—I took immediate steps, by sending a man-of-war round, and directing the local authorities to take any such other steps as they could on the spot. And I think the taking of those steps prevented the disturbances.

3856. We do not know whether there is anything material to be stated prior to the 10th of October, unless you think so?—We had nothing at all to indicate the probability of any immediate outbreak, and we hoped things were settling quietly down.

3857. That was in August, the affair you have mentioned?—The latter part of July.

3858. On the morning of the 11th of October were you in Spanish Town, and did you there receive a letter from Baron Ketelhodt?—On the morning of the 11th.

3859. A letter written on the 10th?—Yes. I received that on the morning of the 11th.

3860. Is this the letter you then received?

"The Custos of St. Thomas in the East to the
"Governor's Secretary.

"Sir, Morant Bay, October 10, 1865.

"I deeply regret that it is my duty to bring "to the notice of his Excellency the Governor that a "serious outbreak among certain of the labouring "population in this neighbourhood is threatened, and, "in fact, has already commenced. The facts are "briefly these:—A number of over one hundred and "fifty men, armed with sticks and preceded by a band "of music, came on Saturday the 7th October, with "the openly expressed intention to rescue a man who "was that day to be tried for some offence, if found "guilty. Leaving the band of music outside the town, "they proceeded to the square in front of the Court-"house. A man having been ordered into custody, "on account of the noise he was making in the Court-"house, a rush was made by a body of the men "referred to, and the man rescued from the hands of "the police, one of whom was left with his finger "broken, and several others beaten and ill-treated. "In consequence of this outrage warrants were issued "yesterday against twenty-eight individuals who had "been identified, and the warrants placed to-day in "the hands of six policemen and three rural constables "for execution. On, however, the attempt being made "by this force to arrest one Paul Bogle, I am informed "by the policemen, who have just returned, that on "a signal being given a body of over one hundred and "fifty men, armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes, "appeared and mades prisoners of three of the police-"men, on two of whom they placed handcuffs, and "only suffered them to leave after having obtained "an oath from them that they (the police) would "join them. The oath was administered by Paul "Bogle on a Bible he had at hand. The statement of "all the policemen is to the effect that the people "openly declared that they would come to Morant "Bay to-morrow. I have, under these circumstances, "thought it my duty to direct the Inspector of Police "to assemble here to-morrow the whole of the men of "whom he can dispose in his parish and St. David, "the latter through the Custos of that parish; and I "have also despatched an order to Captain Hitchins "to attend here with the St. Thomas in the East "No. 1 Company. But as the policemen thus pro-"curable amount to only thirty men, and the company "of Captain Hitchins consists of only about twenty "men, and the Morant Bay Company can turn out at "most twelve efficient men, I very much fear, and "my fears are shared by the Inspector of Police and "magistrates, and other respectable inhabitants re-"siding on the Bay, that this [ ] force will be "utterly incapable to cope with the body of men who "have committed this gross outrage on the authority "of the law. I may add that for fear of overstating "the case, I named one hundred and fifty as the "number of the men engaged in the outrage of this "day; but the evidence I have received while "writing this despatch leaves no doubt in my mind "that the number was for greater. The police and "the Morant Bay Volunteers have no powder. I "cannot hesitate, under these circumstances, to submit "that it is very probable that without some military "aid the force at the disposal of the authorities will, "in the event of the people carrying out their threats,

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" be insufficient to uphold the law, and in that case " the worst consequences must be anticipated.

" I have, &c.

" (Signed) M. A. Von Ketelhodt."

P.S.—6 P.M.—The shells are at this moment blowing to collect men all through the Blue Mountain Valley and through John's. I am of opinion that no time ought to be lost in dispatching a sufficient military force. M. A. Von K.

—That letter reached me about 8 o'clock in the morning in Spanish Town. I immediately convened the Executive Committee, and summoned the Attorney-General, and, with their concurrence, I immediately communicated with the General and the Admiral, directing that troops would be sent with the least possible delay to Morant Bay, and .I believe every exertion was made to carry out that order.

3861. You communicated with the General and the Admiral ?—With the General and the Commodore; the Admiral was not here.

3862. Is this your letter to the General ?

" Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

" Sir, King's House, October 11, 1865.

" I have the honor to acquaint your Excel- " lency that information has just reached me that a " serious disturbance has occurred in the neighbour- " hood of Morant Bay by a party of over 100 to 150 " men, armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes. It " is necessary that the most prompt measures should " be taken to put down this resistance to constituted " authority, and I have the honour to request your " Excellency will be pleased at once to detach 100 men, " to be removed to the disturbed district. I have " requested the senior naval officer to provide con- " veyance for these troops, if possible in a man-of- " war, and I trust that arrangements might be made " to embark them in the course of the day, as, if " possible, the steamer ought to leave with them " without delay, since it is stated that rioters 'will " 'come to Morant Bay to-day.'

" I have, &c.

" (Signed) E. Eyre."

—That is the letter which I sent to the General.

3863. Having done that, did you then go off to your residence at Flamstead ?—I returned to Flamstead.

3864. What distance is Flamstead from Kingston ? —About 14 miles from Kingston.

3865. Much the same distance as Spanish Town ?— It is about 23 miles from Spanish Town.

3866. But it is about the same distance from Kingston as Spanish Town is ?—Yes.

3867. But it takes longer to go to Kingston from Flamstead than it does from Spanish Town ?—Yes, because there is a railway from Spanish Town to Kingston.

3868. You went from Spanish Town ?—Yes.

3869. On the following day did you receive a letter from Mr. Davidson ?—I did.

3870. Was this the letter ?

" Mr. Davidson, J.P., to Governor Eyre.

" Sherwood Forest, October 12, 1865.

" Your Excellency,

" I deem it my duty, as a justice of the peace " for this parish, to hasten to apprise you of the " information I received in a letter a short time ago. " The letter I have sent to a neighbour, so regret I " I cannot enclose it.

" The people at Morant Bay have risen, burnt " down the Court-house, released all the prisoners, " murdered several of the white people. The names " I have heard are Mr. Cooke, clerk of the peace, " Mr. D. M'Pherson, clerk of the vestry, Mr. R. " M'Pherson, gaol keeper, Mr. Walton, a magistrate.

" The contents of the letter, as above, I believe to " be correct, although it may not be improbable the " rumour is exaggerated; being so serious a one, " however, there no doubt is considerable truth in it.

" The letter further states that it is the intention of " the mob to go up the Valley and onwards (I fancy " in this direction).

" Should the information to your Excellency fall " far short of the truth, which I fondly hope it may " do, I consider I have only done my duty in bring- " ing it before you.

" I have, &c.

" (Sgd.) John Davidson, J.P.,

" St. David Mountain District."

This rather means the contrary surely ?—There must have been some error, it was written very hurridly, and he even left out the letter which was to have been enclosed ; that is the letter I received.

3871. This is the postscript : P.S.—" Having received the letter I enclose it for your Excellency ? " —Thereupon I immediately got on my horse, without even staying for a change of garments, and rode down to Head Quarter's House, at Kingston, to make further arrangements.

3872. On your way did you meet a messenger from the Custos of Kingston corroborating what you had heard ?—I did, and giving more information.

3873. Did you find the troops had gone ?—I found that in the interval between my starting from Flamstead and my getting down to Head Quarter's House, General O'Connor, who had been at Port Royal reviewing the troops, had been met by the intelligence, and had immediately turned the gunboat round, and given orders for 100 additional troops to be despatched to Morant Bay.

3874. And 100 had been sent previously by your direction ?—Yes, there had been no delay whatever on the part of any of the authorities, either civil, military, or naval.

3875. When you found what had been already done by the General did you give further directions about troops from Newcastle ?—Yes, I considered it a most important thing to detach troops from Newcastle to intercept the rebellious parties whom we supposed to be coming up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley.

3876. You supposed that from Mr. Davidson's letter ?—Yes, and also from my knowledge of the country, which led me to conclude that that would be the natural direction to take.

3877. Was the order sent to Newcastle ?—The order was sent that very night.

3878. Did you at the same time write to General Jackson ?—Yes ; I requested him to accompany the troops as a Justice of the Peace.

3879. He is an old Indian officer, is he not ?—Yes ; but it was not in his capacity as a military officer but as a Justice of the Peace that I requested him to accompany the troops.

3880. Did the Executive Committee meet you that night ?—Yes ; that is on the night of the 12th, and the Privy Council was immediately assembled afterwards.

3881. What was the result of their deliberations ? —The result was that we considered it expedient that martial law should be declared. In order to declare it, it was necessary to get together what is called a Council of War, under an Island Act.

3882. Is that the 9th Victoria, chapter 35 ?—Yes. Steps were taken at once to make necessary preparations for the meeting of the Council on the following morning.

3883. Was the opinion you have mentioned unanimous ?—There was no difference of opinion on the part of the Privy Council at all.

3884. Then when did the Council of War assemble ? —On the following morning.

3885. The morning of the 13th ?—Yes ; on the Friday morning.

3886. What was their determination ?—The determination was that martial law should be immediately proclaimed.

3887. Of whom did the Council of War consist ?— Of the Senior Naval Officer, the Senior Military Officer, the Governor, and the members of the two branches of the Legislature.

3888. We do not know whether any difference of opinion existed amongst you, as to the propriety of declaring martial law ?—Not as to the propriety of

declaring martial law. I think there was some little difference of opinion as to whether Kingston should be included or not. That was the principal point discussed.

3889. Well, martial law was declared ?—Throughout the county of Surry, except the city and parish of Kingston.

3890. Previously to the meeting—the meeting of the morning of the Friday, that is—had you gone with your aide-de-camp over to Spanish Town a little after midnight ?—Yes ; I did, partly to make some arrangements of my own, and partly to get together the members of the Council, many of whom resided near Spanish Town ; and also with the view of the Proclamation being got ready.

3891. You returned to Kingston by 8 o'clock, and then met the Council of War ?—Yes.

3892. Was this the form of the Proclamation of Martial Law :

" Proclamation of Martial Law.

" Jamaica, ss.

" Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United " Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland " Queen, and of Jamaica Supreme Lady, " Defender of the Faith.

" To all Our loving subjects :

" Whereas we are certified of the committal of " grievous trespasses and felonies within the parish " of St. Thomas in the East, of this our island of " Jamaica, and have reason for expecting that the " same may be extended to the neighbouring parishes " of the county of Surry of our said island : We do " hereby, by the authority to us committed by the " laws of this our island, declare and announce to all " whom it may concern, that Martial Law shall pre- " vail throughout the said county of Surry, except in " the city and parish of Kingston ; and that our " military forces shall have all power of exercising " the rights of belligerents against such of the inhabi- " tants of the said county, except as aforesaid, as our " said military forces may consider opposed to our " Government, and the well-being of our loving " subjects.

" Given at Head Quarter's House, Kingston, on the " thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord " one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in " the twenty-ninth year of Our reign.

" Witness—His Excellency Edward John Eyre, " Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in- " Chief in and over Our said island of Jamaica, " and other the Territories thereon depending " in America, Governor and Commander-in- " Chief of the Colony of British Honduras, " Chancellor of our said island of Jamaica, " and Vice-Admiral of the same.

" (Signed) E. Eyre.

" By his Excellency's command,

" (Signed) Edward Jordon,

" Governor's Secretary."

—That is the Proclamation.

3893. Is that a form which has been used on former occasions ?—I cannot say that. That is the form prepared by the Attorney-General, and with his approval.

3894. You consulted him as your law officer as to the proceedings ?—Yes. He was consulted, and the Chief Justice was consulted also, as to proclaiming martial law in the first instance.

3895. Had you ever heard any doubts suggested as to the power of the Governor, with the advice of the Council of War, to declare martial law ?—None whatever. A specific enactment existed which was supposed to remove all doubt.

3896. Did you request the General to appoint some officer to accompany you to the scene of action ?—Yes, not in writing but verbally.

3897. And General Nelson was named for that purpose ?—Yes.

3898. Did you invite a member of Council, and two members of the Assembly to attend you ?—I did.

3899. And also the Attorney-General and Mr. Hutchins ?—I did.

3900. Did you embark at 10 o'clock in the morning ?—Yes.

3901. Did you, in going down the harbour, meet the " Wolverine " bringing up a number of ladies, gentlemen, and children who had escaped, and some prisoners who had been captured ?—We did.

3902. And did you at the same time receive this letter from the naval officer :—

Captain de Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

" Wolverine, at Morant Bay,

" Sir October 12, 1865.

" I regret to have to inform your Excellency " that the disturbance you apprehended at this place " has occurred, and with sad results, about 28 " men, including the Custos of the parish, having " been brutally murdered, and the Court-house " burned by the rioters. The company of the First " West were immediately landed, and as the attack on " the town is expected to be repeated to-night, I " intend landing a party of 114 men from this ship " to co-operate with them in preserving order, and " the 'Wolverine' will return to Port Royal to- " morrow morning at daylight, conveying those of " the white inhabitants who desire to go to Kingston, " and with the object of bringing here any further " troops your Excellency may desire to send. I " would urge on your Excellency the necessity of " sending at least another company to this place, in " order that the party landed from the 'Wolverine " may rejoin their ship, so that she may be efficient " for proceeding to any other part of the island, " should it be necessary, as I unfortunately at present " have not any man-of-war at Jamaica.

" I have, &c.

" (Signed) A. M. de Horsey."

—I did receive that letter, and in consequence wrote the letter which immediately follows to the General, requesting an additional number of troops to be sent up in the " Wolverine," while I myself went on immediately in a chartered vessel, the " Caravelle."

3903. Did you receive further accounts from some of the refugees ?—Yes, verbal ones, no written ones ; they were merely conversations.

3904. There were some reports which have since been discovered to be unfounded as to the treatment of some of the dead bodies ?—One of them, I understand, has been, that with regard to Lieutenant Hall. How far the others were true I have no means of knowing.

3905. You communicated them as you received them ?—Yes, of course, without means of knowing whether they were correct or not.

3906. Did you likewise receive a narrative from Mr. Cooke, the clerk of the peace ?—Not at the time ; I do not think he was in a position to write it then, but it is appended to the dispatch, because I received it subsequently before the dispatch went away.

3907. Did you send a request by the " Wolverine " for another company of white troops ?—I did.

3908. And you went on to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

3909. At 7 o'clock in the evening, was that when you got there ?—Yes.

3910. What did you discover had been done as to the disposition of the troops ?—We found that Captain Luke had been sent on in advance as far as Bath, or rather that they had gone on as far as Port Morant, in the first instance, upon which we decided upon going on ourselves that evening. On arriving we found that the troops had gone on still further, that they had pushed on to Bath.

3911. Did you land 50 men from the " Caravelle?" —We landed 50 men from the " Caravelle."

3912. And you issued orders for a party of seamen and marines to start for Easington, in St. David's ?—We did.

3913. With what view was it that that party was detached ?—It was intended that it should have co-operated with the party from Newcastle, upon the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, and that they should meet at Easington, but that intention was not carried out.

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3914. When you arrived at Port Morant were there any prisoners there who had been captured ?—We received information which led us to suppose that by sending out a party during the night some persons might be captured. Some persons were brought in, one man particularly ; but there were several others ; only one was of any importance.

3915. Was that a man named "Flemming?"—Yes.

3916. Was he tried by court-martial ?—Yes, that same morning.

3917. And executed ?—And he was executed, and the others were released.

3918. Were the others men or women ?—I think they were chiefly women.

3919. On the 14th of October did you, having made the arrangements you thought necessary, return in the gunboat to Morant Bay ?—I did.

3920. And did you arrive there about 9 in the morning ?—Yes, we arrived there about 9 in the morning.

3921. Soon after you arrived did the "Wolverine" arrive ?—Yes, almost immediately.

3922. Were there prisoners on board the "Wolverine" who were landed ?—Yes, they were.

3923. Were any of them tried by court-martial ?—They were before we proceeded.

3924. How many do you remember were tried by court-martial ?—Four, I think, or five.

3925. And four were executed ?—Four were executed.

3926. Was that on the standing archway of the burnt Court-house ?—Yes, where the scene of the massacre was.

3927. And one was flogged ?—One was flogged ; yes.

3928. You then went to Port Morant again in the steamer ?—Yes.

3929. Did you find there a gunboat which had taken on board a number of ladies and children ?—Yes, we did.

3930. Did you see them ?—I did not see them.

3931. You only heard the state they were in ?—I heard from the officers on board the ship.

3932. On the 15th of October did you start the "Onyx" for Kingston, and did the "Wolverine" go to Port Antonio ?—Yes.

3933. Did you go to Port Antonio ?—Yes, in the "Wolverine."

3934. And you arrived there about 11 in the morning ?—Yes.

3935. Did you receive information there as to the progress that had been made ?—We received information that the rebels had sent word that they intended to come into Port Antonio and burn it that evening.

3936. That was the information you received at the time ?—Yes ; we learned that they were within a short distance of the place ; we immediately landed all the troops that we had, and a detachment, 100 strong, was sent without a moment's delay to meet the rebels, o march back upon them.

3937. Did you find that a considerable number of the principal inhabitants had taken refuge on board an American ship, called the "Reunion ?"—They had; they were still on board when I arrived there ; I went on board the barque and saw them myself.

3938. Had any of the Maroons come down to Port Antonio ?—Some of them were down there ; I think it was that same day, but I am not quite sure about that.

3939. Were they armed ?—Very few, and their arms were of no use whatever.

3940. They had some old guns ?—Old guns, but I think they were of no service, and they had very few of them.

3941. What orders did you give from Port Antonio, what further orders ?—After detaching the 100 troops ?

3942. Yes; you sent off expresses to Kingston and Morant Bay with information ?—Yes, I sent off expresses.

3943. Were any orders given as to the parties stationed at Morant Bay, what they were to do ?—Yes, an order was given that the two parties who were intended to co-operate at Easington should meet and subsequently proceed to Stony Gut, but at that time the design had been frustrated, in consequence of the party from Newcastle not having reached their destination.

3944. Did you receive information as to Stony Gut ?—I heard that it was the head-quarters of the rebels, and a very difficult position.

3945. Did you form any opinion then as to what had been the result of the military operations with reference to the rebels, if you so call them ?—We had headed the rebellion at that time.

3946. Did it appear to you that the dispositions of the troops were such that there was no reasonable prospect of its extending, supposing that that rising stood alone, along the eastern side of the island ?—From Port Antonio to Morant Bay we hoped it was stopped, and we believed that when the Maroons were armed we should stop the whole thing ; they were not then armed.

3947. When were they armed ?—After the steamer went to Kingston and returned ; that would be on the 18th.

3948. By the Wednesday ?—Yes.

3949. By the Wednesday you thought the operations had been such, that if any rising had been contemplated in any other part of the island, it was cut off ?—Yes, from communication with the district where the rebellion existed. I do not think the Maroons actually commenced their march on that day; they were only armed.

3950. But you believed that if armed they would be faithful to the Government ?—We had every reason then to suppose that we had stopped this rebellion from spreading.

3951. How long did you remain at Port Antonio ?—Till the evening of the 16th ; we arrived there on the morning of the 15th, and left there on the evening of the 16th.

3592. On the 16th instant the court-martial sat ?—On the 16th the court-martial sat, and tried prisoners and 27 were found guilty, and hung.

3953. To go back a little at Port Morant, was not one executed ?—Only one man at Port Morant ; I think you asked that question before ; one was flogged and one hung, and some others released.

3954. That is the one mentioned in another letter as being hung on a tree near the Bay ?—Yes.

3955. Did you receive despatches from Kingston from the Executive Committee and the Custos, and the parties expressing a desire for your return, and urging you to declare martial law in Kingston ?—It was very pressing upon me for that purpose.

3956. Did you, in consequence of that, go to Kingston ?—I did, immediately.

3957. Did you decline to put martial law in force in Kingston ?—I did not consider that it was absolutely necessary, and I thought that we might manage to do without putting the chief capital of the colony under martial law.

3958. Did you find that there were apprehensions of disturbances at Linstead ?—I did, and about one of the first acts I was called upon to perform, on reaching Kingston, was to request that the troops at Spanish Town might be sent on immediately.

3959. They were sent on ?—They were, and Spanish Town was left without any for the time being.

3960. On the 18th you returned to Port Antonio ?—On the 18th we steamed for Port Antonio.

3961. You entered Morant Bay as you went to Port Antonio ?—Yes.

3962. Did you find then that your measures had succeeded ?—Yes ; we distributed the arms so as to complete the arrangement by sending out some of the Maroons, which had not been done previously.

3963. Did you find that the parties from Stony

Gut had returned?—They had returned; at least we had received a report that they had reached Stony Gut and found nobody there.

3964. Did you receive full reports from the officers as to the proceedings they had taken?—The reports were comparatively brief. Whilst I was with the party myself I saw all the reports, but not always afterwards; in fact, to this day I have not seen many of them.

3965. Many of the reports do you mean?—Many of Colonel Hobbs's reports I have not seen at all. I should say that Colonel Hobbs was not acting in concert with Brigadier-General Nelson, but was acting under an independent authority.

3966. Then the Commissioners at once understand that you have not seen all the military reports made at the time?—I have not; at least I understand that there are many which I have not seen. The officers never reported to me. When I was present in the neighbourhood with them of course their reports were shown to me.

3967. But neither the reports, nor copies of them, have been sent to you?—Not those to which I am alluding; some of the reports I had copies of afterwards, at my own request.

3968. But during the time that martial law existed were they sent in to you?—I believe there were some which I have not seen which were sent in at that time.

3969. Some you have forwarded to Her Majesty's Government?—I forwarded every report which I received to Her Majesty's Government.

3970. Were these sent in to you at the time at which they bear date?—No. A considerable number of them I only received copies of just as I was closing my despatch; some of them I had received previously, or had had an opportunity of reading.

3971. But they were not all sent to you?—All I received were sent on; I had not even an opportunity of keeping copies; they arrived when the despatch was being made up.

3972. Did you give any directions, when martial law was proclaimed, to the Commander-in-Chief, as to the way in which it should be executed?—I gave no directions whatever. I understood that during martial law the supreme power was vested in the military authorities.

3973. Are you aware whether, when martial law has been proclaimed in this island before, the Governor has given directions to the military or not?—No, I do not know.

3974. You do not know either one way or the other?—No.

3975. Did you point out to the officer commanding the troops what the general policy to be achieved was? what was the object in view?—Most decidedly. I directed all the movements of the troops as long as I was with them; but with the subsequent details I have nothing to do; that was entirely left to the military powers.

3976. As to the way in which they were carried out?—Yes.

3977. There is a memorandum to the Brigadier-General in the printed papers?—Yes, there is a memorandum.

3978. Which you gave to Brigadier Nelson, as your instructions upon leaving?—Yes, that is quite correct.

3979. This is the memorandum?

"Memorandum for the Brigadier-General.

"In the present state of the insurrection and of "the arrangements for putting it down, it appears "clear that the district in which the rebels are most "in force lies between the military post of Manchioneal "and the station recently evacuated at Easington. I "am of opinion that the most effectual positions to "occupy for present purposes will be a station at "Port Antonio, a station at Manchioneal, a station "at Morant Bay, a station at Easington. The "latter having been broken up would have to be "reoccupied. I am further of opinion that 30 of "the Charles Town Maroons should be armed and "sent back to their own district, under a competent "head, to protect that district and the vicinity, and "to act as occasion may require. I think that 150 "men of the Moore Town Maroons should be armed "and placed under Colonel Fyfe; that they should "be sent into the centre of the line between Morant "Bay and Port Antonio (near Moore Town), to be "divided into two divisions, one to act in the direc-"tion of Morant Bay, or towards Blue Mountain "Valley; the other towards Bath, Plantain Garden "River, and Manchioneal districts, each scouring the "hills and the outskirts of the cultivated lands to "drive in, cut off, or capture the rebels, if any have "retired from the lowlands or lands contiguous. If "the Maroons thus act in co-operation with the "military parties at Port Antonio, Manchioneal, "Morant Bay, and Easington, I think the country "will be completely scoured, and those in arms "against the Queen be either cut off or captured—a "step which is essential prior to the declaration of "an amnesty. It would, of course, be important that "the party under Colonel Hobbs, last heard of at "Monklands, should act in co-operation with these "arrangements, but at present we have no intelli-"gence of his movements since leaving Monklands. "I think 40 stand of arms and corresponding ammu-"nition should be left at Morant Bay, to be distributed "to a party of planters and others, who are prepared "to arm from Kingston and re-establish themselves "in the Plantain Garden River or Bath districts, if "so armed. A man-of-war will be sent round the "island in the course of a few days, to call at all the "seaports. Another man-of-war will in a few days "be at Morant Bay, at the disposal of Brigadier-"General Nelson, to facilitate any movements he "may desire to make, so as to keep up his inter-"communication.

"A gunboat can also, if required, be placed at the "Brigadier's command for this purpose. It is my "own intention to leave Morant Bay for Kingston "about the 20th or 21st instant, when I shall be "happy to make or facilitate any additional arrange-"ments which the Brigadier-General may consider "desirable. There is a settlement (Altamont I think "it is called) about four miles from the Maroon Town, "where several white or coloured families reside, "and are apprehensive of danger. This post should "be visited by the Maroon party.

"(Signed) E. Eyre.

"October 18, 1865."

—Those are the instructions which I gave to Brigadier-General Nelson.

3980. And which were carried out?—And which were carried out.

3981. You refer in these instructions to what was necessary previous to an amnesty being declared?—Yes.

3982. When was it that the amnesty was declared?—On the 29th or 30th of October; I think it was the 30th.

3983. Was this the form of it?

"Proclamation.

"Jamaica, ss.

"Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of the United "Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of "Jamaica Lady Supreme, Defender of the Faith:

"To all to whom these presents shall come.

"Whereas We are certified, That through the zeal "and energy of Our Civil, Military, and Naval "Forces, the wicked Rebellion lately existing in "certain parts of the county of Surry has been "subdued, and that the chief instigators thereof and "actors therein have been visited with the punish-"ment due to their heinous offences: And whereas "We are further certified that the inhabitants of the "said districts lately in rebellion, are desirous to "return to their allegiance: Now know ye, that, in "Our Royal clemency and mercy we do issue this "Our Royal Proclamation, hereby notifying that we "do grant a general Amnesty and Pardon to all "persons in the aforesaid districts who shall at once

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"come in and submit themselves to Our Royal "Authority by reporting themselves as so disposed "to the Civil, Military, or Naval Authorities, except- "ing only such persons as have been actual partici- "pators in the crime of murder, or of arson, such "persons as shall be found in arms, or with stolen "property in their possession, after this Our Royal "Proclamation, and such persons as are now in "custody awaiting trial: 'And we do further notify "to all persons concerned in the late Insurrection "and Rebellion, that it is Our Royal command that "they do forthwith restore to the proper owners, or "deposit with Our Civil, Military ,or Naval Authori- "ties, all stolen property or plunder, of whatsoever "kind.

"And we do further enjoin all Our loyal and loving "subjects to refrain from harbouring, and to give "up, to be dealt with according to law, all persons "(excepted as aforesaid) who have been actual "participators in the crime of murder or of arson, "all such persons as shall be found in arms against "Us, and all such parties as may have stolen property "in their possession, under pain of incurring Our "highest displeasure, and the penalties by law "attaching.

"Witness his Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esq., "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of "this Our island of Jamaica, and other the "territories thereon depending in America, "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our "Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor of "our said island of Jamaica, and Vice-Admiral "of the same, at St. Jago de la Vega, this 30th "day of October, A.D. 1865, and in the 29th "year of Our Reign.

"(Signed) E. EYRE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"By his Excellency's command,

"(Signed) EDWARD JORDON,

"Governor's Secretary."

That was the form of the Proclamation prepared by the Attorney-General, and immediately sent to the military and naval authorities for their guidance.

3984. But martial law was in operation till the 13th of the following month?—Yes.

3985. You say that "Whereas We are certified, "that through the zeal and energy of Our Civil, "Military, and Naval Forces, the wicked rebellion "lately existing in certain parts of the county of "Surry has been subdued, and that the chief insti- "gators thereof and actors therein have been visited "with the punishment due to their heinous offences: "And whereas We are further certified that the "inhabitants of the said district, lately in rebellion, "are desirous to return to their allegiance?"—Yes.

3986. State your reasons for continuing martial law in force beyond that time nearly a fortnight?—Because there were still a large number of rebels in custody who had not been dealt with, and because there were apprehensions of serious disturbances in other districts, and it was considered necessary that summary punishment should take place with regard to those in custody, and those who should be captured, not coming under the Amnesty Proclamation, before the 13th arrived.

3987. From whom did you receive communications at this time showing that there were apprehensions of risings in various parts of the island?—From various persons.

3988. From authorities?—I had reports from almost every part of the island.

3989. Every part of the island; did you receive any official report at that time?—I can hardly remember at this moment in what way or form, or when the reports were all received; but they were very numerous, and disclosing a number of little facts, circumstances, and incidents tending to show a seditious spirit and a desire to join in rebellion, if an opportunity offered; all indicatory that the country was very unsettled, and in a very precarious position; I have collected a large number of reports bearing on the subject, but it is impossible for me to bear them in my memory.

3990. Could you refer us to any, as you have collected several, calculated to bear out your statement in that respect?—I have already sent in to his Excellency the Governor a despatch containing a variety of statements.

3991. Those are statements made subsequently, are they not?—Yes, but still embodying the same kind of statements and circumstances.

3992. Do you mean that there were communications from the various authorities of the island, representing that to be the state of feeling prior to the 13th of November?—I was in communication verbally with many persons, and many of them were verbal communications.

3993. Did you communicate with the Executive Committee on the subject?—Yes. I was in almost hourly communication with them on the subject.

3994. Was there any difference of opinion as to whether it was to be continued for the whole month?—None whatever.

3995. Was any application made by any parties in the island for the cessation of martial law?—None whatever. I may state that Kingston itself was considered in a very precarious position. The Custos and authorities there were constantly representing that to me.

3996. Subsequently to the 30th?—Yes, subsequently to the 30th, when the amnesty was declared.

3997. Now we wish to refer you to the case of Mr. Gordon. Was it by your directions that he was apprehended?—He was, by my directions.

3998. He was not at that time within the proclaimed district?—He was not.

3999. Was his ordinary residence within that district?—His ordinary residence was within the proclaimed district.

4000. Was there, first of all, an attempt made to arrest him within that district?—The attempt was made at his ordinary residence.

4001. It was found?—It was found that he was hiding in Kingston, which was not proclaimed.

4002. That was the information you received?—That was the information I received.

4003. You gave directions for him to be apprehended there?—I gave directions for him to be apprehended there.

4004. What information had you received at that time which led you to the conclusion that it was important that he should be apprehended out of the proclaimed district?—When I was in the disturbed district myself, I heard from every quarter, and I had reason to believe from various little facts and circumstances, such as his issuing seditious placards, under the plea of advising the people, and his being intimately connected with all the chief rebels, and various other little facts of that kind, led me to the conclusion that he had been the prime instigator of the outbreak in that neighbourhood; and I found that the same opinion was universally entertained in Kingston.

4005. Can you refer us to any particular information that you received upon that point?—Amongst other things some of the rebels, I was informed, had themselves stated that he was the cause of their being brought to the gallows.

4006. From whom did you receive that information?—I cannot at this moment remember from whom I received the information.

4007. Do you speak of his being intimately connected with those parties who were leaders in the outbreak? Was that a political connexion, or was there anything more than that?—I believe it was political, personal, and religious.

4008. Political feeling had risen high in that district?—Very high.

4009. And he had been taking a leading part, he being a Member of Assembly for that district?—A very active part; yes.

4010. Were you aware of anything beyond that,

which would be more than that which would exist between a man who was a candidate for political honours, and those by whom he was supported?—I had reason to believe that it was his acts, and the language in which he had indulged, which had led to this rebellion.

4011. That had excited the insurrection? But had you information tending to show that he was the instigator of this particular outbreak?—Simply the facts that I have mentioned; that he had circulated seditious placards, mentioning by name those individuals who were subsequently murdered, whom he held up to the odium of the public as being tyrannical and unjust.

4312. Had you seen what you called the seditious placards; had they been communicated to you?—Oh, yes, I had seen the placard, but without being aware who had issued it, or who had circulated it.

4013. You had been aware of the issuing, but you had not ascertained the author, or who was the publisher?—No; but I ascertained, prior to our capturing Mr. Gordon, that he was the party who had circulated the placard, and I have since ascertained that he was the party who wrote it. The original proclamation, from which the placard was printed, being in the possession of the law officers of the Crown at this moment, and being in Mr. Gordon's handwriting.

4014. Do you refer to that which is headed "State of the Island?"—I do.

4015. Were there any other persons whom you gave instructions to apprehend out of the district proclaimed under martial law?—Some other persons were apprehended, I think, during my absence. Several Haytiens were apprehended, and other parties.

4016. Was a person named Levein apprehended?—Yes; he was apprehended by my express orders.

4017 He never resided within the district?—He never resided within the district.

4018. What induced you to issue those directions?—Because I was in possession of a letter of his, in which he stated—the letter was addressed to Dr. Bruce, of Vere—in which he stated, with reference to the Underhill meetings and large gatherings—(these are the very words)—"That he was engaged "in writing editorials for the purpose of screening Dr. "Bruce and others from the charge of anarchy and "tumult, which must necessarily result from the very "strong demonstrations which were being made." Shewing that there was a combination between him and Dr. Bruce and others to stir up the people, with the full knowledge of what the result would be.

4019. He was released?—He was subsequently released on a technical formality.

4020. On the return to the *habeas*, was it not?—Yes.

4021. By the Supreme Court?—By the Supreme Court?

4022. Were there any others?—Yes. Dr. Bruce was another; and several others were taken prisoners, either by my directions, or by those of the Executive Committee, or by those of the Custos of Kingston.

4023. Residing out of the district?—Residing out of the martial law district. One of them, Mr. Nathan, a Member of Assembly, was one who was taken into custody by direction of the Custos.

4024. You particularly refer to this letter:—

"STATE OF THE ISLAND.

"Public Meetings—St. Ann's Bay, St. Thomas ye "East.

"A requisition, numerously signed, for a public "meeting to consider 'The State of the Condition "of the People,' having been presented to the Custos, "his Honor has appointed Saturday, the 29th inst. "for a public meeting at Court-house Morant Bay. "We trust there will be a good meeting, and that "the people will not, on that day, allow themselves "to be interfered with by any of those who have "already written to their disparagement, and made "statements without proper foundation, which has so "misled Her Majesty's Government, as to cause the "very indiscreet despatch which the Right Hon. "Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State, was induced to "send to Mr. Eyre, in reply to the St. Ann's "Memorial.

"This document ought to be well handled in a "loyal spirit. We know that our beloved Queen is "too noble-hearted to say anything unkind, even to "her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. "Cardwell, and her Majesty's other ministers are "gentlemen too honourable and honest in their intentions wilfully to wound the feelings of Her Majesty's "colonial subjects; but we fear they have been "deceived and misled, and the consequence is a "serious grievance to our people; but we fear they "have been deceived and misled, and the consequence "is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise "them to be prudent, yet firm in their remonstrances, "and we have no doubt that the truth will ultimately "prevail,

"People of St. Ann's!

"Poor people of St. Ann's!

"Starving people of St. Ann's!

"Naked people of St. Ann's!

"You who have no sugar estates to work on, nor "can find other employment, we call on you to come "forth. Even if you be naked come forth, and protest against the unjust representations made against "you by Mr. Governor Eyre and his band of "Custodes. You don't require Custodes to tell your "woes; but you want men free of Government "influence; you want honest men; you want men "with a sense of right and wrong, and who can "appreciate you. Call on your ministers to reveal "your true condition, and call on Heaven to witness "and have mercy.

"People of St. Thomas ye East, you have been "ground down too long already. Shake off your "sloth. Let not a crafty, Jesuitical rector deceive "you; speak like honourable and free men on Saturday, the 29th. Prepare for your meeting. Remember the destitution amidst your families, and "your forlorn condition; the Government have taxed "you to defend your own rights against the enormities of an unscrupulous and oppressive foreigner—"Mr. Custos Ketelhodt. You feel this, and no "wonder you do; you have been dared in this provoking act, and it is sufficient to extinguish your "long patience. This is not the time when such "deeds should be perpetrated; but as they have "been, it is your duty to speak out, and to act too! "We advise you to be up and doing on the 29th, "and maintain your cause, and be united in your "efforts; the causes of your distress are many, and "now is your time to review them. The Custos, "we learn, read at the last Vestry the despatch from "Mr. Cardwell, which he seemed to think should "quiet you; but how can men, with a sense of wrong "in their bosoms, be content to be quiet with such a "reproachful despatch as this? Remember that he "only is free whom the truth makes free. You are "no longer slaves but free men! Then, as free men, "act your part on the 29th; if the conduct of the "Custos, in writing the despatch to silence you, be "not an act of imprudence, it certainly is an attempt "to stifle your free expression of your opinions; "will you suffer this? Are you so short-sighted "that you cannot discern the occult designs of Mr. "Custos Ketelhodt? Do you see how every Vestry "he puts off the cause of the poor, until the Board "breaks up, and nothing is done for them? Do you "remember how he has kept the small-pox money, "and otherwise misdistributed it, so that many of "the people died in want and misery, while he withheld relief?

"How that he gave the money to his own friends, "and kept it himself, instead of distributing it to "the doctors and ministers of religion for the poor? "Do you perceive how he shields Messrs. Herschell "and Cooke in all their improper acts? You do "know how deaf he is on some occasions, and how "quick of hearing in others? Do you remember "his attempt at tyrannical proceedings at the elec-

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" tions last year and this? Inhabitants of St. " Thomas in the East, you have been afflicted by an " enemy of your peace—a Custos whose views are " foreign to yours? Do your duty on the 29th July, " 1865; try to help yourselves, and Heaven will help " you."

Is that the paper to which you refer, in which the persons were named who were the victims on the 11th of October?—That is the paper; the Custos, Mr. Herschell, and Mr. Cooke were three of those.

4025. You said you had ascertained that this had been circulated by Mr. Gordon?—Through the communication of the postmistress, who knew his handwriting. I may inform the Commission that at the time these arrests were made there were only 1,000 troops in the colony altogether, 500 of which were kept in the disturbed districts, and could not be removed; the other 500 were engaged in defending Kingston, Up Park Camp, and Newcastle; and there were apprehensions, not only in Kingston, of disturbances arising, but in almost every part of the island; the whole island was considered in the most imminent peril. We had not a single soldier that we could have detached to any one district if any further outbreak had taken place, which was considered imminent in many places, and on that conviction I considered I was justified in taking the most summary and prompt measures. I did not proclaim martial law, as I was requested to do, because I preferred taking upon myself the responsibility. Those only who have seen what martial law is can tell the inconvenience and evil which it entails upon any community, especially upon those in the capital of a colony, and I preferred taking the sole responsibility, trusting to a bill of indemnity, which was subsequently passed. That was my reason for not proclaiming martial law when the arrests were made.

4026. Can you tell the Commission, from any information you have received since, whether the effect of the arrest of these persons was to quiet the apprehensions of the well-disposed in different districts?—It was, undoubtedly; at the same time the evil was going on on the part of different individuals; even that paper edited by this Mr. Levien, was at that time publishing the most decidedly agitating articles, and it became necessary to take some steps to put a stop to that.

4027. This is information that you have received of course?—It is information that I have received; the paper was published.

4028. Have you any of those papers?—The papers are attached to the documents sent to the Secretary of State. I could not get another copy. I think it is the paper of the 17th of October to which I particularly refer. The effect produced by the steps taken was unmistakably shown in the subsequent or next but one paper.

4029. The 17th, that would be the one before the arrest, and the one subsequent to that?—Yes, it shows the effect that was produced in that one case. The agitation was being continued as much as it possibly could be by Mr. Levien. He was writing as many articles in dispraise of myself as he possibly could do. I tried to procure second copies of the papers, but I was unable to do so. I have since learnt from different parts of the country that the effect was most marked upon the rest of those individuals. The article I refer to was on the 17th of October, after the massacre, and before the arrest of G. W. Gordon. It was attached to the first despatch, I think dated 23rd January. One was published on the 17th of October, and the other on the 24th, as far as I can remember. The Commission asked me just now if I could refer to any official communication tending to show that there was a disturbed state, and likely to be a disturbed state in the other parts of the island, and I stated that I could not exactly remember at the time, so many communications and documents, both verbal and written, having come before me, that it was impossible for me to bear in mind all the different circumstances; but I can recollect clearly now that it was between those times that I was called upon to send troops to various parts of the island.

4030. Between what times?—I cannot remember the exact dates, but it was between the 29th or 30th of October, and the 13th or 14th.

4031. What parts of the island do you refer to?—All round the island almost. Brown's Town was a place where serious disturbances were apprehended, and troops had to be sent. Lucea was another, and Black River. All these communications were transmitted to the Secretary of State. They are not published because they were subsequent to these. I cannot at this moment remember the dates, or the particular circumstances.

4032. But you know that there were communications asking you for troops, and that troops were sent between the time of the proclamation of the amnesty and the expiration of martial law?—Yes; between the proclamation of the amnesty and the expiration of martial law. It is almost impossible, in a complicated case of this kind, to bear all the circumstances fully in mind; but there is the fact, the troops only arrived on the 28th of October, and they were distributed between that and the first 10 days of November. There is also a communication from Colonel Whitfield, dated the 12th of November, in which he points out ——

4033. That would not have any effect, as martial law expired on the 13th?—No; it simply shows that the state of things continued.

4034. In his district?—Yes.

4035. What we wanted to have was what information you had received, which operated upon your mind, and induced you to continue martial law?—I would lay before the Commission a map, showing the route of the military and the Maroons. This is one on a smaller scale, which will show it more readily. It will be seen from this tracing that our troops, small as they were in number, occupied from Buff Bay to Kingston and the entire country to the eastward of that line, a tract of country I suppose containing from 700 to 800 square miles. The blue lines represent the Maroons, the others the military. This country, it must be remembered, is a very difficult mountainous country, and it was a very unfavourable wet season of the year, in fact the rainy season. This will give the Commission an idea of the difficulty of working the country, and getting under an outbreak if it took place, and therefore the necessity of preventing its occurring in any other district.

4036. There was one article previous to the apprehension of Gordon, and one subsequent?—Yes; I think I obtained them from Mr. Kemble. They are being used in the trial of this very Mr. Levein.

4037. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Was the letter to which you have referred, from Mr. Levein to Dr. Bruce, the sole ground upon which you acted in directing the apprehension of Dr. Bruce?—That was only found after Dr. Bruce was apprehended.

4038. Did you direct the apprehension of Dr. Bruce?—I directed the apprehension of Dr. Bruce.

4039. Upon what ground were you induced to direct his apprehension?—Upon information which led me to suppose that he was mixed up in the disturbances. First of all I may say that letters from Dr. Bruce to Mr. Gordon were found amongst Mr. Gordon's papers. I also received information from the Custos of the parish, which led me to believe that Dr. Bruce was creating, or likely to create, serious disturbance in the district. I simply mentioned Dr. Bruce's name incidentally, as well as the others.

4040. You do not state anything of your own knowledge affecting Dr. Bruce?—I can have no knowledge of anything myself.

4041. To what disturbances do you refer with which Dr. Bruce was mixed up?—The Underhill agitation amongst others.

4042. Was this postscript yours which was added to the despatch: " I have seen the proceedings of the " court, and concur both in the justice of the sen- " tence, and also in the policy of carrying it into

"effect," with reference to Mr. Gordon?—I have not the slightest objection to answer the question that I did see the proceedings, and I fully adhere to the expressions contained in that note.

4043. Was Custos Ketelhodt's letter the first letter you received with regard to this disturbance?—Undoubtedly.

4044. Did you not receive a letter from Paul Bogle and others relating to this disturbance?—Subsequently.

4045. Have you that letter?—I think the Crown law officers have it in Kingston. It is published in these papers.

4046. Is there a copy of it?—A correct copy. I beg to state, with reference to the letter about which an inquiry has just been made, that I received that late on the day, and the parties did not wait for any answer. They proceeded, as they called it, to put their shoulders to the wheel.

4047. You received it on what day?—On the same day.

4048. On the same day as Baron Ketelhodt's?—I think the same day, very late in the day. It was either that night or the following morning; I cannot remember exactly. The massacre must have taken place long before that letter could have been replied to; in fact, they did not wait for a reply.

4049. Did you receive more than one letter from Paul Bogle?—Only one.

4050. Was that one signed?—It was signed by a great many persons whose names were attached. It is the same letter which is printed in the Parliamentary papers.

4051. What has become of the parties who signed that letter?—I believe the majority of them were engaged in the rebellion as principals, and have been executed, as far as I have any means of knowing.

4052. You do not remember the names?—Paul Bogle was one, M'Laren was another. I cannot remember exactly the names. I believe the greater number were executed as principals in the rebellion.

The witness withdrew.

ROBERT EVAN JONES sworn and examined.

R. E. Jones.

4053. Were you in October last a policeman at St. Thomas in the East?—I was.

4054. Are you now what is called a boatswain at Morant Bay?—Yes, at Morant Bay prison.

4055. On the 11th October were you in the yard at the police station?—I was.

4056. Did you hear a number of people coming towards it?—Yes, I did.

4057. Were they armed at all?—Yes, with cutlass, stick, and lance.

4058. What do you mean by lance?—Bills stuck at the end of a stick.

4059. What did they do when they got to the station?—They plundered the station, and took away the arms, guns, and bayonets, and beat the policemen who were at the station.

4060. Were Lake and Good there at the time?—They were there.

4061. Did Lake escape?—Lake made his escape.

4062. Did you go in from the yard?—Yes.

4063. When you went in from the yard in what state did you find Good?—I found him on the ground, and the rebels were beating him.

4064. Did you endeavour to save one of the guns?—I did; I took a gun off the rack.

4065. Did they take it away from you?—They took it away from me.

4066. Did they hurt you at all?—They did.

4067. How?—By beating me with their sticks, and wounding me with a bayonet.

4068. Where was it they wounded you with a bayonet?—On the left arm.

4069. Did they ask for anybody?—They did.

4070. For whom?—For my inspector, Mr. Alberga.

4071. What did you say?—I said I do not know where he is.

4072. What did they say?—They said they would goup stairs in search of him. It was downstairs that the rebels broke in.

4073. Did they say what they would do if they found him?—They said they would kill him if they found him upstairs.

4074. Did you intreat them to leave you alone?—I intreated them to save my life.

4075. What was their answer to that?—They said if I would join them they would not kill me, but I must tell them where my inspector was.

4076. Did you then become insensible?—I did.

4077. When you came to yourself did you find that all the arms were taken away?—Yes, I did.

4078. Had they before that asked anything about powder?—They asked me for powder as they began to beat me. They said I must tell them where they could get powder, and asked where was the powder that we had in the station. I told them there was none.

4079. Did they say anything about flints?—Yes; they said, "How are these fellows to fight us; they "have not got any flints on their guns."

4080. Did you use something else instead of flints?—Yes, there was some bones on the guns, made in the shape of flints.

4081. Did you have those for practice?—Yes.

4082. For snapping?—Yes; we do not have flints, but bones cut in the shape of flints.

4083. When you came to yourself, and found the people all gone, what did you do?—I made my escape from the station to the house of Mr. Cooke, the clerk of the peace.

4084. Then did you get into the woods?—I did afterwards.

4085. Before you got there did you hear any cry from any women?—Yes, when I was at Mr. Cooke's house.

4086. What was it you heard there?—I heard and saw the women, the running up and down in the streets, and bawling out, "Put fire to the Court-"house; put fire to the Court-house."

4087. Did you see anything done to the Court-house, or any part adjoining it?—I did. Before I went into the wood I saw three men put fire to the School-house adjoining the Court-house.

4088. Were you present about a fortnight after this at Paul Bogle's chapel?—I was.

4089. Did you see anything done to any woman there?—I did.

4090. Will you describe what you saw?—I cannot remember the name of the woman, but a woman was taken when we went up. There was nobody to be found save a woman, a man, and two children, and the Provost Marshal gave charge to flog the woman. We were commanded to flog her. The man saw the troops, and ran out from Stony Gut into the woods, and the troops shot at him, but they could not find him; they only saw the blood.

4091. What was done with the woman?—She was severely flogged.

4092. Was any reason given for that?—The only reason stated was that she must tell where Paul Bogle was.

4093. Did she say she did not know?—She said she did not know.

4094. And then was she flogged?—She was flogged.

4095. Was she called on to say where Bogle was while the flogging was going on?—She was constantly called on by the Provost Marshal to tell where Bogle was, as she lived neighbour to Paul Bogle.

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4096. That was Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes, Mr. Ramsay.

4097. Did she still say she did not know ?—She said she did not know, she would tell if she did know to save her life.

4098. Was anything more done to her ?—Nothing more than flogging her. Yes, they did.

4099. What more ?—After she was left off flogging by the Provost Marshal they went into the woods in search of rebels.

4100. Who did ?—The troops and several policemen likewise, and did not find any ; they returned and settled in the chapel, encamped in the chapel. The Provost Marshal was telling the troops that the woman who he had already flogged was in the town, and they consulted and sent for her.

4101. Did she still remain then ?—She was then in the house and they sent for her to tell where Paul Bogle was ; she was taken down to the chapel.

4102. And what was done there ?—They said if she would not tell where Paul Bogle was they threatened to hang her.

4103. Who did ?—Mr. Ramsay and the officers of the troops.

4104. What officer was present at that time ?—I forget his name, he was a little man.

4105. What troops were there ?—The "Wolverine" troops.

4106. You mean the sailors ?—The sailors and Captain Jones of the artillery of Port Royal.

4107. Then the troops were composed in part of the artillery and the sailors of the "Wolverine ?"—Yes.

4108. You say they threatened to hang her ?—Yes.

4109. Did they do anything beside that ?—They tied her hands.

4110. Where was she put for the night ?—She was kept there in custody the whole night ; they unloosed her afterwards ; she did not tell where Paul Bogle was ; she said she did not know.

4111. Was the rope put round her neck at all ?—It was in the first place.

4112. Who did that ?—Mr. Ramsay.

4113. Was she hung at all ?—No ; it was merely put round her neck to threaten to hang her.

4114. Merely that ?—They only threatened ; she stood up while the rope was put round her, but they never lifted her off the ground.

4115. She was kept in custody all that night ?—All that night.

4116. Where was she kept all that night ?—In the chapel.

4117. Are you sure she was in the chapel, or outside of the chapel tied ?—She was not tied, she was outside the eave of the chapel ; there was a guard round the chapel.

4118. Was she fastened in any way to the chapel ?—No, not at all ; she was never fastened ; they made her cook meat for them.

4119. How many lashes did she receive you think ?—I think she received three times, and each time was 25 lashes.

4120. Who inflicted the lashes ; who flogged her ?—One of the policemen ; I forget his name.

4121. What did he flog her with ?—A cat.

4122. A regular cat ?—Yes.

4123. Was she lying down or standing up ?—Lying down.

4124. On what part of her body was she flogged ?—Over her rump ; the lower part of her body.

4125. Who were present at that time besides the military ; what policemen were there ?—Serjeant Dresdell and myself.

4126. Were any prisoners present ?—No prisoners.

4127. When this woman was flogged were all the troops present ?—No, not all.

4128. Any of them ?—A few of the troops but I do not know their names.

4129. Was any officer present ?—No, except the Provost Marshal.

4130. How many of the white troops do you think were present ?—About three.

4131. Were they soldiers or sailors ?—Sailors.

4132. Did those three sailors take any part in it ?—No.

4133. None whatever ?—No.

4134. What were they doing ?—They stood there holding their guns in their hands.

4135. Were they looking on ?—Yes.

4136. Who sentenced this woman to get these lashes ? who gave the order for her to get them ?—The Provost Marshal.

4137. Were all the police present ?—Not all ; they were scattered about in the woods with the troops.

4138. What was the interval between the different inflictions of punishment ; that is to say, she got 25 lashes, then she was released ?—Yes.

4139. How long was it before she got the next 25 ?—About 15 minutes.

4140. And how long was it before she got the next 25 ?—About half an hour after.

4141. Did you see her flogged yourself ?—I did. Mr. Ramsay said that she must tell where her husband was. At the place where the troops shot her husband the blood had run down on the steps. Mr. Ramsay said she must know where her husband was, and she said no.

4142. What do you mean by the blood running down there ; he was shot as he was running away, was he not ?—Yes ; they shot the man in the house as he was coming out from the house.

4143. You mean that the blood was near the house ?—Yes.

4144. But it was as he was running away that he was shot ?—Yes.

4145. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was it on the threshold, or was it a little way off ?—Just at the side of the house.

4146. Just as he was coming out ?—Yes.

4147. Was it a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman that shot this man ?—A sailor ; the police were not armed at all with any guns.

4148. Who was the policeman that flogged this woman ?—I cannot remember.

4149. Was it the same man that flogged her the three times, or different men ?—The same man.

4150. Were her children present when she was being flogged ?—She had no children. I have said the two children were found in the house afterwards straying about.

4151. Did you ever see that woman again at Morant Bay in custody ?—I saw her in custody.

4152. Where ?—At Morant Bay.

4153. When was that ?—I could not say exactly ; it was some time in October.

4154. Was that the last time you saw her ?—I saw her afterwards selling provisions in the market.

The witness withdrew.

P. M'Dowell.

PETER M'DOWELL sworn and examined.

4155. Are you a book-keeper on the Coley estate ?—Yes.

4156. Is that in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

4157. How far is Coley estate from Stony Gut ?—I don't know the distance ; it is ten miles from Morant Bay to the Coley estate.

4158. Is it ten miles west of Morant Bay, or north-west? Do you know the points of the compass ?—No.

4159. Is it on the Great Negro River ?—Yes.

4160. Do you know Mount Ida ?—Yes.

4161. Is it near that ?—Yes.

4162. Do you remember the 10th of October last ?—Yes, I do.

4163. Were you on the estate that day ?—I was.

4164. Did any men come to you ?—None whatever; but I saw about a dozen men going on the road.

4165. Were you on the road ?—No, I was on the estate; the road is just in front of the estate.

4166. What road are you speaking of ?—The road leading on to Monklands from Morant Bay.

4167. What were they doing ?—Playing drums and fifes.

4168. What time of day was that ?—About 10 o'clock in the morning.

4169. Did you see any of them again ?—At about 2 o'clock in the evening they returned. I saw them going back again towards Morant Bay; there were then about a hundred men.

4170. What were they doing at that time ?—Playing drums and blowing fifes in the same way.

4171. What happened after that ?—Nothing else that day, until Wednesday night.

4172. What happened on Wednesday night ?—Just about the time of going to bed, between 9 and 10 o'clock, we heard people passing along the road, going up and talking, and saying, "To-morrow morning every buckra and every Mulatto head must be taken off."

4173. That was at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, the 11th ?—Yes.

4174. On Thursday morning did you see any men going on the road ?—Yes, about 200.

4175. Were they armed ?—Yes, they were armed with cutlass, gun, sticks, fixed bayonets, and bayonets on sticks; they were using the Volunteer's guns.

4176. Were they making any noise ?—Yes, they were blowing shells.

4177. And were they going along the road to Morant Bay ?—Yes, coming from Monklands.

4178. At 11 o'clock on that day, did any men come to you ?—Yes, about 36, I think.

4179. Where were you when they came ?—In the barracks.

4180. Upon the estate ?—Yes.

4181. Was your brother with you ?—Yes, both of us were sick; I had a lame leg, and he was sick with fever.

4182. Was a man by the name of Alexander Francis there ?—Yes.

4183. What was he ?—A book-keeper.

4184. On the same estate ?—Yes.

4185. What did the persons who came to you do ?—They chased us out of the barracks, and we ran into the woods.

4186. You ran from them ?—Yes.

4187. Did they pursue you ?—Yes, they captured us, and got us back to the barracks.

4188. What did they say to you ?—They said we must go to Stony Gut with them. I said we could not go because we were sick.

4189. Did you know any of those men ?—Yes; I knew one or two of them.

4190. Where did they come from ?—From Blue Mountain estate, one or two of them; the rest came from all sides.

4191. Is Blue Mountain estate in the same direction as the Coley estate ?—It is about three miles from it.

4192. After you told them that you could not go to Stony Gut because you were sick, was anything further said or done ?—They said, if we did not go they would take off our heads, and they gave us a Bible to kiss to take an oath that we would join them, that we must join them.

4193. Before they gave you the Bible, did they ask you anything ?—They said we must go to Stony Gut and consent to join them, skin for skin.

4194. Did they propose to do anything when they gave the Bible to you, to make you swear anything ?—Yes, to swear that we would not leave Monklands.

4195. Was this when you saw them on the Thursday ?—Yes, they came in to kill us, and they said we must go with them to Stony Gut, as soldiers with *mashets*. I said I could not go as my brother and I were sick; they said, if you won't go, we will take off your heads. One of them said, swear them and leave them.

4196. What did you swear, or did they make you swear anything ?—They said, "You must join us."

4197. What was the form of oath they administered to you ?—They only said, "Do you join us ?" and we said, "Yes;" and they said, "Kiss the Bible."

4198. Then you swore a promise ?—Yes; they then left us and went to Monklands, and we made our escape; they said they were going to Mr. Paterson's.

4199. Where did you go to ?—Into the bush.

4200. Did you see any more of them ?—No, we went and hid ourselves; we heard shells blowing during the night.

4201. During the same night do you mean ?—Yes.

4202. That was on Thursday night, the 12th ?—Yes.

4203. In what direction were they blowing ?—All about the estate.

4204. What are you doing now ?—I am still book-keeper at Coley.

4205. Have you come from there now ?—Yes.

4206. And are going back again ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER FRANCIS sworn and examined. *A. Francis.*

4207. Are you a book-keeper on the Coley estate, near Mount Ida ?—I am.

4208. Were you on the estate on Tuesday, 10th October ?—I was.

4209. During any part of that day did you see people walking on the road with music ?—Yes.

4210. What time of day was it on the Tuesday that you first saw them ?—About 8 o'clock.

4211. In the morning ?—Yes.

4212. How many were they, do you suppose ?—I cannot say; I did not count them, but I should say about twelve or thirteen men.

4213. Were they with music ?—Yes.

4214. What music was it ?—Drum and fife.

4215. Where were they going to; in what direction ?—To Monklands.

4216. Going up the valley ?—Yes.

4217. Did you see during that day any other men, or number of men ?—Yes, in the evening I saw about 100 men passing.

4218. On the road ?—On the road.

4219. In what direction were they going ?—They were going in the direction of Morant Bay from Monklands.

4220. Had they music with them then ?—Yes, they had.

4221. On Wednesday, did you see any of them ?—Yes, on Wednesday morning I saw a lot of them passing, going on to Morant Bay.

4222. Coming down the valley ?—Yes.

4223. In the direction of Monklands ?—Yes.

4224. How many did you see on Wednesday morning ?—About 100.

4225. What time in the morning was that ?—From 9 to 10 o'clock.

4226. Did any others come along the road that day ?—Yes.

4227. At what time did they come ?—Coming up or going down do you mean ?

4227*a*. Either way ?—I did not see any coming up, but on the night of Wednesday they returned from Morant Bay, and were coming up.

4228. How many did you see then ?—It was about 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and I could not see; we only heard them say that "all the buckra and Mulatto heads would be taken off the next day."

4229. Were you at that time in the barracks in

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company with Peter M'Dowell?—Yes, my brother book-keeper.

4230. Did they move up the valley?—Yes, they moved on.

4231. On Thursday did you see any?—Yes; on Thursday morning we got up as usual, and the people all turned out to work, ploughing, digging cane-holes, and cleaning canes; at about 8 o'clock I saw the plough cattle driven into the yard, and all the people stopped work. I asked what was the matter; they said they did not know; they came to me and brought the pickaxes and shovels, and said everyone that turned out to work they would kill.

4232. Was it the men working under you that said that?—Yes.

4233. How many did that?—The whole of the estate.

4234. What was the number of them?—I cannot say rightly; the whole of them stopped work.

4235. How many did you employ on the estate that day?—I cannot say rightly; sometimes we have 100, sometimes 50; some would be sick, and some would stop away.

4236. In a general way, without being particular as to the number, were they the whole of the men that were then working, or half of them?—Well, half of them.

4237. They gave up their pickaxes and tools?—Yes, and took the cattle out of the plough, and would not work; they stopped work.

4238. What time was that?—About 9 o'clock in the morning.

4239. On Thursday?—Yes.

4240. What became of them?—I do not know, they went away; they went on with the body of men that were on the road going on.

4241. Did they do this at the time the men were on the road with the drum and fife?—A little before.

4242. Did you see anything more of these men on the road that day?—No, they went away.

4243. Up the valley?—They went down.

4244. Did your men who came with their pickaxes return again?—No, I never saw them.

4245. Whose estate is the Coley estate; who are the proprietors?—Mr. Francis Bowen, but Mr. Levy has got it.

4246. Did you run into the bush?—I did.

4247. That day?—On the Thursday when they came upon us.

4248. At what time did you go?—About 2 o'clock.

4249. What made you do that?—Because they were going to kill us.

4250. Who were going to kill you?—The rebels.

4251. Where did they come from?—I cannot say; they came up from the road.

4252. How many were they?—About 36 men.

4253. Did they make you swear anything?—Yes.

4254. What was it?—They said that we must join the blacks, skin for skin.

4255. Did they bring a book out to you?—Yes, they gave us a Bible.

4256. Did they make you promise to join them?—Yes; they said if we did not join them they would kill us.

4257. Did you promise to join them, and kiss the book?—I did.

4258. Did they then go away?—Yes, they went on to Monklands.

4259. They went up the valley at all events;—Yes, and we made our escape.

4260. And you saw no more of them?—No.

4261. Are you still book-keeper at the Coley estate?—I am.

4262. You say that you employ 100 men?—Sometimos.

4263. Would that be the greatest number you employ?—Yes; it depends on the work we have.

4264. When did you pay those men?—Every Friday.

4265. Who pays them?—I get the money from the overseer, and I pay them.

4266. You pay them yourself, do you?—Yes.

4267. Do you pay them all, or does your brother book-keeper pay some?—Both of us pay together.

4268. Do you have many complaints about their not getting the money which they expect to get?—No, we never owe them anything; we pay them regularly.

4269. Every week?—Every week.

4270. What do they earn?—They earn 10*s.*, 9*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, according to the work.

4271. Do they work by task work?—By task work; we give it them by chains, so much to do; and if they do their work they get their money right; but they will not come out till about 7 or 8 and want to leave at ———

4272. How much can a man earn who does a fair day's work?—1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

4273. Have there ever been any cases from the Coley estate brought before the magistrates about the non-payment of wages, or anything of that sort?—I do not know.

4274. Not to your knowledge?—Not to my knowledge. I do not know anything about it.

4275. They never complained to you?—No; whatever their wages were they got it.

4276. Do you ever visit their houses and look after them at all?—No.

4277. Never?—Never.

4278. What do you do if they are sick?—That I know nothing about. I cannot attend to that.

4279. Does the attorney in charge of the estate or the overseer do anything for them?—Yes, if they are sick and come and ask him for a little sugar, or anything like that, he will give it to them.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Peter Alexander Espeut sworn and examined.

Mr. P. A. Espeut.

4280. Are you the Custos of the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—I am.

4281. And are you a large landed proprietor there?—I am.

4282. Are you also a member of Assembly?—I am a member of the Assembly.

4283. Were you summoned to attend a council of war on the morning of the 13th October?—I was.

4284. Did you attend that council?—I did, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, I think.

4285. Did you concur in the advice to proclaim martial law?—I did.

4286. In your judgment was that a measure necessary for the safety of the island?—I thought it was, from the information we had at the time.

4287. Did you accompany Governor Eyre to Morant Bay?—I did, in a French steamer, the "Caravelle."

4288. You were an officer in the militia?—I was a captain in the militia.

4289. Did you land with the troops on the 13th?—I did, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, I think.

4290. Were there different Courts-martial held in Morant Bay?—There were. There was one held the day after we landed. Only that one, I think. Immediately after we were ordered to proceed.

4291. Were you upon that Court-martial?—I was. I think we tried some four or five prisoners. Five I think it was, and there were four sentenced.

4292. Who was president of the Court?—I think Colonel Hunt was.

4293. Were notes taken of the proceedings?—I think there were some.

4294. Then it would appear from those notes who were the members of the Court-martial?—It would.

4295. You say four or five persons were tried?—I think there were four or five tried.

4296. Did the proceedings appear to you to be fairly conducted ?—I thought they were perfectly so.

4297. Was opportunity offered to the persons to make their defence ?—Yes ; they were always asked what they had to say in their defence.

4298. Were any applications made to you for any time to prepare their defence ?—Never.

4299. No such application was made ?—No, never ; not at any of the Courts-martial that I attended.

4300. Did you afterwards go on to Port Antonio?—We were ordered to embark on board the "Wolverine." I think at mid-day the following day, the Saturday, we proceeded to Port Antonio, and landed there some time on the Sunday morning.

4301. Did you attend the Courts-martial there ?—I did the following day.

4302. You were a member of them, were you ?—I was a member of several. We sat there for a week I think, or four or five days.

4303. Does the same remark apply, then, as to whether any applications were made for delay ?—No. No one applied for time. We ourselves remanded a good many men where we thought the evidence was not strong enough. We gave them every chance. If a man being tried said that he had a witness who knew he or she was not there, and had nothing to do with it, we always remanded him for another day.

4304. You did?—Always ; at our Court we always did so.

4305. How many persons do you suppose were tried by Courts-martial of which you were a member, either at Morant Bay or at Port Antonio ?—I cannot recollect now exactly. Perhaps 30 or 40 at Port Antonio.

4306. Were they generally tried singly or in batches ?—There were some in batches, and others singly. Each man of course was always identified by the witnesses in the most distinct way.

4307. Up to what time did you continue to sit on Courts-martial, either at Port Antonio or Morant Bay? —I think we remained at Port Antonio over a week, for six or seven days. I then returned to Morant Bay and remained there till the 6th November, during which period I sat on a good many Courts-martial.

4308. During that time can you tell the Commission whether or not alarm was felt ?—There was very great alarm at both places.

4309. Were you able to ascertain whether there appeared any good reason for that alarm ?—I thought there was from having seen the wounded people, and having heard the complaints that were made by all sorts of people.

4310. That is from what had taken place on the 11th October ?—Yes, at Morant Bay.

4311. Did there seem to you to be a well grounded alarm up to the 6th November, after the troops had taken possession of the different points along the line of country ?—I do not know that there was alarm then. We had pretty well stemmed the rebellion at that time, but there was still very great alarm, inasmuch as they were so very few persons that had returned to the estates. They were still apprehensive.

4312. Are you speaking of the labourers, or of the proprietors ?—The proprietors and other persons engaged on the estates.

4313. Had the proprietors mostly fled ?—Almost in every instance they had left their estates.

4314. And had not, for the most part, returned ?—Oh, no.

4315. Had the labourers fled, or were they working on the estates ?—A good many had left the estates. On my own estate, which I visited about a fortnight after, I think about the 30th October, a good many of them came up to me and reported that they had had nothing to do.

4316. Did they go on with their work ?—In a certain way, in a trifling way ; no heavy work was done, because there was nobody there. The overseers and book-keepers had all left the estates and were afraid to return, and did not return indeed until the military were stationed at certain points.

4317. Was there any information that you received which led you to suppose there was any danger of a more extended rising ?—Everyone had something to say to that effect ; it was spoken of generally as an arranged thing among the people.

4318. Did you, as one that concurred in the declaration of martial law, make any enquiry to see whether there was a necessity for the continuance of martial law ?—The continuance or the creation ?

4319. For the continuance of it ?—After it had been declared ?

4320. After the time of the declaration of the amnesty, on the 30th ?—We heard that there were a good many persons from all parts of the country who had all their own story to tell, even some of the people that were executed. From the cries that they made at the time, led one to suppose that there was something.

4321. What cries were there made by the people that were executed ?—I heard several on being executed say, that Mr. George William Gordon had brought them to this end ; and that, with the papers we had seen taken from Stony Gut, led one to suppose, as a matter of course, that there was some arrangement that was understood by them. At Port Antonio you heard people of all classes saying that it was an understood thing, and that Mr. George William Gordon was at the bottom of it all.

4322. Were you in communication with the Governor at this time ?—The Governor had left us and gone to Kingston ; on our landing he was not there more than a day, I think.

4323. Did you communicate with him subsequently? —No ; I afterwards communicated with him.

4324. Was that at the expiration of martial law ? —Yes ; when I returned to the House of Assembly, on the 6th November.

4325. But you had not any communication with him subsequently to the expiration of martial law, after the first few days ?—No ; except that the thing was always brought up and mentioned popularly.

4326. Were there any particular districts as to which you received information which led you to suppose that there was any danger of a rising there ? —I heard from several friends, that at St. Elizabeth, in the county of Cornwall, the same feeling existed ; this was at the west end of the islands, that a very bad feeling had shown itself, I think in the August last, so much so that vessels of war were sent there.

4327. You are a large proprietor ; how many labourers do you employ on your estate ?—I suppose about 200 or 250, on both properties.

4328. How do you pay them ?—Weekly; on Fridays always.

4329. Are you yourself present when they are paid? —No, never.

4330. Who is present ?—The overseer ; the money is remitted to the overseer and he pays them.

4331. Does he pay them himself ?—Yes, with his book-keeper.

4332. If any dispute arises, does he explain the account of each man to him ?—If it is necessary.

4333. Have you had many complaints on the part of your men ?—I have never had any complaints. Sometimes I have had a complaint that they have not been paid because it was stated that their jobs were not properly finished, and they had to go back and do them, and then they had been paid. There has been nothing serious.

4334. Was it task work ?—It is task work, job work, and day work upon an estate.

4335. What can a good labourer earn a day ?—I should say a cane-hole digger might very easily earn 4*s.* a day. On several occasions I have called up my people, having seen them leave at 11 o'clock, at which time they have earned 2*s.*, and have said, "Go and do "another task ; it is only 11 o'clock, and you will "earn 2*s.* more, and you will be a rich man ;" and the answer has been, "Massa, I could not spend it ; why go and kill myself ?"

4336. What time do they begin work in the morn-

SEVENTH DAY.

Mr. P. A. Espeut.

31 Jan. 1866.

ing?—I should say about 6 o'clock; that is the cane-hole diggers;" but the field people never turn out till half-past 9 or 10 o'clock.

4337. Do your labourers live on the estate?—A good many of them do.

4338. With a piece of provision-ground and a cabin?—Yes, they have a house and garden, for which they pay nothing; if they want land they pay five dollars an acre. It is very fine land; it grows more than they can possibly consume.

4339. Do you ever complain of wanting labour?—Very frequently. Continuous labour we are very badly off for.

4340. What do you call continuous labour?—I mean persons that will work on estates whenever their services are required, but it so happens they do not do it. They have their own patches to cultivate, and you very often find that they are doing that when you require them.

4341. By continuous labour, do you mean that you hire men when you want them and discharge them when you do not?—Certainly.

4342. You do not hire them by the year?—No, never; there is no yearly agreement.

4343. You hire them by the day?—By the day, by the job, or by the task; but they are employed almost all the year. During crop-time, of course, there are more persons required in the manufacturing process.

4344. Were the men that were brought before your Courts-martial labourers, or were they men living on their own settlements?—Most of them were small settlers—men that never work on estates; you never see their faces on estates.

4345. From what districts were they principally?—Most of them were from Blue Mountain Valley, where there are several of these townships—York, Stony Gut, John's River, Betford Town, and all those places, and from what is called the River District, beyond Bath, from Bath and Southfield, and those settlements about Manchioneal; a good many of them came from there.

4346. They were occupiers of land, then, and not merely labourers?—No, I think in most instances they were small settlers.

4347. Do the magistrates at petty sessions sit once a week?—Once a week, or once a fortnight. There are several district courts in the parish.

4348. Are the magistrates who sit there summoned by rolster?—Yes.

4349. Who keeps the rolster?—The clerk of the peace ought to do so; the Custos fixes it. It is printed and stuck up in the office.

4350. Who strikes the magistrates that are to sit?—The Custos himself.

4351. But for each sitting?—They are struck for the year, and as the period comes round they are noticed by the clerk of the peace that it is their turn to sit.

4352. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you remember where it was that the cries which you speak of were uttered?—At Morant Bay.

4353. Can you name any of the parties?—I can only name one person, and that was Mr. M'Laren; he was secretary to Paul Bogle's gang.

4354. He made use of some cries, did he?—Yes, he cried out very loudly indeed. He said he was selected as secretary because he could read and write, and people must take warning by him to see what Mr. George William Gordon had brought him to; and there were a good many others said the same.

4355. To see what?—To see what George William Gordon had brought him to, and Paul Bogle, and Moses Bogle; that was all he said. He also said, tell So-and-so—I think I heard him say particularly, tell Catherine that I am being hung, but I will come and see her to-night at 7 o'clock, and he went on in that way addressing the mob. I think there was also a man by the name of Craddock, a little fellow, who said something of the sort, but M'Laren I heard myself. I was quite near to him, and I heard several on several occasions. I heard Craddock or Geoghagan, I am not certain which.

4356. Cannot you remember the names of any others?—No, I cannot; I remember M'Laren very well, because he was the first.

4357. Were you at Gordon's trial?—I was there part of the trial of Mr. Gordon, not the whole time.

4358. Did M'Laren appear as a witness on Mr. Gordon's trial? There was a M'Laren; was that the same man?—I cannot tell.

4359. What did he mean in saying he was to see Catherine?—I am sure I could not tell.

4360. On the first Court-martial you were on at Morant Bay was there a woman tried?—There was a woman.

4361. Was she executed?—Yes, I think she was.

4362. Was there with the sentence a recommendation?—There was.

4363. What was that recommendation?—I do not know, I am sure; it was just in a general way.

4364. Was that the Court-martial that you sat on?—Yes, it was.

4365. What was the effect of that recommendation?—The effect was that she should be transported or imprisoned.

4366. That her life might be spared?—Yes.

4367. But her life was not spared, and she was executed?—Yes.

4368. How soon after sentence were the parties executed generally?—Sometimes they were sentenced in the morning and executed in the afternoon, or sometimes next day, according to what time we had—more for convenience.

4369. Generally speaking, it was very speedy?—Yes.

4370. Within 24 hours?—Yes.

4371. And very often less than that?—Very often less than that.

4372. Were there any cases of executions within one hour or two?—I really cannot tell. There might have been, I should think. I think I recognised cases.

4373. Did the Attorney General sit on the Court that recommended the woman to mercy?—He did.

4374. Do you remember her name?—No, I do not. There was only one woman. The Attorney General sat there as a Volunteer officer—a Militia officer.

4375. Did the Courts-martial inform the prisoners of their sentences?—Always we were called a military Court-martial; we always did so. The naval Courts-martial, I think, did not; the navy never do. I have been on board vessels of war, and they never do mention the sentence; we always did.

4376. Was the first person who was executed at Port Morant a servant of your own, named Flemming?—He was my head stiller-man. I was not present at his execution. I remained at Morant Bay with the troops. The Governor left in the French vessel, and I went on board the "Onyx" to Port Morant with some overseers.

4377. You said that you were not present at Flemming's execution; were you present at his Court-martial?—No, I was not. Flemming had been in my employ for some 15 years, I think, as stiller-man, and afterwards he became head stiller-man.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thursday, 1st February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

EIGHTH DAY.

Mr. J. Paterson.

1 Feb. 1866.

Mr. JAMES PATERSON sworn and examined.

4378. Are you a justice of the peace at St. David's? —Yes.

4379. And proprietor of an estate at Monklands? Yes, in the St. Thomas in the East and St. David's.

4380. On Thursday, the 12th of October, did you hear of a disturbance that there had been at Morant Bay?—I did.

4281. At first you did not believe the accounts, I think, that were brought to you?—No.

4382. But they were confirmed in the course of the morning?—Yes; three different messengers came and told me I had better be off the property as they were coming to murder me.

4383. Did you in consequence of that leave Monklands?—I did.

4384. You had gone away before they arrived?—I went away.

4385. All you know as to what took place at the house you have been informed of by your wife and your servant?—That is all. I did not see anything at all of it myself.

4386. How many labourers do you employ?—Sometimes I have from 150 to 200 a day.

4387. Had there been anything in the conduct of the labourers that had attracted your attention previously to this?—Nothing particular; only a little saucy, and impertinent, and lazy; they did not attend to their work.

4388. Nothing very marked?—No, I did not observe anything particular.

4389. Nothing which had excited apprehension in your mind before?—No.

4390. Did you find any reports which had been spread and were producing an effect there?—I had heard the people talking themselves about having meetings of different kinds, that their wages were to be raised, they were to get 2*s.* a day, and so on; and that the Queen had sent out to say that they were to get all the out-lying lands.

4391. When was this; many months before?—Five or six months before.

4392. There was nothing immediately before which had attracted your attention?—Nothing I had observed particularly.

4393. Had there been any disputes on your estates with the labourers and the overseer at all?—No. I do not keep any overseer, I manage it myself, with the assistance of a book-keeper.

4394. Did any of your people take any part in the disturbances?—I don't think so. There was only one many that was taken amongst them.

4395. How do you pay your people?—I pay them weekly.

4396. Do you pay them on the Friday for the current week?—I pay them on the Saturday.

4397. Is that for the week then expiring?—No, for the previous week.

4398. They are always a week in arrear then?—Yes.

4399. What rate of wages do you pay?—I pay 1*s.* a day, and 9*d.*, and 6*d.*, according to the work.

4400. Is it task work?—No, I do not do much task work; day labour.

4401. Do you mean 6*d.* for the whole day's work? —6*d.* for children, and their day's work is very short; for the last 12 or 18 months I did not get them to work till 9 or half-past; then after 2 they worked badly, and at 4 or half-past they finished work.

4402. Do you find working by the day better than task work?—I get through my work much quicker by day labour, although it is more expensive; if you give them one or two acres of grass to cut they take a long time doing it, and that is the reason I prefer the day labour, although it costs me nearly double.

4403. Do you hire them continuously or as you want them?—Oh, continuously; I can never send anyone away from work.

4404. You don't hire a man for a year?—No, by the day, or by the week, as they come.

4405. Do your people live on the estate?—No, I have only a very few living on the estate; since freedom they have all left and bought land and have their own houses.

4406. And those who live on the estates, do they pay rent?—Yes.

4407. How much?—1*s.* a week for house and ground.

4408. How much ground?—It ought to be an acre, but some men have two or three acres.

4409. Then his time would be pretty well occupied in cultivating his own ground?—Yes, I can't get them to work more than three or four days in the week.

4410. Have you had many cases before the magistrates between yourself and your labourers about their wages?—No. I have been 40 years at Monklands and I do not think I have had 12 cases all that time before the court.

4411. Have you any shop on your property, any store?—I have.

4412. Who keeps it?—I have a servant who keeps it, and my wife attends to it occasionally.

4413. And do the people buy at that shop?—Yes.

4414. You don't oblige them?—No; they are very glad to do so, they begged me to do it, and they felt the loss of it very much during the three weeks that it was shut up; I emptied it during the rebellion.

4415. The shop was sacked?—Yes.

4416. Who sacked the shop?—These rebels.

4417. Not your own people?—No; they took nothing out of it; they lived there three days and only left on the Saturday afternoon when the troops were on their way down.

4418. This is what you have been informed?—Yes, I don't know it.

4419. Is Mrs. Paterson here?—Yes, she can give all that information; I did not go back.

4420. You have nothing else to state to us I suppose?—I have nothing else of any importance to state.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. ANNIE PATERSON sworn and examined.

Mrs. A. Paterson.

4421. Are you the wife of Mr. Paterson, of Monklands?—Yes.

4422. Do you remember the 12th of October when your husband left the place?—Yes.

4423. How long after he left the place did any people come up?—About 20 minutes.

4424. Will you describe the people that came; in what numbers did they come?—I did not see them at all on the 12th.

4425. Where were you?—My servants took me into the bush before the men arrived.

4426. You heard them come up?—Yes.

EIGHTH DAY.

Mrs. A. Paterson.

1 Feb. 1866.

4427. And you were concealed in the bush the whole day ?—Yes, till about 10 o'clock at night.

4428. Did you then receive some information ?—One of my servants came and told me that they had left the house, leaving a message to say they would not trouble me ; it was Mr. Paterson they wanted, and they would be back over night for Mr. Paterson.

4429. At 10 o'clock you went back to the house ?—Yes.

4430. In what state did you find it ?—The doors were all forced open, the wardrobe broken in the bedroom, nothing taken out of it, the shop was opened, all the blinds broken in the shop, and a large quantity of dry goods taken away.

4431. Do you mean eatables ?—No, cloth ; they took drinkables and eatables too.

4432. What do you call dry goods ?—Cloth.

4433. Did they come back again at all ?—They came back again the following morning, about 20 minutes to 6.

4434. In what numbers were they then ?—Only one man came first ; he ran past me and went round the house, and I went in. I was standing at the back of the house and I went and spoke to him. I asked him what he wanted. He had a gun in his hand. He came up in a stooping position to the house for about 100 yards, and when I went to ask him what he wanted, he said he wanted Mr. Paterson. I told him he was not here, he had left the day before and gone to Kingston ; he said he did not believe what I said. I told him to come in and examine the house himself. He came in and went through all the rooms, the bedrooms also, and I turned up the valences of the beds and sofa myself to show him that Mr. Paterson was not there ; then he seemed satisfied and went out of the house, and just as he went out another one came in, and another one a little after that, and all asked me the same question, where Mr. Paterson was, and said I must give them Mr. Paterson's gun. I told them I did not think he had one, as I had seen a young man the day before with it. One of the men said there was one in the store. I went over to the works. I would not allow them to break the door ; they took me to the window, and they asked me if they could get in there. I said, "No ;" they then broke one of the windows, went in, and found the gun, and brought it out ; before that they told me I must give them any powder I had. I went into a room in the house and found a little and some shot with it, and I then went over to the works and gave it to them ; they then went over to the shop again, and took whatever they wanted out ; they took the keys of the shop at one time, and then gave them to me back again ; they kept possession of the shop the whole of the day till 2 o'clock, and then they went away, leaving a guard of three men of their own party to see that nothing was taken out of it.

4435. In what number did they come in the course of that morning ?—I should think there must have been 100 in the yard at one time, and 100 in the road at one time, as far as I could see ; there might have been more.

4436. They left at 2 o'clock, leaving a guard of three persons ?—Yes, and the guard was there upon Saturday morning when I left to go to the military.

4437. You heard the military were in the neighbourhood, and you went over to join them ?—Yes, to be under their protection.

4438. Had you observed anything in the conduct of your people before this that had attracted your attention ?—No, nothing. We had not the least idea of anything of the sort until the message came to Mr. Paterson.

4439. Were you at all aware of there being any ill-feeling in the neighbourhood towards your husband ?—No. They said if they could not get Mr. Paterson they wanted his nephew.

4440. Did his nephew live with him ?—Yes, his nephew was in the house.

4441. Was there anything taken out of the house, as well as the shop you that have spoken of ?—Some small things out of the drawing-room ; scent-bottles and other small things.

4442. You are living at Monklands now, are you ?—Yes, I came down from there. I was subpœned to attend here, and I went to Kingston.

4443. You did not hear anything as to any plans about the house, as to what was to be done with the house and the property ?—My servant told me.

4444. Your servant has told you something ?—Yes, she told me something.

4445. She told you something she had heard ?—She was present.

4446. She is now at Kingston, is she ?—Yes.

4447. Will you ask her to come here to-morrow ?—Yes.

4448. What distance is Monklands from Coley by the road ?—Six miles, I believe.

4449. And from Morant Bay by the road ?—Either nine or 10 miles, I am not certain.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. John Davidson sworn and examined.

Mr. J. Davidson.

4450. Are you a justice of peace in St. David's parish ?—Yes.

4451. You live at a place called Sherwood Forest ?—Yes.

4452. I believe that is an estate in the upper valley of the Blue Mountain Valley ?—It is in St. David's, about five miles from Monklands.

4453. Further up the country or lower down ?—Rather more in the interior, though not exactly in a direct line.

4454. I believe on Thursday, the 12th of October, you received a document which you forwarded to Governor Eyre ?—I did.

4455. After that, on Friday, the next day, were you at Arntully, Mr. Lascelles' estate ?—I went there with the troops. I was obliged to leave Sherwood on the Thursday afternoon.

4456. What led to your leaving Sherwood ?—It was simply this, I thought I would send down a messenger as far as Monklands to ascertain whether the rebels were determined to carry out what they had threatened. I found that was the case, and I immediately sent on another despatch to the Governor, and subsequently sent a man mounted to ascertain if the report was true that the rebels were at Monklands and whether it was on fire. He came back to me afterwards. He had not been there. He said the rebels were coming on, and Monklands was in flames.

4457. He brought that intelligence ?—Yes ; he had not gone down ; he heard it on the road, and he came back and told me, and that was sufficient to make me go.

4458. Did you act upon that ?—Yes, I removed myself, and my wife, and some visitors.

4459. Where did you go ?—To Pen Hill, and returned to Sherwood next morning. The troops passed Sherwood on their way to Arntully.

4460. Is Mahogany Vale between Sherwood and Arntully ?—No, Sherwood is between Mahogany Vale and Arntully.

4461. Did you find at Arntully Mrs. Paterson ?—Not that day.

4462. When did she come there ?—On Saturday, the following day.

4463. The day after ?—Yes.

4464. On Sunday did you accompany these troops as a justice of the peace ?—Yes.

4465. And went down to Monklands ?—Yes.

4466. Did you also go to Duckworth ?—Yes.

4467. How does that lie with regard to Monklands ?—It is about half a mile below Monklands' works.

4468. Further down the valley ?—Yes.

4469. Whose property is that?—It is leased by Mr. Paterson; it belongs to parties in England.

4470. Did you also go to a place called Ross Isles?—Yes.

4471. Is that further?—Yes.

4472. How far beyond Duckworth?—A mile or a little more.

4473. Did you then proceed on to Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

4474. That is a point still further on?—Yes.

4475. Continuing down the valley?—Yes.

4476. Did you go into any house in the valley, where goods were found belonging to Mrs. Paterson?—I was at the houses, but did not go in with them. A lot of things were found below the coffee trees; the trees were very umbrageous there, and things could be hidden there.

4477. Coffee trees, where?—Round the negro houses.

4478. On what estate?—Not an estate, a settlement.

4479. Were these goods you are now speaking of found under these coffee trees, close to the houses?—Yes.

4480. Did you see them there?—Yes, I saw these taken out, and they were identified as Mr. Paterson's property.

4481. While you were there?—Yes.

4482. After this Sunday did you return up the valley again?—Yes; that Sunday the regiment did not go further than Mount Lebanus.

4483. And returned back to what point?—To Monklands, the head-quarters.

4484. You did not return to Sherwood for several days?—No, I went to Kingston with Mrs. Paterson, and was detained there through the serious illness of a relative.

4485. While you were about the houses when the goods were found, were any of them burnt?—Yes.

4486. How many?—I cannot exactly say; a good number.

4487. What do you call a good number?—Perhaps 30 or 40.

4488. Thirty or 40 houses burnt?—Yes.

4489. And where the goods were found, at the houses?—Not at the houses; at every house we came to everything they considered valuable had been taken out and concealed.

4490. How do you mean concealed?—Hid in the bush.

4491. Do you mean the property of Mr. and Mrs. Paterson?—Everything they considered valuable; they took away doors and so on.

4492. Were they found in the bush, the doors and such like?—No.

4493. Had any of the troops marched in that direction before?—No, but they knew that the troops were at Arntully,

4494. Had these cottages that were burnt yards belonging to them, or enclosures of any kind?—I do not think there are any enclosures; there might have been an apology for a fence, or something of that kind.

4495. But take it that there was a fence or palisade round it, a small enclosure?—There might have been about some of them.

4496. If that were so, was it within the limit of the fence that the goods of Mr. Paterson were found?—Not within the limit of any fence; they were found outside under the coffee trees, and they were not fenced in, if I remember rightly.

4497. And were these coffee-grounds, in which the things were found, connected with the house adjoining that was burnt?—Yes.

4498. And did you find, in all the cases where houses were burnt, good in the coffee grounds belonging to the house?—I can't exactly say that from my own knowledge.

4499. Has each settler, with his own cottage, a separate piece of coffee-ground of his own, or is it common to all the inhabitants?—Each coffee-ground has its owner. They buy land, build a small cottage upon it, and they may grow anything they like upon it.

4500. Supposing they wish to grow coffee, do they cultivate ground in common, or does each man cultivate his own ground?—Each man cultivates his own ground, I believe. I am not exactly able to give any opinion upon that.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. William Carey Clarke sworn and examined.

4501. I believe you are the coroner for Port-Royal?—Port Royal Mountain.

4502. And a justice of the peace of St. David?—Yes.

4503. Do you remember upon Friday, the 13th of October, some soldiers of the 6th Royals arriving with Captain Field?—Yes.

4504. Where were you when they arrived?—Within two miles of Mahogany Vale.

4505. At your residence?—No; on my way to Mahogany Vale.

4506. You met them?—Yes.

4507. You were there to join the troops in the capacity of medical man, they having none with them?—Yes.

4508. Did you do that?—I did so.

4509. Did you go with them to Mahogany Vale?—From Mahogany Vale to Arntully.

4510. Where did you spend the night of the 13th?—At Arntully.

4511. With the troops?—Yes.

4512. Captain Field being in command?—Yes.

4513. The next day where did you go?—Early in the morning I went from Arntully to Mahogany Vale to see General Jackson's grandchild. I was attending it professionally.

4514. Did you leave the soldiers at Mahogany Vale?—At Arntully.

4515. Did you find any at Mahogany Vale?—Yes, the 2nd detachment.

4516. Where did they come from?—From Newcastle.

4517. Did the detachment from Mahogany Vale return with you to Arntully?—Yes.

4518. About the middle of the day on Saturday?—Yes.

4519. Did you there meet Colonel Hobbs?—No, he came an hour after the troops had arrived.

4520. You met him there some time in the day?—Yes.

4521. And he took command of the soldiers that were at Arntully?—Yes.

4522. On Sunday did you go to Monklands with the troops?—Yes.

4523. Did they all go there?—Yes, I think so.

4524. And from there where did you go to?—Through Duckworth to Ross Isle.

4525. Was Mr. Davidson, the justice of the peace, with you at that time?—Yes, he was.

4526. Then you went to Ross Isle, and I believe there some property was found belonging to Mr. Paterson; did you see that?—Not at Ross Isle. I believe I saw it at Mount Lebanus.

4527. You proceeded further?—Yes.

4528. Were any houses burnt at Ross Isle?—Yes.

4529. How many?—I have no idea of the number.

4530. At Mount Lebanus what was done?—The houses were entered, and a great many things were found about which were recognized afterwards as belonging to Mrs. Paterson's store.

4531. At Mount Lebanus?—Yes; things might have been found at Ross Isle which I did not see.

4532. At Mount Lebanus did you notice any flags on the hills?—Yes.

4533. Describe what you noticed?—One particular

EIGHTH DAY.

Dr. W. C. Clarke.

1 Feb. 1866.

one was on an immense bamboo, the flag was about two feet and a half in length, made of white calico, and there were some more smaller ones. We considered they were signals.

4534. Were they placed in the earth on end?—Yes.

4535. How many did you notice altogether?—Three.

4536. Did you see any of the men belonging to the village there?—I do not recollect. We saw one or two children and a girl in the course of the day. We saw a few men.

4537. On the hill?—We saw several on the hill.

4538. How many?—I cannot say. I saw perhaps about a dozen myself.

4539. We hear that several of the houses were fired where the property was found?—Yes.

4540. What time did you leave Mount Lebanus?—Some time in the evening.

4541. And returned up the valley to Monklands?—Yes.

4542. On the 16th, which was the Monday, was Mr. John Davidson, of Monklands, with you?—Would you let me refer to my notes?

4543. Yes?—They were notes, I suppose, made about the time?—At the time. (*The witness referred to some notes.*)

4544. What is the date you speak of, the Monday after the Sunday?—Yes, Mr. Davidson was there.

4545. And was Mr. Lascelles, the owner of Arntully there?—Yes.

4546. Were you and Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Lacelles, formed into a Court of Inquiry?—Yes.

4547. Who formed that?—I think we did it at the request of Colonel Hobbs.

4548. And what did you inquire into?—The case of a man called "Billy Carr," who was one of the ringleaders.

4549. He was charged with that?—Yes.

4550. What time on the Monday was this inquiry instituted?—Some time after 10 o'clock.

4551. What became of the inquiry?—We handed it to the Court-martial.

4552. You were not the Court-martial itself?—No; we were a preliminary inquiry.

4553. You handed the result of your inquiry to them?—Yes.

4554. Was anything brought to your knowledge by that enquiry about William Carr?—Yes; we considered that he was a rebel and a ringleader.

4555. What information was brought before you to lead you to that?—Several witnesses were examined, who swore they saw him and heard him give directions to bodies of men about Monklands, and other parties. He was known to be a ringleader by the people about there.

4556. But as to your own knowledge, did Carr make any statement in your hearing?—No; but immediately before he was executed he made a statement to General Jackson, which was given directly to us.

4557. Did you hear it?—No, not myself.

4558 After inquiring into that matter what became of you the following day, Tuesday the 17th?—I went with the troops to Somerset.

4559. How far is that from Monklands?—About four miles, I should think.

4560. Further up the valley?—Down from Monklands, on the road to Morant Bay.

4561. What was done at Somerset; did you meet a schoolmaster there?—Yes.

4562. Did he point anything out to you?—He did to Colonel Hobbs and other officers.

4563. Were any of the houses burnt there?—Those that these men said were rebel houses.

4564. What was the name of that schoolmaster?—I cannot remember his name.

4565. Was he a Somerset schoolmaster?—I think he belonged to some dissenting chapel.

4566. But he belonged to the village of Somerset?—He belonged to the village.

4567. From Somerset, where did you go to?—To a place called "The Barracks," about a mile further down the valley.

4568. And from there, I believe, you went in search of rebels?—Yes.

4569. Did you get to a place called Coley, farther down the valley?—Yes.

4570. Did you find anybody there?—No.

4571. Were any houses burnt at Coley?—Yes, at the Lot.

4572. How many?—The place is called "Coley Lot."

4573. From Coley you returned up the valley to Monklands?—Yes.

4574. On Wednesday, the 18th, were you at Monklands the whole day?—Yes, the whole day.

4575. I believe at Monklands a man or lad of the name of "Billy Anderson" was tried?—Yes.

4576. Were you one of the members of the Court that tried him?—No.

4577. Were you present at the trial?—I was.

4578. Did it appear during the course of the trial, that Billy Anderson was some person belonging to Paul Bogle?—Yes, his servant.

4579. Was he convicted?—He was.

4580. And after conviction was he reprieved by General Jackson?—He stated that he could give information.

4581. Were you present?—I was. He stated that he could give information that would lead to the capture of Paul Bogle, and that he would take a detachment of troops up to Stony Gut and show them where Paul Bogle was stopping.

4582. Are you aware that General Jackson took him in search of Bogle?—I believe he did.

4583. You were not in company with him?—No.

4584. On Thursday the 19th, where did you go to from Monklands, was it to a place called Chigoe foot?—Yes, Chigoe Foot.

4585. How far is that from Monklands?—Six hours' march. I don't know how far.

4586. Is that in the direction of Stony Gut?—Yes.

4587. Did you go to Stony Gut yourself?—I did.

4588. On Thursday the 19th?—Yes.

4589. Were any men tried and executed at Chigoe Foot that day?—There were.

4590. How many?—11.

4591. At Stony Gut, did you go to Paul Bogle's chapel?—Yes.

4592. What did you find there?—A body of marines and blue jackets.

4593. How large a body?—I do not know; a good number of men, over 50 I should think.

4594. I believe some houses that day were burnt at Stony Gut?—They were.

4595. On that evening did you return to Chigoe Foot market?—Yes.

4596. On Friday the 20th, did you go to Mahogany Vale?—Yes.

4597. On private business, I believe?—Yes.

4598. On Saturday the 21st were you present at the trial of a man named Arthur Wellington?—I was not in the room at the time of the Court-martial.

4599. Then you did not hear the trial?—No.

4600. Did you see him executed?—Yes.

4601. That day?—Saturday.

4602. Where was he executed?—At Monklands.

4603. Do you know a place called the "barbacues"?—I do.

4604. Is that part of the property of Monklands?—Yes.

4605. There are terraces on the hill-side?—Just below the house.

4606. On the hill-side, or at the bottom of the valley?—On the descent, on the hill-side.

4607. Above the lowest point?—Yes.

4608. Some way above?—Yes, some little distance above.

4609. They are places where the coffee is dried?—Yes.

4610. Is it a point that is visible at great distance up and down the valley ?—Yes, some distance.

4611. You can see it at a great distance up and down the valley, I want to know that ?—Several hundred yards.

4612. How many hundred yards ?—From above the valley I should say six or seven hundred yards.

4613. And below ?—That I cannot recollect ; there is a tree which prevents the view from one point.

4614. Is it as visible on the other side ?—I cannot well answer that question, as I do not remember passing that point in the daytime.

4615. How many men were told off to execute him ?—I do not know that.

4616. What time of the day did it take place ?—About 11 o'clock, I think ; it might have been later.

4617. Did you professionally attend as the medical man at the execution ?—No, I was asked subsequently to examine the man.

4618. Was his death instantaneous ?—I think so.

4619. From your examination ?—Yes.

4620. You did attend the execution ?—I was at the execution.

4621. Can you say at what distance the men were placed who shot him ?—I believe about 350 yards.

4622. Where was he placed ?—On the opposite hill.

4623. That is on the "barbacues" ?—No, on the hill opposite the "barbacues."

4624. And where were the men placed ?—On the "barbacues."

4625. Then they fired across a ravine I suppose ?—Yes.

4626. Where was he placed, did you see him ?—Yes.

4627. Where was he placed ?—In front of a tree.

4628. Was he tied ?—I did not see him tied.

4629. How many men fired ?—I could not tell you that.

4630. Did more than one fire at once ?—Yes, two or three rifles went off at one time.

4631. By word of command ?—I was not sufficiently near.

4632. How far were you from the firing party ?—10 or 15 yards.

4633. Then do you mean to say you cannot tell whether they fired from word of command or not ?—I was in conversation with some one.

4634. Not paying attention ?—No, I might have heard a word of command, but I do not recollect it at this moment.

4635. Did the prisoner fall at the first shots that were fired ?—I do not think at the first, but very shortly after. To the best of my recollection it must have been the seventh or eighth shot, but they were fired in rapid succession.

4636, They did not fire in a volley ?—It was the next thing to a volley, a continuous report almost, not in a volley, I think.

4637. Not one report ?—No.

4638. You do not know how many men were drawn out to fire ?—No.

4639. Did you see the body after death ?—Yes.

4640. Where did you go to examine it ?—He was brought down from the hlll to the place where he was to be buried.

4641. Who brought him down ?—I believe the constables and soldiers.

4642. Carried him down ?—Yes.

4643. You inspected his body after that ?—Yes.

4644. Where was he wounded ?—He was wounded in the throat, one wound that I examined was in the throat, at one side passing through the side of the neck, and dividing the large vessels of the neck.

4645. Was that the only wound he had ?—I did not examine any other ; that was the wound I considered caused death.

4646. Do you consider that wound would cause instantaneous death ?—Yes, or the next thing to it.

4647. There might have been other wounds that you did not see ?—Yes.

4648. You considered that one wound was sufficient to cause instantaneous death, or the next thing to it ?—Yes.

4649. Besides these shots that were fired continuously, not in a volley, were there any other guns discharged at him before he was brought down ?—That I cannot say, but as soon as he was shot in the throat a bugle, I believe, was sounded ; I am not sure of that ; at any rate the firing ceased altogether, and the guard that was very near came out, and whether they found it necessary to fire at him or not I cannot say, I was in conversation.

4650. Do you recollect sufficient to be able to state whether the bugle sounded directly after the first shots were fired ?—I cannot.

4651. In fact you know nothing about the way in which they fired ?—No.

4652. The Sunday was a rainy day, was it not ?—Yes.

4653. Were you still at Monklands ?—Yes.

4654. Was Monday rainy also ?—Yes.

4655. Was anybody shot that day ? — Two, I believe.

4656. At Monklands ?—Yes.

4657. On the Tuesday did you go down or up to a place called Garbrand Hall ?—Yes, I did.

4658. Which way did you go, up or down to it ?—We went down the valley, and then up a side valley.

4659. Did you go to a place called Spring Garden Bay ?—Yes.

4660. And to a place called Surge Island ?—Yes.

4661. Did you then return to Monklands ?—Yes.

4662. Was anything done the day that you made the march ?—I did not see anything on that day that I know of. Yes, we saw Mr. Gordon's overseer at Spring Garden; he was taken prisoner, I believe.

4663. What was his name, Lawrence ?—That I do not know.

4664. On the 25th or 26th of October did you leave Monklands and return home ?—Yes.

4665. Did you ever see this man, Arthur Wellington, before ?—No.

4666. Did you know anything about him ?—Simply what I have heard.

4667. You did not know anything yourself ?—No.

4668. You have spoken about a guard at the same time you spoke of a bugle sounding, what do you mean by a guard ?—The body of soldiers who took the men up the hill, were stationed directly behind, within a few yards of the men.

4669. The guard you allude to was the guard which took the prisoners up, and who remained there whilst the sentence was carried out ?—Yes.

4670. Was the bugle you referred to with them ?—No, if a bugle was sounded, as I believe it was, it was sounded from the barbicues, not from those men.

4671 ?—How many men went over with the prisoner ?—Four or five, I believe.

4672. Soldiers ?—Yes.

4673. And policemen and other constables ?—I am not aware ; there might have been.

4674. Was any signal given by the guard on the other side of the valley before the bugle sounded ?—The guard could not see the soldiers on the barbacues ; no signal could have been given.

4675. Then they signalled only by bugle, not by sight ?—Yes.

4676. The bugles sounded on the barbacues ?—Yes.

4677. You do not know that any signal was given from the other side ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

EIGHTH DAY.

A. Mitchell.

1 Feb. 1866.

ANN MITCHELL (a blackwoman) sworn and examined.

4678. Where are you living?—At St. Thomas in the East, at Harbour Head.

4679. You were married in October last?—Yes.

4680. Were you living at Harbour Head then?—Yes.

4681. In a house of your own?—Yes.

4682. What business did your husband carry on, what did he do?—He was a bowl maker by trade, and sometimes kept a school at Spring.

4683. What was he doing in October last year?—He was keeping school at Spring in October last year, not last year, the year before last; last year he was at home.

4684. But in October, 1865, was he at Spring?—Yes, he left the school the year before last at Christmas, and the beginning of last year he was at home.

4685. When was he killed?—Last year.

4686. In October last, during martial law, where was your husband?—At Harbour Head; they killed him on Saturday in the yard.

4687. Were some soldiers there on that Saturday?—Yes, I believe two, and some Volunteers, and Mr. Ford was the captain.

4688. Were you there at the time?—I was there. When I came down I met them coming up, and I heard Mr. Harrison say, "This is one of my people." He said to me, "Where is your husband?" I said he was at home.

4689. How far were you from your house when Mr. Harrison asked you that?—The house is by the roadside; I was close to it, and the people were in the middle of the road.

4690. After you said your husband was at home, what was done?—He said that martial law was put on for seven years; and if I did not mind they would catch him and shoot him.

4691. Who said that?—Mr. Harrison.

4692. Were there any soldiers in sight at that time?—The two officers first came on before; and when they got to the wood-top they were told to stop.

4693. Who told them to stop?—The rest said they must stop.

4694. Those that had not gone up the hill, do you mean?—Yes; and the rest came and called me into the yard.

4695. Did they come into the yard?—Yes; they went into the yard, and went into the room and searched, and took away a coat.

4696. Was your husband in the house at that time?—He was in the house.

4697. Whereabouts was he?—He was in the house, and I was standing close to the roadside. They came up and said, "Who lives here? Open the gate." And he opened the gate and they went in.

4698. Who went in when you opened the gate?—I could not tell rightly; they were all of a string on the road.

4699. Was Mr. Harrison by at that time?—When they went in and shot him?

4700. When they asked you to open the gate?—They asked, "Who lives here? Open the gate;" and he was in the house and he came and opened the gate.

4701. Your husband did?—Yes; and they came in.

4702. At that time was Mr. Harrison there?—He was there among the soldiers.

4703. At that time had Mr. Harrison said to you what you have stated, or was it afterwards?—Before; before they came to the gate.

4704 Keep your attention to what took place after he had opened the gate, and they had all got in. What happened then?—When they came into the room they made search.

4705. What for?—They said, "Buckra's goods in the house." They did not find anything, and they took away a coat that belonged to my husband; and when they asked who's coat it was she said it was her son's.

4706. Who said that?—My husband's mother.

4707. Was she in the house?—Yes.

4708. Was he standing by at the time?—He had come out in the yard, and they were in the house.

4709. What further was done by them?—After she said it was her son's coat, they said, "Where did *nigger* get such a coat as this?"

4710. Who said that?—It was all the soldiers. I could not tell rightly which one.

4711. At that time, when they asked whose coat it was, and made that remark about it, can you tell whether Mr. Harrison was there?—Mr. Harrison was out on the road.

4712. What next took place?—After they came out they asked where was the man. His mother said, "Out in the yard;" and they came out and catch him, and tie him up to a quassia tree in the yard, and stripped his shirt off his back, and shot him, and gave him a shot in his eye.

4713. They tied him to a tree in the yard, do you say?—Yes.

4714. Did you see that done?—Yes; and as they shot him his head dropped.

4715. Before that, at the time they tied him, were you there?—Yes.

4716. When they tied him to the tree?—Yes.

4717. Where were the men who shot standing after he was tied to the tree?—Depass was the first man who shot him.

4718. Was he a Volunteer?—Yes, a Volunteer.

4719. Was any order given by any person that was there in command?—I cannot recollect if any order was given. You could not hear, for everybody was frightened at the time out of his wits; but one of the officers, I suppose, went and gave command to shoot him. They said all about it was Mr. Astwood.

4720. Then did you see Mr. Astwood there?—I do not know him; only since I have been at Kingston.

4721. That was noe name that you have heard of since. Is that what you mean?—Yes.

4722. We only want you to tell us what you saw. Did you see this person, whom you call Depass, fire?—Yes.

4723. You saw him fire?—Yes, and I can bring witness to it.

4724. Was that the only gun that was fired?—Three guns they gave him, and Depass shot him here (*in the head*), and his brains were scattered.

4725. Did they all shoot at once?—Three of them shot him.

4726. But did they all three do it at once?—They fired the guns after one another.

4727. How soon?—As one went "boom," the others went "boom boom."

4728. Where were they standing when they did that?—They were in the centre of the yard. and they had tied him up to the tree.

4729. How far from the tree were they standing?—Not very far in the yard; they were in the yard.

4730. They were in the yard, and the tree was in the yard, was that so?—Yes.

4731. Were they as far from your husband as I am from the end of this table?—Yes, not so far from the fence of the road.

4732. Was the tree to which your husband was tied growing in the yard?—In the yard.

4733. In the yard belonging to your house?—Belonging to the house.

4734. And the three men were in the same yard?—Yes.

4735. What space was there between the tree and the men who fired?—Not very far.

4736. Was it as far as I am from you (*about four yards*)?—Yes.

4737. Or further?—Not further – one shot him in the side and took out his guts.

4738. Were the three men all standing close together?—Yes, standing separate from one another.

4739. How far apart were they?—Not very far; in the same yard.

4740. But were they standing in a line, or one behind the other ?—One behind the other, and as one let fire, the other let fire after one another.

4741. Behind each other ?—Yes.

4742. Were you standing close to them ?—I was in the road.

4743. Besides those three and yourself, who were in the yard?—Some were in the yard, and some in the road.

4744. Did you see any others in the yard besides those three ?—Plenty, Mr. Grove was in the yard.

4745. Who was he ?—Richard Grove ; he belonged to Harbour Head ; he lives at Mount Zion now.

4746. Did he then live at Harbour Head ?—Yes.

4747. Besides Mr. Grove, was Mr. Harrison standing near ?—He was in the road sitting on his horse behind a mango tree.

4748. Can you tell whether Mr. Harrison could see what happened at the time you were there ?—Mr. Harrison see quite well.

4749. He could see what you saw ?—Yes ; it was a low fence.

4750. And, in fact, the people in the yard and those in the road could see exactly what took place ?—Everyone—everyone could see that was standing in the road.

4751. What was your husband's name ?—Charles Mitchell.

4752. Of those three persons who fired, the first, you say, was Depass, a Volunteer ?—Yes.

4753. Who were the other two ?—I do not know.

4754. Were they Volunteers or soldiers ?—Volunteers ; some of them were book-keepers who dressed themselves in regimentals.

4755. But they were not soldiers ?—No ; when they shot my husband they put fire to the house at the same time and burnt down everything.

4756. Who put fire to the house ?—I do not know which one it was, but they put fire on the house at the very moment, and burnt everything.

4757. What became of you ?—I was in the road.

4758. You saw the house burnt ?—When they shot him I ran in, and as I returned back I saw everything burnt down.

4759. Where was your mother ?—When I came back again I saw my mother, as the house was burning, standing there folding her arms, and when I said "What has he done?" the answer was, that Depass had shot him ; they took him from the tree, and one of the soldiers went and made his old mother come and stand over him.

4760. Did the soldiers or Volunteers do anything to you ?—Nothing at all ; they did nothing to me, only to my husband, and they burnt my house and left me in distress.

4761. What became of you afterwards ; where did you go after you returned and found your house burnt ?—I left the body. I could not get any body at all to come and bury him, so I went to a man by the name of Phillips, a carpenter, and said I had nobody to bury him, and asked him to let a person come and bury his body. I followed him all the way. They left him naked; I wrapped him in calico and carried him to the wharf.

4762. What wharf would that be—Port Morant ?—Yes.

4763. How far is Harbour Head from Port Morant ?—A good distance.

4764. Could you go it in half an hour ?—You could go it quick, but it is further than that.

4765. Would it take you an hour to go ?—About half an hour.

4766. Did you bury him in the sea ?—Yes.

4767. Did the carpenter take his body in the sea ?—It was corporal Phillips, he was the one. He was a special constable. He was left at the station, and he took my husband to the pier and threw him in the sea.

4768. What was corporal Phillips ?—A soldier.

4769. A black soldier ?—Yes.

4770. Where did you find corporal Phillips ?—He was at Leith Hall, but I saw him at the station.

4771. What station was that ?—At Port Morant.

4772. Then you got corporal Phillips from Port Morant ?—Yes.

4773. Was that the same day your husband was shot ?—Yes, the same day.

4774. You went to him and got him to come ?—Yes, he sent a person to come and dig the hole, but at the time of martial law everybody near was afraid to come, and I wanted somebody who was not of the neighbourhood.

4775. Was that your reason for going down to Port Morant and getting Phillips ?—Yes.

4776. Before the day on which the soldiers came along the road, as you say, had you heard that they were coming ?—Yes. When I was at the yard I heard some one running past and say that a gang of soldiers were coming.

4777. How long before they came did you hear that ?—Not very long.

4778. Ten minutes ?—Yes, it was about 10 minutes.

4779. Before that person running by came to tell you that the soldiers were coming had you heard that anyone was coming up to your house, or in that district ?—I heard they were coming, but after I was innocent I made myself pretty contented.

4780. How soon before the man ran by, and said they actually were coming, had you heard of the likelihood of their coming ?—I heard they were coming from Port Morant to Golden Grove.

4781. Was that the same day ?—The same Saturday, just about 3 o'clock, or 2 o'clock.

4782. In the middle of the day ?—Yes.

4783. Do you know the day of the month ?—It was the same Saturday they kill him that they hang Mr. Gordon at Morant Bay on the Monday.

4784. Then it was on the Saturday before that Monday ?—Yes.

4785. Before the Saturday had you ever seen Paul Bogle ?—No ; I never saw him. I don't live near him at all, I live quite in another district entirely.

4786. Besides this coat which they found, which your mother told them was your husband's, did they take anything else out of the house ?—A year before, when he kept school, he wrote a receipt for Bogle, something about the chapel.

4787. There was a letter in the coat, was there not ?—Yes.

4788. Was that a receipt for the sale of some lamp ?—Yes, which he had bought for Paul Bogle's chapel. Paul Bogle had bought it, and he gave it to my husband to write, to make out some account, and it was slipped in his breast pocket.

4789. Then was that in the coat at the time ?—Yes ; and they said, "Where he get this paper?" and I said he got it when he was keeping school. They took it away and carried it with them. I said I knew nothing at all about it, and knew nothing of what was done at Morant Bay.

4790. This was a receipt that your husband had at Spring ?—Yes, for Mr. Warren's lamp.

4791. You had never seen Paul Bogle you say ?—Last year at Christmas, not this Christmas, last Christmas ; some time when he was keeping school he went there, and Paul Bogle got him to write the receipt as he could not write, and so he made out the receipt for him.

4792. Then that was more than a year ago ?—Yes.

4793. How do you know that Paul Bogle could not write ?—Because I always been to his chapel.

4794. But you said some little time ago that you had never seen Paul Bogle ?—I never saw him for three or four months before the row commence.

4795. You said a little time ago that you had never seen him ; then you did know Paul Bogle ?—I knew him ; but before the war commenced, about two or three months ago, we never met together.

4796. But before the "war," as you call it, began, had you heard it was going to begin ?—I never heard it at all.

4797. Are you sure of that ?—I never heard it at all.

EIGHTH DAY.

A. Mitchell.

1 Feb. 1866.

4798. Had your husband been schoolmaster under Paul Bogle ?—No, under Mr. Warren, at Spring.

4799. Then you had attended Paul Bogle's chapel three months before the war ?—Before the war last year at Christmas the new chapel that was built was opened, and we went to the opening, and he was showing him the receipt for the lamp that was hanging up in the chapel, and as he was a teacher at that time, he got him to make out the receipt for the lamp which he had bought.

4800. Were you present ?—Yes.

4801. And saw him do it ?—Yes.

4802. After you had been at the chapel on that occasion, did you continue to attend it ?—No, never again.

4803. Have you never been there again ?—I never been there again.

4804. What is the distance of this chapel you speak of from the place were you live ?—It is another district entirely.

4805. How long would it take you to go from the one to the other ?—A day's walking.

4806. Where are you now living ?—I am still living at Harbour Head.

4807. Near where you lived before ?—Yes.

4808. Was the time you mention that you were at the chapel the only time you were at Stony Gut ?—Yes, the only time.

4809. In all your life ?—Yes.

4810. At the time you went over to the chapel you were present when your husband made out this receipt at the request of Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

4811. Had you never seen Paul Bogle before ?—We went to the chapel before that, and we never met again till the opening of the chapel.

4812. You had seen him before the opening of the chapel ?—Yes.

4813. Long ?—Long enough, but from the opening of the chapel we never met again.

4814. Where were you living before the opening of the chapel ?—Mitchell was keeping school at Spring.

4815. How long had you been at Spring ?—From the time I left Spring, I tell you, I never went there again.

4816. But how long before you left it were you there ?—From Christmas. On the opening of the chapel we never went back to Spring again.

4817. But how long had you been at Spring before you finally left it ?—Before last year Christmas, about the middle of the year.

4818. Then you had been from the middle of the year down to Christmas at Spring ?—Yes.

4819. And that is a short distance from Stony Gut ?—Yes.

4820. How long does it take you to go there ?—You start about 3 o'clock, and you get there at dark.

4821. Besides being a schoolmaster at Spring, did your husband preach ?—Yes, sometimes when the minister was not at the place he preached.

4822. Was that at Stony Gut ?—He never did at Stony Gut.

4823. At Spring ?—Yes.

4824. Who was the minister at Spring ?—Mr. Warren.

The witness withdrew.

W. Smith.

William Smith sworn and examined.

4825. Are you a servant to Mr. Shortridge ?—Yes.

4826. Were you living with him at Rozel in October last ?—Yes.

4827. Did you go with him to Morant Bay on Thursday, 12th October ?—Yes.

4828. Early on the Thursday morning did he send out his cart from Rozel to Plantain Garden River estate ?—Yes.

4829. Was there some property in the cart ?—Yes.

4830. Was there a good deal of property which was sent there ?—Yes.

4831. Did you afterwards see that the whole of that had been taken ?—Yes.

4832. On the evening of the Thursday, did you go towards the Plaintain Garden River yourself ?—No, I was going up from Rozel to Plantain Garden River.

4833. When you got as far as Lysson's estate, did you observe anything ?—Yes.

4834. What was that ?—I saw about 25 men running down to go towards Port Morant.

4835. Were they armed at all ?—Yes.

4836. How were they armed ?—With cutlasses.

4837. Were they the ordinary cutlasses which the labourers have ?—No, they were cutlasses well ground.

4838. Did you observe that ?—Yes, I did.

4839. Did they say anything to you ?—Not to me. Mr. Shortridge drove.

4840. Did you pass them ?—Mr. Shortridge pass them ; we kept passing them. A lot of them were running.

4841. Did they disturb you at all ?—No, they did not.

4842. Did they say anything to you ?—Not to me. I can tell you what they did say.

4843. What did they say ?—One of the men said, "Ah, sir, you go on, I am coming behind you, and I am before ;" that was meaning that part of them was waiting for Mr. Shortridge.

4844. You mean that some were behind him, and some were before ?—Yes, at Port Morant.

4845. Did you ascertain whether there were any before him at Port Morant ?—Oh, yes.

4846. Did you get on to Port Morant ?—We could not go.

4847. What did you do ?—We were obliged to stop at the Retreat estate that night.

4848. Did you attempt to go on again that day ?—Next morning, on the Friday.

4849. Did you go alone to see whether the road was clear ?—Yes.

4850. What did you discover ?—I could not go on at all, there was such a crowd, such a number of persons, that I was obliged to turn back.

4851. What number of persons did you find there ?—I cannot number them at all, they were across the road ; they came all the way looking for him, coming after the cart.

4852. Did you not manage to get through the crowd yourself ?—I was obliged to turn back to Morant Bay, to let him know they were there.

4853. What did you do after you had let him know that it would not be safe for him to go ?—I told him he could not go at all.

4854. What did you do ?—About 11 o'clock in the day he sent me back with one of his strong horses, to go and see Mrs. Shortridge. When I went the crowd was still there ; I was obliged to send the horse back to Mr. Shortridge.

4855. Did you then contrive to make your way through ?—Through the same party in the road.

4856. Did they let you pass ?—Yes, there was one man who knew me well ; I begged of them, and they said I must not go to the straight road, I must take the Port Morant way pass the other party.

4857. Was that the man you made the bow to who told you that ?—Yes.

4858. What did you do then ?—I went down to Plantain Garden.

4859. Did you find Mrs. Shortridge there ?—She was out in the bush.

4860. You said there was a great deal of property in the cart that was taken away, what was the value of that property ?—I do not know.

4861. Was the cart burnt ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES FIELD (a black) sworn and examined.

4862. What are you?—I am a planter.

4863. Were you formerly in the police?—Yes, I was once.

4864. Where do you reside?—At Manchioneal.

4865. At the town of Manchioneal?—At Kensington, a little out of the town, about three or four miles from the Bay.

4866. Do you know Mr. Foote?—Yes.

4867. Where does he live?—At the same place, Kensington.

4868. When did you hear anything of the disturbance at Morant Bay?—On Thursday evening.

4869. Did you receive any information which you communicated to Mr. Foote?—Yes.

4870. What was that?—On Friday morning I received information that the rebels were down the river killing all the gentlemen, and they intended to kill Mr. Foote.

4871. That was the rumour that reached you and which you communicated to Mr. Foote?—Yes.

4872. Did you see anything of them yourself before you spoke to Mr. Foote?—I saw nothing of them myself.

4873. You only heard that they were in the neighbourhood and coming up in that direction?—Yes.

4874. In consequence of that I believe you assisted him and his family to remove?—Yes, I did; I assisted him and his family to remove to Port Antonio.

4875. After he had removed did the people come up towards his place?—On Friday night we heard them, first blowing horns, and by the burning in the Bay.

4876. What Bay is that you are speaking of?—Manchioneal Bay.

4877. What happened after that?—After we heard the shell blowing, we saw a great light as if a house was on fire in the Bay.

4878. Have you since ascertained whose house it was?—Yes; we *admired* that it was the police station, however it was Mr. Bunting's dwelling house.

4879. What did you see after that?—After the fire we heard of the rebels, and we scattered away just backwards of our house.

4880. Did you get into the bush?—Yes.

4881. After you had got into the bush, did you hear them come?—Part of the night, before daybreak in the morning, about 2 o'clock.

4882. What did you hear then?—I heard with my own ears, but I could not tell who the persons were, three men say, "If we can only catch that fellow Foote "to-night we will kill him and suck his blood;" by hearing that, I remained still in the bush, just at the back of the wall; we waited there till they got into the house, and they broke open the doors, and the word was "Colour!" "Colour!" "Colour!" "For black."

4883. Were you able to learn what number there were who passed you and went up to Mr. Foote's house; was it a few or a number?—A vast quantity; there was much in number.

4884. How long did they remain there?—They did not remain much long, for they did not find much things, we had removed things and hid them in the bush the Friday before; they came at night, so they did not find much things to plunder.

4885. What became of them afterwards?—They went away afterwards.

4886. In which direction?—They went down the road they came from.

4887. What distance is this place of Mr. Foote's from Port Antonio?—I should take it to be 20 miles.

4888. Then that party did not go nearer to Port Antonio than Mr. Foote's house?—I could not say where they went to after they went from Mr. Foote's house.

4889. I thought you said they went back again; do you mean they came in a direction from Port Antonio?—No, not from Port Antonio, from Manchioneal, to go down the road back.

4890. Is not Mr. Foote's on the regular high road?—No.

4891. Then where they went afterwards you do not know?—No.

4892. Did you remain concealed in the bush?—Yes, till the morning.

4893. How soon did you see anything of the troops?—On Monday about from 10 till 11 o'clock.

4894. You did not see any of the troops till Monday?—Not until the Monday morning, we heard of their coming and we went to meet them.

4895. Did you remain with the troops?—Yes, continually, and until the martial law was over.

4896. Then you can give the Commission, perhaps, some account of what was done?—Yes.

4897. What was the first thing done after you joined the troops; where did you join them first?—Just at the road below Kensington, at a place called Pleasant Hill.

4898. Where did you go first with them?—I marched up to Kensington with them; I told them to come to Kensington and march part of the way; they went there to know if it was the truth that we were telling them; we showed them the things that we had removed, and Mr. Foote's things that we hid in the bush and part in our houses, his likeness and such like; some believed us and some did not, and intended to shoot us; we said we were not rebels; so after leaving Kensington they went to the Bay and pressed us to follow them to the Bay.

4899. Is that Manchioneal Bay?—Yes, to where they were going to stop, at the barracks at Muirton.

4900. In what way were you engaged while you were with the troops?—They pressed me to see and to inquire and to search with them.

4901. To search for what?—For anything stolen from any gentleman's property, and if I could distinguish them to point them out.

4902. Did you find any houses in which stolen property was concealed?—Yes.

4903. Where?—At the sand shore, near the Bay.

4904. What was done to any house in which any stolen property was found?—The things were taken out of the houses and the houses were burnt down.

4905. How many houses were burnt while you were with them, during this time?—While I was with them on the Monday do you mean?

4906. No, in all the time; you say that you were with them all the time that martial law lasted?—Yes; they burnt John Rickets' house, that was one; John Davis's house, two; Perkin's house, three; Ballamany's house, four; and one Robinson's house, five; while I was with them they burnt these five houses.

4907. Were those the only houses that were burnt, as far as you can recollect?—That was while I was with them, but there [*were*] so many of us they took to follow them that I cannot give an account of all.

4908. You saw as many as five houses burnt?—Yes.

4909. In all those houses was there stolen property found?—In many of them.

4910. Was stolen property in each one of those five houses?—Some things were taken out; I cannot say whether things had been taken out by other people or not.

4911. You were not asked whether property that was in the houses were taken, but can you tell whether or not there was property found in each of the five houses or not?—Not all, as to my seeing.

4912. In how many of the five houses did you see stolen property found?—We found four bottles of gin in John Davis's house.

4913. Was there any stolen property found in any other house?—No more houses.

4914. Only in one of the five houses?—Only in one of the five.

4915. Then what were the other four burnt for?—I cannot say; the troops said they came to burn.

4916. You said first of all, that in most of the

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houses stolen property was found, or at least in several; you say now only in one ?—They said every house we went into and found things in, they must burn the house, whether good or bad.

4917. What do you mean by that; do you mean if they found property belonging to the owner of the house it was then to be burnt?—No; the question was to distinguish whether they were from Manchioneal shops or not.

4918. Were any houses burnt in which they did not find any property; you have mentioned Davis's house where they did find some stolen property ?—Yes.

4919. Did they find stolen property in any other house, that is property belonging to other persons; did they find property in those houses belonging to other persons ?—Yes.

4920. Besides Davis's ?—Yes, besides Davis's.

4921. You said just now that was the only house ?—You said things found in the house, but there were things in the yard and round the premises.

4922. Was that the case with all the houses ?—Yes.

4923. Are you quite sure about that ?—Yes, I am quite sure, because when we searched inside the house we found nothing, so they said we go backwards out of the house "and search," and there they discovered things.

4924. What troops were those, where did they come from ?—Some from Port Antonio.

4925. Were they black or white troops ?—Some were black and some white.

4926. Do you know what officer they were under ?—They were the Sixth, I believe.

4927. Do you mean that those five houses were the only houses that you saw burnt all the time you were with the troops ?—No, there were many companies of us.

4928. But as to yourself, those were the only five houses that you saw ?—No, many were burnt besides the five.

4929. That you saw burnt ?—They were burnt down, but not while I was present.

4930. You saw that other houses had been burnt down ?—Yes.

4931. But you did not see them burnt ?—No, I did not see them set fire to.

4932. Were you over the whole of the district in the course of this time ?—No, not all over; I was only in one part of the district.

4933. How many houses do you think you saw that had been burnt during that time ?—A vast quantity.

4934. When you say a vast quantity, was it 20 or 100; what do you mean by a vast quantity ?—According to my best calculation I should say it was about 50 or more.

4935. Have they been rebuilt since ?—No.

4936. So that it can be seen now what have been burnt ?—Yes.

4937. What has become of the people who occupied those houses ?—Some of them have been dispossessed; the property has been taken away from them.

4938. You mean their ground ?—Yes, it has been confiscated.

4939. Some of the people are not living, I suppose?—Some are not living.

4940. By whom were they dispossessed; was there an Act of confiscation; was that what you mean ?—Yes.

4941. Who dispossessed them ? Who has got possession now, not of the houses but of the ground ?—Not the ground, the houses.

4942. The houses you say are burnt ?—They were their own property.

4943. The lands, therefore, still remain ?—Yes.

4944. Who is now in the occupation of that land ? Those that were confiscated were taken away; the police seized it and took it away from them, and put up a piece of paper forbidding them.

4945. A good many have gone back, have they not?—Yes.

4946. And taken the paper away ?—Yes, I was put in possession of about nine, and they came on me in that way; I would not attempt to go any further. (*The witness handed in a paper.*)

4947. What is that ?—That is my own handwriting.

4948. Are these the houses you were put in possession of ?—Yes.

4949. "Richard Scott, land and 20 square post; "Stewart Dickson, land and house; Susan M'Kane, "land; Charles Brown, land; James Lindsay, land "and house; Thomas London, land and house; "Thomas Sterling, land and 15 post; Charles Newf-"ville, land and house; Esther M'Kane, land and "house." I suppose where there is only land put down the house has been burnt?—Yes; some of them have not been upon the land since, but they bought their property, and knowing it to be their property they seized it, and set me to watch it. Those that are marked "posts" are prepared for new building.

4950. Is this your authority. "Jamaica, I hereby "authorize you to keep possession of the within-"named properties, until his honour the Custos shall "give you further notice.—P. M. Ramsay, inspector "of police, to James Field, head special constable." So you were put in possession of those nine properties?—Yes.

4951. As to the greater part of those, the houses had not been burnt ?—Some of the houses had not been burnt.

4952. This is Mr. Paul Ramsay, is it not ?—Inspector Ramsay.

4953. There are two, which of them ?—The one at Port Antonio.

4954. You say you did not like to hold some of them ?—No, because they were grunting about it. They were making a noise over my head, saying that I was taking away their land, and I did not like to quarrel with anybody.

4955. How many of them have you given up ?—I had no intention to keep any of them.

4956. Then you were not of much use as a keeper of them ?—No, because I did not like to get into too much quarrel.

4957. Have you given them all up now ?—I did as I liked in it.

4958. How many of the people have come back again and taken their places ?—I said I should be content to suffer for not watching them, rather than have any confusion with the people.

4959. Did you report to the Custos that you had retired from the place that he put you in ?—I told the inspector I would not be bought out of the place.

4960. Was the coffee picked before you declined to hold possession ?—None of them had coffee, except one. I never looked on it to see whether it was ripe or not. There were three or four roots of coffee.

4961. Did you pick that?—No, I never went near the place.

4962. Nor cocoa nuts ?—The people have eaten the cocoa nuts as they liked. If I intended to go one way they have gone another way.

4963. Was the land taken of the man whose house was burnt down, who had the four gin bottles; you say his house was burnt down ?—Yes.

4964. And was his land taken ?—Yes.

4965. Has he gone back to his land ?—He is dead.

4966. Was he executed ?—He was shot.

4967. Was any mischief done to your place by the people ?—While I was absent they eat two of my pigs.

4968. Was any stolen property found in Davis's house ?—I did not find any when I went into possession.

4969. But do you know whether in his house, or outside it, any other property was found besides the four gin bottles ?—Not to my seeing.

4970. Was there gin in them or were they empty bottles ?—There was gin in them, and good gin too.

4971. Then they did not remain full long ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

MATHEW JOSEPH (a black) sworn and examined.

4972. Are you of Georgia, St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

4973. Are you by profession a schoolmaster ?—Yes.

4974. Were you a schoolmaster at Morant Bay on the 11th October ?—I was.

4975. Were you on that day in the Court-house ?—Yes.

4976. Were you there when messages arrived about some persons approaching it ?—I was. At first they took no notice of the messages.

4977. The Baron did not take any notice you mean ?—Yes.

4978. But at last they did take notice ?—Yes, at last they did.

4979. When they took notice did they get up from the table ?—Directly.

4980. What did you see when they got up from the building out into the street ?—At the north door we saw the people, about 50 of them, in the Court-house. All the gentlemen went to the north door.

4981. Did you go with them ?—Yes.

4982. You saw some people approaching ?—Yes.

4983. Was that on the side of the part you call the Parade ?—Yes.

4984. In the front ?—Yes.

4985. Did you notice the people as they approached so as to see what they were doing ?—Yes, I saw them, some with ramrods in their hands, loading guns, and some walking with cutlasses in their hands, brandishing them.

4986. Was there a vestryman there called Sullivan ?—Yes, he told me to leave the Court-house in case the people should come down, as we could run easily.

4987. Did you take that wholesome advice ?—I did, that is the reason I am alive this day.

4988. You went with him, did you ?—Yes, to the back of the Court-house.

4989. Away from the front ?—Yes.

4990. Did Sullivan go with you ?—He went before me.

4991. What became of you when you went out at the side of the building ?—We were not there more than four moments before we heard the reports of guns in front of the Court-house. We ran down, and Sullivan went down by the way of the new church, myself and Mr. M'Kenzie ran to the bush.

4992. Which M'Kenzie is that ?—Duncan C. M'Kenzie, a coloured man. He went down to the bush, and I ran round up the lane, and went to a schoolmaster, a Wesleyan teacher.

4993. Then you did not keep with M'Kenzie ?—No.

4994. How far was the schoolmaster from the Court-house ?—The Wesleyan school that I am speaking of was about a quarter of a mile from the Court-house.

4995. Did you run the whole way ?—Yes.

4996. At a good pace ?—Yes ; when I ran down the bush and went up the lane, my first thought was to look for my saddle to saddle my horse ; but when I went to the place where it was left it was locked up, so I went to the schoolmaster and hid myself.

4997. Did you stay with the schoolmaster ?—Yes.

4998. Until when ?—Until about 4 o'clock the same day.

4999. You were there about an hour then ?—Yes, about that.

5000. At 4 o'clock what did you do ?—I left with the intention of going up to Mr. Cooke's place to look at the Court-house. When I had got part of the way I was advised not to go up to Mr. Cooke's place, inasmuch as the people were there already, and they would kill me. I was one of the first they intended to kill ; I saw the people were taking their beds and things to the bush, and I went to Miss Downie and assisted her.

5001. Did you assist Miss Downie in getting her furniture out ?—Yes, and taking her out.

5002. What became of you after you had done that ?—I stop there that night, and another gentleman came there too.

5003. Was that Dr. Major ?—Yes, and Mr. Marshalleck.

5004. Did you all stay there together ?—Yes.

5005. Next morning what became of you ?—I left Miss Downie and went back to the schoolmaster, and the schoolmaster and myself went up to the Court-house to see what was done.

5006. What did you find there ?—I saw Mr. Herschell lying dead, and his throat was cut, and his right hand was filled with clotted blood ; and I saw Mr. Alberga with a chop over the head, a cutlass wound ; and I saw three others, black men, lying dead, and Mr. Leslie and myself went on towards the Court-house, but when I went there I saw a few men with sticks in their hands looking suspiciously, and I turned back ; we went to a Mr. Grant's place, and there I saw Mr. Price lying dead ; his pants were taken off and he was barefooted. I intended to go and see Mr. Baker, but when I saw the men with sticks I turned back.

5007. Did you continue there for several days afterwards ?—Yes, I was in the Bay ; I could not go home ; my wife told me not on any account to come back, because four men had come there to look after me to shoot me.

5008. Where do you live ?—At Georgia, about 12 miles from the place.

5009. When did you go home ?—On the following Wednesday my wife said it was not prudent in me to remain there, for the people would be sure to kill me in the night.

5010. Then you did not remain there ?—No.

5011. Where did you go ?—I went with the troops under Colonel Hobbs.

5012. Where were they ?—Coming from Stony Gut. I met them coming from Chigoe Foot Market.

5013. Where did you go ?—I remained there that night, and went to where I lodged. I went down there with Colonel Hobbs and his men. We marched up to Font Hill and from there to Coley.

5014. Did you perform the duty of any officer there ?—Yes.

5015. What were you made ?—The colonel appointed me as chaplain, to read to those who were executed.

5016. How long did you remain performing that duty ?—I think about eight days.

5017. When you left the soldiers what were you appointed to do ?—I was appointed by Colonel Hobbs to superintend the picking of the coffee and other things. I can show my letter of appointment.

5018. Did he give you a written appointment ?—Yes he did. (*The witness handed it in.*) Read, "I "hereby authorize Mr. Joseph to superintend the "picking of coffee, &c., upon Somerset, Mount "Lebanus, until instructions received from the "Governor, and recommend him to receive six "shillings per diem for so doing.—J. T. Hobbs, "Colonel commanding at Monklands, Oct. 6th [*Qr.* "16*th*] 1865."

5019. Did you perform those duties ?—I did.

5020. For how long ?—Until I went to Spanish Town ; until the end of martial law. I came over and saw the members of the Committee, and they told me to return and take possession of the property in the name of the Crown, and I kept possession until the 18th of December, when I received a letter advising me not to interfere till further orders. This is the receipt for the coffee sold during martial law. (*The witness handed it in.*)

5021. What did you do with the money received from the sale of the coffee ?—I handed it over to Colonel Hobbs. (*Receipt read.*) "Received from "Mr. N. Joseph twenty-seven pounds sixteen, after "paying his expenses for coffee picked off rebel "grounds in Somerset and Mount Lebanus.—J. T. "Hobbs, Newcastle, Nov. 6th [*Qr.* 16*th*], 1865."

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5022. Did you get your 6*s.* a day all this time?—Yes.

5023. Up to what time?—Until martial law ceased; but I beg to say that a few days before it ceased I had orders from the General not to pick the coffee until I received fresh orders from the Committee, and I thought it prudent not to interfere.

5024. This is your bill?—Yes.

5025. Did you deduct the amount of this from the amount received and pay the balance over; did you pay yourself this bill and pay the balance over?—No, the balance was not paid over on that date, because the Committee told me to keep the money in hand. After paying myself to the 18th December whatever balance was left belonged to the Crown.

5026. What became of that balance?—I have it in hand.

5027. At the present time?—Not to-day, but I have the balance in hand.

5028. You have got the command of it?—Yes, I have the command of the money.

5029. While you were picking the coffee, and this sort of thing, what became of your school?—During the rebellion we had no school in St. Thomas in the East. No children attended school at all that time.

5030. Were you present at Chigoe Foot Market at the time a Court-martial was held?—I was not.

5031. Were you at Font Hill?—Yes.

5032. When any trials took place?—The people were tried at Chigoe Foot Market, but they were marched up to Font Hill; about eight or nine were shot at Font Hill.

5033. Then you were not present at any trials at Chigoe Foot Market or Font Hill?—They were not tried at Font Hill, the people were tried at Chigoe Foot Market and shot at Font Hill.

5034. Were you present at the time they were shot?—Yes, I was.

5035. How many executions were you present at?—I do not remember, but I think five or six.

5036. You were performing at that time the duties of chaplain?—Yes, reading to the people.

5037. Was there a Mr. Graham among the number that you attended as chaplain?—Yes, a man called Donald M'Laren Graham.

5038. Did you on the occasion I am referring to at Font Hill see any of the prisoners tied by ropes?—Yes, they were tied by ropes.

5039. Were those ropes, when you were present, cut by the bullets of the soldiers who fired?—I remembered a man that escaped at Font Hill, but those that escaped by the ropes being cut by the bullets were at Coley, not at Font Hill.

5040. How many did that happen to at Coley?—Two, I think, two brothers; they ran away.

5041. They got free from the ropes in consequence?—Yes, and ran to the cane fields.

5042. Did anything happen at that time with regard to the soldiers?—Yes, the soldiers fired at them, but Colonel Hobbs said, "No, as they have got away, let them go."

5043. Did you hear him at that time say anything to the soldiers about the duty they had to perform?—I did not hear anything said to the soldiers; he said it to himself that it was a very painful duty to perform.

5044. Did he say that in your hearing?—I heard the words; he said it was very painful.

5045. After that did you separate from Colonel Hobbs at Coley?—For that evening.

5046. Where did he go, do you know?—He went up the mountains with the others.

5047. And where did you go to?—I went where I lodged.

5048. Did you go to Monklands?—Yes, the following day I went up to Monklands.

5049. And did you join Colonel Hobbs again?—I was with him all along.

5050. On that day was there a prisoner by the name of Arthur Wellington?—That was the day he was shot.

5051. Were you present at the time he was shot?—Yes, I was present.

5052. Where were you?—I read to Wellington and Graham that morning, and after I read to them they were taken by the soldiers over a rivulet, about 100 yards over the way. Wellington was first tied to a tree and shot, and the other man was tied to a tree and shot.

5053. Were they taken together?—They were taken over together, but not shot together.

5054. But they were taken together?—Yes.

5055. From Monklands?—Yes, they were taken over to a little plat or field.

5056. Was that on an opposite side of a gully?—Yes.

5057. Were you standing at a place where they dry the coffee, called the barbacues?—Yes, I was just opposite the quarters, but the soldiers that were shooting them were on the barbacues.

5058. How near were you to the soldiers who were shooting?—About 10 yards.

5059. Did you see them fire at the time that Arthur Wellington was tied?—Yes, I saw them.

5060. How many fired?—I think about 10 men.

5061. Were they regularly told off for that duty?—They were put in the rank and were told to fire, and they fired.

5062. Did you see an officer commanding them?—Yes, there was an officer.

5063. Did they fire in pursuance of an order given, a command?—Yes, they fired on command.

5064. Do you know the officer who was there?—No; I know the officer, but do not recollect his name.

5065. You know him by sight?—I should not be able to state now what officer it was on that particular day, who ordered to shoot Wellington, but there was an officer in command.

5066. At whose command the men fired at Arthur Wellington?—They fired at an officer's command.

5067. Did they fire together or one at a time?—I think they fired together, to the best of my recollection now.

5068. All the 10 of them?—They fired off, but it appeared that some of the pieces did not go off; it was a damp day.

5069. Could you see Arthur Wellington from the place where you were?—Yes.

5070. Was he killed by the first shots fired at him?—No, not at the first shots; they fired about seven times before he was killed.

5071. Do you mean that the whole 10 fired seven times?—No, they fired and reloaded.

5072. Did those 10 men that you describe as being called out to shoot this man all fire together, by word of command?—They fired by word of command, but their guns did not all go off.

5073. Did they all try to pull their guns?—They all tried to pull their guns.

5074. At the same time?—Yes.

5075. Do you know what a volley means?—A volley, I believe, means a report of guns fired at the same time.

5076. Were several guns fired together?—I am stating to the best of my recollection now.

5077. Did all these men put their guns up to their shoulders together?—I saw them put up their guns.

5078. Together?—Together, but they all did not go off at the same time.

5079. When they had fired once what did they do then?—When they fired once the man was not dead, he was not dead at the first volley.

5080. What happened then?—They had to fire again about seven times.

5081. About seven times?—Yes, he was not shot by the first volley.

5082. Then you mean to say that 10 men fired seven times at this man; do you really mean to say that?—To the best of my knowledge and belief I say there were 10 men in the rank, but the 10 pieces did not go off, I presume by the powder being damp.

5083. How many did go off?—I could not tell that, but about 10 men put up to fire.

5084. Were the men in two rank, or in one rank ?—I cannot tell that. I was just in front of the officers' quarters.

5085. Was one rank kneeling ; did you see any men kneeling ?—Yes, they knelt when they fired, but, understand me, the man was not shot at the first time.

5086. How long from the firing of the first gun was it before he was shot ?—About four minutes.

5087. Was there any shot fired on the other side of the gully ; did any men standing on the other side of the gully fire at the man who was tied at the tree ?—I do not remember.

5088. Were all the shots from the barbacues ?—The shot from the barbacues killed the man over the way, I don't remember any others.

5089. Did anybody fire at Arthur Wellington except the 10 men you speak of ?—I do not remember.

5090. Then you say these 10 men fired more than the first time ?—Yes, more than once.

5091. You say they fired seven times ?—I say about seven times ; more than once.

5092. And you say four minutes was the time ?—About four minutes.

5093. During that four minutes did you hear or sse anybody else fire but the 10 men ?— No, I did not see anybody else. I beg your pardon, let me understand you ; say four men fired first, and did not kill the man, another four fired, until about seven rounds ; that would be the proper term.

5094. And reloaded from time to time ?—Yes.

5095. Did you hear any bugle sound while he was being shot ?—I remember when they tied Arthur Wellington to the tree, the men who took him over went round to a part where the shot could not reach them, and when Arthur Wellington was supposed to be shot the bugler sounded the bugle for them, and they came round to see if the man was dead ; I heard the bugle sound.

5096. Was he dead or not dead then ?—When they came first I heard the men say he was hit but not dead.

5097. Did anybody fire after the sounding of the bugle ?—When the bugle was first sounded they went round to see if he was hit, and the men said he was hit but not dead, and they went round again.

5098. Did anybody fire after the bugle had been sounded ?—The soldiers on the "barbacues" fired over the way at Arthur Wellington, and, as I said at first, he was not killed by the first or second shots.

5099. You say they fired ?—Yes.

5100. Then the bugle was sounded to cease firing ?—Yes.

5101. After the bugle had sounded, the men near Arthur Wellington went to see what effect had been produced ?—Yes.

5102. When they found what the effect was did anybody after that fire again ?—The soldiers did.

5103. At the barbacues ?—Yes.

5104. That was after the bugle had been sounded ?—Yes, because he was hit but not dead.

5105. Then they fired again ?—Yes.

5106. From the barbacues ?—Yes.

5107. Do you know how often they did that ?—I say about seven times they fired from the "barbacues."

5108. Did somebody go each time to see if he was dead ?—After the party went to see Arthur Wellington, about two minutes afterwards he was dead ; I said in all it was about four minutes from the first when they began to fire till he was really dead, not longer than that.

5109. How many shots were fired the second time ?—I said in all about seven shots ; I should not say seven shots, but seven times they fired at him.

5110. At which time he was killed you do not know ?—No, I was above them, and they were about 10 yards below me, but they were firing over the place, about a 100 yards over.

5111. You say they did not, after the second firing, go to see if he was dead ?—When they went round the second time he was dead.

5112. Was there any signal before the bugle sounded ?—No, I did not hear any.

5113. Did you see any ?—No, I did not see any.

5114. Who was this Arthur Wellington ?—He was a man at a place called Somerset.

5115. What was he ?—He was a man that did not bear a very good character.

5116. What was he in business—what was his occupation ?—He was a sawyer ; he had a little place of his own.

5117. Was he a person who practised any art ?—They said he was an obeahman, but I cannot say.

5118. Did you in the exercise of your duty as chaplain to him, find out anything of this ; did he tell you who he was ?—No, he did not tell me.

5119. So you did not learn from that source ?—No.

5120. It was merely the repute of the neighbourhood ?—Yes, I had known him for many years.

5121. Where was he reputed to be an obeahman ?—The people would talk in that way, but he might not be an obeahman for all I knew, but I heard so.

5122. Where did you hear it ?—I heard it in the district there.

5123. Do you mean the district of Monklands ?—No, Somerset. Arthur Wellington lived not far from where I lived, about three miles from me.

5124. Do you mean that you had heard it before the time of his being there ?—Yes.

5125. He had had that repute in the neighbourhood before ?—Yes.

5126. How long had you known him ?—Nearly 10 years.

5127. Had he always that reputation during the whole 10 years ?—No ; when I went there as a stranger I did not hear much, not till afterwards. Two of his sons were attending my school ; one of them was shot. His youngest son was attending my school ; he himself never attended the church.

5128. What age was the son ?—About 21.

5129. You say he attended your school ; when was that ?—It was a long time ago.

5130. He was not attending it up to the time he was shot ?—No.

5131. But he had once been a pupil ?—Yes.

5132. Was he shot at the same time as his father ?—No, he was not shot at Monklands ; he was shot at Coley.

5133. After Arthur Wellington was shot, was Graham, the second man who was with him, executed ?—He was shot at the same place.

5134. And immediately after ?—Yes, immediately after.

5135. Was he shot in the same way, from the same distance ?—Do you mean tied to a tree ?

5136. First, as to Arthur Wellington, while you administered to him, as chaplain, did he tell you whether he belonged to any religious body ?—He did not tell me himself, but I heard he was a Baptist ; his father was a Baptist. They never went to any church at all ; they may have had their meetings at home.

5137. At his house do you mean ?—I am not aware whether his house was a meeting house.

5138. When you talk of him as an obeahman, do you know what that means ?—I mean practising obeah.

5139. But what does the practice mean, what do you understand by it ?—The people have a foolish notion that they can put something in the ground in order to kill people. I don't believe it ; but my opinion is that it is a sort of slow poisoning that many people can adminster ; that is my belief.

5140. That is what you understand by obeah ?—Yes, that it means slow poisoning.

5141. Is there any idea as to whether or not an obeahman can be wounded by anybody ?—Many of the common people have great confidence in obeah ; they believe them to be almighty, that they can do anything.

5142. And that they cannot be wounded ?—They believe so.

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5143. Was Graham shot in the same way as Wellington ?—Yes, he was.

5144. From the same distance ?—From the same place.

5145. And tied to the same tree ?—Yes.

5146. Who was Graham ?—He was a man in better circumstances than Arthur Wellington ; the man could read.

5147. Where did he come from ?—The same district, Somerset.

5148. What had he been doing during his life ?—He was a small planter of coffee, and from what I saw of his place pretty well off.

5149. Was there any idea of his being an obeahman ?—I never heard so ; he was a man in a better position than the other people around him, and the local people knew him, and he had some influence with them.

5150. Were you with the soldiers when Wellington and Graham were first taken into custody ?—Yes.

5151. Where were they first taken ?—In Somerset.

5152. Is that in the Blue Mountain Valley ?—Yes.

5153. Near Coley ?—Yes.

5154. On what day were they taken ?—They were taken the day before we went to Font Hill ; they were taken up and left at Chigoe Foot Market for the night, and taken to Font Hill the following day.

5155. Were they part of the people who were tried at Font Hill ?—Not at Font Hill, at Chigoe Foot Market.

5156. And then marched up with you and the troops ?—Yes, from Font Hill to Monklands ; those were the two men that were taken up to Monklands ; they were the ringleaders ; all the others were executed.

5157. Were you present when Arthur Wellington was taken ?—I was down at Chigoe Foot Market when he and the other man were brought down.

5158. You were not at his house when he was taken ?—Not at his house.

5159. Was Graham shot and killed directly ?—Directly after Wellington.

5160. Was he shot at once, or was there more than one discharge at him ?—More than one discharge.

5161. How many men fired at him ?—I should say about the same number.

5162. And at the same distance ?—Yes.

5163. Did it appear to you, from what you noticed in the firing, that there was any defect in the charges, that they were damp ?—That was what I said just now, the powder was damp ; it was a wet day.

5164. It had been raining, had it ?—Yes ; and Monklands is a cold place.

5165. Amongst those to whom you administered as chaplain, was anything said to you as to the reason why they had come to this trouble ?—I heard from Graham that he did take part in the rebellion. Many of those, not of those executed, they said nothing to me ; but others subsequently said, as their reason for rebellion, that they were not properly paid for their work by the planters.

5166. Did others give any other reason than that ?—They said they wanted land without paying rent ; that I heard myself, a man, called Murray, say so. His Excellency sent 200 copies of the Queen's advice, in August last, and I gave that man one. When he said he wanted land without paying, I said, "You can't do that." He said, "We ought to get land without paying rent—five dollars a year is too much." I said, "Do you expect to have property without paying for it?" He said "No." I said, "If you "want Government property without paying for it, "anybody might come and take away your horse with-"out paying for it ; would you like that ? Well, "then, on the same ground you cannot get land "without paying for it." He took it quietly. He was one of those that went to Morant Bay, and he was wounded. I saw him the following morning wounded ; the same man I was giving that advice to over night. Another thing I heard them say was, that when they went to Morant Bay they never got justice.

5167. Are you speaking of some of those who were condemned ?—No.

5168. Not those to whom you acted as chaplain ?—No ; I did not hear them say so. I heard it subsequently, after they were shot ; when I received the circular from Mr. Espeut to inquire into the cause of the rebellion, to throw light on it, then the people told me so.

5169. When was that ?—Not very long ago.

5170. Is it since the Commission came ?—I think not.

5171. When did you hear that first ?—About five weeks ago, not more than that ; before the Commission came.

5172. You did not hear it from anybody who was sentenced to death ?—No.

5173. Then it was none of those that said they had been led into it because they wanted land without paying ?—Murray told me that before the rebellion, and they told me they were led on by Paul Bogle. I heard that from men that were shot ; more than one told me they were led on by Paul Bogle to rebellion.

5174. Were you told that by men who were condemned to death ?—Yes.

5175. Which of them told you that ?—I say more than one.

5176. Do you remember which ?—No, I do not remember.

5177. Did Graham ?—No, not Graham ; he did not tell me so ; he confessed that he was wrong in joining the rebellion. Another young man was taken along with Graham. He said he was going to suffer guilty, but the other young man was innocent, and he was discharged immediately. I told the Colonel what the men told me, and he discharged the man directly.

5178. Had he been condemned ?—No, he was not condemned, he was merely brought down by the constable.

5179. When did you perform your duties as chaplain to Arthur Wellington ?—The morning before he was executed.

5180. At Monklands ?—Yes.

5181. Were there any other parties executed that evening, or about the same time as Arthur Wellington was shot ?—Graham.

5182. More than that ?—Not that day ; on following days, but not that day.

5183. Were any number executed the following day ?—No, the following day was Sunday.

5184. How long did you remain at Monklands ?—I remained till Colonel Hobbs left ; I was with the troops about eight days in all.

5185. How long after the Saturday when Wellington was shot ?—I think about five days.

5186. Can you tell us how many were executed during that time ?—From the time I joined the troops ?

5187. In all the time you were there ?—I should think, to the best of my recollection, about 50 ; from Coley to Monklands about 50.

5188. Do you remember a number of about 13 being executed at Monklands at one time ?—That was after Wellington was shot.

5189. Do you recollect as many as 13 being shot in one day ?—Yes, I recollect that.

5190. What day was that ?—I think about the Tuesday following. To the best of my recollection, there were about 13 ; one of the young men who had attended my school was one of the 13.

5191. Was that Wellington's son ?—No, Wellington's son was executed the day before Wellington himself.

5192. What was the age of your pupil who was shot ?—I can't say ; some of them were nearly young men when I went there, and I was there nearly 10 years.

5193. Do you mean they were as old as 20 ?—Yes, some, and some about 14.

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5194. Will you describe the mode of execution of the 13 ?—I say about 13.

5195. Where were they executed ?—Just by the market. They were tied up on the fence, and when they were executed they fell into a hole.

5196. Were they shot ?—Shot ; their grave was dug before they were executed.

5197. By the same men ?—No, not the same men.

5198. Who dug it ?—The special constables.

5199. Did any of the prisoners dig the hole ?—No, not any of the prisoners.

5200. Either then or at any other time ?—Not when I was at Monklands.

5201. Or anywhere else ?—Nowhere else ; not when I was with the troops. I never saw that the prisoners dug their own graves ; never—it was the constables.

5202. Where were the men ranged before they were executed ?—In front of the long grave, and as they were shot they fell into the grave.

5203. Were they shot one after the other or all at once ?—All at once.

5204. Were any means taken to see that they were dead ?—Yes, I remember it very well. I remember the particular case. A few men seemed not to be quite dead, and the colonel gave orders for the men to shoot them through the head, and I am certain every single man was dead before they were buried.

The witness withdrew.

P. Aikin.

Penny Aikin (a black woman) sworn and examined.

5205. Do you live at a place called the White Horses ?—Yes.

5206. Where is that ?—Near to Morant Bay.

5207. Do you remember Saturday morning when you were going to the river ?—Yes.

5208. Was that in October ?—Yes, the 14th.

5209. Was it in the morning or the middle of the day ?—In the morning.

5210. Did you meet anybody ?—I met the marine soldiers.

5211. After you had got by them did you meet anybody else ?—I met a gentleman, and he told me his name was Mr. Ramsay.

5212. Was anything more said by him to you ?—He said he was the King of Jamaica, and he had shot a man there, and take care that I did not interfere with him, or he would shoot me too.

5213. Did he point in any direction at the time he mentioned that to you ?—Yes.

5214. Where did he point to ?—He pointed to a waterfall ; he said he shot a man there, and take care I did not interfere with him.

5215. What became of the gentleman who said he was Mr. Ramsay ?—He followed the marine soldiers.

5216. Where did you go ?—I went to the river and got water.

5217. After you got the water ?—I saw the boy that was shot.

5218. Was it near a waterfall ?—Where I went to fetch water.

5219. You saw a boy shot there ?—Yes.

5220. What was his name—did you know him before ?—Henry Bunnyman.

5221. Was he a person who lived near you ?—Yes.

5222. Was he still alive ?—No, he was dead.

5223. Then you said nothing to him ?—I asked him what was the matter with him, and he told me Mr. Ramsay shot him.

5224. I thought you said he was dead ?—When I go he was not dead ; he died afterwards.

5225. Then you spoke to him ?—Yes.

5226. Did you see where he was wounded ?—Yes.

5227. Where was he wounded ?—One wound here (*in the belly*), the other here (*in the side*).

5228. What did you ask him ?—I asked him what was the matter with him ; he said he was shot and his hip was broken.

5229. Did he say anything more ?—Yes.

5230. What more did he say ?—When I asked him, he said Mr. Ramsay told the policeman he was to take a stick and beat him after he had shot him.

5231. Did he say whether that had happened or not ?—Yes, it happened.

5232. Who did he say beat him ?—The policeman.

5233. How long did you stay there ?—I did not stay with him long.

5234. Did you go away ?—Yes.

5235. You saw no more ?—No.

5236. What was the age of Henry Bunnyman ?—I do not know his age.

5237. What was he ?—A boy.

5238. He did not do anything ?—No.

5239. Were his father and mother living ?—His mother is outside.

5240. What were they ; what did they do ?—They don't do nothing ; he went to his mother's house.

5241. What is his mother ?—She is outside.

5242. But what did she do ?—Nothing.

5243. What did his father do ?—His father died.

5244. And she and the lad lived at the White Horses ?—Yes.

5245. Are you related to his mother ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

A. Bicknell.

Anthony Bicknell (a coloured man) sworn and examined.

5246. Do you live at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

5247. Are you a carpenter ?—Yes.

5248. Employed by Mr. Paterson, of Monklands ?—Yes.

5249. Had you seven houses on your place ?—Yes.

5250. How were your seven houses occupied ?—By my son and sister and myself.

5251. By different members of your family ?—Yes.

5252. Were those houses burnt at any time ?—They were burnt on Sunday.

5253. Which Sunday was it ; was that a Sunday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes, the Sunday after that, when the soldiers came down.

5254. Do you know what soldiers they were burnt by ?—Colonel Hobbs' soldiers from Newcastle.

5255. Were your tools destroyed ?—Yes, they took away all my tools.

5256. And a quantity of your stock besides and clothing ; was that all burnt ?—No, they took away my clothing.

5257. You said before, I think, that your clothing was all burnt, was not that so ?—No, it was not ; the gentleman set it down, but I did not say so.

5258. Did he read it over to you ?—No, he did not read that to me. They took away my clothes.

5259. Who took your clothes away ?—The soldiers.

5260. Did you see them take them away ?—I did not see them take them away, but when I came back my wife said they had taken them away.

5261. You were not there, then, at the same time the soldiers were ?—No.

5262. Where were you ?—I had run into the bush. I did not face them.

5263. Before they came ?—Yes.

5264. Then who told you the soldiers had burnt your place ?—I saw them when they burnt the place. I know it was them burnt it.

5265. Who told you the soldiers burnt the place ; you say you were away in the bush ?—The soldiers burnt the place. I could see them when they burnt the place ; I was not far from them.

5266. From the bush could you see them ?—Yes.

5267. How far from your house were you ?—A

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mile distant from them, where I could see them on the hill top.

5268. Was your son taken prisoner ?—Yes, one of them.

5269. Was he taken to Monklands ?—One was taken to Monklands and shot.

5270. Were any others shot at the same time ?—No. When my son was shot there were 13 of them shot together.

5271. Then your son and 12 others were all shot together ?—Yes.

5272. Were they tried ?—They did not try at all.

5273. Were you there ?—Yes, in the very place.

5274. Where was it ?—At Monklands; I was there when——

5275. Do you mean you saw them brought in ?—Yes.

5276. All the 13 of them ?—Yes.

5277. How soon after they were brought in were they shot ?—They were shot about 4 o'clock.

5278. How long after they were brought in was it that they were shot ?—They were brought in about 3 o'clock.

5279. And shot when?—Shot at 4 o'clock.

5280. All those 13 ?—Yes, all shot over.

5281. Who brought them in ?—Andrew Taylor and Anthony Bonner.

5282. You are quite sure, are you, that they were brought in at 3 o'clock and all shot without any trial at all ?—Without any trial at all.

5283. How do you know they were not tried ?—I was there, on the very spot, and the men dug holes for them.

5284. Did you see the bodies after they were shot?—Yes, I did see the bodies. I buried the body, and one was shot and did not kill; and he was put into the hole, and they ordered to cover him ; and then they covered him ; and when he was in the hole he cried out, "I am punished," and one of the men took a pick and struck him two times before he died.

5285. Struck him with a pickaxe ?—Struck him with a pickaxe.

5286. Is one of your sons now in prison ?—Yes, now in Kingston.

5287. Going to be tried ?—Yes.

5288. Who were present at the time these 13 people were shot ?—Plenty of men ; I could not name them.

5289. How came you to be there ; you were not a prisoner, were you ? Were you taken into custody at all ?—No.

5290. Were you taken into custody ?—No.

5291. How came you to be there at that time ?—They send me there to dig the hole.

5292. Who sent for you ; who ordered you to dig the hole ; what was the name of the person ?—The soldier, Colonel Hobbs.

5293. Did Colonel Hobbs order you to dig the hole ?—Colonel Hobbs.

5294. Who ordered you ?—Colonel Hobbs.

5295. Himself ?—Yes, by his orders.

5296. Do you mean that Colonel Hobbs gave you the order to dig the hole, or that somebody gave you the order by his order ?—Colonel Hobbs gave the order, and the constable gave me the order to work.

5297. Did you hear Colonel Hobbs give the order to the constable ?—No.

5298. What you mean is, the constable told you you were to do it by Colonel Hobbs' order ?—Yes.

5299. Did you see Mr. Joseph there ?—Yes, Mr. Joseph was there.

5300. He was there at the time ?—Yes.

5301. What are you doing now ?—I am making a little house for my shelter, for my wife.

5302. What is the charge against your son, who is now in prison ?—I don't know what the charge is against him.

5303. Is there anything else you have to tell us ?—Yes, I have something else to tell you.

5304. What ?—The boy that was shot left two children, and they took away all my tools ; and those two children are left to me to support.

The witness withdrew.

M. Joseph.

MATTHEW JOSEPH recalled and further examined.

5305. You told us about 13 people being shot at once ?—Yes.

5306. Do you know when they were taken into custody ?—The same day.

5307. The same day they were shot ?—Yes.

5308. What time were they taken into custody ?—To the best of my recollection about 2 o'clock, and they were shot about 4.

5309. Were they tried ?—Oh yes, they were tried by Court-martial, certainly.

5310. You were asked before whether they were all killed before they were buried ?—Yes, they were all dead, and as to using a pickaxe, it is a thing he never saw.

5311. Must you have seen it ?—I must have seen it. A pickaxe was not used to any man, not even a sword. I remember quite well the man was not quite dead, and the colonel ordered to shoot him.

5312. Do you remember the names of any of the 13 ?—I remember this man's son, as one of the 13, and a young man they called James Kelly, who had attended my school years ago.

5313. Who tried them ?—Colonel Hobbs.

5314. Who formed the court ?—Colonel Hobbs was there that day, Captain Field, and Mr. Lascelles. I remember the magistrate.

5315. Were the prisoners taken to any court or place for the purpose of trial ?—Always where the officers lodged for the time, at Mr. Paterson's ; they were carried up there, and after trial they were sent down to the mill-house, and I read to them at the mill-house.

5316. Were they tried all together, or separately ?—Always separately, one by one; that was the mode of trial I saw whenever I was there.

5317. Were you present when they were tried, when the Court-martial was sitting ?—Not at the sitting.

5318. Not when the 13 were tried ?—No, but they were tried, I was in the place. They were taken up to the officers' quarters, where the Court-martial was held, but I was not present.

The witness withdrew.

W. Christy, jun.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, jun. (a black) sworn and examined.

5319. Where do you live ?—At Font Hill.

5320. What are you ? How do you get your living ; Have you any property of your own ?—Yes.

5321. Or do you work upon somebody's estate ?—I have my own property.

5322. What, some land and a house ?—Yes.

5323. Where ?—At Font Hill.

5324. Did your father, when the soldiers came, go to the woods ?—Yes.

5325. Do you remember the Sunday when they came ; was anything done to your mother ?—Yes.

5326. What was that ?—They stripped her half naked and flogged her.

5327. Did you see that ?—I was not present ; I was up on the hill and saw it.

5328. Did they tie your mother ?—Yes, tied her to the house post, and stripped her stark naked.

5329. How many lashes did she get ?—Thirty lashes.

5330. How far off were you ?—Not far off, only on the hill.

5331. A mile off, or half a mile ?—Half a mile off.

5332. And you saw how many lashes it was she received ?—Yes.

5333. Do you mean you counted them, or that she has told you since how many it was ?—I counted them myself.

5334. You counted 30 lashes yourself ?—Yes.

5335. Where was she flogged, what part of her body ?—On her rump.

5336. Did you see anybody else flogged ?—Yes, Paul Sampson.

5337. Was he flogged at the same place ?—The same place.

5338. How far off him were you ?—I was at the same part.

5339. How many lashes did he have ?—I cannot recollect how many lashes he had, because they took him to a cocoa-nut tree.

5340. Where is your mother now ?—At home.

5341. And where is Paul Sampson ?—He don't come, he is at home.

5342. How old is your mother ?—Well, I cannot say how old.

5343. Is she an old woman ?—No, not an old woman.

5344. Did you see some bodies hanging in M'Laren's chapel ?—Yes.

5345. How many were there ?—Nine.

5346. Did your mother live in the same house with you ?—Yes, when the Maroons went to set fire to the house and burnt the house.

5347. Did they search the house ?—Yes, and took everything out of the house and carried it away.

5348. Were you in the house when they searched it ?—No, I was not in the house ; I went into the bush, and stood facing the house.

5349. Was that while they were searching the house ?—Yes.

5350. Did you see them take the things out ?—Oh, yes.

5351. What did they do with them ?—Carried them away.

5352. You saw them do that ?—Yes.

5353. What did they take out of the house ?—They took my father's clothes, my mother's clothes, my clothes and my boots, and my brother's, and plates, knives, and everything.

5354. What quantity of clothes was there that they took away ?—They took away a quantity, all that was in the house.

5355. A great quantity of clothes ?—Yes.

5356. Of your father and mother's ?—Yes.

5357. And of your own ?—Yes, and of my little brother's.

5358. You saw them carry all that away ?—Yes, and what they could not carry away they tore up.

5359. Is your father here ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, sen. (a black) sworn and examined.

W. Christy, sen.

5360. Are you the father of the person who has just gone out ?—Yes.

5361. On the Sunday after the disturbances at Morant Bay did a constable bring some soldiers to your house ?—Yes.

5362. Did you go with a constable to the woods to capture the people who had fled there ?—One day, on the Sunday.

5363. You went with them to capture the people ?—Yes, the morning the soldiers came from Monklands.

5364. Did you go with the soldiers into the woods to capture some people there ?—No, I did not go with no soldiers, I went with a young man, a constable ; he persuaded me to go to catch the people in the woods.

5365. While you were gone was your house burnt ?—Yes.

5366. And your mule and saddle taken away ?—Yes, and a light van.

The witness withdrew.

LEWIS EDWARD DAVIDSON (a black) sworn and examined.

L. E. Davidson.

5367. Are you a shop-keeper in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

5368. Did you at any time see some soldiers of the 6th Regiment coming from Monklands ?—Yes.

5369. When was that ?—That was on Tuesday evening.

5370. Was that the Tuesday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

5371. Do you know a person of the name of Joshua Francis ?—Yes.

5372. Did you see what was done to him ?—Yes.

5373. What was he ?—He was a sexton in the parish church.

5374. Did you see him upon that evening ?—I saw him in the evening pass, going from one barracks up to the barracks at the top.

5375. As he came along what happened to him ?—He said that in going up——

5376. Tell us not what you heard, but what you saw done ?—I was not there when he was shot, but I heard a gun fired, and when I heard the gun fired I went to the bush, and after I came out from the bush the other soldiers that were behind came into the house, and they took me up from the place and carried me to Coley.

5377. Did you not see anything happen to Francis ?—When I was going up to barracks that night, when the soldiers had me in charge, I saw him lying down in the road.

5378. Was he dead ?—He was a dead man at the time.

5379. Did you see anybody else shot ?—Yes.

5380. Who ?—A young man of the name of William Shand.

5381. Where was he when he was shot ?—He was shot in his house ; his house is just below my shop.

5382. Whereabouts in the house was he ?—Just coming out at the door.

5383. Was he shot by the soldiers ?—Yes.

5384. How long did you remain a prisoner ?—I was a prisoner from the Tuesday night until Saturday.

5385. When you got back in what state did you find your shop ?—Everything taken out of the shop ; they only left empty cases in the shop.

5386. In what state of health was Shand ?—He was a lame man with sores.

The witness withdrew.

ROBERT WILLIAM KIRKLAND sworn and examined.

R. W. Kirkland.

5387. Are you a planter in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes, I have been.

5388. Whereabouts is your place ?—I am deputy collector of dues in Bath. My uncle is the collector, William Pitt Kirkland.

5389. On Friday, the 13th of October, did you see any parties come into Bath ?—A great number.

5390. Just describe what you saw ?—It is rather difficult to describe ; there were a great number of people came in with cutlasses, and flourishing sticks ;

EIGHTH DAY.

R. W. Kirkland.

1 Feb. 1866.

they attacked Mark's store; he is a licensed retailer of rum.

5391. What was done besides attacking the store?—They broke it open.

5392. What number of men do you suppose there were?—They go and come in such a way that it is difficult to say, but I should say not less than 300 or 400, perhaps more.

5393. After attacking and rifling Mark's store did they attack any other store?—Yes, Charles Edward Kirkland's store, my son's.

5394. Was there Ford's store too?—Yes, next to it.

5395. Was that plundered at all?—Yes.

5396. What did they ask for there?—That I cannot say, it is only secondary evidence. I could give you what the young man in charge told me.

5397. This was the first party you saw come in?—Yes.

5398. Did you see a second party follow them?—Yes, later than the first party, a few minutes.

5399. In what numbers did they come in?—It is difficult to say, because I had to move out. I was out of Bath.

5400. You got out of Bath before the second party came?—Yes, I saw the second party from my position. I went into a garret at Miss Carter's place, one of these garret windows that open out, and I looked out at the shutters and could see them, they could not see me.

5401. Did you see what number the second party consisted of?—They went in detached parties. It is difficult for me to tell you the number.

5402. But about how many?—I cannot say, they went in two sections I know; there was Andrew Hecks, who seemed to be the commander. I heard one of them address him by name. I am not personally acquainted with him, he stood aloof from the other rioters altogether, he stood under one of the trees by the road path, he stood by himself quietly, and these people went on, and he was asked what they were to do.

5403. Did you hear him give any directions?—Yes, I did.

5404. What?—One man wanted to set fire; he said, "No, don't set fire to the house."

5405. What house was that?—Mark's store particularly; the first reference was to Mark's store, and he said, "Only kill the white man, for when we done that we have the house to live in for myself;" that was what I heard this man say, simply that, nothing more: "When we have killed the d——d buckra we will have the place to ourselves." I was about 20 yards from him and the store, not more.

5406. Did you know these people, could you state where they came from?—No, not personally. I knew some, because I was a resident in St. Thomas in the East for many years, and some of the people I was acquainted with. I was lessee of an estate, and also employed at Hordley; some of the people I did know.

5407. Where did the people you knew come from?—Generally from Torrington or Panton; it is called both.

5408. Is that an estate?—It is a poor people's estate; it has been sold to other people; cut up and sold to other people.

5409. Did you remain with the troops any time?—No; I had nothing to do with the troops, except that I was put in the victualling department; we had stock on the Rhine, and I had to see that the troops and Maroons were fed.

5410. Did you see anything of the punishments inflicted?—I did.

5411. What punishments?—They varied according to the evidence.

5412. Did you see punishment inflicted without trial upon any person?—No; evidence was taken, and I once in fact wrote out the greater portion of it myself. Mr. William Smith, a magistrate, and Mr. John M. Grove, of St. Thomas in the East, wrote out most of the evidence, and no one was punished before evidence was given.

5413. Among those you saw punished?—No.

5414. Were many flogged?—Several.

5415. Were women flogged?—Yes.

5416. What was the greatest number of lashes given to the women?—Fifteen.

5417. And the men, what was the ordinary number?—There was only one man severely flogged—100—from 40 to 50 was the average. I marked that none were flogged but those who had stolen property in their possession, that was proved in the evidence we took and sent to Morant Bay.

5418. Where was it these people were punished that you saw punished?—In Bath.

5419. Was Mr. Bruce acting at Bath?—Yes, he did act in Bath.

5420. As Provost Marshal?—No.

5421. How were these floggings inflicted; what was the instrument used for the flogging?—Bruce made the cats himself. Simply twine, regular cats, made by this very man himself. He had been in the army.

5422. Was there any wire used in any of the cats?—Yes; only for the men, not for the women.

5423. But for the men, there was wire used?—There were some wires; what number I do not know.

5424. Where was the wire purchased, what wire was it?—That I cannot tell you, for Bruce made the cats himself.

5425. Did you hear directions given to him about the way in which the cats were to be made?—No, it was left to him; he was told, "You are an old army man, go on in the same way as in the army."

5426. Did any military officer see the cats there?—Not at Bath.

5427. Were they all Volunteer officers?—There were no officers at all, the civil magistrates acted.

5428. Who were the magistrates?—The magistrates were not to be had; the only one who was there was William Pitt Kirkland.

5429. Then was it by his order they were flogged?—Yes.

5430. And you heard him give directions as to the making of the cat?—No, I did not, he left it to Bruce; he did not particularize how it should be made.

5431. Had you a cat in your hand?—No; I saw it on the outside table.

5432. You saw that wire was used in it?—For the men it was, not for the women.

5433. Where were the men flogged?—On the shoulders.

5434. How many cords were there?—That I cannot tell you, I never counted them. I saw it on the table.

5435. How many cats did you see, one, two?—I saw more than that, four fully. I could certainly give evidence about four.

5436. Did all those that were used for the men contain wire?—Yes, but not for the women.

5437. The only order Bruce got was to make cats according to the army pattern, you say?—The army pattern; we know nothing about such a thing—had never transpired in my life.

5438. Where did he get the wire from?—I do not know.

5439. Could you let us see one of those cats; who has got them?—He had them. There were about four knots, so far as my memory will serve me, on each strand.

5440. How many strands were there?—I did not count them.

5441. The women were flogged with cats without wire?—Without wire, and the women did not get the punishment as the men did.

5442. Were the men severely punished?—Only one, Richard Davis.

5443. I do not mean the number of blows, but had it a severe effect upon them?—No, only with two that I observed; whether there was greater tenderness of skin or not I do not know; two men I saw bleed more than any of the others, but not injured by no

means, because they got up; they were not laid down; they had the same as the others.

5444. You say one man only had 100 lashes?—Yes.

5445. What was his case?—He was hanged at Morant Bay afterwards; he was found to be the ringleader.

5446. When flogged what was the charge against him?—For the riot, and for entering into Mr. Mark's store and robbing him.

5447. What was it he was hanged for afterwards?—That I cannot tell you; I was not on the Commission.

5448. Where were the women flogged, on what part of their bodies?—Only on the shoulders, this is all.

5449. Were those sent down to Morant Bay for trial first flogged?—Only one man on that same day, and that was done through a mistake, because the order was sent down for him to be sent to Morant Bay. The order was sent from the Commission at Morant Bay; it was sent up there, and the old gentleman did not think he would have it done.

5450. Was he charged there with the attack upon the shop at Bath, and was punished for that?—Yes; I do not know what the charge was at the other place, but I believe some fresh evidence was adduced before the Commission.

5451. How many prisoners were sent down to Morant Bay in all from Bath?—It is very difficult for me to tell you.

5452. Was there more than this one?—A great number; there must have been 150 or more.

5453. Sent down to Morant Bay?—Yes, under Maroon guards. They were sent down because we did not like to interfere with them. Those that were convicted of light offences, theft, and all that sort of thing, we just flogged them and let them go; those for heavier offences, such as being concerned in the murders, were sent to Morant Bay for trial.

5454. Were all those that were taken into the prison at Bath flogged?—No.

5455. You say what you considered the light cases were all tried and disposed of, and sentenced to flogging?—Yes.

5456. While those thought to be serious cases were sent down to Morant Bay to be tried?—Yes.

5457. Were any other cases flogged at Bath except the ones you have mentioned?—Those who were flogged were let go, went home; nothing more was done.

5458. What you were asked was, whether any of those sent to Morant Bay, with the exception of the one you have mentioned, were flogged or not?—I never knew of any.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NINTH DAY.

Friday, 2nd February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

F. R. Lynch, Esq., stated that he appeared on behalf of the Government, and on behalf of the authorities concerned in the suppression of the disturbances in the eastern division of the island.

R. J. Walcott, Esq., barrister-at-law, subsequently appeared instructed by Mr. Lynch.

Mr. WALLACE WOOD M'GOWEN sworn and examined.

5459. What are you?—I am a planter.

5460. Where you one of the Volunteers?—I was.

5461. Did you receive a summons from Captain Hitchins to attend at Morant Bay on the 11th October?—I did.

5462. Where was the point of meeting?—At Bath, head-quarters.

5463. At what distance from Bath do you reside?—About eight miles.

5464. In what direction?—On the east of Bath.

5465. When you arrived at Bath did you find that the Volunteers had already left Bath?—I did.

5466. Did you hasten on to overtake them?—I did.

5467. Where did you overtake them?—About Harbour Head, near on to Port Morant.

5468. What distance from Morant Bay is that?—I think about seven miles, to the best of my knowledge.

5469. Did you then march with them into Morant Bay?—I did.

5470. Which way did you enter Morant Bay?—On the east side (*explaining the position on the map*).

5471. Then you entered Morant Bay passing the police station?—Yes.

5472. And then down to the Court-house?—Yes, down the main street into the square.

5473. About what time was it you passed the police station?—Between 9 and 10 o'clock.

5474. Was everything safe at the police station at that time?—Perfectly quiet.

5475. You had some refreshment in the first instance?—Yes, we had, at the tavern.

5476. Were you afterwards drawn up in front of the Court-house?—Yes.

5477. At what time were you first drawn up in front of the Court-house?—As soon as we went into the Bay we marched on to the Court-house at once.

5478. At what time was that?—Between 9 and 10 o'clock.

5479. Did you disperse then?—Yes; Captain Hitchins went to the Custos for orders, and we marched on from there to the tavern and had some refreshment.

5480. When you had had your refreshment, what time was it when you were drawn up in front of the Court-house?—About 2 o'clock.

5481. Was everything perfectly quiet at that hour?—Perfectly, there was not a sign of any disturbance.

5482. How soon was there a sign of any?—About 3 o'clock.

5483. What first attracted your attention?—Captain Hitchins dismissed us for a few moments, he said, "Do not go very far." We went into the School-house, or some house adjoining the Court-house on the west end; some of the Volunteers, myself among them, went into the battery of the Fort, amusing ourselves by looking at the guns; I had occasion to return to the School-house, where our rifles were, and I saw Mr. Arthur Cooke come galloping through the Parade, and he said to me, "M'Gowen, the rebels are upon you; they are coming."

5484. Do you mean that he called them at that time "the rebels"?—He said, "They are upon you, they are coming." The bugler was standing by, and I said, "Sound the alarm!" The alarm was sounded

NINTH DAY.

Mr. W. W. M'Gowen.

2 Feb. 1866.

and the Volunteers rushed up to their post where they were ordered to appear; in about 10 minutes after that we saw an immense number of people, there must have been about 400 or 500, to the best of my belief.

5485. Did the main body of them come down the street in front of the Court-house?—Yes; they came with fixed bayonets and the police guns.

5486. Do you mean the guns which had been at the police station?—Yes; I saw them coming down carrying the guns.

5487. Had they anything besides?—They had, as well as I could observe. Some had long sticks sharpened, others had long sticks with old rusty bayonets stuck on them; some had bills.

5488. In what way were the bills used?—The bills were on sticks, I observed that, and I observed one African in front with a pistol in his hand, dancing and pointing it.

5489. What happened as they advanced?—The Custos stood on the steps with the Riot Act in his hands and he shook it in this way (*waving it*), and called out to them, "Peace, peace!" and some of them answered, "Devil's peace, we want no peace."

5490. Did he afterwards begin reading the Riot Act?—Yes, he commenced reading it.

5491. What happened at that time?—Before he had finished reading the Riot Act they had marched so close upon us as to strike us with sticks and stones on our heads, some of our faces were literally covered with blood, the Captain got a blow on his forehead, and I got a slight wound which bled.

5492. Are you certain you received that wound before you did anything?—I am certain; before any of us did anything we were almost beaten down with sticks and stones; the street had been newly paved, and they came in with a shower of stones upon us.

5493. Do you mean the main street from Port Morant had been newly paved?—The street coming down to the Court-house.

5494. Did you see them pick up stones there, or do you merely assume that they did so?—I didn't observe that they picked any up, but we had a shower of stones. I do not engage to say that they took them off that part in particular.

5495. Do you know whether the prisoners at the gaol were employed in breaking stones?—No, I do not.

5496. When you had received those blows was there an order given, either by the Custos, or Captain Hitchins?—Captain Hitchins turned round to the Custos and said, "Custos, we shall be all murdered if you do not give the order to fire," and with that the word "fire" was given. By this time the Riot Act had been read; the word "fire" was given, by whom I do not know, whether by the Captain, the Custos, or any other magistrate.

5497. On that word being given did the Volunteers fire?—Yes, but the people were so close upon us that it disarranged all our plans, and the Volunteers fired a volley.

5498. You say it disarranged your plans—had you previously received instructions how you were to act?—In case of an attack do you mean?

5499. Were instructions given for this particular day, or do you refer to your instructions generally as Volunteers?—When we went to the Bay the Captain learnt from the Custos what he expected to happen and why we were called out, and the Captain laid out a plan how we should fire, that we should give them street firing.

5500. Is that a particular drill?—Yes, a particular drill.

5501. What is street firing?—It is section firing.

5502. Not all firing at once?—No, but they advanced so quickly upon us, and commenced beating us down, and the Volunteers got excited, and as the word "fire" was given they fired a volley.

5503. Were you in the ranks?—Yes, I was covering sergeant of No. 1 Company; that was to the right.

5504. Were you then driven back upon the steps?—We were driven back three paces, and we could go no further.

5505. What did you do then?—They came up upon us so near that we could not even shorten arms to charge them, the front rank could not even bring their rifles to their shoulders; we were obliged to fire from the charge, they were so close upon us. The word "retreat" was given, by whom I am not prepared to say; we went into the lower room of the Court-house, and after clearing them out of the Parade we fired at them out of the windows, they pitching stones at us.

5506. You firing out of the windows of the Court-house?—Yes.

5507. What was the effect of that firing upon the people?—They got alarmed, they could not get at us, they quitted the Parade, and then we ran upstairs.

5508. Where did they go, did you see?—They secreted themselves behind the wall of the new church, and behind the different little houses and stores.

5509. Then you say, on the Parade being cleared, you went to the upper room?—Yes.

5510. Did you continue occasionally to fire from the windows there?—Yes; and they never missed an opportunity of firing at us while we were in the upper part of the Court-house.

5511. Were you able to say what they fired into the Court-house?—Oh, they fired guns.

5512. Loaded with what?—With bullets.

5513. Did you see any bullets?—We saw where the bullets struck.

5514. But did you see the bullets themselves?—No, we could not see that.

5515. From what you saw of the way in which the wall had been struck, are you able to say that it was a bullet, or an odd piece of iron, or anything of that sort?—No, I am not prepared to say that; it was a bullet of some description I know; it was said that they used stones. Prior to this they struck a fish dart into the bugler, into his bowels. He was standing near to me; the man dropped a carpet-bag that the ammunition was in, and snapped the dart and went away with it in him, and they picked up the carpet-bag, so that they had cartridges.

5516. Were there cartridges in the bag then?—Yes.

5517. And the bugler was carrying that carpet-bag?—Yes, and he also dropped the bugle.

5518. After this had gone on for some time did you find that the Court-house was catching fire?—The Custos called to me, "Sergeant, stand at this "window and shoot down any persons that dare to "scale the walls," and while I was there I observed a man with a lighted bundle of trash going up to the School-house, on the west of the School-house. I heard a cry of "Fire!" I brought my rifle to my shoulder, and would have shot him, but he dodged underneath the trench, and I could not see him, but I could see the smoke going along above the trench, and in about a quarter of an hour it was seen that the building was on fire.

5519. Then did the Court-house catch fire from the School-house?—Yes, there was a westerly wind blowing.

5520. What did you do when the Court-house caught fire?—We tried to escape.

5521. Give your own history; how did you escape from the Court-house?—I jumped through one of the windows on the south side of the Court-house with the rest of the gentlemen.

5522. Where did you go to at first?—We ran into the Fort, and from there we went into a little house adjoining the Court-house, or immediately adjoining.

5523. Was that Mr. Price's house?—Yes, on the east end of the Court-house.

5524. Did that catch fire after a time?—It did.

5525. Where did you go to then?—We came out—we had no other house to go to.

5526. Where did you go ?—I was along with the rest at the Fort. We were all in the Fort.

5527. What happened to you there ?—This must have been between 7 and 8 at night, and as we came out the glare was so great that the rebels could easily distinguish where we were, for they came up in hundreds on us, shouting: "Oh, we have got them, we have got them !" and all such shouts as that.

5528. What happened to you ?—Myself and several others, who were disarmed, ran into a little outhouse.

5529. How were you disarmed ?—We had no ammunition.

5530. But you had your rifles ?—I had my rifle.

5531. How many rounds of ammunition had you when you began ?—Fifteen rounds.

5532. Then you fired fifteen rounds away ?—Yes, I did.

5533. Go on with your statement ?—They came on us in hundreds, and chopped at the outhouse. Dr. Gerrard was there with me, and they cried out, "Spare the doctor, spare the doctor." With that he came out, and we all came out of the outhouse, and they chopped me down. This was the first wound I got; it was a lick intended for my head, and I held up my hand and they chopped my finger off.

5534. Did they cut it clean off ?—Yes, it was just hanging by a little thread. Dr. Gerrard took it off with some scissors. The next blow was made at my head, and I defended it with that (*his hand*). I got it all over my head ; there is one (*pointing to his ear*), and there is another with a cutlass (*at the side of the jaw*). The fellow, whoever he was, laid hold of my head and just drew the cutlass across.

5535. Was it a sharp cutlass ?—Yes, it was. I got other wounds on my head with sticks. I got no other cutlass wound about me.

5536. Did you become insensible ?—No; but if they had struck me another lick I should have been insensible. They left me for dead. I never moved ; I remained there ; they stripped me, except my pantaloons ; they took off my boots, shirt, and everything, and left me lying in a pool of blood. I remained there till next morning.

5537. What happened then ?—The next morning a man came up to me, and said, "You brute, you not dead yet, I am going to take off your head," and he commenced flourishing a cutlass over me. I was so weak that I could not speak to him. A young woman came up. I had never seen her before. She offered me a glass of water and he knocked it out of her hand, and threatened to cut her head off also. She said, "He is my brother ; don't kill him ; I will give you four shillings to take away his body." She offered four shillings to take away me and Rutty, but she had not got four shillings.

5538. What prevented anything further ?—The "Wolverine" arrived, and the soldiers and sailors were put ashore, and the men had to run away.

5539. Was this woman you speak of a black woman ?—No, a fair woman ; her name was Benson ; I had never seen her before.

5540. Were you at the hospital after this ?—Yes, at Morant Bay ; I was taken in Mr. Marshalleck's cart.

5541. Did you see any of those who had been engaged in this outbreak there ?—I saw Rutty there.

5542. He was a Volunteer ?—Yes.

5543. Did you see any of those engaged in the outbreak ?—Yes, I saw one.

5544. Was he lying in the hospital with you ?—He was in the hospital, not in the same ward. He was a man that had received a shot through his right shoulder, but was not killed. I remember Dr. Goodman, who was attending us, showed me a portion of a bullet which he said he took out of the man's shoulder; it was a portion of a conical shot.

5545. Did you hear any communication made by that man ?—I did.

5546. Did you hear him make that communication ? Yes, he made a confession to me.

5547. What was the confession that he made to you ?—He called me, and said that he did not think he was going to live, that he felt very bad, and that he would like to tell me something, and he commenced to tell me how he had been taken in by Paul Bogle at their meetings ; that he was always there, because he had sworn allegiance to them ; it was not exactly in those words.

5548. Give us as near as you can the very words ? —He said Paul Bogle had made him swear to join them, but that he did not tell him what he was to join him in ; all that he told him was that he was to join him and a large party, and on a certain day they were to go down to Morant Bay, but he did not know what he was going to do there, and Bogle did not tell him what his intentions were ; he said that they wanted to look out for their price, for better wages.

5549. That—who said that ?—That Paul Bogle told him so. He did not tell him that he was going to destroy anybody, or that he was going to fight with anybody, but their intentions were to look out for better wages, and that he must come and be one of his party and join them ; and he told me that Mr. George William Gordon had been putting them up to it for the last three years. As soon as he mentioned Gordon's name I stopped him, and said that was enough. I wrote a note off to the camp, or got it written, for I could not write, asking one of the officers in command to come over, and two or three of them came over. They brought a Bible, a piece of paper, and pen and ink, and took the man's evidence.

5550. What was this man's name ?—I do not know.

5551. Is he dead or alive ?—I left him in the hospital ; I am not aware whether he is alive.

5552. Who was the officer that came ?—I do not know. I never knew. I never saw him before.

5553. Was he an officer of the army or of the navy ?—Of the navy, I think. The evidence was forwarded, I think.

5554. How long were you in the hospital before you got well ?—I went into the hospital on the 12th October, and I remained there until the military and navy were withdrawn. I then came down to Kingston and was there a long time, and I was an out-door patient for some few weeks. I used to go there every day and show myself. I gave a statement to Mr. Williams, the barrister, and I think it is in the possession of the Government.

5555. (*Mr. Nathan.*) Was this man you speak of a black man ?—He was.

5556. Do you know his name ?—No, I do not remember his name, but if I were to see him I should know him.

5557. Was there more than one black wounded man in the hospital at the time ?—There was. I remember hearing them say that there was another, who died ; he was shot through the leg, and it was amputated.

5558. Was the man on the point of death when he spoke to you ?—I am not prepared to say.

5559. Was he in a dangerous state ?—I am not even prepared to say that.

5560. But from your observation was he ?—The man said he did not think he was likely to live, and he would like to tell me something, and that was the something he told me.

5561. How long did you remain after he had this conversation with you ?—I cannot exactly tell you.

5562. How many days did you remain after that ? —I think I left on the 20th November.

5563. What day was it that he told you—how many days after he told you did you remain there ?— About three weeks.

5564. Had you been in the hospital three weeks before this man sent to you to say he wanted you ? —Yes, near about that.

5565. And what time did you remain after he spoke to you ?—I think, to the best of my knowledge,

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it was somewhere about the 20th of November. I am not quite accurate.

5566. On what day was it that he spoke to you ?—Somewhere about three weeks after I entered. It might not be as much as that.

5567. You were there several days after he spoke to you, I suppose ?—Yes.

5568. You do not know the officer who took the evidence ?—No, I never saw him before or after.

5569. Should you know him if you were to see him ?—I think I should.

5570. You say he was an officer of the navy ?—I think so.

5571. Were you present when he took the statement ?—Yes, I was.

5572. He said that Gordon had been urging them for three years ?—About that time he said ; he did not say exactly three years, he said it had been going on three years.

5573. You never saw that man since ?—No, of course I never called at the hospital since. I do not know whether he is alive or not.

5574. Have you got that statement that you made to Mr. Williams ?—I have not got it, but I made the statement, and handed it Mr. Williams myself.

5575. Do you know what has become of it ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Maj.-Gen. F. Jackson.

Major-General Forbes Jackson sworn and examined.

5576. Are you a justice of the peace for the island ?—Yes.

5577. And do you live at a place called Mahogany Vale ?—Yes, that is one of my properties.

5578. Does Mahogany Vale lie up the valley of the Blue Mountain ridge ?—No, it is on the mountains of Port Royal and Yallah's River.

5579. Were you at your house at any day in October when some persons came up there armed ?—Yes.

5580. What day was that ?—It was near the end of October.

5581. But the first day ?—Which way do you mean by their being armed ?

5582. Any way—the first day that any armed men came to Mahogany Vale ?—What men—black, white, or brown.

5583. Any colour—were you at home the first day they came to Mahogany Vale ?—Yes.

5584. What day was it they first came there ?—Who, the rebels ?

5585. Those people we speak of, you call them rebels ?—They did not come to Mahogany Vale ; they came to the gap just above Mahogany Vale on the night of the 12th, yelling, after everybody had fled.

5586. How far would that be from Mahogany Vale ?—As the crow flies, between half and three quarters of a mile. They came there yelling and giving laughter of derision, evidently intended for me, because everybody else had fled.

5587. You were at the Vale ?—Yes.

5588. What o'clock was it when you first heard they were at the gap ?—I will tell you all about it. On the 12th of October a great number of reports——

5589. Will you have the kindness to answer the question ? What o'clock was it when you heard of the people being there ?—I will answer it, although I do not think I am compelled by the law of England to do so.

5590. What o'clock was it when you first heard them at the gap on the 12th October, when you were at your house at Mahogany Vale ?—When I first heard it—you must let me tell my own straightforward story.

5591. If you will answer the question it will be more convenient ?—Well, then, it was about 3 o'clock in the morning.

5592. On the morning of the 12th ?—Yes, my son-in-law was on guard, and he called me up at 3 o'clock, and I was going up to Newcastle to bring down the troops.

5593. When you heard they were at the gap ?—Yelling.

5594. So you have said—when you heard that what steps did you take ?—I went off to Newcastle to bring the troops as a military man would do.

5595. What distance had you to go ?—To Newcastle —13 or 14 miles ; I met the troops coming down.

5596. How many of them ?—Fifty, under Captain Field, that man of iron, bounding——

5597. What distance had they got from Newcastle when you first met them ?—They went the long road, not knowing the country as I did.

5598. What distance was it they had reached before you met them ?—They had reached within three miles and a half of Mahogany Vale.

5599. Then they were close on ?—Close on, bounding down at nearly double quick.

5600. Did you turn back with the troops ?—Yes.

5601. And did not go forward to Newcastle ?—No, why should I do so when I had got the men I wanted.

5602. Where did the troops that you had joined go to ?—Mahogany Vale.

5603. To your house ?—Yes.

5604. Did they remain there during the Thursday ?—When they came near Mahogany Vale, there is a property called Chesterfield, opposite to my gate ; I divided them, knowing that they had hard service before them ; I put half under Lieutenant Green at Chesterfield, and the other half I sent to Mahogany Vale.

5605. Does Chesterfield adjoin Mahogany Vale ?—There is a river between, they are opposite.

5606. When you divided the force in the way you describe, what other step did you take ?—Why, like a sensible military man, Captain Field placed a sentry at Mahogany Vale in hail of the other Lieutenant Green had put. When I met the troops coming down, I said to Captain Field, "What instructions have you got ?" He said, "I have no other instructions than to go down to General Jackson at Mahogany Vale."

5607. What did you do after the two parties had been placed ?—I very soon saw that I had got the men I wanted, both officers and men.

5608. What did you do ?—I put Lieutenant Green in Chesterfield, and he said to me, "Now, General——"

5609. Without telling us the conversation between you and Lieutenant Green, can you state what you did yourself ?—I am telling you what I did.

5610. You are rather telling us what you said ?—Then I will put it into other language.

5611. Just bear in mind the question put to you, and give a direct answer ?—So I will ; I said to Lieutenant Green, "You have got no instructions."

5612. But I am asking you what you did ?—I am telling you what I did ; I said to Lieutenant Green, "As you have got no instructions, and there is no "other magistrate placed here, and I am going off, "here are your instructions, wherever your detach-"ments are. I declare military law," and I reported it to the Governor. I said, "Before I send 18 miles down to you how many lives will be sacrificed ?" I am an old pupil of Sir Willoughby Cotton and Sir Charles Napier, and I knew how to act.

5613. While at Mahogany Vale, and when you had got the two bodies of men placed as you had placed them, what further steps did you take with regard to the cause that had brought the soldiers there ?—I went up to see Governor Eyre on the Thursday night, having been satisfied—for I never go upon half measures—that the rebels were advancing towards my property ; I went up on the Thursday night to see Governor Eyre, that was on the 12th October.

5614. At what time did you leave Mahogany Vale to do that ?—About 5 o'clock in the evening, to the best of my remembrance. You have to go up a long ridge to get to Flamstead.

5615. Did you reach Flamstead that night ?—No,

I was going to tell you, if you would let me. I determined to go to Governor Eyre first, and when I arrived at Penn Hall I saw lights in the place, that is within a quarter of a mile of Guava Ridge, where the road turns off to go to Flamstead. I went in and found Mr. John Davison and the ladies. I said, "Can "you tell me whether the Governor is at Flamstead "to-night?" He said he had gone down a few hours ago. I had my son-in-law with me, and we turned back to Mahogany Vale. I made my arrangements and decided to go up to Newcastle next morning, and to insist upon the officer commanding there to send military troops down.

5616. Then you did not go further than Penn Hall that night?—Not that night, that was Thursday the 12th.

5617. You returned to Mahogany Vale?—Yes, to protect my own property; everybody else had fled.

5618. On Friday morning did you start again to go to Flamstead?—I started between 3 and 4 in the morning to go to Newcastle to call on the commanding officer to send troops.

5619. Did you reach Newcastle?—No, I met the gallant Sixth coming down at a bounding pace, exemplifying their badge.

5620. Where did you meet them?—Between Guava Ridge and Mahogany Vale.

5621. How far was that from your house?—Four miles, but I met them under that, coming down at a bounding pace.

5622. Commanded by whom?—Commanded by that iron officer, Capt. Field.

5623. Did you turn back with him?—Of course I did.

5624. What became of the troops under Captain Field?—When I had fed them and refreshed them as they deserved, after a long march as they had had, as they had no instructions, and I was the only person responsible, I directed them to go on to our Arntully, where I knew the house was two feet thick in masonry, and which, without saying anything to the proprietor, I knew I could defend.

5625. Did the troops you met under Captain Field first go to Mahogany Vale?—Yes.

5626. And afterwards to Arntully?—Yes.

5627. Is that the property of Mr. Lascelles?—Yes, on the frontier of St. David's and St. Thomas in the East—a place I knew I could defend.

5628. Did you accompany Captain Field?—Part of the way I did, and then I returned and found that my house was crammed, from the Custos downwards. On the Friday everybody came to me. I am not an egotistical man, but everyone there looked to me.

5629. What number were there on the Friday?—My house was crammed as full as it could hold, with ladies, gentlemen, and everybody.

5630. Where did they come from?—From all the estates they had fled from.

5631. Will you mention some of them?—Sherwood.

5632. Whose was that?—Mr. John Davidson, Radnor.

5633. Whose was that?—Mr. Davidson, I believe, was the attorney for it; it was superintended by Mr. Thomas Williams.

5634. Is that far from Mahogany Vale?—Four or five miles.

5635. Any others?—There was Parson Jackson, a namesake of mine.

5636. Where did he come from?—From Ayton, two miles and a half; then there was Mr. Lewis from Woburn Lodge, and Mr. Lascelles from Arntully.

5637. Was Mr. Lascelles with you at this time?—He was there on the 12th.

5638. We are talking of the Friday?—He came back on the Friday with the troops, following the troops.

5639. Then you had in fact a large party of ladies and gentlemen at Mahogany Vale on the Friday?—Crammed, crowded; the Custos of the parish was there, the Honorable Stephen Mais. Mr. Henderson, one of the members for the parish, was there, two of them mentioned that the Governor's lady was going to be carried off.

5640. You being there, the troops under Captain Field had gone forward to Arntully?—No, Captain Field had not gone forward then.

5641. But he did go that day, did he not?—No, pardon me.

5642. Not on the Friday?—Yes, he did; but we held a council of war first.

5643. Was Captain Field present?—Yes.

5644. Who else?—Lieutenant Green. We consulted everybody present, and we wrote up for 200 rank and file increase, to the officer commanding Newcastle.

5645. Who was sent to take that message?—A messenger, a constable. I cannot tell you the name. If you had been in my position, and had to provide mules and ammunition, and everything of the kind, you would not have known a man that you had sent.

5646. You sent off for 200 soldiers more, at all events?—Yes.

5647. After the council of war did you send forward Captain Field to Arntully?—Yes.

5648. And you accompanied him part of the way?—Yes, up to Hagly Top, when I came back and waited for Lieutenant Ross's detachment.

5649. During the rest of this Friday were you at home at Mahogany Vale?—Yes, part of the day, because I marched up with the detachment to strengthen Arntully—no, that was on Saturday.

5650. What further happened to you at Mahogany Vale during the Friday after the departure of Captain Field?—I pushed on Captain Field to Arntully. I must tell you that the proprietor of Arntully had come down to Mahogany Vale, while I had gone up towards the Governor, and he there stated (which he repeated to me) that his whole property was gone with the rebels.

5651. Then you learnt that the rebels had been at Arntully?—He stated that.

5652. When did you first learn that?—I learnt it on Thursday night, the 12th October, when I was coming back from going to Governor Eyre. I met Mr. Lascelles and I said to him, "All right, you go on to Kingston," so that I should have two strings to my bow.

5653. You sent Mr. Lascelles to Kingston, did you?—Yes; I said, "You go on to Kingston, I am going on to Newcastle."

5654. That was on the Thursday?—Yes, Thursday night.

5655. But we had got as far as the Friday?—On the Friday the troops came down.

5656. That we have got already. After you had sent off Captain Field to Arntully, what occurred at Mahogany Vale during the rest of the Friday?—Reports continued pouring into me of the strength of the rebels, and of their intention to march into St. David's and Port Royal.

5657. You received that intelligence?—Yes. I expected to be summoned before this Commission.

5658. Not on that day surely?—No, when they first sat, and I would have brought down all my proofs. I wish to explain why I am not prepared. I was in the midst of the mountains when I received this summons, therefore I am unprepared as I otherwise should have been to answer all the questions in a most clear manner.

5659. Do you think you would be able to make the thing a little more definite and clear if you had those documents?—Yes, if I had got my map.

5660. Do you think you would be clearer with your papers and maps?—No; I will answer everything. I will show you everything when the 6th Royals is on the tapis.

5661. But we have the Sixth already at Arntully?—Yes, but you have not had their services. I only want to show you the service that Her Majesty's 6th has done.

5662. I wish you, if you could, to listen to the

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questions, and then shortly answer them; and if you have any statement to make afterwards, the map and papers would help you to make it?—All right. You want to know what happened on Friday. On that night Lieutenant Rowarth wrote to me—he had come down in an unprecedented period, noble to the British army. My despatch did not go off, calling for troops, till between 1 and 2 o'clock.

5663. On what day was that?—On the Friday.

5664. At 1 or 2 in the middle of the day?—P.M., and by 10 a.m. there was a reinforcement at Guava Ridge; he sent a despatch on to me the same night, "We have arrived here, what are we to do?"

5665. When did you get that?—Midnight on the Friday.

5666. Until you got his despatch at midnight on Friday nothing further had occurred at Mahogany Vale?—No. Do you suppose, when I understood there were thousands of rebels going to attack us, and the authorities had only sent us 50 men in the most important part of the country, the key of the rebellion—do you suppose I would do anything else than put them on the defensive?

5667. But nobody had attacked you up to the midnight of Friday?—No.

5668. Did Lieutenant Rowarth and his men come to you?—He wrote a despatch down to me, and I received it at 12 o'clock. I must tell you that I am a little bit of an eccentric person.

5669. You need not do that. What we want to know is what happened on the Friday?—The despatch came down on the Friday night and roused me up about 12 o'clock at night. I wrote back to Lieut. Rowarth and said, "All right!" the weather was very inclement.

5670. Did Lieut. Rowarth ever get to Mahogany Vale?—You won't let me speak; you won't get anything out of me unless you let me speak. I am a soldier dependent on my services.

5671. The question is a very simple one. Did Lieut. Rowarth ever reach Mahogany Vale?—Yes, he did most gallantly.

5672. When did he do that?—I must tell my own story.

5673. You must answer the question, and answer with decency?—I tell you he sent me a despatch.

5674. (*Sir Henry Storks.*) You must really be good enough to answer the questions that are put to you; I address you as the Governor of Jamaica and as a brother officer, and I request that you will answer the questions calmly and to the purpose, and without other observations. You are asked when he did that?—Early in the morning.

5675. Was that Saturday morning?—Saturday morning.

5676. What force of troops had you at Mahogany Vale before he came?—None but what he brought, instead of getting 200 I had 50 under him.

5677. You had 25 before, had you not?—No, 50.

5678. Those you divided between your house and the house adjacent?—How could I do that? I say I pushed them on towards Arntully.

5679. That was Captain Field's force?—Yes.

5680. I thought the first force you got at Mahogany Vale you divided, and put one half to defend your house and one half to defend the house adjacent?—That was Captain Field's force.

5681. Then that had gone altogether?—That I pushed on to check the rebels, who were on the advance on to Kingston.

5682. Then all you had at Mahogany Vale on the Saturday was Lieut. Rowarth's force?—That was all, they came at 2 in the morning. I gave them coffee and a glass of grog and what I could get for them to eat, and marched with them up to Arntully.

5683. At what time did they start forward to Arntully?—We started in the pouring rain. I suppose we got to Arntully about 12 o'clock, I had no watch.

5684. But you could tell by the time of day, perhaps?—Yes, I could tell.

5685. Did you remain at Arntully with the troops?—The rain pouring.

5686. How long had it been doing that?—It is only five miles from Mahogany Vale.

5687. But it might have been raining before you got there?—Pouring every day—don't you see what I am suffering now.

5688. Then you had about 100 men?—Yes, altogether.

5689. Under Captain Field?—Yes, Lieut. Green, Lieut. Rowarth, and Lieut. Taylor.

5690. What was done at Arntully?—When I arrived at Arntully, several that had fled came in from the properties; and other people, blacks that knew me, told me that there were an enormous number of rebels at Monklands and around Monklands. Well, sir, I was placed in a most invidious position by Governor Eyre—a most invidious position; I daresay you have read in the newspapers——

5691. Never mind the newspapers. We only want to know what you did in the capacity of a justice of the peace?—A justice of the peace, sir! I was in command of the troops. I claim that I was in command of the troops.

5692. But you were not in fact?—I was though, and they believed I was—like the old soldier who sits there (*the President*). I knew well that I had not troops to meet the number of rebels that was reported. I am an old man, and my character and that of my soldiers is concerned.

5693. We are not inquiring into that. We are simply asking you to give an account and narrative of what you did, we are not inquiring into character?—You are not, very likely, but the world has to speak of it, and I speak before the world.

5694. Will you have the goodness to tell us briefly what took place at Arntully, and what information you received as to the fire of the rebels?—The information I received was that they were there by thousands.

5695. How far from Arntully is Monklands, the place where you heard they were?—Five miles.

5696. In consequence of that information, and the force that you had, what steps did you take?—I went into the porch of Arntully and said, "Mounted Volunteers reconnoitre Monklands."

5697. Well, did they go?—Not one responded. A sergeant and five or six of the Sixth rushed up the steps and said, "General, we are with you." I said, "My good fellows, you have had hard service enough "already, you are wet through and it's pouring "with rain. I want mounted men." No mounted men were forthcoming. Down I went among them. I went into Mr. Paterson's lower cottage.

5698. Is that near Arntully?—Sir, it is five miles to Monklands.

5699. Did you go to Monklands yourself?—Yes, myself.

5700. I mean did you go alone?—Alone, I tell you nobody came with me.

5701. Were you on horseback?—I will tell you—you would not allow me just now to say anything about it.

5702. The question is, did you go on horseback; you can answer that surely?—Yes.

5703. What did you find at Monklands?—When I take soldiers and put them in a position, a man of my experience, an old man and an old officer, when I put men in a position of that kind I am responsible. My life is nothing to their honour. I put them into Arntully. I wrote for 200 men and only got 50.

5704. Can you tell me this—when you got to Monklands what did you find?—I found that the place had been attacked by the rebels. I went into the place and took a glass of brandy and water there, and I saw a lot of nice York hams hanging up in one room.

5705. Had all those been left by the rebels?—If you would let me tell you my own story it would save time. I went down there, they surrounded me. 40 or 50 black and coloured people surrounded me in

the lower cottage ; they said to me, " Paul Bogle has been here."

5706. Who said that ?—These people. I cannot tell you who they were ; how can you expect it, there were 30 or 40 round me.

5707. Were they black people ?—Black, coloured, and all sorts ; they said, " We know you General by name pretty well at Mahogany Vale, and Paul Bogle says, " Tell that d—d Mahogany Vale General to " bring all his white troops, and I am ready for them " at Stony Gut."

5708. Did you get that message ?—I got those words.

5709. In consequence of receiving that kind of invitation, what did you do ?—I said to them, " My " good friends, I am going to bring the white troops " down here."

5710. What did you do ; we do not want all this conversation ?—I am telling you what I did. I told them to be calm and not be excited when the white troops did come down, that they would come down as soon as possible, that everything that was taken would be paid for, and no injury would be done to them, and that they were not to fly away thinking that the white troops were going to injure them. I told them at the same time, " Take out those York hams," because I had a good idea of having one for my own dinner.

5711. That you did, I suppose, as an old soldier ?—Yes, they did not take my advice ; it may appear egotism before you, and before the world, but to show you what the thing really was, I had not left Monklands five minutes before Paul Bogle and his band rushed in.

5712. Then you did not see him there ?—No, and he had not the pluck to follow me.

5713. You yourself did not see him come in ?—No, but I will bring you a witness that saw him come in.

5714. You only heard it from others ?—I have positive proof about it ; you must not doubt it.

5715. But you did not see him yourself ?—No ; do you suppose if I had that I would not have had a lick at him.

5716. Did you return to Arntully ?—Yes, and arrived at dark ; then for the first time, to use military parlance, I found my nose put completely out of joint, by finding Colonel Hobbs there in command ; but he had no instructions, like all the officers that came down, they had no instructions whatever.

5717. However, you found Colonel Hobbs at Arntully ?—Yes.

5718. Was the force increased by his arrival ?—Ten or 12, his escort.

5719. What force did you find ?—When I found a colonel with medals on his breast, of course I did not presume to ask him how many men he had.

5720. But you could judge from what you saw ?—I should say from about 115 to 120.

5721. Did you remain at Arntully that night ?—I did, and gave my opinion pretty freely, too.

5722. Having done that, what further happened at Arntully ; did the rebels ever come up to you at Arntully ?—Do you think these black rascals would ever come up before a white soldier ?

5723. What I want to know is what happened at Arntully's, and if the rebels ever came up there ?—No, not then ; they had done so on the Thursday previous.

5724. But I mean while you were there ?—No, I should rather think not.

5725. Then what became of you ?—I told you I went down with the troops.

5726. Down the valley ?—Down the valley.

5727. With Colonel Hobbs ?—Yes, with Colonel Hobbs.

5728. How many days were you with them ?—All the time that we had a rebel before us.

5729. How long was that in days ?—We went down on Sunday morning the 15th. I think you will find by the newspapers that there was plenty of them that came to deter Colonel Hobbs.

5730. Will you tell us what happened from your own recollection without the aid of newspapers ?—Yes, yes, it's all very well, but my brother soldiers have been attacked in England.

5731. You really must answer the questions that are put to you like any other witness ?—I will answer them, but I will defend the character of the soldiers.

5732. You are not here to do that, but to answer questions. Will you kindly tell us after you left Arntully with Colonel Hobbs and the rest of the force, what did you do that day, where did you go to ?—What did I do ? why I fought the enemy of the Queen.

5733. Where ?—In the bush.

5734. Where did you meet him or them ?—I was the first ; we marched down ; the report was so strong of their strength against us, that you might have heard a pin drop except from the military tread of the soldiers. When we went towards Monklands I went on half a mile a-head ; I could not contain myself to tell you the truth. Then they commenced to drop shots in the bush.

5735. From the hill-side, do you mean ? — All round.

5736. Were you much in advance of the military force ?—No, no more than I ought to be.

5737. How far was that ?—Why, sir, where is an officer's position ? What a question !

5738. You say that they began to drop shots out of the bush all round you ?—Yes, all round.

5739. I suppose you, being in a valley, the bush would be on the hill-side round you ?—There is a range of mountain on that side, and a range of mountain on the other side.

5740. That was the position you occupied as you advanced ?—Yes.

5741. Did you go beyond Monklands that day ?—Of course we did.

5742. How far beyond ?—We went down to Fuller's shop.

5743. How far is that ?—There is a map, I will show you (*referring to it*) ; we marched down there and the rebels were in the bush. Before we came to Fuller's shop, there is Duckworth, an old thrown-up property, and I saw them there ; I am a cavalry officer, you know. I saw the rebels in the bush retreating, and then I drew my sword and called out, " My men, now we have got them."

5744. Did you advance towards the rebels where you had seen them ?—Can you doubt it.

5745. Did you get an opportunity of making out how many were there, their number, and force ?—No ; and if you were to see the bush you could not do so.

5746. You are not able to tell how many you met on that occasion ?—No, decidedly not.

5747. What happened after ; did you go on still further towards them ?—Till we came across a wall ; the Sixth were drawn up in line, and there were the rebels going off. I called out, " Will any countrymen come out and help me over this wall ?" I just got over the wall in time to get into Duckworth ; Captain Field was going to fire the place. I said, " Captain " Field, that belongs to an owner in England, an inno- " cent man, don't fire it." Then the rebels fled, and the Sixth let into them.

5748. That was at Duckworth, was it ?—Yes.

5749. Did you advance that day beyond Duckworth ?—The men had had very hard service.

5750. Did you advance beyond Duckworth ?—I am going to tell you ; the men, poor fellows, had had very hard service ; I have seen pretty hard service in my time.

5751. Did you advance that day beyond Duckworth ?—Yes, but I must not let the services of the soldiers be hid ; they were asked, " Are you quite fit for anything more ?" and they called out as one man, " For anything."

5752. Were they fit to go beyond Duckworth ?—Fit ! they were British soldiers.

5753. Did they in fact go beyond Duckworth ?—They did.

5754. To what point did they advance that day ?—

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They did not come home till between 11 and 12 that night.

5755. They left to go down the valley ?—Yes, that was where I met Paul Bogle.

5756. Where did you meet Paul Bogle ? — At Fuller's shop ; the troops were advancing on the left bank in skirmishing order ; there had been torrents then, rivers which, if you must cross, you must not look at, or you would fall off your horse. The troops were advancing on the left bank of the river, Lieutenant Green was in front with me. When the halt was sounded Colonel Hobbs was close by ; the halt was sounded for a battle, not for rest. On the right bank, over the hills, appeared a lot of rebels. I said to Green, "Do you see those fellows ? I will try and get a lick at them while you are halting."

5757. Can you tell how many they were in force ? —Five or six, but I could not tell, for the houses and the penguin fences ; there might have been 50 or 100 for what I could tell. Well, sir, I crossed the river and went up to try and find an inlet to get at these fellows. I could not, the penguin fences were over head, and as I returned back towards St. David's, I saw the troops getting ready to advance. I turned back to get to the troops. When I came down to the river I saw a great big black fellow on the side, well armed, on a grey horse. I levelled my revolver at him and called on him to stand ; he would not. I cannot say anything about it, but the officers may tell you more about it. There had been tricks played with my revolver ; it was a beautiful fellow, but it missed.

5758. Did he take a shot at you ?—No, he did not; oh no, the idea of one of those black fellows attempting to do that !

5759. What became of the man you aimed at and missed ?—The river was coming down with enormous boulders as I tell you. I am a cavalry officer, and I crossed it as quickly as I could, and gave him chase. Just then the Sixth saw him and let in a volley of rifles among us. I chased him till there was a turn in the road; of course he was better mounted than I was; every black fellow is better mounted, but I gained on him till a bend in the road took place; he was about 150 yards before me, and he got into the bush. At the top of the place we afterwards found the Tabernacle ; a number of men go there, several hundreds. I have since ascertained there were 500 or 600 that day. I returned back to the Sixth, and after that the Sixth marched up to the place, and the fellows fled, leaving a Bible on the floor.

5760. In the Tabernacle ?—Yes, in the Tabernacle, just above where this fellow escaped. We returned to quarters that night between 10 and 11 o'clock.

5761. Did you halt at Duckenfield that night ?—No, we came back to Monklands, the key of the whole rebellion.

5762. That was the head-quarters ?—Yes, the key of the rebellion ; the Sixth saved the island.

5763. Was the head-quarters of Colonel Hobbs there ?—Yes, and lucky for the island it was.

5764. Could you form any opinion as to the force opposed to you from the firing in the bush ?—Oh, that is an impossibility, even to an old soldier who has been accustomed to face nearly everything. You could not ask a man who could give a better idea of the kind of thing, because I am accustomed to this kind of warfare ; it is an impossibility. I could tell you, though that blacky had said that the soldiers could not meet him, but they proved that they could. I beg to remark to the Commission, that if I had paid attention to such, I cannot call them instructions, the rebels would have been down at Kingston. I acted upon my own responsibility. Here are the letters, if the Commissioners wish to see them. I am also prepared to prove to the Commission that before this rebellion broke out, if anything I was a radical, and in favour of the blacks. There is my printed speech at one of their meetings. I was invited by Sam Clarke, who knew me well, to attend a meeting in St. David's, and I prevented a meeting in the mountains of Port Royal upon Dr. Underhill's lies.

5765. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Do you know who this person was upon the grey horse ?—I did not know him then, but I pretty well found him out afterwards.

5766. You did not know him at the time ?—Not then, but I had undoubted proof afterwards that it was Paul Bogle.

5767. Did you visit Stony Gut at any time after this ?—No ; but will the Commission allow me to say a few words with regard to Stony Gut ?

5768. But you were not there, we understand ?—I have not been there, but I made myself acquainted with it.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. A. Beckwith.

Mr. ARTHUR BECKWITH sworn and examined.

5769. Are you a minister ?—I am.

5770. Of what particular denomination ?—I am connected with no denomination ; I belong to a body who simply desire to be called Christians.

5771. Is that at St. David's ?—We have a church at St. David's.

5772. Are you well acquainted with the Blue Mountain Valley district ?—I have had a three years' acquaintance with that district, having journeyed through it during that period at different intervals ,some scores of times.

5773. Have you been in the habit of visiting that district during those three years ?—I have continually.

5774. As a minister ?—Yes.

5775. What was the character of the people during that time ?—When I first visited the district I had the impression that they were rather a superior class of people from what I had seen of the negro population of Jamaica ; they manifested great hospitality, appeared to be in exceedingly comfortable circumstances, and were very orderly and well affected, so far as I could judge.

5776. Does that observation apply to the Stony Gut district ?—No, it does not ; the Stony Gut district is peculiarly situated, it lies upon no main road, it is an isolated spot, having communications at both ends of the settlement with Morant Bay. I never visited that district, but I know the position of it.

5777. Did you continue your visits to the district you mention up to October last ?—Not up to October last ; I discontinued my visits in May 1864, I think.

5778. Had you any conversation with any persons who were supposed, whether rightly or wrongly, to have been implicated in this outbreak, in the course of the lrst summer or autumn ?—In June or July last, as far as my memory serves me, I had a conversation with the late George William Gordon ; I was on friendly terms with him and I expostulated with him on the part he had taken in connexion with what was termed the Underhill Convention.

5779. The Underhill Convention you call it ?—That was what it was termed generally ; I stated that it was my opinion that the movement was not falculated to effect the object that it had in view, and that it was rather calculated to excite a spirit of disaffection among the people, and to raise up a feeling of opposition to the black people, which I judged had for some time in a great degree been dormant.

5780. What did he say ?—He stated that he should persist in the movement, that they should agitate throughout all the parishes, that the people were greatly oppressed, that they must have redress. I made some further observation to him, and in reply he stated, as he was in the act of moving away into his office—this conversation occurred at the door of of his office—"Ah, well, we must have it some way or the other, this is the great movement," or words to that effect ; "and if we do not secure it in this way, in six months there will be a revolution in the country."

He then added, "And, as I have always stood by the black people, I will stand by them then." I may state that I made known this fact to his honor the Custos of Kingston, and the police magistrate, Mr. Bricknell.

5781. At the time do you mean ?—Not at the time. I had no reason to suppose it had any such significancy, as I was subsequently induced to attach to it; but after the outbreak at St. Thomas in the East, being sent for by the Custos of Kingston and the police magistrate, I thought it my duty to make known this fact, amongst others, to them.

5782. Was that before Mr. Gordon was taken into custody, or afterwards ?—I think it was after he was taken into custody, because I remember at the time I made this statement they were examining his papers in the office.

5783. It was before his trial ?—Oh yes, before his trial of course. I did not think it was right in me to thrust myself forward to give my evidence against the man, as I had already taken what I supposed to be the proper course in the matter, by making known the fact to the Custos.

5784. Were you at Morant Bay after the outbreak ?—I was.

5785. And during the continuance of martial law ?—For five or six days.

5786. Can you give the Commission any information connected with the way in which the disturbances were suppressed ?—My general impression was ——

5787. We hardly want to have your general impression; but if you will tell us anything that you observed, or anything that came within your actual knowledge, we shall be glad to hear it ?—Well, I saw black soldiers, not officers, of the West India regiment, ill-treat prisoners, strike them with the butt ends of their muskets while they were forming in double file to proceed to the Parade to witness the execution of condemned criminals.

5788. Was that on one or more occasions ?—On two occasions; in fact it was brutal. They struck them violently, giving them a violent blow with the butt ends of the muskets to put them into line.

5789. Was that done to several prisoners ?—Oh, yes; all along the line. I must, however, state that that was done on the off side of the line, so that it could not be observed, at least it might escape the notice of the officers who were in charge.

5790. It was done in the rear you mean ?—No; the officers stood on the left side of the prisoners, and I was on the right-hand, and this was done on the right-hand of the prisoners.

5791. Was there anything more than that, anything beyond that which you observed in the suppression of the disturbances ?—No, nothing as affecting the prisoners.

5792. And nothing as affecting the soldiers or the police ?—No, nothing.

5793. (*Mr. Lynch*). Did you communicate to the officer in command of the troops the ill-treatment you witnessed ?—I did not. I durst not; I had upon me a wholesome dread of martial law. No doubt if such a thing took place under my eye again I should do so; but the fact is that martial law was something new to me, and I must say in common with others that I was under a certain degree of fear.

5794. Or restraint ?—Restraint. I have repeatedly mentioned the fact to different individuals.

5795. All that I wanted the Commission to know was whether it was brought to the knowledge of the officer in command ?—No, I do not think it was.

The witness withdrew.

Evelina Williams (a black woman) sworn and examined.

E. Williams.

5796. Were you servant to Mrs. Paterson of Monklands in October ?—Yes.

5797. Do you remember being at Monklands in that month when some people came up the valley armed, and came to Monklands ?—Yes.

5798. Do you remember the day that Mr. Paterson went away ?—Yes.

5799. On that day did anybody come to Monklands ?—Yes.

5800. Who were they ?—Plenty of people.

5801. How many ?—I do not know how many, more than 50 of them.

5802. Did they come into the house ?—Yes.

5803. Had they anything in their hands ?—Yes, plenty of guns, and cutlasses, and bayonets, and swords.

5804. Did you know any of them ?—Plenty.

5805. Did you know them before ?—Yes.

5806. Where had they come from ?—From the same parish as I come from, St. Thomas in the East.

5807. When they first came did they ask for anybody or say anything ?—Yes, they asked for Mr. Paterson.

5808. Did anybody answer them ?—I answered them.

5809. What did you say ?—I said I did not know where he had gone to.

5810. Did they say anything to that ?—They asked for the mistress, and I said I did not know where she was.

5811. Did Mrs. Paterson see them on that day ?—No.

5812. She had gone into the bush, had she ?—Yes.

5813. What o'clock was it that they were there ?—About 2 o'clock on the Thursday.

5814. How long did they stop there ?—They stayed till dark.

5815. While they were there did they do anything to the house ?—Yes, they broke all the doors.

5816. Anything more ?—They were going to burn the house, and I told them not to do that, and they broke the doors.

5817. Then they did not burn the house ?—No, they did not, but theydid break the doors.

5818. Besides breaking the doors, did they do anything more to any part of the house or premises ?—No, they sent in for some goods, and they took out some shirts.

5819. When was this ?—On the same Thursday.

5820. Did they take anything else ?—They did not take anything except three shirts, that was all they took that day, they took plenty of liquor to drink.

5821. What liquor was it ?—Porter, aniseed, and ginger wine.

5822. Was there any rum on the premises ?—They would not take that, because they thought perhaps that Mrs. Paterson had put poison in it before she went away.

5823. They did not think that of the porter, aniseed, and ginger wine ?—No.

5824. That they drank ?—Yes.

5825. Was that all they did before they went ?—A barrel of biscuits was in the shop, and they took that out.

5826. Was there a shop near there ?—Yes, the shop and house is together.

5827. Did they break that shop in ?—They broke it up.

5828. Did they take more than the barrel of biscuits ?—No, only the liquor, which they were selling in the shop.

5829. Was that where the porter and aniseed was ?—Yes.

5830. When they had done all this, what more was done ?—Nothing; they only asked where Mr. Paterson had gone, and they asked for his gun and powder. I said that I did not know that he had any.

5831. Did they search the house ?—Yes, they did, and they found a little powder in his writing room.

5832. When it became dark did they go away ?—Yes.

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5833. Did you hear anything more of them that night?—No, they went away, and they told me if I knew where Mrs. Paterson was, I must go and tell her she must come home, and they would not disturb her. Mr. Paterson sent another servant, who was in the bush with her, to see if they were gone, and to say that I must come to her, which I did about 10 o'clock, and the other servant too.

5834. Who was the other servant?—I cannot say exactly; he was a man carrying the mail.

5835. You went to Mrs. Paterson and told her what had happened, and that she might come back?—Yes.

5836. And she remained in the house during the night?—Yes.

5837. When did you next see anybody come up to the house?—On Friday morning.

5838. At what o'clock did they come?—About 8 o'clock.

5839. Who were they?—The whole drove of them again.

5840. Were they the same in number?—Yes.

5841. Or more?—No more.

5842. Did Mrs. Paterson remain in the house?—Yes.

5843. What did this same drove do when they got there?—They came in and asked Mrs. Paterson for Mr. Paterson. She said that Mr. Paterson was in town. They said well, if they did not find Mr. Paterson, Mrs. Paterson must go and show them where the gun and powder was.

5844. What did she say to that?—She said her husband had not got any.

5845. When they heard that what did they do?—They said they must have it, that one of the overseers always used a gun, and they asked where that gun was, they wanted that particular gun.

5846. Did they get it?—No.

5847. When they did not get it did they do anything more?—No, they said they wanted something to eat and drink, and Mrs. Paterson said there was nothing to eat; if they wanted anything to eat and drink there was some little something to drink.

5848. Did they get anything to drink?—Yes.

5849. What?—Mrs. Paterson gave them a gallon of rum; they shared it amongst themselves.

5850. After they had shared the rum did they do anything more?—They said that the gun was in the coffee store. Mrs. Paterson said they must go and see; they wanted to break the door. She said "Don't break the door, because I cannot have anybody to mend it again;" and they broke open the window and got into the coffee store to look for the gun.

5851. Did you hear anything said by any of them as to the use the house was to be made of, or who was to have it?—The one that is dead was going to have it, Bogle.

5852. Did you hear them say who was to have it?—I did not hear that myself.

5853. Who did you hear it from?—Oh, different people heard it.

5854. Did you hear any of them that day say anything about who was to have the house?—In the same month of October.

5855. But you do not know who from?—I do not recollect rightly.

5856. You say they broke into the coffee store to look for the gun, but they did not get it?—They found an old double-barrelled gun, and they took that.

5857. Did they do anything more that day?—No.

5858. What became of them, where did they go?—They stayed until about 1 o'clock, then they went away.

5859. In which direction did they go when they went away?—Down the valley.

5860. They went back to the place from which they came?—Yes.

5861. Was that all you saw at Monklands?—On Saturday they came back again.

5862. That was the next day?—Yes.

5863. What time did they come that day?—They came soon on the Saturday morning.

5864. Was it daylight?—Yes.

5865. How many came then?—Plenty of them, the same lot.

5866. What did they do that day?—They did not do anything that morning, but in the evening they came and took out all that there was in the shop.

5867. Did they remain there until the evening?—They go away and come back in the evening.

5868. Did they stay long in the morning?—No.

5869. At what time did they return in the evening?—About 4 o'clock.

5870. Did they then go to the shop?—Yes.

5871. What did they do there?—They opened the shop and took out the cloth, salt provisions, soap, candles, and everything out of the shop; they left it empty, nothing in it at all.

5872. Did you see what they did with the things that they took out of it?—They took it and carried it down the road with them.

5873. Did they pretty near empty the shop?—Yes.

5874. Did they leave anything behind?—Scarcely.

5875. Was that all you saw of them?—Yes.

5876. They never came again?—No; on Monday the soldiers came down.

5877. And you saw no more of the others?—No.

5878. Did you hear anybody say they would fire the house?—Yes, I did.

5879. Did you hear any of the others say stop it?—Yes.

5880. You heard it stopped?—Yes, the man said they must burn the house, and his brother stopped him.

5881. Did he give him a reason for stopping him?—No.

5882. He did not say why he was not to do it?—No, he did not say anything; he only said "Burn the house," and the others said "Have mercy."

5883. You say you had known the people that came the first day?—Yes.

5884. As inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, you yourself being an inhabitant of that parish?—Yes.

5885. How many did you know out of the whole lot that came?—I nearly knew the whole of them.

The witness withdrew.

G. B. Clarke.

George Bassett Clarke (a black man) sworn and examined.

5886. Do you reside at St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

5887. Is that on the Spring Garden estate?—A portion of its land.

5888. Would that be about a mile from Stony Gut?—Yes, about a mile.

5889. What is your occupation?—I am a carpenter by trade, and a vestryman of the parish.

5890. Of the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

5891. Do you work upon any particular estate, or do you work generally as a carpenter?—I plant mostly

5892. Then you have some little land that you plant?—Yes.

5893. But by trade you are a carpenter?—Yes.

5894. Do you do any work as a carpenter?—Yes, for the navy.

5895. On Saturday, the 7th of October, did you go to Morant Bay?—Yes, I went.

5896. Was that for the purpose of seeing a Commissioner of roads?—Yes, Mr. Darwin.

5897. Respecting some work?—Yes.

5898. Did you go to the Court-house to see the person with whom you had some business?—Yes.

5899. Who were the magistrates that were there at that time ?—Justices Bowen and Walton.

5900. What was going on whilst you were there ; did you attend to the business before the magistrates ?—No, I had business in the Court with the sergeant, Burnett, who had asked me to call on him, and after I had seen about the Commissioner I went over to see him. As I was waiting to see him I heard behind me a little rumbling noise like a whispering, I turned round and observed a policeman had a man before him, shoving him out from the Court-house, and by the time he came between the arch and the body of the Court-house, the man turned round and said, "Take care, you are shoving me, and I am going."

5901. Who was that person ?—I believe his name was Geoghagan. The policeman said to him, "Go on, sir," and both voices met together ; he was complaining to the man and the man to him. The justice heard the noise by this, and said, "Who is that making this noise, bring him here before me," but by this time the policeman had already shoved him outside on the steps ; then two other policemen, the one keeping the bar, and Sergeant Burnett, went out after him down the steps to the Parade, the one at the door shut the door and went before Burnett.

5902. Did you remain in the Court, or did you go out ?—I stayed there until a person by the name of John Davidson said that there was a row in the market with the police.

5903. Then you remained in the Court till you heard that there was a row in the market ?—Yes ; then I moved out down the steps to the market, and went away.

5904. Did you see anything of the row in the market ?—Yes, I saw this man Geoghagan ; he would not allow the policemen to put upon him, he had a little bit of stick with him.

5905. Was there a number of people in the market ?—Yes, it was Saturday, plenty of people in the market.

5906. Did they take any part in this ?—I cannot tell that. I saw they took part in it, because I came up to the window and peeped down, and I saw this young man backing in this way (*describing it*), and I went away in another direction.

5907. So whether he was taken, or how he got away, you do not know ?—I do not know.

5908. You know nothing about that ?—Nothing at all.

5909. Are you sure that it was before the magistrate asked who was making a disturbance, that they were pushing him out of the Court ?—Yes.

5910. Who was the policeman that was pushing him out of the Court ?—I do not know the young man's name, but he was a yellow-skinned man.

5911. Did not you see any person in the crowd preventing the policemen from arresting the boy ?—No.

5912. Have you not represented before that you did see several men preventing the boy being arrested, and among them was Lewis Miller ?—Yes, I saw Miller among them.

5913. You did not see several persons preventing the boy being arrested ?—I did not see several persons, I saw Lewis Miller.

5914. Did you see Lewis Miller endeavouring to prevent the boy being arrested ?—Lewis Miller was among them.

5915. Among whom ?—Among the crowd.

5916. Was the arowd preventing his being arrested ?—I cannot say whether he was preventing them, but he was among them ; he was a person that was deaf.

5917. But have you not said before, "I saw several of the men preventing the boy being arrested, amongst them Lewis Miller, who was hanged ?—Lewis Miller was amongst them.

5918. Did you see several of the people trying to prevent the policemen from taking the boy ?—I saw plenty of them together, I have said so already.

5919. Did you see plenty preventing the constables from arresting the boy ?—No, I cannot swear.

5920. Have you not said so before ?—No, I did not ; I saw several persons, as I am telling you now. When Davidson told me there was a row in the market, I came to the window and peeped, and as I looked over I saw the person I knew well, Lewis Miller, and this Geoghagan, doing like that with a stick, hindering the policeman from putting his hand on him ; but there was a concourse of people coming round, it was market day.

5921. You say he was hindering the policeman ; who do you mean ?—Geoghagan.

5922. Not Miller ?—Not Miller ; I saw Miller among them.

5923. What was it the person said to you which induced you to look out into the market ?—He said to me that there was a row.

5924. Was that what he said ?—He said it was a hell of a row, a devil of a row in the market.

5925. Was that what he said, "It was hell in the market ?"—Yes, thank you, that was the very word, "It was hell in the market."

5926. Did you see Paul Bogle there that day ?—Yes.

5927. Where did you see him ?—I saw him in the body of the Court-house.

5928. Did you see him in the crowd ?—No, I did not see him in the crowd, but the whole of them came out of the Court-house together after the young man came out of the steps.

5929. Did Paul Bogle go with them then ?—Yes, he went along with them and others.

5930. Were you at Morant Bay again on the Monday ?—Yes.

5931. Did you go there to bail a person of the name of Davidson ?—Yes.

5932. What was he there for ?—I believe he had a warrant against him.

5933. For what ?—For trespass, or something of the like.

5934. Did he go to the Court on Monday ?—Yes, he went with me, and I bailed him. He asked me to go with him.

5935. Was he tried, was the case heard against him ?—No.

5936. Then how came you to bail him ?—There was a warrant sent out against him, and the police who had the warrant did not take him ; he heard of the warrant and he came over and asked me to go down with him and bail him.

5937. Was he then charged with the trespass ?—Yes, and I went and bailed him.

5938. First of all was he charged with the trespass before the magistrate that day ?—The day that he was bailed.

5939. Before he was bailed had his case been called on ?—No.

5940. Then you merely gave bail for him to appear another day, is that so ?—Yes.

5041. It was on the Monday you say that you went to bail him ?—Yes.

5942. And you say the case was not called on on the Monday ?—Davidson was not called on ; there were other people with him, I believe.

5943. But did not he plead guilty ?—No, it was not the Middleton case, it was another case.

5944. Did you see Mr. Cooke there on the Monday ?—Yes.

5245. Which Mr. Cooke was that ?—Stephen Cooke.

5946. Did you have any conversation with him respecting the disturbance on the Saturday ?—Yes, he was telling me that on the Saturday they behaved very badly ; he was going over the whole of it with me. He said, "I am glad that you were not among them." I said the people were wrong.

5047. What people ?—He was speaking about how the police were sent after the boy, and how they prevented the police from taking the boy ; and as he was relating the circumstance to me I told him they were wrong, and I was glad I was not there.

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5948. Was anybody else present at this time?—Yes.

5949. Who?—Davidson was present.

5950. Anybody else?—Mr. Charles Price was there.

5951. Was anything else said at that time?—Yes, Mr. Price was saying that if he were a justice of the peace in the parish and there was that row, or as it was called a riot, he would read the Riot Act and shoot them, because it was like the case of Mr. Mitchell in Kingston, where many innocent persons were shot for the guilty. He asked if I knew the Riot Act, I said "Yes, I always heard it read at every opening of the Court."

5952. Did you go back to Morant Bay on the Monday?—Yes.

5953. Was there a meeting at your chapel on that night?—No meeting at all.

5954. Was there not a meeting at the chapel at Mount Pisgah?—I heard so.

5955. You only heard that there was a meeting?—I only heard that there was a meeting.

5956. You were not there?—

5957. On the Tuesday morning did you see any policemen and constables going up Stony Gut?—Yes, they passed me at my gate.

5958. How many did you see?—I cannot rightly say the number, but I think about six or seven.

5959. Did you observe anything that they were taking with them?—While they were passing I saw that had their staves, and the constables had on their badge.

5960. Did you see them carrying anything besides their staves?—The handcuffs.

5961. Which of them did you see with handcuffs?—I did not take notice.

5962. Did you see more than one policeman with handcuffs?—I did not take notice.

5963. Did you see the constables return afterwards without their prisoners?—I saw in the evening, as I was standing at my window, some persons passing up another road, and I believed it was the policemen.

5964. Was it one man going back alone at that time of the evening?—There were about two of them.

5965. What time did they come on the Tuesday?—They came on Tuesday morning.

5066. And you saw those two going back on the Tuesday evening?—Yes.

5967. What time in the evening; was it after dark?—No, before dark.

5968. Did you see anything of Paul Bogle on the Tuesday?—No, not at all.

5969. You did not see him at all?—No, not at all; I never saw him from the Saturday until the day he was executed.

5970. Then you did not take any part in any meeting at all on the Tuesday evening?—Not at all, either before or after.

5971. You did know of any messenger being sent off that evening?—I was told by the messenger himself that they went on the Tuesday; one of them was imprisoned.

5972. You did not see any person write any letter that evening?—I did not see any person write it, I was told.

5973. On Wednesday morning did you see any people collecting at all?—I did not see them collecting. I am a mile from Stony Gut; where I am living is just by Honey Comb, Spring Garden, and I saw some people pass me going up.

5974. Towards Morant Bay?—Towards Stony Gut.

5975. Is your place between Morant Bay and Stony Gut, or beyond Stony Gut?—It is situated between Stony Gut and Morant.

5976. You saw some people going up to Stoney Gut?—Going that way.

5977. Did you see any going the other way from Stony Gut to Morant Bay?—About 3 o'clock I heard people coming down; I was at one of my neighbour's places putting up a boiling house, and they said that people were going to the Bay.

5978. At 3 o'clock do you say was that?—It was about 3, or about 2 or 3.

5979. Did you see any people going in that direction?—Yes, going down, and they heard that the Volunteers——

5980. Did you hear anything yourself; did you hear any message brought to them?—I did not hear any message brought to them, but I heard say where I was, that the Volunteers were coming up, and the whole of them that were going down turned back, and ran back towards Stony Gut; afterwards they went down, but they did not walk that road.

5981. But by some other road?—Yes.

5982. In the course of the afternoon did you hear firing at Morant Bay?—Yes.

5983. Did you afterwards see people come back?—Yes.

5984. Did you see one or two of them wounded?—Yes.

5985. Did you leave your place after that time?—Yes.

5986. When?—I left it that night.

5987. On Wednesday?—Yes, on Wednesday night.

5988. Where did you go to on the Wednesday evening?—I had to go away and leave my two children to go to St. David's.

5989. You went away to St. David's?—Yes, I and my wife.

5990. Leaving your two children behind?—Yes.

5991. What led to your going away?—I had information they were coming back to kill me.

5992. Who?—The people.

5993. What people do you mean?—Those that went down to the Bay.

5994. How long did you remain down at St. David's?—I went down there on the Thursday morning, and I was there until I saw Justice M'Lean.

5995. When was that?—On Thursday morning, I reached a place called Heart Ease.

5996. What did you do after that?—I was started away; they were going over the hills; the road is very rugged, and the sole of my foot was blistered, so that I never reached Heart Ease until about 5 in the morning; after I arrived over there, during the day, I went to see a justice of the peace, and I saw Justice M'Lean passing; I told him of the circumstances and asked him for protection, because I heard they were coming to take my life; he told me he considered me very safe there, and I might stay.

5997. Did you stay there?—I did.

5998. For how long?—I was there Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, till Monday morning.

5999. What did you do on Monday morning?—On Monday morning I met him again, he generally passed that way; it was a little place that my sister had. I went and told him that I did not consider myself safe, and if he should require any statement I was willing to give it,

6000. Why did not you consider yourself safe on this Monday; from whom did you think you were in danger?—It was reported now and then that the people were coming over the hill.

6001. Do you mean the people who had gone over to Stony Gut?—The people that had gone from the Bay; they said the rebels were coming over the hill, and I considered as I fled from them they might come down and kill me, so I did not consider myself safe, but Mr. M'Lean said I was quite safe. I said as martial law was proclaimed I had better go up and see the officers upon it.

6002. Did you go up to any of the officers?—Yes, I did, he sent for me and I went.

6003. Do you mean that one of the officers sent for you?—Mr. M'Lean told me that he would tell the Officers, and if they wanted me they would send for me; he did send a constable for me to come up. I went up.

6004. But why should you think the officers would want you; you were flying away from the men I

understand?—I did not say the officers would want me.

6005. You say you told Mr. M'Lean to let you know if the officers wanted you?—No; if I could give any information in the matter I would willingly do it.

6006. What information was it that you thought you could give that they might want?—That the people went down to the Bay and began to fight, as I heard; I believe that was enough to say.

6007. In what way did the people go down; was there anything in their manner of going down that you thought you could give information about?—I was told.

6008. We do not want what you were told; what was the information you thought you could give to the magistrates?—The information I thought I could give was about their going down to the Bay, which I had heard.

6009. Did they go down armed?—I did not see one, but I heard that they went down armed.

6010. Then you had no information at all to give, except that you saw people going in the ordinary way down to the Bay?—Yes.

6011. Was that all the information you thought important to give to the magistrates?—Well, I think so.

6012. When you went up to the officers, what was done to you?—They asked me who were the people that went down to the Bay, and I told them who I had heard had gone down to the Bay.

6013. Did you tell them whom you saw go?—I could not tell them whom I saw, because I did not see anybody.

6014. You described seeing several?—Yes, I did. I told what I had heard. I could not tell what I saw, because that would be telling a story.

6015. Then you did not tell them anything you had seen?—I did not tell them that I had seen them go down to the Bay, because I did not go out to see them.

6016. What was done to you when you got there?—When I got there they took me and kept me.

6017. And you were put into the police station, were you not?—Yes.

6018. Did you see a man by the name of Bunday there?—I did not see him at first, but on the Tuesday evening when I was about to come on to Morant Bay, the officer told me he would detain me, and take me off to Morant Bay.

6019. Then you were taken on the Tuesday evening on to Morant Bay?—Yes, and when they called me I saw a man of the name of Bunday; they called one Billy, a sargeant, and he was shot.

6020. Tell us about Bunday first of all?—Bunday was called up; he was in the guard room at Easington, and he was taken out and tried. *Billy* gave evidence against him; he said that he saw him; that was what I was told, but I saw Bunduy when he was shot.

6021. You saw him taken to be tried, and *Billy* go to give evidence against him, and you afterwards saw him shot?—Shot, and two other men, and a man and woman were flogged.

6022. Who were they?—I do not know their names.

6023. Was anything more said to you when you got to Morant Bay?—Yes,

6024. How were you taken to Morant Bay?—I was handcuffed, and was tied with ropes to the tail of a dray; I and two other men.

6025. Who did you see at Morant Bay?—When I arrived there I saw Mr. Ramsay.

6026. What did he say to you?—When the guard delivered me to him they took the letter upstairs; he came down and called a policeman to him and said, "Come here, don't you know this brute. Was he not in the Bay on Wednesday?" He took him one side, and examined him in that way.

6027. Did you hear what he said when he examined him on one side?—Yes; it was right before me, he examined him first, then he took him outside of the station; I heard those words myself; then when he got up the steps and came back, he and another gentleman, I don't know who he was, told me, "You are Mr. George B. Clarke that the justice gives such a good character of," or "who has such a good character." I said, "Yes, sir." Then he said, "Oh, you will be hung."

6028. Did he tell you that any reward had been offered for your apprehension?—No.

6029. Did he tell you that a reward of 100*l.* had been offered for your apprehension?—No, I never heard that until I came to town; I never knew such a thing; but they knew quite well here that I had nothing at all to do with interfering.

6030. Then you have ascertained, have you, that a reward had been offered for your apprehension?—Afterwards when I came down here.

6031. When do you mean?—Since the Commission came.

6032. Were you not told before that; were you not told so, at the time you were in custody?—No, I was not told it then.

6033. Not before you were taken down to the military prison?—No.

6034. You never told anybody that you knew a reward had been offered?—I said to the gentleman that I had heard a reward had been offered.

6035. A reward of 100*l.*?—Yes, afterwards.

6036. Then you did state subsequently that you had heard there was 100*l.* reward offered for you?—That was when I came to Kingston that I gave that statement.

6037. When you were taken to the military prison what happened to you?—Before I was taken to the military prison they stripped off my jacket.

6038. Who did that?—Mr. Ramsay ordered it to be stripped off.

6039. Who stripped it off?—The policeman.

6040. That was on the Tuesday, was it?—Yes, on the Tuesday night.

6041. On the Wednesday were you taken before Mr. Ramsay?—Yes, I was taken again before Mr. Ramsay, he sent for me.

6042. What happened then?—When I went up he called the policeman, and began to ask the policeman "Did you not see this fellow? don't be afraid of him."

6043. That was of you?—Yes; some of them said when they came to Stony Gut they did not see me; they heard they were going to kill me because I was the person that gave the news of the people of the Bay on Saturday. Some of the policemen, Fuller and the others that went up to Stony Gut said I did not have anything at all to do with the affair, but whilst he was speaking another man, named Lake, came in and said that when he was going over to Stony Gut he met me coming from Stony Gut. The others contradicted that, still Mr. Ramsay liked him best and took his evidence.

6044. Was anything done to you at that time?—Yes, whilst I was about to ask a young man a question, a sailor was standing on the other side; I did not observe him, but as I was going to ask the question he lifted up a cat and went so (*striking*).

6045. Upon your back was that?—Yes.

6046. Were your clothes on?—My jacket was off.

6047. And he cut you on the shirt?—Yes, he *licked* me right across the back.

6048. Who was present at that time?—Justice Bowen.

6049. Must he have seen it?—Oh, yes.

6050. He gave you one stroke?—When he did that of course I looked. I never saw anybody examining me or asking me questions. I looked at Mr. Ramsay to see if he would protect me; another young man came up, and Burnett was telling about opening the door, and that he nearly knocked me down, as the door was just in a line with where I was standing.

6051. Did he say that you had tried to trip him

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up ?—He said I was standing there, and in coming down he nearly tumbled over me.

6052. Did not he say you tried to trip him up ?—Not that day; he said so afterwards, in evidence, I mean the evidence that was given before the Commission, that is, the body that sat that day ; but those were not his words the first day.

6053. The first day he merely said he nearly fell over you ; is that so ?—No ; he said his foot knocked against me. Mr. Ramsay asked him, "Do you think he meant to trip you up, to knock you down?" and he said, "Well, I think so, sir."

6054. Did you try to trip him up ?—No, I was standing up in my usual way of standing when I went as a vestryman. The policeman opened the door. I said I was not going to stay.

6055. Tell us anything more that happened while you were before Mr. Ramsay ?—While I was speaking again, going to question Burnett, I was again struck by the sailor with the cat. As I got that stroke I turned round to Justice Bowen. I looked on him, and directly he gave me another lick, quite over my head, and licked me right over my eye.

6056. With the cat ?—Yes, bang into my eye. Then they pulled of my hat and heaved it under the table, and Mr. Ramsay, with his fingers so, said "Come, closer you brute. You stole those studs that are in your shirt now, you thief," and he took them out of my shirt with his own fingers and put them into his pocket. He then ordered the policeman to take me back to the tent. They took me down and ran me right to the tent, and there I was. I did not keep any proper account of time, but I believe it was that very same day that some people came in ; as the tents were filled with prisoners they began to flog them, they brought the great gun right out into the main road from the Court-house, and they began to flog some of the people.

6057. How many people did you see flogged ?—I saw several flogged.

6058. About how many ?—I believe they flogged more than a dozen.

6059. Was there any woman flogged ?—No ; there were no women flogged.

6060. Was there a person by the name of Kelly flogged ?—Yes ; he was the first young man flogged.

6061. Was there another named Marshall ?—Yes ; George Marshall.

6062. What happened to Marshall ?—They put him up over the gun wheel, they put his feet to sit right on the nave of the wheel, and then he was drawn up close, and his body was tied and his hands and feet, and he hung in this way over the wheel (*crouching.*)

6063. How many lashes did he receive ?—I reckoned 28 lashes.

6064. What happened then ?—As he had them the whole of his body got blue and black colour, and he called out, "Lord, mercy ;" and as he said so Mr. Ramsay ordered him directly to be unloosed, and they took him right up from there to the arch of the Court-house, and he said, "Put him down and tie him." I cannot tell you what I saw when they were tying him; but when he was tied, they went and called out the whole of the prisoners to see his execution.

6065. Who called them out ?—Mr. Ramsay.

6066. Were you all brought out ?—Yes.

6067. And did you see him executed ?—Yes.

6068. Hanged ?—Yes ; right between the arch, and they pinioned him this way, with stone pads under his arm.

6069. Was that to increase his weight ?—Yes.

6070. Did Ramsay say anything to the prisoners at the time Marshall was hanging ?—Yes, he said, "Look there, look, look, you brutes, you beasts look at him ; the whole of you will be hanged."

6071. Some day after that did you see Governor Eyre at the prison ?—Not at the prison.

6072. Where then ?—You may call it the prison ; it was at the tent where I was confined.

6073. What day was it that he was there ; do you know ?—It was a Wednesday.

6074. How many people had been hung, at that time, before he was there ; it was on Thursday that Marshall was hung, was it not ?—Marshall was hung the very day I got there, on Tuesday night.

6075. When was it that you saw Governor Eyre ?—He came ashore, I believe, on the Wednesday.

6076. Was that the Wednesday after ?—It must be the Wednesday after.

6077. The next Wednesday ?—Yes, I think so.

6078. Before that had you seen any other persons hung besides Marshall ?—There was nobody else hung except Marshall.

6079. From Tuesday, the 17th, to Wednesday, the 25th, Marshall was the only person that was hung ; do you mean that ?—The only person ; no it was not Wednesday, the 25th. I do not well remember if it was the day that Marshall was hung that the Governor came ashore. I am not very certain, it must be another day ; it was either Wednesday or some other day in the week that he came ashore. We heard he was coming ashore from the "Belvedere."

6080. After that time were there executions going on ?—Yes, after that.

6081. How many ?—I cannot tell you, but the first quantity that was hung was plenty. There was a main boom of a vessel erected from the Court-house, from the clock tower, with two bamboos across. It was not supported in the middle, and when the drop fell, the weight of the people surged the beam in the centre, being such along beam, and those that got upon the ground brushed away the dirt from under their feet.

6082. How many of them were there executed at that time, do you remember ?—No.

6083. But you say there were plenty ?—Yes, those that were hung off the Court arch were shoved from the middle to the other arch, and they hung there as much as that portion of the wall could hold ; then they went to the other portion and did the same till the whole quantity was hung up.

6084. Well, did this go on for more than one day ?—Yes, for several days.

6085. Are you able to tell us at all how many you believe were executed during this time ?—I cannot tell you of my own knowledge.

6086. You do not remember ?—No.

6087. Were you afterwards tried—called up for trial ?—Yes, I was afterwards called up for trial.

6088. Who was there ?—At the Court I was tried by Mr. Espeut, Mr. Hutchings, the official assignee, and another gentleman. I cannot remember his name, but he wore a red jacket ; I believe it was Mr. Lewis, a stout gentleman.

6089. Did Ramsay say anything ?—Yes, when he came down, he came straight on to me.

6090. When you were taken before this Court, did Ramsay say anything there ?—He took and held me by my shirt collar.

6091. Was that before the Court ?—When he was taking me to the Court he took me by the collar ; he said, "Anybody give evidence against this brute ?" as he ran me up to the Court.

6092. Where was it he said that ?—I was underneath the shed.

6093. What you have said is that Ramsay ran you up to the Court, calling out, "Any body give evidence against this brute ?"—Yes, that was so.

6094. Was that on the way to the Court ?—Yes.

6095. Was Burnett a witness against you ?—Yes.

6096. Were you permitted to question him ?—Yes, before the Court.

6097. Did Stephen Cooke give evidence ?—Yes, he gave evidence.

6098. Did you call witnesses on your behalf ?—I asked if I could call witnesses on my behalf ; I told them before that I had witnesses, but they did not give me any power; in fact, Mr. Ramsay would not hear.

6099. Never mind about Mr. Ramsay ; what did the Court do ?—The Court told me if I had any witnesses I could send for them, and asked Mr. Ramsay to send for them.

6090*a*. Then your trial was put off, in order that you might send for the witnesses, was it?—Yes, the gentleman, said, turning to Mr. Ramsay, "Is this all the evidence you have against this man?" He said, "Many parties promised to give evidence, but they are afraid of the man." He said that whilst looking in his book.

6091*a*. But you say, after this evidence had been given, you asked for leave to call witnesses yourself?—I asked for leave to send for my witnesses.

6092*a*. And then, as we understand, the Court directed Ramsay to give you facilities for that purpose?—Yes, I was put aside as there was not sufficient witnesses; the gentleman put me aside, saying "I remand you."

6093*a*. How was it, if they remanded you because there was not sufficient evidenee, that you asked leave to call witnesses, and that the Court directed Ramsay to give you facilities for calling them?—I will tell you; when they said there was not sufficient witnesses, I found that I had the power to ask, and then I asked the gentlemen if they would allow me to bring witnesses to prove me innocent.

6094*a*. That was after Ramsay had said there were other witnesses against you?—No, he did not say so—there were no other witnesses against me.

6095*a*. I thought you said that Ramsay stated there were plenty of witnesses, but they were afraid to come?—He said plenty, but nobody told him so, not a single soul.

6096*a*. Was it after that that your case was put off, and that you then applied for leave to call witnesses yourself?—Yes.

6097*a*. Did Ramsay give you any facilities for calling witnesses?—Not at all.

6098*a*. Did you ask him?—Yes, and the first time I asked him he offered to shoot me; he took out his revolver and said, "You brute, if you open your mouth I will shoot you; how dare you, sir." I afterwards saw one of the head constables of the village, a person who knew me well, and could state if I had anything to do with this matter; his name is John Williams, a sergeant. While I was talking to John Williams, Mr. Ramsay came and said, "Who allowed this brute to talk? give him a dozen;" and immediately they took me down and flogged me.

6099*a*. When was that?—I cannot tell you the day. I do not remember the day.

6100. Was it after or before your trial?—After my trial.

6101. After you were remanded?—Yes, after I was allowed to call witnesses.

6102. Did you get the dozen?—Oh, yes, I got it.

6103. Did you see Mr. Gordon there?—Yes.

6104. Did you see somebody give him leave to sit down?—Yes.

6105. After that did you see Ramsay come in?—Yes, and I saw Mr. Gordon was tied in this way to come ashore (*with his arms tied to his side*), and his hat just cocked on his head.

6106. After he had been allowed to sit down did you see Ramsay come in?—Yes, he came out of the place, and asked, "Where is that Mr. Gordon?" the policeman said he was there, pointing to him, and he had let him sit down, and he said, "Who allowed you to allow him to sit down," or words to that effect; the policeman said again, "His hands must be too tight, I must ease them," and so they did; by this time he was sitting down with his head fixed against the wall.

6107. Did he give any directions respecting him at the same time?—Yes.

6108. Did he tell them what to do if Gordon attempted to escape?—Yes, he said if he attempted to escape they were to shoot him, but before that he told them that if they saw him speak again to any man they were to blow out his brains; he was speaking to old Clyne, and Ramsay came out and saw him speaking, and he made use of those words.

6109. Did you see Mr. Gordon when he was brought out for execution?—Yes, I did.

6110. Did Ramsay bring him out, or was Ramsay there?—He did not bring him out, a file of soldiers did.

6111. Was a person by the name of William Grant hanging at that time?—No, that was not the time they brought him out to be executed.

6112. Did you see Ramsay bring Mr. Gordon out when the body of Grant was there?—Yes, that same Friday that I told you he was lying down,

6113. Did you hear Ramsay say anything to him?—Ramsay brought him up before Grant.

6114. I asked you what he said at that time?—He brought him right before the other prisoners, and he said, "There is your friend Grant, you will be hung like him."

6115. That was what he said to Gordon?—Yes, he said so to Mr. Gordon.

6116. Was that before Mr. Gordon's trial?—Yes.

6117. Before Gordon was tried did you see Ramsay in the prison at any time?—Yes, on the Saturday morning.

6118. Did you hear him then say anything about evidence against Gordon?—Yes, he said, "Who "can give evidence against Gordon? who knows "about Gordon and can give the evidence against "him will save his life and be rewarded."

6119. Did any person go out with him after that?—As he said so, a boy by the name of John Anderson, a boy I knew well, came from the first cell as you went into the prison, and he was going to Mr. Ramsay. I don't believe he was going to tell him anything by the way I saw him approach him.

6120. Did he go up to Ramsay?—Yes, and Ramsay said, "Do you know anything about Gordon?" He said, "Yes, sir." Ramsay said, "What do you know about him, ain't you one of the rebels." He said, "No, I am not a rebel." Ramsay said, "What do you know about Gordon?" The boy Anderson said to him that Mr. Gordon came up to Stony Gut, and said that all the white men should be dead long before this.

6121. Was all this said in your presence, and in the presence of the other prisoners?—Oh, yes.

6122. Was there anybody besides the boy Anderson who came up to him after he made this offer?—Another young man, a thin-bodied young man.

6123. Do you know who he was?—No, I do not know him.

6124. Did Ramsay then leave with Anderson and this other person?—Yes.

6125. Do you mean that all this conversation passed between Ramsay and Anderson publicly before all the prisoners?—Just as I am telling you.

6126. You have not said that before, have you?—Oh, yes.

6127. How many prisoners were there present who could hear it?—In fact the whole of us.

6128. How many prisoners were present who could hear this besides you?—Many, many, many.

6129. Were you present at Gordon's execution?—Yes.

6130. He was brought up by a file of soldiers, you say?—Yes.

6131. He asked the soldiers where he was to go, did he not?—Yes.

6132. Did the soldiers point out?—When they came up with him the other prisoners were executed already, and were hanging about the place, and Mr. Ramsay ordered the file of soldiers to halt, and afterwards he said, "Go on;" they went on to the place. They had to go under a little arch to the Court-house, and when they reached there Mr. Gordon asked whether he was to go round the steps or to go under this place, and they showed him. I saw according to his signs that he asked again, and they showed him the steps and he went up.

6133. Did you see him give anything to one of the marines?—Yes, his spectacles and his hat; he took off his hat first, and when he was about to be executed, and the rope was round his neck, they found he had on his spectacles.

6134. Did you hear Ramsay say anything after

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Gordon was executed, while the body was hanging, or before, after the rope was put round his neck ?—No.

6135. Did you see your brother tried ?—Yes.

6136. Is there anything you wish to tell about that ?—If you wish to hear it.

6137. How long did his trial last ?—It did not last any time—when they brought him to try they brought me up. There were two women who Lake said had told him certain things about me, they brought those people up, and they said what he said was a story ; they called a policeman to testify the same ; then they brought me up in the evening. I was not down at the prison that day, I was left in the cell. They afterwards sent for me and I came up in the evening, and when I came up the Court-martial rose. Afterwards I saw a carriage coming on with Mr. Georges and several others in it ; they went right up to the General's quarters. Afterwards the Court sat, and I found that they had my brother before them and a policeman.

6138. Were you present ?—I was. They brought him down ; as they brought him down they carried him into the Court, and I saw Mr. Georges with a written document in his hand ; he presented that first to the Court. I saw him through the window, and the Court looked on it, and presented it back to him, and he read from that. That was the evidence he gave against my brother—he read from that document.

6139. Was that the only evidence against him ?—Yes, the document that he read.

6140. Some document that Mr. Georges read was the only evidence against your brother, you say ?—Yes, not the only evidence ; there was other evidence —Mr. Foucher.

6141. Your brother was executed, was he ?—He was executed.

6142. Were you compelled to clean out the privies, to sweep the streets, and to dig graves for prisoners who were executed, while you were a prisoner ?—Yes, they sent me to dig graves ; and one Sunday Mr. Ramsay ordered us, and told the boatswain to let us appear before the station door, and then came and told us to clean the privy, and we cleaned it out ; and one Saturday he called us out to go and sweep the market-place and the main street right through.

6143. How were you released at last ?—I was discharged.

6144. (*Mr. Lynch.*) When you were taken to Easington, where the officers were, was any charge preferred against you ?—No, no charge at all against me, because there was nobody to bring any charge against me.

6145. But you said you were put upon your trial—what were you tried for before the Court-martial ?—The charge was, as I have told you already, that Lake said he met me coming from Stony Gut, and that when he went to Stony Gut a woman told him that I was the person that had hindered the policemen from taking the boy up.

6146. Was the charge that you were concerned in, attempting to prevent the warrant being executed on the Tuesday ?—That was what Mr. Ramsay put me up for trial for.

6147. Was there any other charge besides that ?—What I told you that Burnett said, that he came out of the place and nearly knocked me down, when he said I had endeavoured to trip him up.

6148. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was any written notice of the charge served upon you ?—No.

6149. Were you told at any time what the charge was ?—Not at all, not a note ; there was no charge against me.

6150. Was the charge read to you when you were put before the Court-martial ?—No.

6151. It was not read to you ?—No.

6152. Then they did not tell you what you were charged with ?—No, not at all.

6153. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Were you called upon to plead to anything ?—Nothing at all.

6154. (*Commission.*) Were you asked whether you were guilty or not guilty ?—No.

6155. Never ?—No, they never asked me whether I was guilty or not ; no persons at all were asked those questions at these Courts. I have seen six, eight, 10 persons taken up before the Court-martial, and in less time they were put right in the condemned cell.

6156. In less time than what ?—In less than an hour.

6157. You say you were remanded, were you ever brought back again before the Court-martial ?—I was brought up, as I have told you.

6158. You have stated that you were brought up, and that your case was put off ?—Yes.

6159. Were you ever brought before the Court-martial again ?—I was not brought back again, they never sent for my witnesses.

6160. Were you ever brought before the Court again ?—I was not brought back, but I will tell how they disposed of me ; the person that Lake said had told him they brought down to the General, and it appears this person told the General——

6161. Were you present when he told the General anything ?—I heard so afterwards from Mr. Ramsay.

6162. You knew that certain persons who had been named were brought down ?—Yes.

6163. What happened after that, were you discharged ?—Yes.

6164. But were you first brought before the Court-martial again ?—I was discharged by the officers that were in the Court-martial.

6165. Then you were brought before the Court-martial ?—No, I was not brought up before the Court-martial ; they came down to the gaol where I was, and there they discharged me.

6166. Do you mean that the persons you had named before, as forming the Court-martial, came down to the gaol and discharged you ?—Yes, it was not Mr. Espeut then, but another set of gentlemen ; they kept me till the rising of the martial law—up to that very day.

6167. And at the expiration of the martial law were you discharged ?—Yes.

6168. Then you never were, in fact, brought before the Court-martial again ?—I say so.

6169. You were discharged from prison ?—Yes, I was discharged. These were Mr. Ramsay's words to me, "We discharge you ; there is no evidence "against you, but you must not be seen in any "Vestry, you must not be seen at any public "meeting, you must not be seen at any meeting at "all, and you must not be seen in Morant Bay ; are "you content ?" I said, "Well, sir, if I am to leave the Vestry I must offer in my resignation." He said, "It is enough that you are convicted, that is "enough resignation for you ; if you want it I will "give you a pass ; if not, I will not."

6170. Did he give you a pass ?—Yes.

6171. Have you got it ?—No, I lost it recently.

6172. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Upon your return home did you find that your house had been burnt down and your provisions all dug up ?—Yes.

6173. How long a time elapsed between the trial of your brother, Samuel Clarke, and his execution ?—About an hour.

6174. About an hour between the trial and the execution ?—Yes, it was no time.

6175. Did you see your brother Samuel brought to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

6176. What happened to him on that occasion ?——As they bring him in he was flogged.

6177. As he was brought in, do you say ?—Yes, he and Goldson were flogged.

6178. What, after they were brought in ?—Yes.

6179. By whose order ?—I cannot say. I was there, and I saw when he was flogged.

6180. You saw him being flogged ?—Yes.

6181. Who was he flogged by ?—By the sailors, by order of Ramsay.

6182. How many lashes did he get ?—Twelve ; and there was another man by the name of Panton, and this was the matter—if you should give evidence

against three or four people, you might be sure that the witness would go right along with you to the gallows. Manfield Panton gave evidence against two boys, his son and another boy, and because he did not give sufficient evidence, Ramsay brought him down from upstairs, put him down, and gave him a dozen lashes ; and after he went back he gave evidence, and they were all hung. There was a man by the name of Simon Taylor, he gave evidence against many persons, and after all he was executed among them. There was a young man by the name of Kennedy, he gave evidence against a boy, the boy was executed, and he himself was strung up ; and if he had not appealed to an officer there, he would have been gone.

6183. Was he put upon his trial ?—No trial.

6184. (*Commission.*) Do you mean that he was to be executed without a trial ?—If you give evidence against anybody and convict that person, you go with him, except a Volunteer and a constable.

6185. Do you mean that anybody who gave evidence against another, unless he was a Volunteer, was afterwards executed ?—Allow me, I cannot answer you so ; if there was a prisoner who should give evidence against any two or three persons who were executed, he goes along with them.

6186. Do you really mean to say that a prisoner who gave evidence against other persons who were convicted, was himself afterwards executed ?—Yes.

6187. Do you mean to say this—that the witnesses who proved the case which hung a man were also themselves hung ?—Yes.

6188. So they hung up the prover as well as the thing proved ?—Yes.

6189. How many persons who gave evidence against others who were convicted were also hung. You have mentioned two—were there more than those two ?—Those two are the people that I knew.

6190. Do you know of any others but those two ?—I speak of Manfield Panton and Sam Taylor.

6191. Do you know of any other beside ?—Kennedy was the boy.

6192. Was Kennedy put upon his trial ?—No, he was not put on any trial.

6193. Who was the officer who interfered in the case of Kennedy ?—I don't know. I believe he was the Secretary of the General. Kennedy said so afterwards.

6194. Is Kennedy alive ?—Yes.

6195. You say Manfield Panton was flogged because he did not give sufficient evidence, and afterwards he gave evidence and the three were hung—do you know the names of those three persons ?—I told you that Manfield Panton had a son, I forget the boy's name, and there was another young man of the name of Graham.

6196. Were those three hung ?—Yes, but there were more among the batch. Panton was brought downstairs and flogged because he did not give good evidence. He was flogged by Mr. Ramsay ; he ordered him to be flogged.

6197. And you say that was because he did not give good evidence ?—Yes.

6198. Then afterwards he did give more evidence ?—Yes.

6199. And then he was hung ?—Yes.

6200. And were the persons against whom he gave evidence hung also ?—Yes.

6201. Who were those persons ?—His own son, and another young man by the name of Graham. I was present when Sergeant Bailey, who came up with the company of soldiers, was shot ; his hands and feet were tied, and they shot him for making his escape that night. He was a sergeant of the Volunteers, his name was Edward K. Bailey.

6202. Where are you living now ?—At Honey Comb.

6203. Have you rebuilt your house ?—No, I was living in Stony Gut before, but I left Stony Gut in July.

6204. Are you related to any of the persons beside your brother, whom you have mentioned as having been executed ?—Yes.

6205. Who ?—I married Paul Bogle's daughter. I have been married to her these four years. I and him could not agree, so I leave the place, and live out at Spring Garden, a mile off.

6206. Where did your brother Samuel live ?—He lived in St. David's.

6207. That is further off ?—Yes, further off.

6208. Had you been living at Spring Garden before the 12th October ?—Yes.

6209. For how long ?—From July.

6210. From the July before.—Yes.

6211. Where had you lived before that July ?—I was living in my own place at Stony Gut.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TENTH DAY.

Saturday, 3rd February 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

ALEXANDER BOTHWELL sworn and examined.

6212. Are you a carpenter living at Spring Garden ?—Yes.

6213. Were you employed as a special constable any time ?—Yes.

6214. When was that ?—In the late rebellion.

6215. In the month of September, about two weeks before the outbreak, were you at any meeting ?—Yes.

6216. Where ?—At Spring Garden.

6217. But where was the meeting held ?—In one William Bailey's meeting-house.

6218. Who is William Bailey ?—An old Baptist man.

6219. Is he a preacher there ?—Yes.

6220. Was he present at that meeting ?—Yes.

6221. Who asked you to attend the meeting ?—One Joseph Kelly.

6222. Was he a person who has been executed ?—Yes.

6223. What time was it held ?—I remember that it was held on the Tuesday.

6224. What time in the day, in the evening or in the night ?—About 8 o'clock in the night.

6225. Who took the lead in the meeting ?—Joseph Kelly.

6226. Did you hear him give any directions ?—Yes ; he asked me to take the oath.

6227. Did he say what the oath was ?—No ; he asked me to take the oath, and I asked him, "What is the meaning of it ?" and he said I must take it first before he would tell me the meaning.

6228. Did you agree to take the oath ?—I told him "No ; because I never heard of a man taking an oath without he heard a meaning in taking it." He said

TENTH DAY.

A. Bothwell.

3 Feb. 1866.

if I would not take the oath I should not hear the meaning of the meeting. I must go away, so I took my hat and went away.

6229. How long was that before the outbreak at Morant Bay?—It was about a week and a half.

6230. Did you go with the police on the 10th of October to Stony Gut?—I did.

6231. What did you see there; do not mention the names of any persons who are to be tried unless it is required. We want to avoid anything that would prejudice the cases of any persons about to be tried; so take care and don't mention any names. You say you went with the police on the 10th of October?—Yes.

6232. Did you see what was done there?—Yes.

6233. What was done?—I saw the policemen go into Paul Bogle's yard. I went in company with them to Stony Gut carrying a warrant; one of the policemen read it to Bogle, and he said he would not go. The policeman then held him with one arm and said, "You are my prisoner." He laid hold of the policeman and called out "Men," and a number of men came out from Bogle's cane-field and his chapel, and apprehended the policemen and myself.

6234. You were apprehended too?—Yes.

6235. What was done with you?—After I was apprehended I was rescued from them by a woman.

6236. By a woman?—Yes.

6237. Did you get away?—Yes.

6238. Was there any person there addressed by any particular office?—No.

6239. By any title?—No.

6240. Did you hear anybody give any directions about arms?—Yes.

6241. Is he a person who is now living?—Yes, one William Grant.

6242. How was he addressed?—He said to the men——

6243. What did they call him?—They called him Captain Grant.

6244. What directions did he give to the men?—He only said to the men, "Men, get into the fort and get out your arms." That was Bogle's chapel that was called a fort.

6245. They called it a fort?—Yes.

6246. Were arms commonly kept there in Bogle's chapel?—No.

6247. Did you see what was done to any of the police on that day?—Yes.

6248. What?—I saw them taken as prisoners and carried into Bogle's house, but I managed to make my escape and went away.

6249. Is there anything else that you have to say?—Only that he was the man who gave the orders. I saw them go into the chapel and take out a number of spikes and lances and cutlasses.

6250. You saw them take the arms?—Yes.

6251. Do you know why they called it a fort?—I suppose because they kept arms in it.

6252. You only suppose so?—No, I saw them come and take out the lances, and so on.

6253. Did you see Bogle take any out?—No, I saw the people take them out.

6254. Do you know where they kept them in the chapel?—A number of them went inside and took them out.

6254. Have you ever been inside the chapel yourself?—Yes, once.

6255. Did you see any arms there?—No.

6257. You are a carpenter at Spring Garden?—Yes.

6258. How long have you been living there?—I went there about 10 years ago.

6259. And from that time to the present you have been there?—Yes.

6260. You have lived there 10 years?—Yes.

6261. You were there in 1864?—Yes.

6262. Do you recollect Ann Mitchell and her husband living there?—No.

6263. Do you know anybody of that name?—No.

6264. He was a schoolmaster there, but by trade a carpenter?—I did not know him.

6265. Is Spring Garden a large place?—No.

6266. Are there a great number of people there?—It is a large property, but there are few people.

6267. How many people are there?—There are about 40 houses in the district.

6268. Do you know the people by sight and voice?—Yes.

6269. Did you know them in 1864?—Yes.

6270. Can you say positively, one way or the other, whether there were people of the name of Mitchell living there in that year?—No.

6271. Do you know whether there were or not?—No.

6272. You cannot say?—No.

6273. Where did the people at Spring Garden attend on Sundays?—Several of them attended their own meetings in the negro houses.

6274. In Spring Garden?—Yes.

6275. Spring Garden is about a mile from Stony Gut?—Yes.

6276. Did any of them go that distance to the chapel there?—Yes.

6277. How long did it take them to go there?—No time at all—about an hour.

6278. What, to go a mile?—Yes.

6279. Then you take it easy?—It must be more than a mile, because there is a long road.

6280. What extent of land goes by the name of "Spring Garden?" Is it a mile or two across, or is it a mile round?—It is a large property.

6281. Is it all one estate?—Yes.

6282. Spring Garden you said is an estate which lies between Stony Gut and Morant Bay?—Yes.

6283. Is it nearer to Morant Bay than to Stony Gut?—It is nearer to Stony Gut.

6284. But it is nearer to Morant Bay than Stony Gut is?—Yes.

6285. It lies between Stony Gut and Morant Bay?—Yes.

6286. That is, coming from Morant Bay to Stony Gut, you first come to Spring Garden before you come to Stony Gut?—Yes.

6287. How many men came out at the call of Grant?—There must have been over 300 men.

6288. What, altogether?—Yes.

6289. Some you say came from the cane-field and some from the chapel?—Yes.

6290. (*At the suggestion of Mr. Gorrie.*) It was at the call of Bogle that they came out, and then Grant told them to get the arms?—Yes.

6291. How many of them were there?—It must have been over 300 men.

6292. (*At the suggestion of Mr. Gorrie.*) What was the name of the policeman who accompanied them?—(*Commissioner.*) We have got that over and over again.

6293. (*At the suggestion of Mr. Gorrie.*) Tell us the names of any persons not now living whom you saw at that meeting?—I remember that I saw Paul Bogle, Moses Bogle, Joseph Kelly, James Betty.

6294. Anybody else?—Charles Geoghegan, James Geoghegan, Edward Clarke. I don't remember any more.

6295. You do not recollect any more?—No.

6296. Are all these dead?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

TENTH DAY.

F. Gordon.

3 Feb. 1866.

FRANCIS GORDON sworn and examined.

6297. Are you a labourer living at Stanton?—Yes

6298. Do you remember the outbreak at Morant Bay?—Yes.

6299. Before that did you go to any meeting at Church Corner?—Yes; I went from Stanton to Church Corner.

6300. How long before the disturbance was that?—About three weeks before.

6301. Who desired you to go?—I heard about the meeting.

6302. Do you remember from whom you heard about it?—I heard from Moses Bogle and James M'Laren.

6303. Did you see M'Laren at the meeting?—Yes.

6304. What did you see him do?—I saw him in the meeting-house.

6305. Was it at a meeting-house?—Yes.

6306. The meeting-house at Church Corner?—Yes.

6307. The question that you were asked was, "What did you see M'Laren doing?"—I saw many people in the house besides himself.

6308. How many about?—I cannot well tell how many, but plenty of them.

6309. You were asked, "Did you see M'Laren and what was he doing?"—He sat alongside a table with a book in his hand, and as the people went in he was oathing them and taking down their names.

6310. Did you hear what the oath was?—I did not know the meaning of the meeting, but I heard him say as the people came in, "You must not let your father or your mother know anything about it;" but I do not know anything about the meeting.

6311. You say that M'Laren was oathing the people as they came in?—Yes.

6312. You don't know what the secret was? How do you know that he was oathing them?—I saw him take the book in his hand and hand the book to them, and they kissed the book.

6313. But you did not hear what it was?—No.

6314. Did you kiss the book?—No; he asked me to go there, but I said, "I do not know what the secret of the meeting is," and I would not join the meeting; I stood outside, close to the door, and would not go inside.

6315. On the day before the disturbance at Morant Bay did you hear anything?—Yes, I heard a shell blowing up at Stony Gut.

6316. Did you go there?—I went from Stanton; I thought it was a fire burning, and I went up to Stony Gut.

6317. What did you see when you got there?—I saw a gang of people up there by the side of the policemen; there were some policemen there and a sight of people; there were lots of policemen.

6318. Did you see what the people were doing with the policemen?—Yes, I saw them catch the policemen and carry them into Bogle's house.

6319. Did you have a letter given you that day?—Yes, on the same Tuesday.

6320. What did you do with the letter?—It was not to me that they gave the letter, they gave it to Onslow to go to Spanish Town, and give it to the Governor.

6321. Did he give the letter to you?—Yes, I came with him and the rain came on upon the road, and he got fever, and I put the letter in a basket that he gave me, and came here to Spanish Town; I saw a policeman by the side of the way, and I saw a soldier walking up and down, and I asked if that was the Governor's house; I held the letter in a piece of paper, and I saw a gentleman coming out.

6322. Do you know who that gentleman was?—No, he was a gentleman with striped trousers.

6323. When was that?—On the Wednesday.

6324. At what time was it that you gave the letter to the gentleman?—I came from Kingston by the 9 o'clock train to Spanish Town.

6325. You would get here by 10 o'clock?—Yes.

6326. Did you deliver it directly?—Yes, directly. I stood for a little, and I saw a gentleman come outside with red-seamed trousers; I gave the letter to him and he carried it inside; he came out soon and told me that I was to go away, that the answer would come by post.

6327. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is Onslow dead?—No, he is outside.

6328. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Would you know the gentleman again to whom you delivered the letter?—I did not examine him, he was a tall gentleman.

6329. Would you know him if you saw him?—I do not know.

6330. How long after you gave the letter to him and he told you what you have said?—He did not stop much long inside; he only came out and told me.

6331. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What do you know—do you know what the book was on which the people were sworn?—Do you mean at the meeting?

6332. The one that M'Laren had?—I saw him with a book, but I do not know to read.

The witness withdrew.

W. Onslow.

WILLIAM ONSLOW sworn and examined.

6333. Are you a labourer living at Stanton?—Yes.

6334. On the day before the outbreak at Morant Bay did you go to Stony Gut?—Yes.

6335. What took you there?—I heard the shell and the drum.

6336. Did you see any policemen there?—Yes.

6337. What state were the policemen in; what had happened to them?—I saw a policeman with the handcuffs in his hands.

6338. How many of them were handcuffed?—I saw four policemen in there.

6339. You were asked how many had handcuffs on?—The one called Taylor and another one, I do not know his name.

6340. Two of them?—Yes.

6341. What time was it when you were there, do you remember?—I do not remember what day of the month it was.

6342. Do you remember what time of the day; was it morning, afternoon, or evening?—It was about 12 o'clock.

6343. Did Moses Bogle give you any letter that day?—Yes.

6344. Was that to take to Spanish Town?—Yes; he called me to give me a letter, and said I must take it to Spanish Town.

6345. Did you go to town?—Yes.

6346. And did you give it to Gordon to take?—Yes.

6347. When did you give it to Gordon?—On the Wednesday when we came in.

6348. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you apprehended during the disturbances?—Yes, I was in prison for 20 days, and afterwards I was flogged.

6349. When were you taken up?—Like this week Wednesday I went with the letter, and the following Wednesday I was taken.

6350. Who took you up?—A constable called Thomas Henry.

6351. Where were you taken to?—To Morant Bay.

6352. Were you tried at all?—Yes, they took me down to the wharf and to the Court-house and tried me, and they sentenced me for a flogging.

6353. How many lashes did you have?—When I went in the first day they gave me 12.

TENTH DAY.

W. Onslow.

3 Feb. 1866.

6354. When you first went in ?—Yes.

6355. Was that before you were tried ?—Yes.

6356. Who ordered that ?—I don't know who the gentleman was, but he ordered me to get 12 lashes; and a couple of hours afterwards he knocked me down on the ground.

6357. Who did ?—A sailor, and some of them held me by the head and some held my feet, and they gave me 25 lashes again, and took fine salt and scoured my back with it.

6358. Who ordered that ?—I don't know the gentleman's name.

6359. Were you told what it was for that you had either the 12 lashes or the 25 ?—For on account of the letter fetched.

6360. On account of the letter that you brought ?—Yes.

6361. And you don't know who ordered you the flogging ?—No.

6362. What sort of man was he ?—They took me from the Parade and the serjeant-major brought me to the station and they flogged me into the station.

6363. Then you had first 12 lashes and then 25, and afterwards you were tried ?—I was afterwards tried again and got 25 again.

6364. Then you got 62 altogether ?—Yes.

6365. On three different occasions ?—When I came out I was sick and my back was sore, and I got bad.

6366. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where did you go when you were discharged ?—Home to Stanton.

6367. Did you find your house ?—Yes.

6368. Was Gordon in prison with you ?—I did not see him for a week after I went down, and I then saw them fetch him to the wharf.

6369. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

6370. Was he in custody ?—Yes.

6371. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Gordon flogged ?—No, he was not flogged, but he was in the prison for four weeks.

6372. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did Moses Bogle give any reason for giving you the letter to take to Spanish Town ?—He called me and gave me the letter, and said I must take it to Spanish Town and give it to the Governor.

6373. How much were you to get for it ?—He gave me four and sixpence to pay expenses and the train.

6374. Then you got four and sixpence for it ?—Yes.

6375. How many days were there between your getting the first 25 lashes and your getting the last ?—I don't know.

6376. When did you get the 12 lashes ?—The same day they gave me the other 25 and I remained a week, and when I was coming out they tried me.

6377. How long were you in prison ?—Twenty days.

6378. And they gave it you as you came out ?—Yes.

6379. There were 20 days between the first 25 lashes and the second ?— ——

The witness withdrew.

J. Foster.

James Foster sworn and examined.

6380. Are you a rural constable, and were you so in October last ?—Yes.

6381. Do you live at Duany Penn ?—Yes.

6382. Where is that ?—About 39 miles from Kingston.

6383. How near is it to Stony Gut ?—It is about eight miles from where I live to Stony Gut.

6384. Did you go with the police to Stony Gut on the 10th of October ?—Yes.

6385. Whom did you see first there ?—Paul Bogle.

6386. What passed between you and Bogle ?—When we reached the yard the police said, "Good morning, Mr. Bogle."

6387. Did you tell him what you came for ?—Yes.

6388. What did you tell him ?—That we had a warrant for him and others.

6389. Was the warrant read to him ?—Yes.

6390. By whom ?—By M'Kay.

6391. How came he to read it ?—He had it in his pocket the whole way.

6392. What did Paul Bogle say ?—He said, "So help my God I won't go, I have done nothing."

6393. What was done then ?—Osborn clapped him by the shoulder and said, "You are my prisoner."

6394. What did Bogle do ?—He collared Osborn and held him, and put his hand to his mouth and said, "Men, stand out."

6395. Had anybody else come up ?—A man had come behind him and sounded a drum, and the shell began to play.

6396. What was that for ?—Men came out from both sides of the cane-piece.

6397. And from anywhere else ?—From the chapel way.

6398. What did you do when you saw those men coming ?—I ran.

6399. You were caught ?—Yes.

6400. What was done to you ?—I received a lick on the head, my hat was knocked [*off*], my trousers were taken away, and I was tied by my arms in Bogle's yard, afterwards I was taken inside the house.

6401. While you were inside did you see anything ?—Cutlasses, two guns, a lance, and a sword.

6402. Did you see any drink there ?—Yes.

6403. What was that ?—Gunpowder and rum.

6404. What was done with it ?—When the parties came in to take the oath, as soon as they took the oath they gave them a dram glass of that.

6405. When they came in to take the oath ?—Yes.

6406. Whom did you see take the oath ? Don't tell us about anyone who is alive and in prison; but what did you see done ?—They took the oath between them, and they spoke a language I did not understand.

6407. How do you know it was an oath ?—They kissed the Bible.

6408. How many men did you see kiss the Bible and drink the gunpowder and rum ?—I saw seven first.

6409. Was anything said about shooting you ?—Yes.

6410. Don't tell us by whom, but did Paul Bogle say anything ?—Paul Bogle said, "You must be killed," he said, "The four of us in custody must be killed;" while I was sitting on a chair he brought a double-barrelled gun which was loaded, and said, "I have a great mind to put you to death."

6411. Somebody said that, and what did Bogle say ?—Bogle said, "Swear his life! skin for skin!"

6412. Was anything said by Paul Bogle to Foster ?—Yes.

6413. Foster was one of them who went with you ?—I am Foster.

6414. Then what was it he said to you ?—That he would keep us in custody, and that when the white men wanted us they would come for us, and that when the white men came for us they would let us go, and keep the white men.

6415. Was anything said to you about kissing the Bible ?—The Bible was presented to me, and he said, "You must kiss the Bible." I asked him to tell me the sense of it, he said, "If you don't kiss the Bible your head shall be taken off."

6416. What did you do ?—I kissed the Bible.

6417. After this did you see other men come in ?—Yes, three more.

6418. What did they do ?—They took the oath and drank the gunpowder and rum.

6419. When you kissed the Bible did you promise to do anything ?—I did it to save my life.

6420. Was there any declaration on your part ?—He said, "So help me God if he found me in the Bay

"when he came among the white people he would "kill me."

6421. What became of the three men?—They went out to drill.

6422. Are they alive?—I don't know; some are in prison.

6423. We don't want to know that; what did Bogle order?—He ordered Colonel Buie to take out the men to drill.

6424. When he did that was any sign given or anything?—No. I saw one leader.

6425. We don't want to know anything about that at present; were any shells blown?—The shells were blowing and the drum was still playing.

6426. How many men went to drill?—Over 300 men.

6427. Whom did you see drilling them?—Colonel Buie drilled one lot, and Moses Bogle and James Davies drilled the others.

6428. Did you hear him call Colonel Buie?—Yes.

6429. Who called him so?—Paul Bogle.

6430. What weapons had they?—Cutlass, stick, and lance.

6431. In what way were they drilled; explain what you mean?—They went out and practised with the cutlasses, playing before them.

6432. And did they march about?—Yes.

6433. Was any command given?—The order was, "These men must be drilled, and you must be quick in your drilling;" and they marched a distance from the house.

6434. How far off were you?—I was in the room looking through the window.

6435. And how far off was the ground where they were drilled?—About as far off as the other side of the street is from this.

6436. (*Questions suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see the gunpowder and the rum mixed?—Yes; while I was there the powder was thrown into the rum; it was presented to me, and I said, "I never drank such a drink as that."

6437. You took the oath, but declined the gunpowder and rum?—I kiss the book.

6438. What did they say to you?—They said it was to raise my spirits up, and I said, "No, I don't want my spirit raising."

6439. Where did they take the powder from?—They took it off the table.

6440. What was it in?—It was in a paper.

6441. Was the parcel small or large?—It was small, about two pounds, as far as I can judge.

6442. About how much did they put in one bottle?—There was about a gill in each bottle.

6443. How many bottles were there?—Four.

6444. What was in the bottles before?—Rum.

6445. Did you taste it?—No.

6446. Did you smell it?—I know it was rum.

6447. Did they offer you a glass?—Yes, they presented it to me, but I would not drink it.

6448. Did you get it in your hand?—No.

6449. That was not the first time in your life that you had seen or smelt rum.—No.

6450. How many drank it?—I saw seven first, and afterwards three.

6451. Did everyone who drank the rum and gunpowder also kiss the Bible?—Yes.

6452. Was that part of the ceremony of taking the oath?—As soon as they kissed the Bible they drank the rum and gunpowder.

6453. Was it before or after you had kissed the Bible that you were offered the rum and gunpowder?—After I had kissed the Bible.

6454. When you saw them drilling were they ranged up in ranks, or were they all together in a crowd?—They were three by three, a regular body of men.

6455. Were they in a long line of men, three in front, and then all threes behind?—Yes.

6456. How were they brandishing their cutlasses?—In this way (*the witness flourishing his arm before him*).

6457. They were in ranks?—Yes.

6458. Who was at the head of them?—Buie.

6459. Was he brandishing a cutlass?—Yes.

6460. Tell us what orders you heard Colonel Buie give?—He said he must turn out and drill quickly.

6461. How did he put them in the ranks of three?—I was not near enough to hear that.

6462. Did you hear what was said in the drill-field? No, they were at a distance.

6463. What was the first thing they did in their drill?—They marched out of the yard.

6464. How many of them?—One company.

6465. How many was that?—About 100.

6466. Were they all in the house at the same time?—No, the house would not hold them.

6467. Were they all in the yard at the same time?—Two companies were left in the yard while one went out.

6468. Then there were three companies altogether in the yard? how many men?—There were over 300 of them.

6469. Were they all in the yard?—Yes, they went out in companies, and as soon as one company had done drill another company marched out and the first came in.

6470. Who marched out the first?—Colonel Buie.

6471. What did he say when he marched them out?—He said, "You must be quick with your drill;" he was close to me in the room when he said that, but when he went out he went outside the yard.

6472. Did you hear him give the word of command?—He said, "Men, you must be quick."

6473. Do you say that immediately when he said that they went out?—Yes.

6474. And in what order did they go?—The drum and the shell went before them, and as they went out they were brandishing the cutlass as I have said.

6475. Were they in threes then?—Yes, three by three.

6476. How many went out at once?—About 100.

6477. And how many were left in the yard?—About 200.

6478. And did they drill?—When Colonel Buie came in Moses Bogle took out a company.

6479. Was this before or after the oath was taken?—It was after I took the oath.

6480. Where were the other policemen then?—Outside, in the piazza.

6481. Did they see what took place in the yard?—Yes, they must.

6482. And did they see what took place in the drill-ground?—They were too far off to distinguish what was said.

6483. But they could distinguish what was done?—I could see them playing the cutlass.

6484. And the others?—Yes.

6485. The other policemen could see that?—Yes.

6486. How long were they at it?—About three-quarters of an hour, as far as I could judge.

6487. Were you looking out of the window?—Yes.

6488. Did you get any more rum?—No.

6489. Did you see any more taken?—Not while I was there.

6490. How long were you there altogether?—I was taken into custody about 9 o'clock in the morning, and I was discharged about half-past 5 in the afternoon.

6491. About what time of the day was the drilling?—After we were taken into custody.

6492. That was shortly after 9 o'clock?—Yes.

6493. You reached Stony Gut by 9 in the morning?—About that.

6494. When did you leave Morant Bay?—At 6 o'clock.

6495. Who were the policemen in the house with you?—Osborn, Fuller, and another.

6496. Try to recollect the other's name?—I have forgotten his name.

6497. Was it a policeman or a constable—the third one?—There were three police and one constable.

6498. Who was the constable?—I was.

TENTH DAY.

J. Foster.

3 Feb. 1866.

6499. Did you know all the policemen when you started ?—Yes.

6500. And did you know them all when you were at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

6501. Tell us who they were now ?—M'Kay was one—he ran.

6502. And he was not in the house ?—No, no, he ran and made his escape, and Miles was one of the policemen. He made his escape, and Lake was one. He made his escape.

6503. Now tell us exactly what Bogle said to Buie when he told him to go and drill, as near as you can recollect ?—He called him out and said, "Take out the men to drill."

6504. Give us his exact words ?—He said, "Colonel Buie, take the men out to drill."

6505. How was Colonel Buie dressed ?—He had a goatskin belt and a cutlass in a cabbage sheath.

6506. What did Buie say immediately after he took the men out to drill ?—The bugle and shell blew, and the men came up, and he ordered them to fall in in threes and march.

6507. (*Commission.*) You saw them march out by word of command ?—Yes.

6508. What was the word of command?—"March."

The witness withdrew.

W. Alvarenga.

WILLIAM ALVARENGA sworn and examined.

6509. Are you druggist residing at the east end of Morant Bay ?—Yes.

6510. Is that almost out of the town ?—Yes, by the side of the main road.

6511. On the 11th of October did you see a body of men coming to the Bay?—Yes, I was at the Vestry, it was Vestry day.

6512. Were you there when they came in ?—No, I had occasion to go to my place of business from the Vestry.

6513. What time was that ?—About half an hour before 3 o'clock.

6514. What was the number of those you saw come out ?—Upwards of 300 to my knowledge.

6515. What had they with them ?—They were all armed, men and women, with cutlasses, sticks, and bayonets. They had sticks such as the police have for the dogs in the streets, and a few guns.

6516. Is the police station between your house and the Court-house ?—We are just neighbours. The police station is about 100 yards I suppose from me.

6517. But is it nearer to the Court-house ?—A little nearer to the Court-house than I am.

6518. When they passed your house ?—They didn't pass exactly.

6519. But about ?—As I got to the entrance of my shop I saw them right in front of my door.

6520. Are you sure some of them had guns ?—I am sure, previous to going to the station.

6521. About what number?—Not more than about five or six guns at that time, I think.

6522. What did you observe when they were opposite to you at your door ?—When they were in front of my door there was a long string of them further on, and those in front, as they came in front of my door, knelt down on the ground and took up the dirt from the ground and tasted it, and swore ; they said, "We will kill every white and Mulatto man in the "Bay, and when we finish we will return and go to "the estates."

6523. How many of them did you see do that ?—Just merely those who were in front of my door ; but a long string of upwards of 300 were behind that I could not see so well. I could only see those in front exactly.

6524. You mean that you didn't know whether the others did it or not ?—I didn't know. I saw that they shook their heads at me and said, "We will come back for you."

6525. They went on to the station ?—Yes.

6526. Did you see them ?—I saw a lot of them go into the station, and there were many in front of my door still after they had gone on to the station.

6527. And they took out the guns ?—They did, and I saw them brought out.

6528. Did you shut up your shop ?—As soon as they got away and I got clear I calculated where I should go.

6529. Was a Mr. Grey brought into your shop ?—As I shut up the door I listened, and for a long time I heard nothing, but afterwards I heard reports like stones knocking against doors or buildings. I am not very far from the Court-house.

6530. Then about half an hour afterwards what did you hear ?—I heard the reports of guns. First I heard light reports of stones flying against the place, then, as I came to the yard door, I saw Robert Hugh Grey, one of the vestrymen from the valley, coming in without any boots or hat, and I think his coat had been taken off, and he was all in blood, and very much wounded.

6531. What time was that ?—I suppose it must have been some time after 3 o'clock, or near to 4 o'clock. I think so, but I am not very positive.

6532. What sort of wounds were they ?—Severe wounds about the head.

6533. Did you see how they had been caused ?—I did not examine the cause. I was much frightened. I did not know what to do. I asked my son to look after him and to dress him, and I asked my daughter to give him some port wine.

6534. You went into the bush ?—Previous to my going I ordered them to get two black women and try to remove him, for I heard stones smashing the windows of my house upstairs, and Grey was lying down bleeding, and I begged one black woman, who was a servant, to go and look for another. "I am going to "make my escape," I said, "you help to take out this "man, for if they don't find me they will finish him." I may observe that I am just almost at the foot of a hill. I made them help him up and take him to one Miss Gordon, who lives 200 or 300 yards off, and he remained there ; I made my escape into the bush and remained there, and during the night I heard a great cry and movements of people running about. At a late hour I heard some one cry, "Oh God ! save me ; for God's sake save me." I remained there part of the night, and just as it was turning morning I heard a horn blow. I don't know, but I suspected it was the people. I heard a great noise afterwards as though they were a great body of them, and then I heard three cheers, "Hip, hip, hurrah !" and a little afterwards there was no more noise but silence. I remained till the morning, and then I came down, and the first person I met outside my shop was Dr. Major.

6535. You did not see anything more of the people who had come in on the previous day ?—No, no more; I was not present during that day, but I came out the next day and met Dr. Major, and the first party we dressed was a party of three rebels who were wounded.

6536. Were the persons marching in regular order on the Wednesday ?—They were in mobs and not in any regular order, there were a lot of them together, a large crowd of them. I am certain there were upwards of 300, and I believe they were not all, for I was told some went round by the wharf road.

6537. There is another way besides that which passes your shop ?—There is a wharf road that leads right down, and another by which they could come from the valley way and surround the Court-house, so that they could have a guard on each side.

6538. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What was the meaning of their eating the dirt ?—Why I cannot say. It would take some one else to explain that, but I think it is a kind of oath amongst the negroes.

6539. You never saw any such ceremony before ?—

No, but I suppose you will have some further information about that.

6540. Where they in sight of the Court-house?—It was before they were there.

6541. And before they could see the Volunteers?—They knelt down on the ground, but I cannot tell what for. They took up the dirt off the ground and tasted it. I suppose it is some method among them of taking an oath. And they swore and said, "We "will kill this day every white and Mulatto man, and "when we finish the Bay we will go to the estates;" and I believe they did go to the estates the next day. That is all I can tell you, and I give it to you as truth.

6542. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you present at the Vestry as a vestryman?—Yes, as a vestryman. I was there the whole day until the time I mentioned. I suppose I was much indebted to the Baron for my escape, for he said to me, "Go and see if there are any refreshments."

6543. Was your shop sacked, or attacked?—There was nothing destroyed but the sashes of the windows upstairs.

6544. That was with the stones?—Yes; when I went away I ordered the doors to be left open so that they might come in and take whatever they found and what they wanted.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES CRESSER (a coloured man) called and sworn.

J. Cresser.

6545. Are you overseer to the Blue Mountain estate?—Yes.

6546. On the morning of the 11th of October did you observe anything about Chigoe Foot Market?—Blue Mountain estate is about three quarters of a mile from Chigoe Foot Market. On riding down the estate on the morning of the 11th I heard the sound of a drum and shells.

6547. Where from?—From the direction of Chigoe Foot Market.

6548. In what direction is that?—It is in the Blue Mountain Valley district.

6549. How far from Stony Gut?—Three or four miles by the road.

6550. By the road?—Yes.

6551. You saw nothing that day?—No.

6552. The next day were you taking a ride round the estate?—I was, and Mr. Fitzherbert was with me.

6553. What did you observe?—We went through the works to the grindstone, and there we found half a dozen or eight men with cutlasses which they were sharpening. I ordered them off, and they wouldn't go, because I never allow them to do that unless they have work to do with their cutlasses. I got off the mule and was going to take off the handle of the grindstone, and one fellow said to me "The last time "you ordered me off, but this time if you try you "will see what you get." I saw he was determined to do some mischief, and I got on my mule and went away.

6554. Was it a common thing for them to be sharpening their cutlasses in that way?—I never allow them to do so when they are not working.

6555. Do these men work on the estate?—Occasionally, but they were not working that week.

6556. Do you know whether they were at work at all?—I don't suppose they were, because whenever they come out to work they came to me; they work with me always when they do come out.

6557. About 9 o'clock did you see any people coming to your place?—Yes; about 9 o'clock a servant came in and told me the people were coming. I got up and looked through the window and saw a whole host of people, nearly 50 of them, with guns, cutlasses, sticks, and stones. When they got to the works they said, "Let us go in and take that fellow "Cochrane, the book-keeper." Mr. Cochrane immediately ran out of the barracks to the house, and a whole gang of people ran after him. As soon as he stepped into the house, a fellow who was following him gave him two severe cuts in the face with his cutlass.

6558. Who was the person who gave him these cuts?—A man named named Edward Stewart.

6559. Has he been executed?—Yes.

6560. Did they ask for anything?—They asked for a gun, and said, "If I did not give up the gun and "the powder and shot belonging to the estate they "would take off my head."

6561. Did you give it them?—I had none on the estate, but they would not believe me, and insisted there was not an estate without a gun; and they were determined to take off my head if I would not give it up.

6562. Did they search to see if there was a gun?—I made them search.

6563. They didn't find any?—No; they took Mr. Fitzherbert's bag containing money, and took a couple of silver spoons; and they ordered me to give them some rum.

6564. Young Mr. Fitzherbert was there at that time?—He was.

6565. What did they do to him?—They threatened to take off his head, and I told them he was a stranger just come to the island, and if they saved me they must save him, or if they were determined to kill him they must rather kill me.

6566. Did you succeed?—I did succeed by offering that they should kill my children, and then do as they liked with me.

6567. What did they say?—They said, "No, we don't want piccaninies." After that they ordered me to open the store, and they searched it and found no gun; and they ordered me to give them some rum, which I did, and they left the estate.

6568. Was there anybody who appeared to have control over them?—There was a man who was the chief.

6569. How was he addressed by them?—They called him Captain. His name was Alexander Wilson, I believe.

6570. What has become of him?—I do not know; he is not taken.

6571. How long have you been overseer on the estate?—For two years.

6572. How many labourers do you employ?—About 200 or 250.

6573. Is that the average throughout the year?—We are not particular; sometimes we do not require all that quantity.

6574. Do you ever require any more?—We sometimes take 200 in crop time.

6575. Do many of the labourers live on the property?—There are some of the people, but they are invalids almost.

6576. They are not employed on the estate?—Only to clean the yard.

6577. Are there any people who have cottages on the land?—None.

6578. How are your people paid?—Weekly.

6579. On what day?—On Friday.

6580. For the week ending on the Friday?—For the week previous. We always have a week.

6581. Who pays them?—Myself, assisted by the book-keeper.

6582. Do you explain to the men if there is any difficulty?—I always do. I explain their faults before pay day.

6583. How much can a man earn?—3*s.* or 4*s.* if he likes.

6584. Is it task work?—All except that in the distillery.

6585. How are they paid there?—They are paid 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* a day, working from 6 to 6.

TENTH DAY.

J. Cresser.

3 Feb. 1866.

6586. Do you give them time in the middle of the day ?—They can take time as they like. When the still is loaded they have nothing to do but rest themselves.

6587. How long is that ?—Sometimes an hour, or three quarters of an hour.

6588. Does that occur once a day ?—No ; three or four times a day.

6589. Have you ever [*brought*] any labourers before the magistrate ?—Not since I have been there.

6590. Nobody on the estate ?—Nobody.

6591. Neither labourers nor otherwise ?—None.

6592. Who owns this store that you speak of ?—It is not a store for purposes of sale ; it is a rum store.

6593. There is no shop ?—No.

6594. You employ 100 to 150 hands ?—Yes.

6595. Where do they come from ?—From the neighbouring villages—one called Danby's Village.

6596. Where were they on the 12th of October ?—Some were at work.

6597. How many ?—I did not take a list, because they were driven off by the people.

6598. You do not know how many came that day ?—No.

6599. Had any of the people who came worked on your estate ?—Only two boys.

6600. They worked under you ?—Yes.

6601. And they came with the rest of the party and partook of your rum ?—Yes.

6602. Did you know, although they did not work on Blue Mountain estate, who were the others besides the two boys ?—Oh, yes, I know them ; they lived just about half a mile from the estate, at a village adjoining, called Danby's.

6603. Is that higher up the valley or lower down ?—In the same part.

6604. It is a side river to the main stream ?—Yes.

6605. Were they labourers or proprietors ?—Most of them were proprietors, with nice little cane-fields and cane-mills. We always buy cane-tops of them to plant.

6606. They were working their own land ?—Yes.

6607. (*Questions suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). What do you mean by saying that you explained the faults of the labourers to them ?—I mean that in case I find fault with the work during the week I explain it to them before pay day, and give them time to repair their work.

6608. Was it the custom to keep back any part of the wages for faults ?—I never do ; I would sooner have it done over than stop the pay.

6609. Supposing it is not done over by Saturday, would you keep back the money?—Of course, I would not pay for bad work ; but I always give an opportunity to make the work good before pay day.

6610. Do you know what became of Mr. Cochrane?—He died 16 days afterwards from the wounds he received.

The witness withdrew.

L. Arma.

LETITIA ARMA (black) sworn and examined.

6611. Are you a servant of Mrs. Lundy's ?—Yes.

6612. Does she live at Morant Bay?—Yes.

6613. Do you remember the Wednesday night when the Court-house was attacked ?—Yes.

6614. Did the people come to Mrs. Lundy's store ?—Yes.

6615. What time did they come ?—About 11 o'clock.

6616. Had the store been shut up before that time? Yes.

6617. What did they want when they came ?—Gunpowder.

6618. Did they get the gunpowder ?—Yes.

6619. How ? Did they buy it ?—No.

6620. They took it ?—Yes.

6621. Were there also in the store iron pots and cutlasses ?—Yes.

6622. Were they taken ?—Yes.

6623. Did you see whether the people who came that night were armed at all ?—Yes.

6624. What had they ?—Cutlasses, and swords, and guns.

6625. Were there any swords besides cutlasses ?—Yes.

6626. Had they been there before that evening ?—Yes.

6627. At what time ?—About 3 o'clock.

6628. Did you know when the Court-house was attacked ?—Yes.

6629. Was it before or after that that they first came to Mrs. Lundy's store ?—Before.

6630. What did they come for then ?—For the gunpowder ; it was then they came for the gunpowder. They came round the yard for it.

6631. Did they get any at that time ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

W. Cuthbert.

WILLIAM CUTHBERT (black) sworn and examined.

6632. Are you a policeman in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

6633. On the 11th of October were you a boatswain at the district prison ?—Yes.

6634. On the night of that day did any persons come to the prison ?—Yes.

6635. You are not wanted to name them, but about how many were there ?—About 300 and more.

6636. Were they armed ?—Yes, they were armed with Volunteers' rifles, police muskets, cutlasses, and sticks.

6637. What sort of sticks had they ?—Different sorts of sticks.

6938. Were they such as persons walk with ?—They were not decent pleasuring sticks, such as you would walk with.

6639. Just describe them ?—They were pimento sticks, and of all descriptions. I could not imagine what they were, because I was more afraid of looking at the people than to look at the measure of their sticks.

6640. When they came to the gate, what did they say ?—One said, "Let us fire!" Another said, "No, let us halt and see if there is anybody there."

6641. Did they halt and see ?—They did, and we gave them answer.

6642. What answer did you give ?—They asked what were we, and were we armed ; and I said, "We are here ; we are not armed." They asked if we would give up possession, or not. We said, "We cannot give up possession whilst you are there ; we cannot let out the prisoners. If you want them you must come for them yourselves."

6643. What did they do then ?—Then they came in.

6644. Was Paul Bogle there ?—Yes.

6645. Did he say anything about the men coming in ?—Yes.

6646. What did he say ?—He said, "Break off one company;" and he put a sentry at the gate. And Paul Bogle stopped at the gate, and Moses Bogle came in to the inside of the prison to the tunnel, and ordered his men to take possession, while he and four men more keep sentry outside.

6647. Did you open the doors ?—They compelled me to do so, and I did.

6648. And they took out the prisoners ?—Yes.

6649. How many ?—Fifty-one.

6650. Did they say anything about the Queen ?—They said they were not against the Queen, and therefore they would not take the prisoners with the prison clothes on them.

6651. Did they say why ?—No; they did not say why ; but they said they would not take against our

Sovereign Lady the Queen, and would not receive them with the prison clothes; they must have their own private clothes on. They said I must give them a hammer to break open the chest where the clothes were, and I did so.

6652. Then did they ask you for any book?—Yes; they asked me, after I had given up the prison, and when they came underneath the tunnel, and they were going out with the prisoners, to reckon the prisoners, that they might be sure they had all the 51. They said, "We will not leave you until we swear you;" and they called for a bible. I got the rector's Bible, out of which he preached on the Sunday. And they swore me and the other boatswain, whose name is Campbell.

6653. What did they make you swear?—That I would never more be a public officer, and that I would deliver up the key to the superintendent; and that they would come back in the morning, and that if they found me there they would take off my head. They wanted me to go with them, but I said I was in bad health and I could not go. Mr. M'Pherson was the superintendent. They swore me that I was not to be any more a public officer; that I must go home and work for myself.

6654. (*Questions suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Were you a boatswain of the prison during the time of martial law?—Yes.

6655. Were persons put into prison then?—Yes.

6656. Can you tell us anything about the management of the prison? Had you the management?—Yes. I was there until the 1st of January, and then I resigned the situation and joined the police.

6657. How many prisoners were brought in during that time?—Too many. I could not remember the quantity; upwards of 300.

6658. Were they all there at one time?—Yes.

6659. How were they treated?—They were treated quite kindly by the superintendent, and I think by the officers as well.

6660. Did you see other officers treat them differently?—Not to my knowing or seeing.

6661. Did you see them flogged when they were brought in?—Yes; some 50 were flogged on Saturday, and let go.

6662. Had they been brought in on that day?—No; it was because the number was so much. The prison was so full that the General and the Provost Marshal said they would like to get a quantity released; and they commenced to ask for those who were of bad character, like plunderers, and so on. They flogged them; they gave them a dozen or two, and let them go.

6663. You say the General and the Provost Marshal; who was the General?—Not the General, but the Captain of the gunboat, Lieutenant Brand.

6664. And the Provost Marshal; was that Ramsay?—Yes.

6665. Was there any inquiry or Court held before these people were flogged?—I could not say whether they had before they came down, but they had none at the prison.

6666. Did they bring a list of the people with them?—Yes.

6667. Did they call their names out from the list?—Yes.

6668. Were the persons whose names were called out flogged?—Yes.

6669. How many lashes did they get?—Different quantities.

6670. What was the least number?—Twelve.

6671. What was the greatest number?—Fifty.

6672. Had nobody more?—Nobody more.

6673. Were there women amongst them?—Yes, but no women were flogged.

6674. What was done with them?—Some were released.

6675. But what was done with them?—Directions were given to them that they should not be found in a place like that again.

6676. Do we understand that they did not ask you what people were bad characters, or had been taken plundering?—No, because I did not know scarce any of them, except a few.

6677. Was anything asked about them?—They asked the superintendent or the boatswain, "Do you "know this man? Do you know anything about his "character? Have you known him a long time? did "you ever know him to be a fighter or a thief?" And then they would give him a dozen and let him go.

6678. Who flogged them?—Sometimes the Provost Marshall said, "Give them a dozen."

6679. Who flogged them?—The "Wolverine" men.

6680. Do you mean sailors?—Yes.

6681. Did they bring their cats with them?—Yes; on the Saturday they sent me for two.

6682. Where to?—To the police station.

6683. Then they were not naval cats, but police cats?—No, the police did not use any; the sailors had left them there, and they sent me for them.

6684. On what part of their bodies were these men flogged?—Underneath the entrance of the prison.

6685. You were asked upon what part of their bodies?—Upon their backs.

6686. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Did you see a woman executed who was pregnant?—I saw a woman executed.

6687. Was there one who was pregnant who was executed?—Not to my knowing. I could not say whether she was or not. There were about three of them—one Mary Ward, and one Mrs. Geoghegan, and one from Nutt's River.

6688. What was the name of the other boatswain?—There were Sligo Campbell, and John Codrington Campbell was the head boatswain.

The witness retired.

SLIGO CAMPBELL (a coloured man) sworn and examined.

S. Campbell.

6689. Are you a policeman?—Yes.

6690. You are a policeman at present?—Yes.

6691. Were you ever an officer in the prison at Morant Bay?—Yes.

6692. Were you so in October last?—Yes.

6693. What situation did you fill there?—I was a turnkey.

6694. Do you remember some people coming to the prison on the 11th of October?—Yes.

6695. What time did they get there?—About 12 o'clock at night.

6696. How many of them were there?—About 200.

6697. In what manner did they come?—They came in line together, and walked by rows.

6698. Were they marching in order?—Yes.

6699. With whom?—Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle.

6700. Had they anything in their hands?—Yes.

6701. What had they?—Guns, and machetts, and sticks.

6702. What part of the prison did they come to?—To the prison gate.

6703. Did you hear any order given when they got there?—"Halt."

6704. Anything else?—Bogle gave the order to load.

6705. And they did load?—Yes.

6706. Did you see this?—Yes; I was standing in the middle of the yard.

6707. After this, did you hear any order to fire?—The order was given to fire. Bogle gave the order "Fire," and Buie said, "No, not yet; these fellows may have retired."

6708. After that was anything said to you?—Yes. They called, "Who was there?" And I answered, "Me;" and they asked, "Who me?" and I said, "Sligo Campbell." Paul Bogle said, "Come out to me;" and I went out to them. Then he said he had come to relieve the prisoners, and he told me to let them

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come out. I said I could not do anything of the kind.

6709. How were they standing ?—All in a line, and with guns to their shoulders.

6710. How deep were they ?—Some were one way and some another. There were 10 in a line, and two deep.

6711. How many companies were there ?—I reckoned four.

6712. What did they proceed to do ?—Bogle gave the order to march in, and so they did; and they came to the entrance of the tunnel, and said I was to open the gate. I said, "Very well," and they told me to put the key to the lock and open the gate.

6713. And they went in ?—Yes.

6714. You went with them ?—No; I stood under the tunnel. They took the prisoners, and said they would not go without their own clothing. They had the prison clothes on them.

6715. What was done with regard to their clothing? —Bogle gave orders that they must get their own clothes, for he would not like to rebel against the Queen, and he would not strike as a rebel against the Queen, and so they wanted their own clothing.

6716. What was done there ?—They ordered directly the boatswain, William Cuthbert, to give up the clothes. The superintendent had the key that opened the clothes room, and he was not in the place.

6717. Did you see the clothes changed—taken off and changed ?—Yes.

6718. Was anyone inquired for ?—Yes.

6719. Who ?—William Osborne asked for the superintendent, Mr. M'Pherson.

6720. Did you make any answer ?—I said I did not know where he was gone.

6721. How long did they remain before they went away ?—About an hour.

6722. Was anything done to you about swearing you ?—Yes. Bogle gave orders to swear us, and Craddock gave the oath.

6723. What was the oath ?—He asked if we had a Bible. I told him, "Yes." They brought one, or rather we took one from the superintendent's office.

6724. What did they swear you to ?—Craddock administered to us that when the superintendent came we should give up the key to him, and they said, "Don't let us find you in a public situation again." They told us to give him the key, and that otherwise they would return back in part of the night and take off our heads if they found us in the same position.

6725. After you had taken that oath did Craddock take it too ?—No.

6726. Who else did ?—William Cuthbert.

6727. Afterwards did the party under Paul Bogle go away ?—Yes, they formed the prisoners in line and marched them off.

6728. What became of you ?—They left me there, and as they got to the gate they started from the town.

6729. That is all that happened that night ?—That is all.

6730. These prisoners never returned ?—No.

6731. When did you fill the office again ?—I stopped till the 1st of January, and then went into the police force.

6732. Then you were there when the prisoners came into the prison after the 12th of October ?—Yes.

6733. Do you know about what number you had in custody at the first time ?—Yes, I know the number.

6734. What number ?—350.

6735. Did you see any of these 350 flogged ?—Yes.

6736. How many ?—I have no recollection now, but a great many of them were flogged on Saturday.

6737. What Saturday ?—I think it was in October.

6738. Do you remember when martial law finished ? —Yes.

6739. That was some time in November ?—Yes.

6740. During the time when you had them in hand except the flogging, did you see them ill-treated in the prison ?—No.

6741. As far as you know were they treated as the prisoners used to be as before ?—They were treated in the same manner as the prisoners always had been.

The witness withdrew.

C. M. Robertson.

CHARLES MUNRO ROBERTSON (coloured) sworn and examined.

6742. You are a tailor, are you not ?—Yes.

6743. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

6744. Were you there in October last ?—Yes.

6745. During that day were you out in the town?—Yes.

6746. Did you see a boy attacked by some people or pursued by some for having delivered the gunpowder out to the Volunteers ?—Yes.

6747. What was his name ?—Robert. He was a servant of Mr. Stephen Cooke.

6748. Did you follow that boy ?—He ran through my yard.

6749. What time of day was it ?—About half-past 3 in the afternoon.

6750. Did others follow him ?—One man did.

6751. Never mind the name of them; but did they ?—One man did.

6752. Did you speak to him ?—Yes.

6753. What had he with him ?—A cutlass and a stick in his hand.

6754. Were others following him ?—I followed him.

6755. Was he at the head of a body of men ?—No, he was alone.

6756. Did you, when you followed him, say anything to him ?—Yes, I tried to stop him. He said he wanted to come into the house because the boy had come in there he said. I told him the boy had gone down the hill. He was much excited, and he stood a few minutes, and afterwards went to the foot of the hill.

6757. After you had remonstrated with him was anything done with the cutlass ?—By another man.

6758. What did he do ?—He threatened me and said if I did not clear out he would chop my head off.

6759. Did you go away ?—Yes.

6760. That is all you saw ?—Yes.

6761. (*Questions suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Is there another Charles Robertson at Morant Bay a tailor ?—No.

6762. Did you see the crowd on the Parade ?—Yes.

6763. Do you know what was done before the Volunteers fired ? Were you there when the Volunteers fired ?—No.

6764. How far is your tailor's shop, where the boy ran through the yard, from the Parade ?—About 200 yards.

6765. Can you see the one from the other; as you stand up in your yard can you see the Parade ?—I can see the Court-house.

6766. Can you see the Parade in front of it ?—My shop is in the Parade.

6767. Then you overlook the parade ?—Yes.

6768. Did you see the commencement of the riot when the people first arrived. I heard the drum and the shell.

6769. Did you see the people come into the Parade ? —Yes, I did.

6770. After that did you move away ?—I moved away.

6771. Was that directly ?—When they were within 60 or 100 yards of the Volunteers I went away.

6772. You did not see them go close to the Court-house ?—I could make out 200 and who were armed.

6773. You say they were 60 yards from the Volunteers when you retired ?—No, nearer than

that. I was seven or eight paces in front of the Volunteers.

6774. But we want to know, before you went away, how near the people had reached to the Volunteers?—They were about the centre of the Parade.

6775. You did not see anything after that?—No, I went home.

6776. Your shop is in the Parade, but that's not where you live; the place where the boy ran through the yard is where you live; that is some distance off?—Yes.

6777. Did you hear guns fired?—Yes.

6778. Where were you then?—Going up the main street towards my house.

6779. Was your back to the Court-house?—There were several buildings between me and the Court-house.

6780. You were out of sight?—Yes, I was in the street.

6781. You are not able to tell us what was the effect of the firing; you were not in sight, and did not see what happened?—No.

6782. Were you in Morant Bay during the time of martial law?—Yes.

6783. Did you see people flogged?—Yes, a great many of them.

6784. What was done to them after they were flogged?—They were stoned, and sticks were fired at them by the soldiers, that's all.

6785. After a man was flogged, did you see anything done to him?—He was let loose, and they fired stones at him whilst he was going to his place.

6786. Who did?—The soldiers, and so on.

6787. Who do you mean by "so-on"?—Men-of-war's men.

6788. Soldiers and sailors?—Yes.

6789. And police?—No.

6790. Where was this?—They were tied to the gun in the Parade and flogged there, and then when they were cast off they were stoned.

6791. Describe a particular instance?—I don't remember.

6792. Did you ever see a man knocked down by a stone, when he was running away after he had been flogged?—Yes.

6793. After he was flogged?—Yes.

6794. How were the men dressed?—They were naked, only with their trousers on and their shirts off.

6795. Just as they were taken down from the gun?—Yes.

6796. And the soldiers and sailors threw sticks and stones at them?—They stood in a line, and the people had to come past them up into the street, and as they did so they were stoned.

6797. Where did they find the stones?—As the man came across one fired a stone, another fired a stick, and another fired an old pan, or any thing they could find.

6798. Did the soldiers stand in line?—Yes.

6799. And the people were compelled to go down the line?—Yes.

6800. Did you see anything but sticks and stones used? Any guns?—No, I saw a man pointing a gun.

6801. Did you see a soldier strike a man with the butt end of the gun or bayonet, as he was running?—No; at the end of the line or the corner, the sentry would take the butt end of the gun and strike a blow with the gun; it was not continually done.

6802. Not with the bayonet?—No.

6083. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were these black soldiers?—No.

6084. Were they black and white soldiers?—I think they called them marines; they were sailors and black soldiers.

6805. Was this a usual practice after flogging?—A stoppage was put to it some time afterwards.

6806. How long did it go on?—A week or two.

6807. Do you know of any complaints having been made to the officers in command about it?—No.

6808. Do you know what led to its being stopped?—No.

6809. But during that week or two you saw a great many being treated that way?—Yes.

6810. In fact it was the common practice after they were flogged?—Yes.

6811. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were any officers present? Did you see any officers present when this was done?—Yes; a great many.

6812. Can you mention the name of any officer who was there?—Mr. Nelson was there; I believe I saw him there.

6813. Do you mean you saw him there when they threw stones at the people who had been flogged?—Yes.

6814. Was he in such a position that he must have seen it himself?—Oh, yes.

6815. Was that once or more than once?—More than once.

6816. Were there any other officers there whom you can name?—No, I didn't take particular notice.

6817. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see Lieutenant Brand present?—I cannot say.

6818. Was the Provost Marshal present?—Yes, he was.

6819. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you know who put a stop to it?—No, I don't know.

6820. Do you remember how many times you saw this scene enacted?—No.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM MITCHELL (coloured) sworn and examined. *W. Mitchell.*

6821. You live at Morant Bay?—I do.

6822. And are a Volunteer of the 2nd Company of the St. Thomas in the East Rifle Corps?—Yes.

6823. You were so on the 11th of October?—Yes.

6824. We don't want you to give us all the details of the approach of the people, but you were drawn up in front of the Court-house?—Yes.

6825. How many of you, do you know, were drawn up together there?—I think the company mustered 30, but three were left out that left 27.

6826. You saw Captain Hitchins receive a blow in his face from a stone?—I saw him bleeding; I believe it was from a stone.

6827. And that was before a gun was fired?—Yes.

6828. You remained when the Court-house was burned?—Yes.

6829. And you then escaped to Mr. Price's house?—No; I escaped before the Court-house was fired into an adjoining place, and from there I got into Mr. Price's house, and was there when that house was burnt.

6830. Now, at the time when you got out of Mr. Price's house, you were there with the Baron and several people had escaped?—Yes.

6831. Where did you get to when you got out of Mr. Price's house?—I got into the penguins at the back of the Fort.

6832. And did you hide there?—Yes, in the penguins.

6833. While you were there did you hear anything said or done, while you were hiding in the penguins.—Yes, I heard the Baron attacked by Paul Bogle.

6834. Did you know the voices of one and the other?—Yes, distinctly.

6835. Where there other people there at the same time?—Not at the time when Paul Bogle attacked the Baron; at that time he was the only one.

6836. Describe what you heard?—When Price's house was burnt I was in the penguins; I saw the Baron leaning on his elbow against the wall of the Fort, and as soon as the men came into the Fort the Baron laid himself down in a trench. I was just

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about the distance from him that the length of this room is from me now, and I saw him. Paul Bogle was making his search round, and he saw the Baron and said, "Oh! we have the Baron now; there's the Baron." The Baron jumped up and he said something to the Baron about money.

6837. Who did?—Paul Bogle. I don't now remember what it was, but I gave my statement before, I said then what it was. He said something and make use of some words about money. The Baron said, "What is all this? Is it me you want? If it is "me you must take me; here I am and let every "one else go free." He said, "No, I don't want you "alone, I am going to kill you, and to kill all these "buckras, and all these mulatto fellows, and the "Volunteers you bring out to shoot us;" and as he said so about two dozen men came up."

6838. To the spot where Paul Bogle and the Baron were?—Yes, and they commenced with sticks upon the Baron, and he cried for mercy.

6839. Who did?—The Baron. Bogle said, "Oh! "no mercy now; we don't know mercy."

6840. What went on then?—The Baron kept crying for mercy till he fell, and as soon as he fell they said, "That well, he dead now," and they went away; about a quarter of an hour afterwards they returned, and when they returned, and Paul Bogle along with them, he looked at the Baron and said, "Oh! he's dead now;" and one fellow said, "Chop him! we had better give him a chop," and he drew his cutlass and chopped the Baron. Another fellow came up and said, "That won't do, we must give him a charge;" and he discharged his musket into the Baron, and Paul Bogle's expression was, "Now drag him down the gully, and let the pigs eat him."

6841. Did they do anything upon that?—They dragged him away, and I remained in the penguin.

6842. Till what hour?—Really, I cannot say.

6843. But about?—Were you there all night?—I think from what several gentlemen state that it was about 10 o'clock at night.

6844. Then it was dark?—Oh yes. I forgot to state Paul Bogle mentioned this to the men. He said, "Ha! my boys! didn't I tell you night was the time to do the work—night was the time."

6845. Did you hear any women come in?—Yes.

6846. At what time?—There were a lot there, but the men wanted to go away, because they said the soldiers were coming. The women said, "No, search the bush, plenty more in the bush." The men said, "No more," but the women said "Plenty more;" and they get a long bamboo with a light on the end of it and commenced searching, and when they came they found me out.

6847. Who did?—The men.

6848. What men?—The rebels.

6849. What did they do?—They took me out and commenced to beat me with cutlasses and sticks all over the body.

6850. Were you wounded?—No; they beat me with the flat of the cutlass, but I had to go to Dr. Gerard, who is the surgeon.

6851. How long were you in his hand?—I went about two days afterwards.

6852. Did they let you go?—Yes.

6853. What did they do after they had struck you and let you go?—They took awav my boots, they took the ring off my finger, they took everything out of my pocket. They said, "We must kill him," and they throw me down one man put his foot on my stomach, another held me, another draw his cutlass to take off my head.

6854. How long did that continue?—I was on the ground about five minutes, and I heard a man call out, "Who is that you have there?" They replied, "That fellow Mitchell." He said "What Mitchell?" and they said, "Mrs. Lundy's clerk." He said, "Never mind, save him," and as he say so they let me go, and I sprung upon my legs, and he came up and took charge of me, and I begged him to take me over to the store, and as soon as I got there I fainted away.

6855. When did you come to yourself?—About a quarter of an hour afterwards, and I was then removed to another house for safety.

6856. At that time those who had struck you had gone away?—Yes, they went away, and then they returned after, demanding my salary from Mrs. Lundy for saving my life.

6857. Who did that?—The rebels.

6858. The same people who had you in hand before?—The same parties.

6859. Did you give them anything?—No; I had nothing to give them at the time.

6860. How did it end?—They came to my employer.

6861. To Mrs. Lundy?—Yes; and I don't know what she did.

6862. Was that all you saw of them that night?—Yes.

6863. Then you say that two days afterwards you were in the hands of Dr. Gerard?—Yes; he gave me a certificate, which I gave to Captain Adcock.

M. Cresser.

MATTHEW CRESSER sworn and examined.

6864. Do you live in the Blue Mountain Valley?—Yes.

6865. At Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes.

6866. Are you the person in charge of the business of Mr. Robert Kirkland there?—I am.

6867. What business does he carry on at this place?—Dry goods, and provisions and cloth.

6868. Do you remember some people going along near that store when you were there on Tuesday, 10th October?—Yes.

6869. What time did they go by?—About 9 or 10 o'clock.

6870. In the morning?—Yes.

6871. In what manner did they go by?—They went by with a drum.

6872. How many were there?—About eight or ten.

6873. In what direction were they going?—Onwards.

6874. Was that up the Valley?—Up the Valley.

6875. With their backs towards Stony Gut and Morant Bay?—Their heads that way, anywhere.

6876. Do you mean they were going in an opposite direction?—Yes, up to Monklands or Coley.

6877. Did you see them again that day?—No.

6878. Next day did you see any persons under circumstances of the same nature?—Yes, not those who carried the drum.

6879. Did you see any at all?—Yes.

6880. Others?—Yes.

6881. How many did you then see?—I saw now and then four or five men going down with sticks in their hands.

6882. At what time of day was it?—About 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning.

6883. Altogether, making a rough calculation, how many did you see during that morning, putting all these parties together?—Five or six dozen in that part of the road that day.

6884. Later in the day did any come from Morant Bay?—Yes.

6885. To your store, where you were?—Yes.

6886. What did you hear when they reached you?—I was inside; I came out, saw one man with a cutlass in his hand, and he was chopping against the door post.

6887. Of your store?—Yes.

6888. Was the door closed?—No; we close the dry goods part about dusk, but we keep open the provision department later, because we sold rum there.

6889. What did you learn from that man?—He said he was just from Morant Bay.

6890. That was about 5 o'clock, was it?—Yes, between 5 and 6 o'clock; he said by this time five persons were dead, and that if Mr. Bowden, the proprietor of Coley, jumped up to the sky or anywhere, they would follow him, and take off his head; that he must have his head taken off.

6891. Did you hear more from him than that?—No; he said he was going up for more hands.

6892. Did anybody join him before he left you?—A few that came up after, as he stepped to go away.

6893. How many more do you think joined him?—About a dozen or more.

6894. Were they armed?—Some had cutlasses in their hands, and some had sticks.

6895. About 1 o'clock in the night did a party reach you?—Yes.

6896. That same day?—At night that party knocked me up.

6897. What did they say or do to you?—As they came up I was lying down; I heard a noise, and listened; they halloed out my name, and said, "I want bread, I want something, I am hungry." I said, "I have no bread, I have biscuits;" he said, "Let me have them;" then I came out with a little boy, and when I came to the window and opened the latch, I saw a quantity of people; I said, "My friends I have biscuits, but no bread;" they said, "We must have it; open the place."

6898. Did you open?—Yes; one man seemed to know me, and he said; "Open, sir; and when I come in I will see." The moment I opened the door they rushed in and nearly filled the shop, and they ordered me to get them something to eat, biscuits.

6899. Did they get biscuits?—Yes.

6900. What did they get to drink?—Rum.

6901. Had you seen those people at any time before; do you know who they were?—I knew one man.

6902. We do not want his name, but did you know where he came from; where did he live?—I think he lived at Somerset.

6903. Later on during the night did others come to you?—Yes.

6904. At what time?—I think about 2 o'clock in the morning.

6905. How many came then?—Two men.

6906. How were they?—They were very violent.

6907. What had they in their hands?—One came up with a Volunteer's gun, a rifle.

6908. Had the other anything?—The other seemed to help something down off his head, outside.

6909. Did you come down to them?—Yes, it is a large building.

6910. Was this on the ground floor?—Yes.

6911. Did you speak to him?—Yes; I came out. I was shivering. They said, "Let us have something to eat; what have you got?"

6912. Were they drunk or sober?—They were not drunk.

6913. Then were they sober?—Yes.

6914. How far had they to come from Morant Bay if they came from there to your store?—I think it is fully six miles.

6915. What became of those two men?—After they showed me the gun, and so on, and got what they wanted, they went away.

6916. What did they get?—Biscuits, rum and water, and tobacco.

6917. Next morning early, that would be Friday, did others come to you?—No, next morning would be Thursday.

6918. What happened then?—About 7 o'clock, as I was making up my day's sale, I saw about three dozen men; they came with sticks, a cutlass, and a gun, and one had stones in his hands; they came into the shop and opened their hands, and said, "Come up full." I don't know what they meant, two of them stood at the dry goods store where I was.

6919. What did this party do?—The two men stepped up; I moved from one counter to the other they held a basket, a stick, and an old bill, ground and sharpened like a spear, and they held it to me in that manner, and said, "Tell me, give me the word, say the word." I was trembling, and one man said, "Order, order!" another African said, "He is a Volunteer, don't give him up his gun, cut his head off."

6920. How many of them were there?—About three dozen of them came in and filled the shop at that moment; then this one man jumped over the counter and looked against the wall, and took all the cutlasses that he saw present, and distributed them to the people.

6921. Out of your store?—Yes.

6922. When you say he distributed them to the people, who do you mean?—Those that came in with them.

6923. Were they black, brown, or white?—All black men; and when they distributed them, he came up and put his hands on me, and with a cutlass on my neck, and said, "You are a Volunteer; what Volunteer are you now, tell me now?" putting a ground cutlass to my neck. I knew his name, and I said, "Davis, Davis, where can I go from you?" and when I said so he took his hands down. The other man, the head man, he seemed, struck his hand on the counter, and swore, "So help me God, if I did not "find you as I did this morning, as the sun rose, "everything would have smoothed down." He did not say anything more. They ordered drink; I called to the server, and said, "Let these gentlemen have rum." They got rum, and they walked out.

6924. How long were they with you, do you think, at that time?—About a quarter of an hour.

6925. Did you know these people at all by sight?—This man I knew.

6926. Any others?—The man that struck his hands on the counter. I saw him once in passing the road much lower down.

6927. You did not know where they had been living, I suppose?—The African I heard afterwards was living at Danvers village or town.

6928. Is Danvers village or town a settlement?—A settlement.

6929. Not an estate?—It is an estate, land bought.

6930. A negro settlement?—Yes.

6931. How far is that from you?—At the back part, about a mile and a half.

6932. Did you see which way these people took?—As they came out they went down the road.

6933. Did you see where they had come from?—They had come up the road that morning.

6934. And then they went back again?—Yes.

6935. They did not go further along the road?—I cannot tell how far they went; they went backwards towards where they came from, towards Morant Bay.

6936. During this Thursday did you notice these parties of people passing by along the road?—On Thursday they came back again.

6937. The same party?—There must have been upwards of 200 or 300 then.

6938. When did they come?—About 11 o'clock. I lived just opposite, facing the market, where they keep market on Saturdays, and when they came at that time, about 11 o'clock, they filled the market with people more than what there is on Saturdays.

6939. Were they straggling in irregular bodies, or were they marching in order?—They came in regular bodies; even all those that I saw in the morning were altogether with other parties.

6940. Those that you had seen first with others came back with the others?—Yes.

6941. Were they armed at 11 o'clock?—I do not believe that there were two men without a cutlass.

6942. Did you see any guns?—A few, not many then.

6943. They came into the market, you say?—Yes; and as I came to the door, and looked out, I saw the congregation of people, and I was trembling. One,

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Dacre, who I knew for a long time, ran before, and said, "Take him in charge! Take him in charge!"

6944. That was to you?—Yes, and one man laid hold of my hand.

6945. Did they take you anywhere beyond there?—Yes.

6946. Where did they take you to?—They took me to Stony Gut.

6947. That same day?—That same day.

6948. Did you go directly to Stony Gut?—After they came in and satisfied themselves with biscuits, rum, and tobacco, and took out all the pipes in the place, they turned to and locked the shop. They had forced all the windows. They let my hands go after they took me, and the man went side by side with me, and told me to go on, and I was compelled to go.

6949. Did they go back again down the Valley? Down the main road about two miles.

6950. Where did you go?—They took me up in the mountains, up to Stony Gut.

6951. That being Thursday, what time in the day did you get to Stony Gut?—It must have been about half past 1 or 2.

6952. What was done with you when you got there?—I was over exhausted, and when I got where the meeting-house is, the chapel as they call it, I just sat down on a piece of cocoa-nut husk, and leaned my back against the fence like a dog that was tired; a few moments after Bogle came out.

6953. Which Bogle?—Paul Bogle; and I saw Moses Bogle come out, and I saw Craddock. I never knew him before. He was a little man; they told me that was his name.

6954. While you were there did you see people arriving?—After I sat down, I saw them coming down, all with guns in their hands, towards the chapel.

6955. From what direction?—From the east direction.

6956. Would that lead to Morant Bay?—Yes, they have several roads leading to Morant Bay.

6957. Then they would be coming along the road you saw them, if they were coming from Morant Bay?—Yes; and they could come other ways.

6958. How many came, do you think?—A lot of men with arms, all running into the chapel.

6959. After they came what took place?—I saw 30 men or more go alongside the chapel; it is a hilly place, but the little level place they could get, these men had to go in a line like soldiers or Volunteers, with guns; and one man was drilling them, said, "Right shoulder arms! left shoulder arms!" and then he said, "March!" and he marched them right round the chapel, and then they all marched about two or three times round till he stopped them.

6960. How did it end?—Whilst they were there Craddock began to talk, telling the people that this country would belong to them, and they were about getting it, to take possession, that they had been long trodden under sandals, and now they were about getting the country; it had long been theirs, and they must keep it wholly in possession. That they had sent a petition into the Queen, and he did not believe it went halfway; and he turn back, and said, "You must work? How long have you been working? What have you got? Where are your chaises and buggies; they make you pay taxes to drive them," and the people all said, "Hear! hear!" A little while after he said, "Stop, stop, I have got something," and everybody was silent; he said, "I heard that one "Georges has arrived; I heard he was pointing out "this man and that man, and the other, but let him "take up, we shall see in what Court-house they are "to be tried, and by what jury, and by what judge."

6961. Who was saying this?—Craddock still, and the people said, "Hear! hear!" Paul Bogle then said, "Well, my people, you come to hear what I have got to say." They stood still, and he said, "The other "day they sent a policeman for me, and I would not "go. I kept the policeman there for some time, and "I let him go afterwards. I went to Morant Bay to "take bail, and some people went with me; and they "fly on the people, and the people turn on them "again, and the Court-house was burnt down, the "School-room catch fire, and of course burnt the "Court-house; and now my people, wait a few days "and see. Don't go to any work. Not a man should "work if he could get a dollar a-day; if any man is "content with a dollar a-day, we shall appoint 10 "men to see that person flogged; when they want "anything they must go to an estate and take a cow "out and kill it; and they must go off to Monklands, "and tell Mr. James Paterson to leave his place and "go off the island, it is not his country."

6962. Did he say more than that?—That is what I remember hearing.

6963. After he had said that, did anyone come forward?—Yes; M'Laren. He said, "Captain, I have finished a job, and am not yet paid." He said, "12 men shall be appointed to go with you on the day "of payment, and shall see you paid the sum you "agreed for."

6964. Was anything done?—Bowie came there with a long sword, and he said, "This sword I went "into Price with, for he killed my son; he left me "without my son."

6965. Did anyone speak to you at that time?—M'Laren; he saw me, and said, "How came you here?" He had a Volunteer gun. I said, "Oh Mac, with anybody else;" he said, "Oh." Then after this the sun was about going down, and some one said, "Well, Captain, we live out down the valley side; it is time for us to go;" he said, "Yes, you can go;" they said, "And when the enemy comes you can send a "messenger to let we know, and if any come this "side, we can send down to you." Then of course a lot of the people began to travel away, and amongst them I travelled too.

6966. Then they did not keep you any longer?—It was getting dusk and I contrived to get away along with them, and go down the road.

6967. Were you alone amongst the people that had been brought there, without any other companion?—They took Mr. Lundy's shopman too; he had another shop in the Valley much larger than mine.

6968. Had you and he been taken up to Stony Gut as prisoners?—Yes.

6969. And when it got dark they did not keep you any longer?—No; as the people travelled away I went along with them; as we came out and came into the main road a few of the people came that way and began to plunder Mr. Lundy's shop.

6970. How far was his shop from Stony Gut?—It is all in the same road.

6971. Not very far, I suppose?—Not very far; they did not remain any time. They did not take out all the goods, and as they were going along I saw a great quantity come out and they said, "Chop; shop," and they went and flung over the shop and smashed it down.

6972. Whose shop was that?—Mr. Kirkland's where I lived.

6273. Yours?—Yes, and they chopped the doors, and took the things out of the place, and I had to run back from the house and keep myself quiet.

6974. At what time did they get to your shop?—Just at dark.

6975. About half-past 6?—Just dark or light.

6976. Did you see anything more of them that night?—They travelled up the Valley and they went away.

6977. Do you mean they were passing by?—Yes.

6978. How many did you see going up the Valley?—Oh, a great crowd.

6979. The next day was Friday?—Yes.

6980. What did you see that day?—About 9 or 10 o'clock I heard a great rush, "Soldiers coming!" "Soldiers coming!" I was alarmed, and when I peeped out I saw a quantity of men coming up the road with guns on their shoulders.

6981. What men were they?—Bogle was in front; they marched two and two, and a lot of women were

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by their side; M'Laren was on one side and Bogle on the other side; they came up and stood; I saw some of them were loading their guns; they brought a young man out and Bogle said they were going to shoot him; some one called out to save his life, and they flogged him and took him up the road, and they all put their guns on their shoulders and marched away saying, "They were going to Monklands."

6982. Did they pass you?—Yes.

6983. About how many should you say there were?—About 200 I should think; those with guns were two and two, and the others who had sticks and so on were by the side, filling the road.

6984. Besides guns and sticks did you see any other arms?—Some that had not guns had cutlasses.

6985. Did they also walk two and two?—No, they were all about the road following.

6986. Did you see more of them that day?—No, they were all scattered up the valley.

6987. Did you see them return down the valley?—No, I never saw that quantity again.

6988. You never saw them again?—No, they went all the way up.

The witness withdrew.

CHRISTIAN HENRY (a black woman) sworn and examined.

C. Henry.

6989. Where do you live?—At Golden Grove.

6990. Were you there on the 12th October last?—Yes.

6991. Did you hear an alarm or any cry made on that day?—Yes.

6992. What was it?—I heard a cry out, "They are coming, they are coming." I said, "What is it?" they said, "The people from Morant Bay; they are coming to Golden Grove." They came in and I saw a crowd of people and told my niece to fasten up the place.

6993. What is your business?—My profession is a baker.

6994. Was that the place you told your niece to fasten up?—Yes.

6995. Did she do that?—By the time she was ready to fasten up the place I saw the whole drove of them in the market just by Mr. Chevannes' place, and there was not very much time to fasten up the place before they all commenced breaking it.

6996. How many were they do you think?—I cannot number them, they must be about 100 or more.

6997. What store is Mr. Chevannes' that they were at?—A very large store in the market.

6998. Of all sorts of goods?—All sorts in it; I mentioned it was a full store.

6999. At that time did you see Mr. Da Costa?—Yes, Mr. Da Costa was upstairs; he shut up the store when he heard the people were coming.

7000. Does he keep a store?—He was the clerk to Mr. Chevannes.

7001. What did you see him do?—His family and himself were upstairs while they were breaking the store, and his nieces, Misses Brindlass, and their brother and one Mr. Rye.

7002. He was a clerk, I believe?—Yes, they were all upstairs, and as they were going upstairs for them Miss Brindlass took them out of the upstairs and came over to my place; by this time everyone was quite alarmed, and did not know what to do, even myself was quite alarmed.

7003. Did they come into your store?—They were coming in there, but I bawled out I am a Maroon, and they all stood away from me, and Miss Brindlass said, "Will you protect these people?" and she took the whole of them, 10 of them; Mr. Da Costa, his children, and his clerk, and all went into my place.

7004. Did they stay there that night?—Yes.

7005. While they were there did any people come and ask for Da Costa?—Yes, some came and asked if Mr. Da Costa was there.

7006. Who asked that?—About three or four men came to my gate and said, "Is Mr. Da Costa in your house?" I said, "No, nobody is here;" I kept the yard quite silent so that nobody might come in, as there was no men there but myself and my niece; when I heard them come I fastened the gates, and no one came in, and I put three dogs just at the gate and shut up the baker's shop.

7007. Had these men that asked for Da Costa anything in their hands?—Yes, they had cutlasses and sticks. I cannot number them, but they all came to the gate and I fastened the gate, and my dogs were with me, as I was afraid; I always have dogs in the yard with me.

7008. When were you next disturbed after that?—Next morning I heard Mr. Da Costa call, and I went for a carriage, and I saw the whole drove of them come down.

7009. You call them a whole drove, how many were they?—I cannot number them; everyone of the rebels came to the yard.

7010. Was there 100 or 20?—I could not count them, but I tell you a great number came to the yard, and I told them not to come in; about four men held me in this manner, and leaned on the door and tried to get inside after Mr. Da Costa. I would not allow them, and I bawled out with a loud voice, "I am a "Maroon, and if anyone disturbs anyone in my house "I shall send for the Maroons."

7011. What effect had that upon them?—They got frightened directly.

7012. You are a Maroon, are you?—I am a Maroon myself, a Maroon born.

7013. Then you frightened them away?—I frightened them; when they got outside I saw it took an effect upon them. I run out myself and left Mr. Da Costa, and I took three cutlasses from them and two sticks.

7014. After you disarmed them, did they go away?—Yes, as I bawled after them in that way they tried to get out. By that time the carriage came, and I put Mr. Da Costa in the carriage, and they all ran to go and cut the traces, and Mr. Da Costa only got two of the children and himself in the carriage.

7015. What became of the rest?—His wife and one of the children they would not allow to get in the carriage. I held Mrs. Da Costa on my knee with the baby; we tried to go about a quarter of a mile after the carriage. The people came up and said, "What will you pay us if we let Mrs. Da Costa go?" "Two pounds," I said. "I will give you three pounds if "you will save the life of the gentleman and the lives "of his family." I did not have any money about me to give them, and I gave them bread and anything that I could find to make them let the carriage go on; then I sent away Mr. Da Costa and I took Mrs. Da Costa as far as I could to put her in the carriage, and so she went away.

7016. In the carriage?—In the carriage, we overtook Mr. Da Costa.

7017. And the rest of the children?—Yes.

7018. Then they all went?—They all went with Mr. Da Costa.

7019. Did you hear the people call out anything, any of those who wanted to prevent them from going away?—They were all calling out, "Colour for colour!" the whole drove of them, but I do not know what they meant.

7020. What became of the arms that you took from them?—I gave them to the soldiers the same night that they came; I gave two of the cutlasses to them, and I have got one now in my house.

7021. Did you see anything more of them that day?—The whole of them were running after Mr. Hire and the book-keeper of Golden Grove estate. I saw the whole drove of them go into the house and pull down bedsteads, mattrasses, and everything that they came to.

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7022. After this did you see Mr. Jackson?—Yes, I heard Mr. Jackson was very poorly.

7023. Did you see him?—Yes, I sent for him myself.

7024. Where did you see him?—I did not go myself; Dr. Crowdie gave his buggy to see if we could get anybody to bring poor Mr. Jackson, so I got a person, my servant, to go, and I went as far as Iron Bridge in the buggy. They said the people were too strong for me, perhaps they might hurt me, and they gave me a man to take the carriage up.

7025. Did you go and bring him down?—Yes, I went to Iron Bridge and met the buggy there, and brought him and Mr. Creighton, too.

7026. Did you see Mr. Hire?—No, only Doctor Crowdie, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Creighton.

7027. Where did you bring them to?—Doctor Crowdie and Mr. Jackson came to Golden Grove first, and they heard that Mr. Creighton was very poorly and they wanted to send for him and I did so, and the three were at Golden Grove. While they were in the house I went there and had the care of Doctor Crowdie, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Jackson; Doctor Crowdie had his own nurse, Mr. Creighton wanted a person to attend to him, and I did attend to him the whole while.

7028. How long did you remain at Golden Grove?—It was on Sunday morning that I left, the soldiers came up on the Saturday. I did not leave Mr. Creighton not an inch; I was with him the whole time.

7029. Besides yourself was there a Miss Margaret Hamilton, who nursed these sick people?—Yes.

7030. You and she together?—Yes.

7031. You left the place after the soldiers had arrived?—Yes.

7032. And you came back again to your store?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Wilson.

JANE WILSON (a black woman) sworn and examined.

7033. In October last did you live at a place called Long Bay?—Yes.

7034. Is that seven miles to the west of Manchioneal?—Yes.

7035. Are you a widow?—Yes.

7036. Did your husband die in July last year?—Yes.

7037. Do you remember on a Monday morning in October seeing Mr. Codrington?—Yes.

7038. Did he come to Long Bay?—Yes.

7039. Who is Mr. Codrington?—He was a magistrate.

7040. Where?—At Manchioneal.

7041. Did anyone come with him?—Soldiers.

7042. How many soldiers came with him?—A whole gang, I do not know how many.

7043. You mean by that so many that you cannot count?—I cannot count.

7044. Had you a house at Long Bay?—Yes.

7045. Were there many other houses near yours?—Yes.

7046. How many?—Lots of houses.

7047. When Mr. Codrington came did he come into your house?—Yes, he came to the gate, and ordered the soldiers to burn this house.

7048. What house was that?—My house.

7049. Who was living in it with you?—Me, and a person with me.

7050. Was it a man or a woman?—A woman; my husband being dead I took her for company.

7051. What was said to you then?—They sent me for a fire-stick.

7052. Who did?—The soldiers. I bring my fire-stick to them, and when I bring the fire-stick Mr. Codrington say, "Burn the house." I ran out and say, "Mr. Codrington, are you going to burn my poor house?" "I don't care," he said, "there is martial law, there is no mercy;" and he set the house on fire, and the soldiers went into the house and took out a saddle and what clothes there was, and what they don't want they catch fire in the house, and I had a dead child on Sunday night, and on Monday morning a sick child—two children.

7053. In the house?—Yes, and some other people was in the house; I begged them, and I ran into the fire before it dropped down, and took out the live child and the dead child out of the house. I was in black for my husband, and they took it away and tore it up and leave me destitute, and when I bawled the soldier said, "If you bawl, I will shoot you, much less your house to set it on fire."

7054. Before Mr. Codrington told them to do what you have said they did, and before they sent you for the fire-stick, had they searched your house?—No, they did not search the house at all; they just went inside and took the handkerchief from me.

7055. Had they searched round outside the house?—No.

7056. Are you sure of that?—They did not search in the house at all.

7057. Nor the outside of the house either?—No, only set it on fire.

7058. Did they say to you that they had found anything there which was not yours?—Nothing at all, they were my own things in the house.

7059. Were there other things there that they said were not yours?—They were my own clothes, and the soldier say, "A black person have all these; they must be the white clothes;" and I said, "No, massa, they my own clothes."

7060. They said, however, that they were not yours?—Yes, they say so; they say they white clothes.

7061. Was there a great quantity of clothes there?—My husband's dead clothes that he left with me two months ago, and my clothes and my child's.

7062. And no others?—No.

7063. What was your husband?—He was a clerk in the church and a schoolmaster.

7064. Did you see any officer with the soldiers?—There was so many I did not know who was the officer from the soldiers.

7065. Did you see one?—There was so many soldiers I did not know the officer from the common soldiers, I was frightened at so many.

7066. Were they white or black soldiers?—It was a white soldier that burnt my house.

7067. How was he dressed?—I was so frightened, I can't say.

7068. Had he a red coat on?—I did not notice what they had on, I was so frightened.

7069. Do you know the difference between soldiers and sailors?—Yes.

7070. Were they soldiers or sailors, do you know?—I don't know what dress they had on. Soldiers burnt my house.

7071. Had you ever seen Mr. Codrington before?—Yes, I lived near to Mr. Codrington.

7072. When this was going on did you go and speak to him?—Yes, I came out and called out to him, because he knew my husband.

7073. What did you say to him?—I said, "Mr. "Codrington, are you going to see me, poor inno- "cent, and my house burnt wrongfully, and I got "no husband now?"

7074. What did he say when you said that to him?—He said, "It is martial law, there is no mercy; I "don't care, burn the house."

7075. That was all he said to you?—Yes, and they burnt the house.

7076. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What sort of a saddle was it that you had?—My husband's riding saddle.

7077. A man's riding saddle?—Yes, the soldiers took that.

7078. Did it belong to your husband?—Yes, his own property.

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7079. And the clothes, what kind of clothes were they ?—Black, three boxes.

7080. Women's or men's ?—Women's and men's : they took what they wanted.

7081. There were three boxes of clothes, were there ?—Yes.

7082. Were the men's clothes black broadcloth ?—Yes.

7083. And the women's dresses, what were they ?—I was in mourning for my husband, and they took it away.

7084. What was the material of the women's clothes, silk ?—No.

7085. What then ?—Muslin, and there was a black dress and woolsey.

7086. What was the black dress ?—Print ; there was no silk ; I did not have any silk.

7087. What did they do with the clothes ?—I don't know ; they took and turned them into a bundle and put it into a cart, and carried it away with them.

7088. They had a cart then ?—Yes.

7089. And they tied up all the clothes in a bundle and put the clothes in the cart, and took them away ?—Yes.

7090. Were these people dressed in black that came to your house ?—No.

7091. How were they dressed ?—They had on soldiers' dresses.

7092. What kind of dress ; what was the colour of it ?—Like the soldiers over here.

7093. But what was the colour ; don't you know the difference between black and white ; what was the colour of their dress ?—Black and red all about them, and white, all what the soldiers have here.

7094. What had they on their heads ?—A cap with a red thing round it, a red band the black soldiers had.

7095. Oh, they were black soldiers ?—Black and white all mixed together.

7096. But you said they were white soldiers ?—It was a gang of white came and a gang of black.

7097. The black soldiers, then, had caps on with red bands round them ?—Yes.

7098. What caps had the white soldiers on their heads ?—I did not notice to tell you what caps, but there was a whole troop of them.

7099. You cannot tell how they were dressed ; had they long trowsers or short leggings ?—They had big wide black trowsers.

7100. Do you mean coming down to the feet ?—Half way up the leg.

7101. Had the white soldiers those kind of trowsers on ?—Yes, the white soldiers had black trowsers.

7102. The same kind of big trowsers ?—Yes.

7103. Was there more than one cartload of things taken away ?—They burn other houses besides mine.

7104. How many cartloads did they take away ?—Only one cart they had with them driving.

7105. Was the cart filled ?—Yes, they took as much as they could at the different places they went to till they got up to the barracks.

7106. The cart had as much as it could hold ?—Yes ; and they left me with nothing but what I have on even to this day. I bawled out in the road and begged them give it to me.

7107. Who drove the cart ?—The same soldiers drove the cart.

7108. White or black soldiers ?—White soldiers.

7109. What did they have in the cart, a horse or mule ?—A horse.

7110. And they said the clothes did not belong to you, but belong to white people ?—Yes, they belong to me truly.

7111. How far is this place at Long Bay from Mulatto River ?—It is not a day's walking.

7112. You know Mulatto River, that is where Mr. Hinchelwood lived ?—Yes.

7113. Whose house was burnt down ?—Yes.

7114. Is Long Bay nearer to Mulatto River than Manchioneal ?—You have to pass Mulatto River before you get to Manchioneal.

7115. Mulatto River is between the two then ?—Yes, in the middle.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE BRYAN (a black) sworn and examined.

G. Bryan.

7116. Do you live at Long Bay ?—Yes.

7117. What are you ?—A labourer.

7118. Early in October last did you go from Morant Bay to Kingston ?—Yes.

7119. By sea ?—Yes.

7120. Were you at Kingston on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

7121. When did you leave it ?—On the 13th.

7122. Where did you go to ?—To Manchioneal.

7123. When did you get there ?—On the 15th.

7124. Did you go home to Long Bay ?—Yes.

7125. Do you know a person by the name of Ned Bryan ?—Yes.

7126. Was he a relation of yours ?—Yes.

7127. What relation ?—Brother.

7128. What became of him ?—He was shot.

7129. Did you see him shot ?—Yes.

7130. Where ?—At Long Bay.

7131. When ?—On the 16th October.

7132. By whom ?—By the soldiers.

7133. Do you know for what he was shot ?—No.

7134. You know nothing about that ?—No.

7135. You merely saw him shot ?—Yes. I was at Kingston at the same time with him ; the two of us went home together.

7136. Did he come home with you ?—He came home with me the same day.

7137. Had he been with you all the time ?—Yes, all the time.

7138. Then when was he taken ?—He was taken up the same morning, the 16th, and was shot on the 16th.

7139. Had he been with you since the 4th of October at Kingston ?—Yes.

7140. Did you go to Kingston early in October ?—Yes.

7141. And did not come back again till the 16th ?—Till the 15th.

7142. Did you get to Long Bay on the 16th ?—The 15th.

7143. Are you certain he had been with you the whole time you were at Kingston ?—Yes.

7144. Did you see your brother Ned taken up when he returned ?—Yes, he was taken up by the soldiers.

7145. Did you see him ?—Yes.

7146. You saw him taken up ?—Yes.

7147. How soon after he had come and landed with you ?—We landed at Manchioneal about 12 o'clock in the day.

7148. At what time did you land ?—We two landed in one boat.

7149. That does not tell me the time ?—It was at the same hour.

7150. What hour ?—The same 15th October the two of us landed at Manchioneal, and we went home the same day, and we reached home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th.

7151. Of the 15th ?—Yes, we landed at Manchioneal at 12 o'clock in the day, and we never reached home till 4 o'clock the same day.

7152. The same afternoon ?—Yes.

7153. You say your brother was taken up at 12 o'clock on the 15th ?—On the 16th.

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7154. Well, was he tried, do you know ?—No.

7155. How do you know that ?—Because they only took him up out of his house ; he asked what they took him up for, and said he was just from Kingston ; and the doctor says to him—

7156. What doctor ?—The doctor of the soldiers.

7157. What doctor was it ?—I went up to ask, and they told me it was Doctor Morris.

7158. What did he say to your brother ?—He said, "Well, if you are just from Kingston, come on, and "I will carry you on till I hear further whether you "are from Kingston or no."

7159. Did he take him anywhere to ascertain that ?—No, he did not go anywhere ; he just came on the road, and said he must come to a man who kept a shop on the road.

7160. Whose shop was that ?—David Mayne's.

7161. Did he go to that shop ?—No, he just come part of the way, and they reached a tree ; and they cut off the head of it and tied him to the post, and ordered three soldiers to shoot him.

7162. Did three soldiers shoot him ?—Yes.

7163. Do you mean that that was done in the time that he was taken from your house ?—Yes.

7164. Without stopping ?—Yes.

7165. They went nowhere except to this post ?—No, nowhere, only to the post.

7166. What distance was that from your house ?—It is not far, just as far as to the gate there (*pointing to the end of the room*).

7167. You saw him shot, what became of you ?—I was hiding, as I was in the house. I was compelled to hide from the soldiers.

7168. Did you see it from your house then ?—Yes.

7169. From your own house you saw him shot ; were you in the house ?—I was in the house when he was shot.

7170. And you could see it from your house, it was so near as that ?—Yes, between my gate and the tree-head cut off as a post.

7171. He was taken straight from your house and was shot ?—Yes.

7172. Was he tied to the tree ?—Tied to the tree.

7173. Who shot him ?—The soldiers.

7174. How many of them ?—Three.

7175. Did they all fire together at him ?—Yes, at one time, and they gave him one bullet on the right side, one here (*in the stomach*), and one on the right leg, and they gave him a chop over the head.

7176. With what ?—With a sword.

7177. Did you see the chop given ?—Yes.

7178. You actually saw it done ?—I saw it done.

7179. What sort of soldiers were they ?—Black soldiers.

7180. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was that the only person that was shot on that occasion ?—No, I saw many more shot.

7181. Where ?—At Long Bay.

7182. (*Commission.*) Are you quite certain that you saw that blow which you describe given to him ?—Yes.

7183. Did not you say a short time ago that you did not see that ?—Yes, I did say it.

7184. Which do you say now ?—I say that he received three balls.

7185. Attend ; you say he had a chop over the brow ?—Yes.

7186. Did you see that chop given ?—Yes.

7187. Do you mean to say that ?—Yes, I do say it.

7188. Who gave it to him ?—A soldier.

7189. What with, with what instrument ?—A sword.

7190. What sort of sword ?—It was a long sword.

7191. Did you see him draw the sword ?—I saw the soldier draw the sword.

7192. You have told this story before ?—Yes.

7193. To a gentleman who came to ask you about it, and who wrote it down. Do you see that gentleman sitting there (*Mr. Lindo*) ?—Yes.

7194. Did not you tell him, "I did not see the blow given ?"—There was a lot of them, and the soldier was in a crowd.

7195. And did you say before, when you told this story to this gentleman, that you did not see that sword blow given ?—The soldier gave it to him.

7196. Did you say you did not see it given ; do you understand the question ?—I saw the whole of them in the crowd, and the soldier struck him over the head.

7197. Only one did that you say ; only one drew the sword and delivered the blow ?—Yes, delivered the blow.

7198. Have you not said this morning, when you told the story before, that you did not see this done ?—Understand me, sir, I was hiding myself in the house, and saw the soldiers as they came ; they tied him to the post, tied him to the tree, and after that they shot him.

7199. You have told us that. Now just attend to what I ask you ; you have told us now that you saw the sword blow given on his brow, that you saw the soldier draw the sword and cut your brother on the temple ?—Yes.

7200. You say now that you saw that ?—I saw that.

7201. You saw it done ?—Yes.

7202. Listen to this ; have you not said this morning that you had not seen that done. Answer the question—have you not said this morning, in telling this story before, that you did not see that sword blow given ?—Yes, I did. I saw the sword was chopped.

7203. Did you not say so this morning ?—Yes, I did say so.

7204. That you did not see it ?—I say the whole of them were in a crowd.

7205. Listen to the question, and tell me if you understand it before you answer it ; you have told this story to that gentleman this morning, have you not ?—Yes, I told it to him about the soldiers.

7206. When you told it did not you tell him also that you did not see the soldier cut your brother with the sword ; do you understand the question ?—Yes, I do.

7207. Did you tell him so ?—Yes, I did tell him so.

7208. That you did not see it done ?—I did see it, I did see the chop.

7209. But you told him you did not see the chop ?—Yes, I did.

7210. You told him you did see it ?—Yes, I did see it.

7211. Did you tell that gentleman this morning that you did see it done, or that you did not see it done ?—I told him I saw it done, because I was in the house, and the crowd of soldiers were there.

7212. Then you swear that you told the gentleman you saw your brother chopped by the soldier with a sword ; on your oath do you swear that ?—Yes.

7213. You do ?—Yes.

7214. This man that you saw draw the sword, did he draw it out of the scabbard ?—Yes.

7215. Was he dressed like the other soldiers ?—Yes, like the other soldiers.

7216. They were black soldiers ?—Yes.

7217. Had he a gun in his hand ?—Yes, he had a gun in his hand ; the whole of them had guns in their hands, and the doctor had a short revolver.

7218. Do you know Mr. Codrington, the magistrate ?—Yes.

7219. Who lives near Long Bay ?—Yes.

7220. Shortly after the day you are now speaking of, when your brother was shot, did you see Mr. Codrington ?—Yes, James Codrington.

7221. Is that the person you mean when you said you knew the magistrate ?—James Codrington is the brother of Christopher Codrington, the magistrate.

7222. A few days afterwards did you see him ?—Yes.

7223. Was anything said by him ?—Yes.

7224. What do you say what was said by him to

you?—He said to me that I must assist a constable to take a man up to Manchioneal Bay.

7225. Was that all he said?—Yes, we carried him up to Manchioneal to the soldiers.

7226. Did he say anything to you about your brother being shot?—No.

7227. Nothing?—No.

7228. Be careful, do you mean that you actually saw somebody inflict the wound, or did you see your brother's body afterwards with the wound there?—I saw somebody inflict the wound at the same time when the soldiers were together.

7229. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was your brother dead at the time the wound was inflicted?—Yes; he was dead, because he had three balls in him.

7230. Was he dead at the time that the sword-cut wound was inflicted?—Yes.

7231. Where were you hiding?—Just near to the road in the house.

7232. But in what part of the house?—Just near to the door-mouth. I was stooping down to see, because they said that everyone that walked on the road would be shot.

7233. Were you in the house at the time your brother was arrested?—Yes.

7234. Were you arrested too?—No, I was not.

7235. Why were you not arrested; were you hiding at the time your brother was arrested?—Yes.

7236. They did not see you there?—No, they did not see me.

7237. Where were you hiding?—Just near to the door-mouth by the gate.

7238. Did they come inside the house?—No; they did not come inside my house at all.

7239. Then where was your brother arrested?—In the road.

7240. And you were inside the house hiding?—Yes.

7241. Was the door shut?—No.

7242. The door was open?—Yes.

7243. Does the door face the road?—Yes.

7244. How far was this tree, with a post to it, where your brother was carried?—Just like this gate here in this room.

7245. Have you anything growing in your yard, plantain, succour, or yams?—No; I have no yams.

7246. Cocoas or anything else?—No; we do not grow anything; it is a new settlement. I don't plant anything yet.

7247. Was there any bush?—No.

7248. No bush in the yard?—No.

7249. It was quite clean then?—Quite clean.

7250. You had not began to plant anything?—No.

7251. You say it was a straight long sword that a soldier had?—Yes.

7252. And you say a black soldier drew it out of the scabbard and struck your brother over the head?—Yes.

7253. You say he was dead then?—Yes.

7254. Had he been taken off the tree then?—The soldier did not take him off, but the wife came immediately and a man that came out in the road at the time.

7255. Who took him off the tree?—The wife of my brother.

7256. Then he was still tied to the tree at the time he was chopped?—Yes.

7257. And was dead then?—Yes.

7258. (*Commission.*) Is that all you have to state?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

MARY BRYAN (a black woman) sworn and examined.

M. Bryan.

7259. Are you the wife of Ned Bryan?—Yes.

7260. Do you live at Long Bay?—Yes.

7261. Where were you on the 11th of October last?—At Long Bay.

7262. Where was Ned Bryan then?—At Kingston.

7263. When did he come home?—On the 15th October.

7264. When did you see him on that day?—On the 15th October, Sunday evening, 4 o'clock.

7265. He came back to Long Bay?—Yes.

7266. How long did he stay there?—He only stayed there Sunday night, and Monday morning, the 16th, they shot him, and he was dead.

7267. Did you see that done?—Yes.

7268. When was it done?—On Monday morning.

7269. At what time of day?—Seven o'clock in the morning.

7270. Are you certain of that?—Yes.

7271. That it was 7 o'clock?—Yes.

7272. I suppose you were in bed that night between the 15th and 16th?—Yes.

7273. At what time did you wake and get up?—I got up soon on Monday morning, and was sitting down with a child in my arms. I saw the soldiers come, the soldiers that were at Mr. Ward's on Sunday night.

7274. How far is that from your house?—Only straight across.

7275. Are you sure they came straight to your house as early as 7 o'clock?—Yes.

7276. Are you quite certain of it?—Yes.

7277. When they came at 7 o'clock what did they do?—They met Ned Bryan sitting down.

7278. That was your husband?—Yes, and his brother, James Bryan.

7279. Is not his name George?—James.

7280. Then is there a third brother named George?—My brother is named George. Ned Bryan's brother is named James Bryan. We all bear one name.

7281. Then George Bryan is your brother, Ned Bryan was your husband, and James Bryan your husband's brother?—Yes.

7282. Were they all at your house?—Yes; James Bryan and Ned Bryan were in the house.

7283. And where was George?—George was at his house, next neighbour.

7284. Next to you?—Yes.

7285. When they got to your house at 7 o'clock what did they do?—They came for Ned Bryan, and said he was a rebel. He said no, and one of the soldiers came and held Ned Bryan and James Bryan.

7286. What did they do with them?—They took them out in the road.

7287. When they got out into the road what became of them?—As they got to the road the soldiers asked for a rope, and they took the rope, and Ned Bryan said, "I am just from Kingston last night, and I am going to dead this morning. What have I done?" And a white gentleman, with a black soldier, riding a horse, was there. The whole of the black soldiers were riding, and when they carry him out in the road he said, "I am just from Kingston last night." The gentleman, who the soldier said was the doctor, had a pistol in his hand, and he took the pistol and knocked Ned Bryan on his hand, and said, "Go on; I want no chat from you." They went a little in the road, and they tied the two brothers, James Bryan and Ned Bryan together, and the doctor ordered three soldiers to come off and shoot those two men. They tied him to a tree by the side of the road, and cut off the head of the tree, and three soldiers came and shot the two of them.

7288. Shot both of them?—Yes.

7289. Were they close together?—Yes; and they shot them facing each other. The three soldiers shot the two, and when they shot the two Ned Bryan was tied to the post that way, and James the other to the front, and as they shot him James dropped down, and Ned stood up, and out the soldier drew a sword out of his sheath, and chopped Ned Bryan right down.

7290. Was he a black soldier that did that, or a

TENTH DAY.

M. Bryan.

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white one?—No white ones were with them, only the one they said was the doctor.

7291. The doctor was the only white man?—Yes.

7292. That morning did you see George Bryan?—Yes.

7293. Where did you see him?—As they were taking Ned Bryan, coming from the house, I called to George Bryan, and took him to the place where they shot him.

7294. When you called George Bryan out, was it from the house next to yours?—Yes.

7295. Did he come out?—Yes. As they were going to shoot Ned Bryan he was obliged to hide against a patch of bush or they would have shot him. When they shot Ned Bryan one of the black soldiers called out to me, "Ah, that child has saved you this morning."

7296. You say there was a patch of bush?—Yes.

7297. Did I understand you to say George Bryan did something?—Yes; if he had not hid behind the bush they would have shot him.

7298. Did he go into the patch of bush?—Yes.

7299. Was that near his house?—Yes.

7300. Are you certain that these two were tied together to the tree that was cut down?—Yes.

7301. And only three soldiers fired?—Only three soldiers.

7302. Did they fire all at once or at different times?—The three of them pointed the gun and shot it at one time.

7303. All at once?—Yes.

7304. Did they shoot both Ned and his friend?—James and Ned were tied together, and the three soldiers shot the two of them together.

7305. Were they side by side?—No, the two front each other. They were tied face to face.

7306. Against this tree?—Yes.

7307. Do you mean that one had his back to the soldiers and the other his face?—One had his back to the tree so, and the other there (*describing it*), and they shot the two together, and they send the ball through the two of them.

7308. At once?—At once.

7309. They only fired once?—Yes, once.

7310. And all at the same time?—Yes, the two brothers tied together.

7311. And they were face to face?—Yes.

7312. Then the first one was shot through the back?—Yes, the one shot through the back go through the other.

7313. Which had his back to the tree?—Ned Bryan.

7314. And his face to the soldiers?—Yes.

7315. Did they take them to this tree and shoot them directly after they had taken them out of your house?—Yes.

7316. You say they met him sitting down?—In my house.

7317. You said that his brother was sitting with him?—His brother was sitting with him in his house.

7318. How far off were the soldiers when they shot him?—Just as far as from here to that gentleman (*a few yards*).

7319. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Where was George Bryan when the soldiers fired?—He hid behind the patch of bush at the time.

7320. At the time the soldiers were firing at James and Edward?—Yes.

7321. Then he was not in his house at the time?—No, I begged him to hide, for the soldiers would kill him.

7322. Then he was behind the bush when the soldiers fired at James and Edward?—Yes.

7323. He was not in the house then?—No.

7324. You say that Ned was chopped over the head?—Yes.

7325. At what time was that?—The same morning.

7326. Was it before or after the soldiers fired?—After the soldiers fired. When they tied him round the waist to the tree he struggled a little, and one of them walked up and chop him.

7327. Was he dead at the time he was chopped?—Yes.

7328. Was James shot dead too?—Yes.

7329. How far from your house was this tree that he was tied to?—As far as from here to that house.

7330. How far was the tree from George Bryan's house?—Mine and George Bryan's house is together.

7331. Close side by side?—Yes.

7332. Were they touching one another?—No; his house here, and my house there.

7333. How far was this tree from George Bryan's house, in what direction was it from George Bryan's house, was it immediately facing his house, or to the right or left of it?—The tree was up the road, and they bring Ned Bryan and James Bryan from the house there. I and George Bryan in the house, and they come out in the road to the tree.

7334. Was the tree in front of George Bryan's house or on one side of it; as you come out of your door and walk down the road, was the tree on your left or your right hand or immediately facing your door?—It was on the right-hand side of the road.

7335. You turn to the right, then you come to the tree; which way do you turn round when you come out of your house to get to the tree?—You turn this way, and walk straight on.

7336. Was the tree on your right or left hand?—The right hand.

7337. The same side as your house?—Yes.

7338. Then the tree was not immediately facing your door-mouth?—No, the tree was not at the door-mouth. They followed the men they tied till they came to the tree.

7339. If you were in your house or George Bryan's house could you see the tree?—No.

7340. You cannot see the tree from your house or George Bryan's house?—No.

7341. Whereabouts was the bush that he went into, behind his house or on the opposite side of the road?—The bush close to the tree; the patch of bush right against the tree.

7342. Is it behind his house or on the opposite side of the road, I mean the bush he went into?—The same side of the road where the tree was.

7343. And where his house was?—Yes.

7344. How far back behind his house was the bush?—Just from here to there (*pointing*), just out of the door there. No one could walk on the road that day, the soldiers would kill everyone of them. Only the women could go backwards and forwards in the road.

7345. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When you said Ned Bryan was dead before he got the cut, was he actually dead or in the agonies of death?—He was in the agonies of death, and they chop him.

7346. Was he quite dead or only dying when he had the cut; were you near enough to see?—I had the child in my hands.

7347. Did you see somebody else shot besides these two men, your husband and your brother?—No, no one did not shot at the present.

7348. You saw nobody else shot you mean?—No.

7349. (*Commission.*) When did you see George Bryan again?—After the soldiers were gone I was obliged to call George Bryan. I went and loose Ned Bryan and James Bryan off the gate, and call George to help me dig a hole and bury him.

7350. Then you were together all the rest of the day?—Yes.

7351. And you saw no other shot but those two?—No. On the 9th of December Mr. Ramsay came and took away a horse that Ned Bryan had for 20*l.*, and he carried it to Morant Bay and sold it for 3*l.* 3*s.*

7352. Who took away your horse?—Inspector Ramsay and Abbington.

7353. Was it the Mr. Ramsay that was at Port Antonio?—Yes.

7354. Do you mean Paul Ramsay or Gordon Ramsay?—I don't know the spelling of the names; it was the inspector.

7355. (*Mr Gorrie.*) What was the date when you said that happened ?—On the 9th of December, and he sold it on the 6th January.

7356. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What is Mr. Abbington ?—He is a brown man ; he was a police sergeant at Manchioneal once.

The witness withdrew.

Charles Nelson (a black) sworn and examined.

7357. Were you in charge of Mulatto River on Friday night the 13th October ?—Yes.

7358. How far is Mulatto River from Manchioneal? —About six miles.

7359. What was your business there ?—To take care of the place, to take care of the stock.

7360. Whose stock ?—Mr. Hinchelwood's.

7361. On Friday night, the night mentioned, did anybody come to that house where the stock was ?—Yes, they came up just about 8 o'clock.

7362. How many were there ?—A whole crowd, I did not number them.

7363. Were they armed ?—No, only cutlasses in their hands.

7364. How many came ?—A crowd ; I say I did not number them.

7365. Were they black men ?—Yes, all black men.

7366. What did they do ?—After they came up to the house they said they wanted something to drink, and they went round to the store and broke the store door open ; they took out some jugs of rum and drank outside, they said it was not sufficient, and they went in and got a puncheon, and one man held a lamp over the puncheon and was drawing some more rum, and the rum flashed up in the blaze of the lamp.

7367. Did it catch fire ?—Yes, the puncheon caught fire ; they were trying to out it, but they could not, and they ran outside ; some of them caught fire and they took up the jugs of rum and went away, leaving the house burning. I tried to save as much as we could out of the house. They came back on Saturday morning, and they plundered all they could take out of the house ; they plundered the turkeys and geese and sheep on Saturday, the whole day.

7368 Was everything burnt down to the ground then ?—Everything was burnt close to the ground.

7369. Except the turkeys and things that they took away ?—Yes ; and what we took out of the house on Friday night.

7370. That you had saved ?—Yes.

7371. Were they the same people that you had seen on that Friday night ?—Yes, and many more.

7372. Did you see the same persons who you had seen the night before ?—Yes.

7373. So as to know them again ?—Yes, I knew some of them ; they were taken up and tried by Court-martial on Port Antonio.

7374. Were you there ?—Yes.

7375. Did you give evidence ?—Yes.

7376. On the trial of those men ?—Yes.

7377. Or some of them ?—Some of them.

7378. Have you anything else to state ?—Yes ; on the 16th October the soldiers came up from Port Antonio, and they came and burnt down the house, and took away all my clothes and everything.

7379. Where were you living ?—In Little Bay ; they took away all my sister's clothes and everything, except what we had on our backs.

7380. Who was the officer commanding the soldiers ? —Mr. Codrington was the officer giving orders.

7381. Mr. Codrington was with them ?—Yes.

7382. Who was the officer ?—He was a doctor, I don't know his name.

7383. Were they black or white soldiers ?—White soldiers.

7384. Any black ?—White and black ; the white burnt the house.

7385. Did they charge you with anything ?—Nothing at all.

7386. Did not they say you had done something ?—Nothing at all.

7387. Only burnt your house ?—Only burnt down the house.

7388. Did they search it before they burnt it ?—Yes ; and took away my clothes, and afterwards set the house on fire.

7389. How many clothes did they take away ?—They took away all my sister's clothes.

7390. How much was there ; was there a cart-load ? —I cannot number them.

7391. And did they put them into the cart ?—They tied it in a large bundle, and carried it away.

7392. Were they cloth clothes ?—Yes, cloth.

7393. Any muslins ?—Yes, and some broad-cloth trowsers.

7394. Did not they say that they belonged to white people, or something of that sort ?—No, they did not say anything.

7395. They simply took them out and burnt your house ?—Yes.

7396. That was at Little Bay ?—Yes.

7397. How far is that from Mulatto River ?—Two miles.

7398. Is it near Manchioneal ?—Yes, from there to Manchioneal is about eight miles.

7399. You were examined here, were you not ?—I was never examined here before.

7400. Did not some gentlemen write down what you had to say ?—Yes.

7401. Did you tell him about these soldiers ?—No, I did not tell him about that.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Monday, 5th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

ELEVENTH DAY.

J. Asher.

5 Feb. 1866.

JAMES ASHER (a black) sworn and examined.

7402. Are you a policeman?—Yes.

7403. For what parish?—St. Thomas in the East.

7404. Were you on duty at the Parade at Morant Bay on the 11th of October?—I was.

7405. Whereabouts were you?—Near the Court-house.

7406. Did you see the people enter the Parade?—Yes.

7407. What did you do?—I made my escape.

7408. How soon did you make your escape?—When we ran to go to the station and found we could not get arms.

7409. Then you thought it was time to be off?—Yes

7410. Did you get to the bush or the beach?—To the beach.

7411. And afterwards to a house at Church Corner?—Yes.

7412. In the course of the night did the people come to the house where you were?—Yes.

7413. What number was there who came in at that time?—Including the people they took out of the Penitentiary about 300 of them.

7414. What did they do with you?—They took me out wishing to kill me.

7415. If they wished to kill you, why did they not do it?—They asked me who I was, and I told them I was a policeman.

7416. What did they say to that?—Bogle came up with a sword to strike me, and one M'Laren who was the captain, told him he must not kill me; he knew me, and I had done a favour for him a few days back.

7417. What did Bogle say then?—They consulted to take me up to Stony Gut.

7418. Did they take you to Stony Gut?—They did.

7419. Who took you up there?—Bogle and his men.

7420. What was done with you there?—They talked of killing me there.

7421. But they did not do it?—They did not do it. Some consulted to flog me, so they ordered me to take off my pantaloons; I did so; I took off my upper pantaloons leaving on my drawers. They asked me who I was, I told them I was a descendant of the Maroons.

7422. Are you a descendant of the Maroons?—My mother's mother was a Maroon.

7423. What did they then say or do?—They said they would not kill me, but they would swear me; that I must leave the white and cleave to the black.

7424. Did you swear to that?—I was compelled so to do.

7425. Was there any book produced?—They produced a book.

7426. What time was it that you were sworn at Stony Gut?—It was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

7427. Were you then let go?—Yes, I was sent away. They ordered me not to remain at Bath, they were coming to Bath, and if they found me there they would take my head off.

7428. They said that?—Bogle said that; and they further stated that they would not kill any more white men, but as as fast as they catch them they would make them work in the cane fields.

7429. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you come from St. Thomas in the East or Kingston?—Now from Kingston, but I am of St. Thomas in the East.

7430. You have been staying at Kingston for some days?—Yes.

7431. Can you mention the names of any who you saw at Stony Gut who have since been executed?—Yes, I saw M'Laren there and Bogle.

7432. Which Bogle?—Moses Bogle.

7433. Anybody else?—I saw Paul Bogle when they took me up to Stony Gut, and Francis Gillespie, and John Gillespie; those two are alive.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. M. A. Cooke.

Mrs. MARY ANN COOKE sworn and examined.

7434. Are you the wife of Mr. Stephen Arthur Cooke, clerk of the peace for the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

7435. Have you a dwelling at Morant Bay?—Yes.

7436. Which stands upon a hill overlooking the town?—Yes.

7437. Is it near the town?—Yes; it is in the town.

7438. On the 11th October last were you at home?—Yes, I was.

7439. On that day did you see a number of black people enter Morant Bay?—Yes.

7440. How many do you think you saw?—About 400 or 500.

7441. About 500?—Yes, if not more.

7442. Did you see them pass down into Morant Bay?—No; they went down into the station first.

7443. Did you see them at the station?—Yes.

7444. Is it the police station you are speaking of?—Yes.

7445. Did you notice if they had anything in their hands there?—Yes; they had cutlasses and sticks.

7446. Anything else?—No; I did not see them with anything else at that time.

7447. Were you at that time sitting at your window?—I was standing at my door.

7448. Were you able to see what they did when they got to the police station?—Yes; I saw them partly destroyed the station and enter it, and take out the police arms.

7449. You saw that done, did you?—Yes.

7450. After that did you see where they went?—They marched on to the Parade, storming the Volunteers with the brickbats which they had then prepared.

7451. Did you hear anyone cry out anything from among them?—Yes; I heard some one say not to call them by their names, but to call them, "Brother Mob."

7452. Did you hear any command given about firing?—Yes; I heard them say to one another, after the Volunteers and the gentlemen retired to the Court-house, that they must not waste powder; they would chop them down as they came out.

7453. Who said that, do you know?—No; I heard some one say it in the mob, I cannot say who said it.

7454. You saw the Volunteers then go into the Court-house?—Yes, with the gentlemen.

7455. Did you then go upstairs?—No; I then retired to my bedroom. It was a one-storeyed house.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Mrs. M. A. Cooke.

5 Feb. 1866.

7456. Was that a room having a window overlooking the place ?—Yes, the School-room as well as the Court-house.

7457. Did you sit there at your window ?—Yes ; I happened to look and saw a man mounted on some bricks with a lighted torch in his hands, and putting the School-room on fire, and all the others were round him breaking stones.

7458. Did you see the Court-house take fire ?—It took fire from the School-room ; it caught from the School-room.

7459. Did anyone call at your house the next morning, Thursday ?—Yes; on Thursday, the 12th October, a woman came up to my house twice, in company with a black man named Miles, and asked for Mr. Cooke.

7460. Who was Miles, do you know ?—No, I do not know him ; it was the first time I ever saw him.

7461. Did you know at that time that was his name ?—No ; not until some one spoke to him and asked what he wanted with me, and then I knew him by that name.

7462. Did they address him by that name ?—Yes ; they said, "Miles, what do you want with Mrs. Cooke ?" He came alone first with a gun, and afterwards another man came there.

7463. Asking for Mr. Cooke ?—Yes.

7464. Had Miles anything in his hands ?—Not the second time ; at first he had a gun with a lance on the top of it.

7465. Was anything said by them when they came ?—No ; they only wanted to see my husband. He asked for Mr. Cooke some three or four times. I said I knew nothing about Mr. Cooke, that he had left the day before.

7466. What became of you ?—I was then in the bush, and a man took me to his house.

7467. Did you go into the woods on Thursday ?—Yes, because a woman came up twice to set fire to the house, and I went into the wood.

7468. And you stayed there till when ?—Until next day.

7469. Were you with others in the woods ? I think you had some of your children with you ?—Yes.

7470. I believe you remember the "Wolverine" coming into the Bay ?—Yes.

7471. That would be on the Saturday morning ?—Yes, or Friday.

7472. Did you go on board her ?—Yes.

7473. Was your house plundered ?—Yes, everything was taken out; all my clothing and different things.

7474. And you never saw any of them again ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES MINOTT (black) sworn and examined.

J. Minott.

7475. Are you a tailor living at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

7476. Did you know Paul Bogle ?—Yes, I did.

7477. And Moses Bogle ?—Yes.

7478. Some time in the month of September did Moses or Paul Bogle come to you ?—Moses Bogle, not himself, his son.

7479. In consequence of what he said did you go anywhere ?—No, I did not.

7480. What was the name of the son who came to you ?—Really I do not know ; his name was Bogle, a boy.

7481. Was that inviting you somewhere, but you declined to go ?—Yes.

7482. On the 11th of October did you see Moses Bogle ?—Yes, I did.

7483. Had you received what purported to be a message from him in the meantime ?—Yes.

7484. When you saw him on the 11th of October, where was he ?—He was down at the wharf.

7485. Was that after the Court-house had been attacked, or before ?—About the same time.

7486. What did he say to you when he saw you there ?—He said to me, "Mr. Minot, I am sorry that "you are sick ; this is the same affair I sent to call "you about, we are going to send to the Maroons to "join us." I said, "I will bet anything that they will never join you."

7487. Are you a Maroon ?—I am.

7488. Did he say anything more to you ?—Yes, he did.

7489. What ?—He said, "I sent to call you to join "our meeting, also to sign a paper, but I am busy "now ; I will see you another time."

7490. Do you know anything else about this matter ?—Not what I saw, only what I heard.

7491. If there is anything you saw or know yourself, as to what was done in suppressing the disturbance, you can state it ; do you know anything about that ?—No.

7492. How near to Morant Bay do you live ?—About a mile.

7493. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know anything about the paper that Bogle talked to you about ? Did he tell you what the paper was at all ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

JOSEPH HARDY WILLIAMS (a coloured man) sworn and examined.

J. H. Williams.

7494. Are you an accountant residing at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

7495. Were you a Volunteer on duty on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

7496. Did you see the people enter on the Parade ?—Yes, I did.

7497. How long did you remain there ?—For about half an hour.

7498. What did you see when the people entered the Parade ?—We were drawn up in line to receive them, when we heard they were coming, under the command of Captain Hitchins; as they advanced upon us we had to retire six paces in the rear till we could go no further, our backs came against the wall of the Court-house; they commenced throwing stones at us. The word was given to fire ; at this time the Riot Act was being read by the Baron.

7499. Are you quite sure that the throwing of stones was before the word was given to fire ?—Yes, quite sure.

7500. Did you see anyone struck ?—Mr. Bowen was struck in the face.

7501. Was that before you fired ?—Before we fired.

7502. When you fired what was the effect of it ?—They were so near to me that when I fired I could not put my gun in a position to reload.

7503. What did you do then ?—I had to escape then ; a man was going to put my bayonet through me.

7504. Your bayonet was fixed, was it ?—Yes.

7505. Where did you escape to ?—I escaped through the back of the Court-house.

7506. Did you go into the Court-house ?—No, to the back of the Court-house ; there is a fort at the back of the Court-house. I went through there over the wall, down to the sea beach, and from there I tried to make my escape.

7507. Is that where the battery is ?—Yes.

7508. How far did you get ?—I went about a quarter of a mile from there.

7509. Is that over a bridge ?—Yes.

7510. To a place called Brown's Gut ?—Yes.

7511. There who did you meet with ?—I then went

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to the house of one of my comrades, a Volunteer; I was not there I suppose more than a quarter of an hour when somebody said to me, "They are coming!" and when I looked out I saw about 100 of them with sticks in their hands, under the command of one M'Laren, I think it was, and they surrounded the house.

7512. What direction did they come from?—I could not see, because I was in the house.

7513. Was there more than one party came up there; do not mention any other name, but was there more than one party came there besides the party that M'Laren had?—Yes, after they beat me four more parties came.

7514. You were beaten then?—Yes.

7515. Were you much hurt?—Yes; I got both my hands broken, my left hand broken across the wrist and the right hand broken here.

7516. What did they beat you with?—Sticks.

7517. What did you do at last?—They took me about a mile and a half along from the scene of action, when they consulted whether they should carry me on to the Captain's residence or not; some said, "Carry him on." I said, "No, send me through thicket or bush," that would take me about two miles and a half to the back of Morant Bay. They consulted and said, "Send him through the bush and let him go home the best way he can;" and from there I tried to get home, but I did not reach home.

7518. Did you know any of these people before?—Yes, I did.

7519. Had you been at any meeting with any of those people before?—I saw some of them at a meeting held on the 15th August, at a house called Mr. Gordon's house next to my residence at Morant Bay; it was called Mr. Gordon's house. I do not know whether it was his house or not.

7520. Did you see any persons there who have been since executed?—Yes; I saw one Scipio Cowell there, and I saw M'Laren there; I saw one of the Bogles there, whether it was Moses or Paul I cannot say; they were so much alike that I could hardly tell one from the other; and I saw M'Intosh there.

7521. Who did you go there with?—About a dozen of us went there.

7522. Did you ask anything when you were there?—I did not ask, but one of the friends I went with asked what was the intention of the meeting, and they refused to tell us; they would not tell what was the intention of the meeting now, but we should know hereafter. They had a meeting which sat previous to this on the Thursday, at Morant Bay, and M'Intosh said, "We did not see any of these men at the meeting "on the Parade on Saturday last, and we won't have "them now." I saw sticks in their hands.

7523. When they told you this what did you do?—I came away.

7524. And your friends with you?—Yes, we came away.

7525. Can you give the Commission any more information about the matters they are inquiring into?—No.

7526. Do you know anything of any acts of violence in the suppression of the disturbance?—No; I do not, I was so ill that it was nearly six weeks before I was able to come out.

7527. Were you in the hospital, or were you obliged to keep in your own house?—In my own house.

7528. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you present in the house of the meeting you speak of?—Yes.

7529. Was Mr. Gordon there?—No, Mr. Gordon was not there; William Clyne was there and he was president of the meeting.

The witness withdrew.

A. Cameron.

Alexander Cameron (a black) sworn and examined.

7530. Are you a labourer living at Font Hill?—Yes.

7531. Do you work upon any particular estate?—At Coley.

7532. Whose estate is that?—Mr. Bowen's.

7533. And do you remember the disturbance at Morant Bay on Wednesday, the 11th of October?—Yes.

7534. A day or two before that were you at any meeting?—Yes.

7535. Who asked you to go there?—Anderson.

7536. Has he been shot?—He was shot.

7537. Where was this meeting?—At Anderson's bought land.

7538. Does he occupy some land at Font Hill?—No, at Coley.

7539. Were there many people there?—Yes.

7540. Was any book given to you?—Yes.

7541. What book?—A Bible.

7542. What was said at the time when the book was given to you?—They gave me the book to kiss; they did not tell me what it was for, they only told me to kiss the book and to go down on Wednesday, and I should hear on Wednesday, at the Vestry, what it was for.

7543. Did you see any person with a paper?—No.

7544. Did you see any names written down?—No.

7545. Did you go to Morant Bay on the Wednesday?—I went to the meeting, I did not go to the Bay.

7546. Was anyone with you when you went to the meeting?—My brother.

7547. Anybody else?—All that were at the meeting are destroyed.

7548. Was Moody at the meeting?—Yes.

7549. He is not destroyed, is he?—No.

7550. How many were at the meeting do you think?—I cannot remember.

7551. About how many?—About 12; them all destroyed.

7552. Did you see any of them destroyed?—No, I was in the bush.

7553. Then you did not see anything that was done?—Not with my eyes.

7554. Did you see anything done by the Volunteers, or the soldiers, or the police?—Yes, by the soldiers.

7555. Tell us anything that you saw done?—I was in the bush and I came home, and I saw the soldiers run after me and I ran in the bush; I was in the yard when they came upon me and I was frightened and ran away.

7556. Did you go back to your house afterwards?—Yes.

7557. How soon afterwards?—When they were gone.

7558. In what state was your house?—They had not taken anything from it.

7559. You say you did not see any paper at the time, or anything written down?—No.

7560. Did you not see any persons signing a paper?—No.

7561. What was done when a person was sworn, was anything done then after he had kissed the book?—No, only kiss the book and set down the name.

7562. Who sat down your name?—John Stewart.

7563. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Stewart was executed, was he not?—He died.

7564. You have never seen your brother since, have you?—No.

7565. Was Stewart hung or shot?—Shot.

7566. (*Commission.*) Where was he shot?—I was in the bush when he was shot.

The witness withdrew.

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J. Moody.

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JOHN MOODY (a black) sworn and examined.

7567. Were you at any meeting on the Monday before the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—Yes, they sent to call me.

7568. Who sent to call you ?—Anderson.

7569. Where was this meeting that you went to ?—At Font Hill.

7570. At whose place ?—Anderson's place.

7571. Do you know what Anderson's christian name was ?—Abraham.

7572. How many people do you think there were at the meeting while you were there ?—I cannot tell you, it was at night.

7573. But you can tell about how many there were ?—As far as I could number, about 12, not more I think.

7574. What was said to you there by anyone ?—They gave me a book and told me I must kiss it; when he gave the book we asked him what was the meaning of the oath he gave us. He said, "You "must not mind; we cannot tell you yet, we do not "know." Then he dismissed the meeting and we went away.

7575. Did you kiss the book ?—Yes.

7576. Were you told when you would know what it was ?—No, they did not tell me what it was.

7577. Did they say whether they would tell you at any time what it was ?—Yes; they said after giving me that, that by-and-by they would tell me what it meant, but they did not tell me that night what it meant.

7578. Did you see anything done after you had kissed the book ?—They had singing and praying, and then we went away.

7579. Did you see anybody with any paper there ?—Yes; they took down the names that night.

7580. Was your name taken down when you had kissed the book ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. M'Pherson.

JOHN M'PHERSON (a coloured man) sworn and examined.

7581. Are you a policeman ?—I am.

7582. On the 7th of October last were you at the Petty Sessions at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

7583. Was there any disturbance in the court at that time ?—Yes, there was a disturbance.

7584. Who was the person or one of the persons making that disturbance ?—A man of the name of James Geoghegan.

7585. Were any orders given by Justice Walton ?—Yes, to take him in custody.

7586. What did he do when that order was given ?—A whole lot of people, Paul Bogle among them, came and rescued him from the police; he made a noise in the court, and when ordered to be silent he would not.

7587. And there was then an order to take him ?—Yes.

7588. Did any of you take him ?—Yes, policeman Jacobs took him in custody.

7589. Where ?—In the Court-house, and he rushed out on the Court-house steps as the policeman laid hold of him, and then the mob came up and rescued him from the police.

7590. Did you see that ?—I did.

7591. Did you endeavour to retake him ?—We did, and as fast as we did he was taken away.

7592. Was anything done to you ?—Yes; I had another prisoner in custody; they licked me and another policeman and took him, and Graham came and licked me on the hand and broke my finger.

7593. Was the mob too strong for you ?—Yes, they were too strong; the magistrate had to call to us to retire into the Court-house.

7594. Were you at Morant Bay on the 11th of October ?—I was.

7595. Where were you on that occasion ?—I was in the Parade.

7596. Were you in the Parade when the people came in ?—I was, and after what had happened I went up the Court-house steps.

7597. How soon did you go up the Court-house steps ?—Before the Volunteers got orders to fire. I was ordered by Mr. Cooke to take the book up to the Baron.

7598. The book containing the Riot Act ?—Yes, and while I was going with it Captain Hitchins took it himself and handed it to the Custos. The mob came round the corner; they stopped for a while, then they proceeded, and the Honourable W. P. Georges was along with the Baron, and he said, "Do not allow the people to come too close." By this time the people must have been about four yards from the Volunteers, and both Custos and Mr. Hitchins gave the word to fire together.

7599. Had anything been done before the word was given to fire except advancing within four yards of you ?—They were coming up, and they had cutlass and pike and the police guns which they took out of the police station, and they advanced, and as they advanced they commenced firing stones.

7600. Was that before the word fire was given ?—No, afterwards.

7601. Then did the Volunteers fire as soon as the word fire was given ?—They did, immediately.

7602. Then you did not see any stones thrown before the Volunteers fired ?—No, no stones.

7603. Whereabout were you at this time ?—After the Volunteers fired I was in the Court-house.

7604. But before that ?—I was outside along with the Custos.

7605. Behind the Custos ?—Yes, on the step.

7606. Then you say they began firing stones ?—They did.

7607. You say they were within four yards of the Volunteers when the word was given to fire ?—Yes.

7608. What was the effect of the firing ?—I saw a number of people fall.

7609. About how many did you see fall ?—There must have been over a dozen I think, and immediately the stones commenced to fire the Custos and all the other gentlemen went into the Court-houses, and I did too, and they commenced to jump through the Court-house windows and got away down the bush. A man chased me down the bush with a cutlass—a man by the name of Bogie.

7610. Did you remain in the bush all night ?—I did, and about 200 people collected outside, but they did not know that I was in the bush.

7611. Where did you go to the next day ?—I stopped in the bush that night, and next day I went up to Mr. Parnther's, the Wesleyan minister, and remained there.

7612. Did you remain there till the soldiers came ?—No, I went to the police station, and they had stolen every article of clothing that I had.

7613. After the soldiers came did you remain on duty at Morant Bay ?—Every day; I was there the whole time.

7614. Did you remain the whole time that martial law continued ?—All the time.

7615. Where were you on duty ?—In the station, on night guard, and out in the town too.

7616. How many prisoners were brought in where you were on guard ?—From time to time they came in; sometimes I had 200 and sometimes 150, and we marched them out to see the people executed.

7617. Did you take any account of the number executed ?—I have seen 19 some days, and I have seen 12 and I have seen 10.

7618. Do you mean 19 on more than one day ?—On one day that I recollect.

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7619. And 12 and 10 you say ?—Yes, and nine.

7620. In a day ?—Yes.

7621. Did you see people flogged ?—Yes, many.

7622. Were any flogged who were afterwards executed that you saw—first flogged and then executed ?—I recollect seeing Sam Clarke get a dozen.

7623. Was he afterwards executed ?—He was.

7624. Do you remember about when he was brought in ?—No, but he was about one of the last number executed.

7625. How long before he was executed had he been flogged ?—About three or four days.

7626. He was executed about three or four days after he was flogged, was that so ?—Yes.

7627. Before he was flogged was he tried at all ?—No, the Provost Marshal spoke to him, and I believe he was sulky or something or the other, and he ordered to give him a dozen.

7628. Were you present ?—I was.

7628*a*. After that was he tried ?—He was.

7629. And then he was executed ?—He was executed.

7630. Were many people flogged without being tried ?—There were several people that were brought to the station; they never got more than about a dozen or a dozen and a half.

7631. What were they flogged for ?—Some of them were sulky; they would not obey any orders that were given to them, or anything like that, and they were obstreperous.

7632. As to Sam Clarke, whom you speak of, had any orders been given to him which he disobeyed ?—I was present at the time, and I heard the Inspector say to those three, "I will give you a dozen if you don't behave yourselves," and he ordered him to have a dozen.

7633. Did you hear the way in which he had not behaved himself ?—No, no more than that.

7634. You came up and heard the Provost Marshal say, "If he does not behave himself I will order him a dozen"?—Yes.

7635. And did he instantly order him a dozen ?—Yes.

7636. Who was that Provost Marshal ?—Mr. Ramsay.

7637. Did you see any woman flogged ?—No, not in Morant Bay.

7638. How many do you think you saw flogged without any trial at all ?—I do not remember the exact number.

7639. About how many was it, 10, or 50, or more ?—There must have been some 30 or 20, I think.

7640. Who flogged them ?—Sometimes the police and sometimes the sailors.

7641. And the soldiers ?—Yes, sometimes the soldiers.

7642. Did you see anything else that you wish to state ?—No, nothing.

7643. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What trial was going on at the Petty Sessions when this occurred with Geoghegan ?—They were trying a boy. The boy was fined, and the serjeant went to go and demand the fine after the case was disposed of; and Geoghegan said, "No, I "believe it was only a dollar you were fined, and you "have no business to pay any costs." The serjeant said to him, "You must not interfere with him, you must not make a noise," and ordered him out of Court; and while he was going out he continued to make a noise, and he rushed out through the people with a stick. Justice Walton said, "Don't let that fellow go, take him into custody."

7644. What was this boy being tried for who was fined ?—I rather think it was for an assault; a woman brought him there, whether it was for an assault or for a trespass I do not recollect.

7645. (*Commission.*) Was the woman one of the same class as the boy ?—Yes.

7646. And do you know what he was fined ?—I think it was 4*s.* and costs.

7647. Do you know what was the amount of the costs that were demanded ?—It is generally 10*s.* 6*d.*

7648. Is that the general amount of costs when a person is fined anything ?—Yes, unless there is a subpœna attached to it, then of course the cost would amount to more.

7649. Then the lowest costs are 10*s.* 6*d.* ?—Yes.

7650. So that if a man was fined 1*s.* he had 10*s.* 6*d.* cost to pay ?—Yes.

7651. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are these kind of discussions about costs frequent ?—Yes, very frequent.

7652. Are there often disputes about the costs ?—Very much so.

The witness withdrew.

R. Ogilvie.

RICHARD OGILVIE (a black man) sworn and examined.

7653. Are you a mason living at Ross Isle ?—Yes.

7654. Do you remember Sunday, the 15th October, the Sunday after the disturbance at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

7655. Where were you at that time ?—At Ross Isle coming up the public road.

7656. Is that near Monkland's ?—Yes.

7657. Was there some persons there with another person of the name of Sammy Beckett ?—Yes.

7658. What has become of Beckett ?—He was shot.

7659. What did those two persons do to you ?—As I got down the road I met them coming down with machett, stick, and cutlass in their hands, and as they came they pressed me right across my neck, and one took me by my feet and threw me down on the ground, and tied me with a rope.

7660. Where did they take you to ?—They dragged me on the way down to Mount Lebanus Chapel.

7661. Who did you find at Mount Lebanus Chapel ?—Paul Bogle.

7662. What did the people who took you say to Bogle ?—They said, "My lord, there is a man that I have brought in to you." He said, "You must let "the handcuffs remain on his hands until it is time "to put him before the gun, and let him be shot, "because he is on the white man side."

7663. What did you see at this chapel ?—I saw more than 100 men there.

7664. This was on the Sunday ?—On the Sunday, and they were all with gun, cutlass, and pike.

7665. Was M'Laren there ?—Yes, James M'Laren.

7666. Was there any property on the chapel ?—Yes.

7667. What sort of property ?—All the goods they had taken from Monklands, from Mr. Paterson's house.

7668. What did you see done with that property; was it all left in the chapel or was it all removed ?—They removed it to Mr. Alvarenga's house.

7669. Who was he ?—James M'Laren said to Serjeant Graham, "You must take those goods over to Mr. Alvarenga's house."

7670. Who is Mr. Alvarenga ?—He is a white man; they had run him away and taken possession of his house.

7671. What time was it on the Sunday ?—About 8 o'clock.

7672. Was there any report about the soldiers coming ?—Yes; some person came and told Bogle that the soldiers were coming.

7673. What did Bogle say ?—He said to all these men, "Get your arms loaded and ready, and those of "you who know your arms are not loaded go to "Paterson Stewart's house and get powder and load "your guns."

7674. Did some go down to some place to get powder ?—Yes; they went and loaded, and when

they loaded the gun another one came with a white flag and said, "They cry for peace."

7675. That who cried for peace?—The men from the Bay said the soldiers cried for peace.

7676. What was said upon that?—As they said so the whole of them went away down to Fuller's shop to keep guard, waiting for the soldiers they said.

7677. Were you handcuffed?—Yes, I was handcuffed, and they leave me in charge of a man in the chapel while they go down to Fuller's shop.

7678. How did you get away?—As the men went away I just raised my hands and knocked my handcuffs, and they dropped and I made my escape.

7679. What became of you after that? Where did you run to?—To Monklands.

7680. Who did you find there?—When I went to Monklands the soldiers were come down, and had gone up to Mount Lebanus, and I waited at Monklands till they came back.

7681. Did you see anything more?—Yes, I was at Monklands at the time.

7682. Did you see what was done with the soldiers?—Yes.

7683. How long did you remain at Monklands?—Till martial law was all over.

7684. Did the soldiers remain at Monklands all that time?—Yes.

7685. Were there executions at Monklands?—They did not execute them, they shot them.

7686. Were the persons who were shot tried at all?—Yes.

7687. Did you see any person shot who were not tried?—Everyone that was shot was tried at Monklands.

7688. Did you see any person flogged there?—Yes.

7689. Were they tried?—Yes; they were tried before they were flogged.

7690. Did you not see any persons flogged who had not been tried?—No, I never saw one at all. Everyone that they flogged was tried.

7691. Who was the officer at Monklands?—Colonel Hobbs was there and Captain Field.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM ANDERSON (a black) sworn and examined.

W. Anderson.

7692. In October last you were living at Font Hill?—Yes.

7693. Is that in the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

7694. Were you there before the 11th of October?—Yes.

7695. At the present time you are living at Newcastle, at the barracks?—Yes.

7696. Whose servant are you there?—Colonel Hobbs.

7697. How long have you been with him as servant?—Since October.

7698. Did your father live at Font Hill also?—Yes.

7699. What was your employment there—what did you do when you were at Font Hill?—Working at the estate.

7700. Whose estate?—Mr. Bowen.

7701. While you were there had you ever visited Stony Gut?—No.

7702. Did you know any of the Bogles?—Yes.

7703. When did you first know them?—We were chapel brothers; we always met at the chapel at Morant Bay.

7704. How long before October had you been accustomed to meet them at the chapel at Morant Bay?—Very long.

7705. More than a year?—No, not quite to a year.

7706. That was a year before October?—Yes, in 1864.

7707. And what is your age?—Twenty.

7708. I believe you are the father of a family?—Yes.

7709. Which of the Bogles did you know at the time you speak of at the chapel?—I knew Moses Bogle and Paul Bogle; those are the two brothers I know.

7710. Did you know a man by the name of M'Laren?—Yes.

7711. Did he come to the chapel?—He was never a churchman; he was of another different society.

7712. Did you know a man by the name of William Bowie?—Yes.

7713. Was he a chapel man?—Yes.

7714. But M'Laren was not?—No.

7715. Did you know Thomas Dolby?—Yes.

7716. And William Bailey?—Yes.

7717. Were you at the Morant Bay meeting under a tree in August last?—Yes.

7718. Who was there holding the meeting?—Mr. Gordon.

7719. Which Gordon?—George William.

7720. Any others?—Plenty more, but I don't know them.

7721. Were the Bogles there?—Yes.

7722. Are you certain of that?—Yes.

7723. What tree was it where the meeting was held?—A gynnep tree.

7724. Do you remember what took place at that meeting; did you stay there during the time it was held?—Yes.

7725. Was there anything particular that you recollect?—Yes.

7726. What was it?—I climbed to the top of the gynnep tree.

7727. You went up the tree, did you?—Yes, to hear the meeting properly, and I sat down on the tree. Mr. Gordon was the chairman of the day, and I sat on the gynnep tree and heard him. He said, in the first place, he went to the Court-house, and asked for the Court-house, and he came back again and said the Court-house not grant him, never; but he should hold the meeting in the open market, and if the people would agree to let him hold it in the market; and the people said, "Yes," they all agreed.

7728. Was that where this tree was growing in which you were?—Yes.

7729. After that do you remember anything more that took place?—Yes.

7730. What?—He said, "What cause we to hold "this meeting to-day? We hold the meeting for the "benefit of the parishes. I go over to the Custos for "the Court-house; he grant me Court-house, and after "that he take the Court-house away, and he should "like to go and ask Governor Eyre for the poor book, "because they pay taxes for the Court-house as well "as the white." They said in the meeting, poor people of St. Ann's were sending petitions to the government for the *parishes* and no good done to them at all.

7731. Anything more?—Yes; he said the people were working for days and days without wages, and working hard, they had to pay taxes and rent for ground-rent, and all the outside land should be given up to the poor black people.

7732. That was what you heard as you sat in the tree?—Yes.

7733. How many persons were round you, do you think?—A number of people; I could not number them.

7734. This was in August you say?—Yes.

7735. Was Mr. Gordon the only person who spoke?—No, there were several more.

7736. How long was he speaking before anybody else spoke?—He spoke up to an hour.

7737. Was that all you remember his saying during that hour?—Yes.

7738. He made that statement?—Yes.

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W. Anderson.

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7739. And that is all you recollect ?—Yes ; he said several times that before he went to Morant Bay as a sitting man they never had a hospital or a poor-house, that he was the man that brought the hospital and the poor-house into Morant Bay, and that when he went there and saw the poor people lying about in the street, he always took money out of his pocket and give it to them.

7740. Who else spoke besides Mr. Gordon ?—Mr. Bogle.

7741. Which Bogle ?—Paul Bogle.

7742. Did anybody else that you recollect speak at that meeting ?—Yes.

7743. Who ?—Moses Bogle.

7744. At any time after this meeting that you refer to were you at the chapel ?—Yes.

7745. Where was the chapel that you were at, at Stony Gut or Morant Bay ?—At Morant Bay.

7746. Were you ever at the chapel at Stony Gut ?—Yes, I went once.

7747. When did you go there ?—I went once to buy some sugar.

7748. What, at the chapel ?—No, I went to buy some sugar at Stony Gut.

7749. Did you go to the chapel ?—Yes.

7750. When was that ?—When the chapel went to open.

7751. When was that ?—That was in 1864.

7752. The year before ?—Yes.

7753. Did you on that occasion see James M'Laren there ?—Yes.

7754. What was he doing there ?—He had just come from Morant Bay to see the new chapel and what minister was going to preach that day.

7755. Did you see or hear him do anything that day ?—No.

7756. Then was that the only time you were ever at that chapel ?—Yes.

7757. Did you see a person by the name of Warren there ?—Yes.

7758. What was he doing ?—He was the minister of the day that claimed the pulpit.

7759. You did not hear Warren preach, did you ?—Yes, I heard him preach.

7760. What, on this occasion, when you went to Stony Gut chapel ?—Yes.

7761. After Warren had finished preaching did you hear anybody reading names out ?—Yes.

7762. Who was that ?—That was Paul Bogle.

7763. What was he reading the names out of ?—After the chapel was over there was a collection.

7764. Was it for the purpose of getting a collection that the names were read out ?—Yes, to give the minister.

7765. Was there a collection after every meeting, do you know ?—No.

7766. You were only there once, though ?—No.

7767. Were you ever at a chapel where names were read out by James M'Laren ?—That was at Font Hill.

7768. That was where you lived ?—Yes.

7769. When was that ?—That was in the month before October.

7770. What took place when you were at the chapel when James M'Laren was there in the month before October ? — He came from Morant Bay to hold meeting.

7771. Were you present at the meeting ?—Yes, I was at the meeting in the evening.

7772. At the chapel ?—Yes.

7773. Was there anything then that took place that you recollect ?—In the evening he sent over to call my father and wanted to see him ; my father came down and asked him the particulars. He said he wanted to see my father to tell him that he came from Morant Bay through Stony Gut, and that there was plenty of stir going on at Stony Gut, and all the people at Font Hill were coming after him. My father asked him what were the particulars ; he said he was sent by Mr. Bogle to hold a meeting this evening to call up all the people, to have a good number of men. My father said, " Well, what is the meeting ?" he said if my father wanted to know the particulars of the meeting he must send and notice it there, and when the people came he should tell the particulars in the meeting.

7774. Was this a conversation between M'Laren and your father while you were there ?—Yes, I was sitting down by the barbacues side,

7775. That was not in the chapel ?—No.

7776. Were you the only three persons present, M'Laren, your father, and yourself, when this took place ?—Yes.

7777. Was that the same day that the meeting was held in the chapel ?—Yes.

7778. Was that before or after the meeting in the chapel ?—After the conversation M'Laren sent and call the people.

7779. Then it was before the meeting ?—Yes.

7780. After the conversation was the meeting held ?—Yes.

7781. Were you there ?—Yes.

7782. What took place ?—Very few came in the evening.

7783. About how many altogether, never mind their names ?—Only 20; and when they met together he took a Bible and said if we wanted to know the particulars in the meeting we must take an oath. The people said to him that he must tell them the particulars before they took the oath.

7784. Who said that ?—The people.

7785. Somebody said that, speaking for them ?—Yes.

7786. You do not know whom ?—No, M'Laren said he would not tell them without they took the oath. The people got aggravated and wanted to go away. My father said they were quite right to go away, he must tell them the truth. He wanted him to be sworn in as a Volunteer. The people asked him what was the Volunteers to do ; he said when the white people were called out as Volunteers they did not tell them what to do ; and they should get their Volunteers like the white people. Some of the people took the oath and some did not take it.

7787. Did you hear what it was they swore ?—Yes.

7788. What was it ?—Only, So help me God to stand to my own country.

7789. That was the oath ?—Yes.

7790. After this oath was taken by some of them, was anything more explained by M'Laren to the people who had taken the oath ?—No.

7791. Did you take it ?—No.

7792. Did you continue at the chapel ?—Yes.

7793. When the oath was taken what further was said by M'Laren or done by the people ?—He only said that Bogle's cousin had a case at Morant Bay about rent, and he never pay any rent for so many years, and now they charge him for ground rent ; and they went to the court on Saturday for the case to be tried, and when the case was tried they passed on him a verdict to go to the Penitentiary ; and they would not give him up to go to the Penitentiary, and they took him away, and they asked to meet at Morant Bay on the Wednesday.

7794. Was this all said by M'Laren ?—Yes.

7795. Now just recollect for a moment ; you say this took place in the month before October ?—Yes.

7796. Are you certain of that ?—Yes.

7797. You are quite certain that you heard M'Laren that evening in the chapel state that Bogle's cousin had had to pay ground rent that he had never paid before, and that they went to Morant Bay, and that the verdict was that he was to go to prison ?—Yes.

7798. Was anything said after the Volunteers were to be had about drilling ?—Yes.

7799. What was that ?—He said they only want to pick up the people to hold the meeting, and when they meet at Morant Bay, without a civil war there was no use in the island.

7800. Repeat that?—He only came to pick up the people, and every one must come out as a soldier ; and when we meet at Morant Bay in October, without a civil war in the island, the island would come to no good.

7801. Did he say that that same evening ?—Yes.

7802. That they were to go to Morant Bay, and there would be a civil war ?—Yes.

7803. Do you mean that that was said by M'Laren on that same occasion ?—Yes.

7804. Had he a book with a list of names in it ?—Yes.

7805. Did you see that ?—Yes.

7806. Was anything read from that book ?—Well, I really cannot tell.

7807. How do you know then that the book had a list of names in it?—I saw him open the book, and he had a pencil, and he took down as many men as he could get on the list to take to Stony Gut.

7808. After that did he leave Font Hill ?—Yes.

7809. What did you do, did they ask you to join ?—Yes.

7810. Did you join ?—No.

7811. When next did you see any of the Bogles or M'Laren, either at Font Hill or anywhere else?—It was October, when he went over to see my father.

7812. Again ?—Yes.

7813. At Font Hill ?—Yes.

7814. Who was it that came to see your father there ?—Bogle.

7815. Which Bogle ?—Paul Bogle.

7816. Were you present when he came to see your father ?—Yes.

7817. What time in October was it ?—I cannot remember the date now.

7818. Would it be the beginning, the end, or the middle ?—In the middle.

7819. In the middle of October ?—Yes.

7820. What took place between them then ?—He went over to Font Hill, and said to my father that he had only just come to see him, and to tell him that he was to come to Stony Gut.

7821. Did he say when he was to go there ?—My father asked him when he was to come there. He said my father could come on Wednesday or Thursday, and my father said he had no time to come. He commenced to tell my father about coming to Morant Bay.

7822. What was it he said ?—He told my father that on Wednesday he was to go to Morant Bay, and may be he might be dead or come safe, he did not know.

7823. What day of the week was this when he said that to your father, do you know ?—No.

7824. He said he was to go on Wednesday ?—Yes.

7825. What more did he say about going to Morant Bay ?—He said to my father, that last Saturday he went down to Morant Bay because his cousin had a case, and when they called to try him at the court all the planters sat down and got the young man to be tried, and they would not have the young man to go into the Court. He was standing out ; he said it was a wrong business for the people who had been working a ground many years without paying rent to commence paying taxes ; and before the young man should pay he would have the case tried in circuit ; and when he said that the clerk of the peace called out to the policeman to bring in Paul Bogle to be tried, and he ran outside on the step, and all the people ran outside, and said they would have the young man to go away; and he went up to Stony Gut to his place, and sitting down he saw some police come to read him a warrant.

7826. Did all this pass from Paul Bogle to your father ?—Yes.

7827. When he told you about this warrant did he tell him who read it, and how the thing went ?—Yes.

7828. What did he say about that ?—He said he was sitting down and the policeman read the warrant to him, and the warrant was to go with him to Morant Bay. He said he would not go, and they said, " If " you won't go with us by goodwill, you shall go by " force." He said he would not go at all with them. Then he commenced to rise against them, and when he commenced to rise against them he catched the policeman and put the same handcuffs on his hands. That was what he said.

7829. How far is Stony Gut from Font Hill?—I cannot tell how many miles. It is a day's walking.

7830. Do you mean it is 12 hours' walking ?—Yes, in the day.

7831. Are you sure of that ?—Yes.

7832. Did you ever yourself walk from Font Hill to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

7833. You have ?—Yes.

7834. How fast did you walk ?—I started away on Friday, on mid-day, and went over there for some sugar with a beast, and it took me till 12 o'clock at night to return back.

7835. Twelve hours there and back, then ?—Yes.

7836. How long does it take you to go there without coming back ?—Not quite a whole day to go and stay there.

7837. Not quite one day ?—No.

7838. If it be that distance, what time of day was it that Paul Bogle came over and said to your father all that you have last told us ?—About 10 o'clock.

7839. In the morning or evening ?—In the mid-day.

7840. Do you mean 10 o'clock in the forenoon ?—No, 10 o'clock before 12.

7841. Do you mean before 12 o'clock in the day ?—Yes.

7842. Was it in the morning, when it was light ?—Yes.

7843. Are you perfectly certain that it was early in the day, or mid-day, before 12, while the sun was up ?—Yes.

7844. Not 10 o'clock when the sun was down ?—No.

7845. Do you say it was light ?—Yes.

7846. You do not know the day of the week you say, although you knew the time of the day ?—No.

7847. But of that time of the day it was that the conversation took place between Paul Bogle and your father about this warrant, and about their wanting Paul Bogle to go down to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

7848. Was that the time you say at which Paul Bogle said that your father was to go to Morant Bay on the Wednesday ?—Yes.

7849. That was in the same conversation, was it ?—Yes.

7850. You were at Morant Bay when there was a riot, were you not ?—Yes.

7851. How long after this conversation between your father and Paul Bogle were you at Morant Bay when the riot was ?—The day when Bogle went to my father——

7852. You tell us that Bogle came and had a conversation with your father about 10 o'clock in the day ?—Yes.

7853. You were present at Morant Bay when the riot took place ?—Yes.

7854. How long after was that ?—I start away at 6 o'clock in the morning from Font Hill.

7855. You did, did you ?—Yes.

7856. And went where ?—To Morant Bay.

7857. How soon after Paul Bogle had been to your father at Font Hill did you do that ?—On Tuesday he came to my father.

7858. I thought you said you did not know the day of the week ?—I thought you said the day of the month.

7859. I asked you if you recollected the day of the week, and you said you did not ?—Yes.

7860. Now you say it was on Tuesday ?—Yes, Tuesday morning.

7861. You are certain of that, are you ?—Yes.

7862. Then when did you go to Morant Bay, 6 o'clock in the morning ?—Wednesday morning.

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7863. What, the very next morning?—Yes, the next morning.

7864. However, you went to Morant Bay?—Yes.

7865. And were you present when there was a riot, and the Volunteers and the people were firing at each other?—Yes.

7866. You saw that, I believe?—Yes, I saw that.

7867. Do you say that that was the very next day after Paul Bogle had been to Font Hill to speak to your father?—The next day after I was at Morant Bay.

7868. Were you at Morant Bay the very next day after Paul Bogle had been to see your father; do you understand the question?—No.

7869. You recollect the day that Paul Bogle went to see your father at Font Hill?—Yes.

7870. And you recollect the day you saw the Volunteers and the people fire at each other at Morant Bay?—Yes, that was Wednesday.

7871. One was Tuesday and one was Wednesday, was it?—Yes.

7872. The day you saw the Volunteers and the people firing at each other, was that the day next after the day Paul Bogle had been to Font Hill to see your father?—No.

7873. It was not?—No.

7874. How long after was it, then?—That was on the Wednesday.

7875. On the Wednesday when you started about 6 o'clock from Font Hill, and went to Morant Bay, you saw the riot; you know what I mean by a riot?—Yes.

7876. How long after was that day after the day that Paul Bogle had seen your father at Font Hill?—That was Friday evening.

7877. What was Friday evening?—The day after the riot at Morant Bay.

7878. That was Friday evening, was it?—Yes.

7879. But you were not all the time at Morant Bay, were you?—Yes.

7880. How did you happen to go to Morant Bay at all at 6 o'clock that morning?—I went on my own occasions.

7881. What for?—To buy some cloth.

7882. Were you directed by anybody to go there for that purpose?—No, my own self.

7883. You went to buy cloth for yourself?—Yes.

7884. Well, the day you went at 6 o'clock to buy cloth, did you see anything at Morant Bay when you got there?—No, I did not see anything at that time.

7885. How long had you been there before you saw anything?—I start away from Font Hill at 6 o'clock and by 9 I got to Morant Bay.

7886. Did you walk?—Yes.

7887. Then you can walk from Font Hill to Morant Bay in three hours?—Yes.

7888. And yet it took six hours to get to Stony Gut?—Well, sir, Stony Gut is a different place from Morant Bay. Morant Bay is a straight road.

7889. When you got there at 9 what did you do?—I went to the stores to buy some cloth, and when I buy the cloth I sit down a good hour to rest myself.

7890. Did you go home again then?—Not in the same hour; I start away after, when the war commenced.

7891. Before the war commenced how long had you been waiting there?—I stayed till two hours.

7892. Did you buy your cloth?—Yes.

7893. Did you see the war begin?—Yes.

7894. Where were you when it began?—I stand up close to a new church building; but in the first place coming from Lundy's store, coming down, I heard that the crowd was coming from Stanton road, and when I heard the drum going I just went round the plantation and looked, and I saw the people coming in, and I took up my cloth; I saw them come in and went to the station, and when they went into the station they took away all the guns from the station.

7895. You saw that done?—Yes.

7896. Of whom did you buy your cloth; what shop or store did you go to to buy it?—In Mrs. Lundy's store.

7897. After you saw them come in and take the guns from the station what became of you?—I kept at a distance, but I could see.

7898. What did you do?—I did not do anything else.

7899. Did you go home?—I stood up to watch the people come in, and when they went into the market all the Volunteers was standing there in rank opposite the Court-house.

7900. Did you see all that?—Yes.

7901. How long did you stay there looking at that?—I cannot tell what time it was.

7902. About how long it was; was it about 10 minutes?—I waited till half an hour.

7903. Were you holding your bundle of cloth all this time?—Yes.

7904. You were?—Yes.

7905. After the half hour when you watched this what became of you? When I stood there I saw the people run into the market. I stood up against a gynnep tree and I heard the guns; but to know who fired I do not know.

7906. What became of you after you had seen all this; where did you go to?—I went home.

7907. Did it take you three hours to go home again?—I travelled all night, I took three hours.

7908. Was it still daylight when you got home?—No.

7909. How long after this day that you have described when you bought your cloth was it that you heard the conversation with Paul Bogle and your father at Font Hill?—I heard the conversation before I went to Morant Bay.

7910. How long before?—On the Tuesday.

7911. How many days before?—Only one day.

7912. Are you sure it was only one day?—Yes.

7913. Well, you got home again?—Yes.

7914. What happened to you the next day, that would be Thursday?—Yes, I got home on Wednesday night, and I was at home Wednesday and Thursday.

7915. Did anything happen to you on Thursday?—No.

7916. What happened to you with respect to the riot that had happened at Morant Bay?—That was on Friday.

7917. What happened on Friday?—I came out to Coley, and when I went out to Coley there was plenty of us standing there together.

7918. Were they Coley people or Font Hill people?—Half Coley people. We stand there together, and we saw Bogle coming up with his party from Morant Bay.

7919. Which Bogle was that?—That was Paul Bogle.

7920. Did you see him?—Yes, I saw him coming up with all the people with gun and everything, he came to the shop and asked for something to drink.

7921. Whose shop was that?—The shop on the Coley estate.

7922. Do you know who kept it?—Yes, Mr. Bowen.

7923. Were you in the shop when Bogle came there?—No, out on the road.

7924. On the road near it?—Yes.

7925. They asked for something to drink you say?—Yes, and they said there was nothing inside to drink, for the people had plundered out all that was in it already.

7926. Did they do that when you were there?—No.

7927. Had it been done before you got there?—Yes.

7928. You did not see it done?—No, I did not see it.

7929. After that what became of Bogle?—He said it was a shame for the people to go to the shop and take out all the goods, that if he knew who took them out he would him 100 lashes and also shoot him; and they took up two young men there, and he gave them a good flogging and fired a volley over their heads.

7930. Did you see that done?—Yes.

7931. Did you see Paul Bogle order two men to be flogged ?—Yes.

7932. Two young men you call them ?—Yes.

7933. Who were they ?—One that was flogged was the name of Reed.

7934. Do you mean Reed was the person flogged ?—Yes.

7935. And they shot over his head you say ?—Yes, but they no shoot him, only a volley over his head.

7936. To frighten him ?—Yes, and he said they came up this evening to pick up men, and when he pick up the men they were to meet the troops.

7937. That was what he said at Coley ?—Yes, and all the young men must go with him to Monklands and pick up the rest at Monklands.

7938. Did they go away from Coley to Monklands ?—No.

7939. What became of them ?—They said they would not go, and he forced men to go, and said if they would not go he would take away their lives, and to save their lives many go along with him.

7940. Did you go ?—Yes.

7941. You were one of those asked to go ?—Yes, and I said I would not go.

7942. But at last you did ?—Yes, he called out for five tamarind switches to make a rod, and for guns.

7943. After that you went up ?—Yes.

7944. With some other people of Coley ?—Yes.

7945. And with Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

7946. How many altogether went ? — About 100 went.

7947. Up the Valley ?—Yes.

7948. How far did you go ?—To Mount Lebanus.

7949. At what time did you get there that Friday ?—On Friday afternoon we reached there as it was dark.

7950. Did you stay there all night ?—Yes.

7951. What became of you afterwards ?—I stay there the Friday night till Saturday morning, and on Saturday morning I want to go away, and he said no I must not go away, I must stay there with him.

7952. Who said that ?—Bogle ; I said I wanted to return back ; he said, " You shall not go back " till you have made up your mind to join the com- " pany ; when you take the oath I shall take you " to Stony Gut and swear you," and when he said that I sat down. On Saturday he went up to Monklands.

7953. Did you go with him ?—Yes.

7954. Did you take the oath ?—No ; when I went to Monklands, and all the rest of the men, they went in and asked for Mr. Paterson ; they said Mr. Paterson was gone to Kingston, and he said to the people in the shop that Mr. Paterson should not have gone away and left the shop, for he had come to protect Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Paterson had run away and left the shop, and as he had left the shop he wanted something for the people to drink. He asked the young woman for the key, and she gave him the key, and he go into the shop and took out rum and several things and gave the men to carry ; I did not have any. I returned back to Mount Lebanus, and as I returned back to Mount Lebanus I sat down for a good hour and then I travelled back home.

7955. To Font Hill ?—Yes.

7956. Before you went back to Font Hill did you take the oath ?—No.

7957. Did you never take the oath to join them ?—No.

7958. How came they to let you go ?—I went away myself.

7959. Without their knowledge ?—Yes.

7960. You ran away in fact ?—Yes.

7961. On Saturday ?—Yes, on Saturday night.

7962. After that were you taken up by anybody ?—Yes.

7963. Who took you after that ?—One Campbell.

7964. Where did he take you to ?—To Monklands.

7965. When did he do that ?—Tuesday.

7966. And you were at Font Hill on Sunday and Monday ?—Yes.

7967. And on Tuesday you were carried up to Monklands ?—Yes.

7968. Who did you find there ?—Only a sentry.

7969. Nobody else but a sentry ?—Yes, and one magistrate.

7970. Were those the only two persons ?—The only ones I can remember.

7971. What do you mean by a sentry ?—A soldier.

7972. Did you remain at Monklands any time ?—Yes.

7973. How long ?—That night when I went Campbell took me in, and took me to the barbacues ; Mr. Sawyer was there ; I was to be shot the evening I went in.

7974. But who was going to shoot you, if there was only a magistrate and a sentry ; who said you were to be shot ?—Some of the soldiers who were on sentry.

7975. The sentry said so ?—Some of the soldiers, there was more than one sentry.

7976. Then did you see anybody else at Monklands but the two that you mentioned ?—Yes.

7977. When did the others come ?—There was plenty there.

7978. After you got to Monklands and saw those two, the magistrate and the sentry, did you see other persons besides these ?—Yes.

7979. How many more did you see besides ?—I saw one Mr. Ogilvie.

7980. Anyone else ?—There were plenty more, but I cannot remember them.

7981. Did you see two, or 20, or 100 ?—No, not quite 100.

7982. How many ?—About 10.

7983. You say they were going to shoot you that evening ?—Yes.

7984. Why did they not ?—Mr. Sawyer said to them, " The best is to let this lad remain till the Colonel comes ;" he was gone out with his troops ; they said they would take his orders as he was a magistrate, and they put me back till the Colonel came, and in the morning they took me up to the Colonel at the Court-martial.

7985. Were you tried by the Court-martial ?—Yes.

7986. At Monklands ?—Yes.

7987. That was on the Wednesday morning ?—Yes.

7988. What were you tried for, what was the charge against you ?—The charge of the constable was that I was a rebel.

7989. What was the result of that trial, how did it end ?—The Colonel said to me if I took him and showed him Paul Bogle's place he would spare my life ; I said I went to Paul Bogle's place once, and I know the road to go there, but suppose we went and he made his escape was I to blame for that ? He said no, he only wanted to know the place, and I took him up to Stony Gut.

7990. Took who ?—The Colonel and his troop.

7991. You say he offered you your life if you would take them to Paul Bogle's place at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

7992. This was on Wednesday morning ?—Yes.

7993. Before your life was offered you to do that, had they found whether you were guilty of being a rebel or not ?—No.

7994. They had not ?—No.

7995. What became of the trial when they were trying you by this Court-martial, how did it end ? did they stop trying you, or find that you were a rebel, or what ?—They stopped trying me.

7996. They did not go on ?—No.

7997. Where were you tried ?—At Monklands.

7998. Whereabout, in a house or in a field ?—In the house.

7999. How many members of the Court-martial were there ; how many persons were there trying you, can you recollect ?—Yes, there was Captain Field.

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8000. We do not care about their names, but tell us how many in number ?—About five of them.

8001. Were any persons there who came forward as witnesses to say they had seen you do anything, or anywhere ?—Yes.

8002. There were witnesses sworn ?—Yes.

8003. Against you ?—Yes ; Evelina Wilson.

8004. Had she seen you up at Monklands ?—Yes.

8005. They did not find you were a rebel you say ?—No.

8006. That was stopped ?—Yes.

8007. They did not end your trial ?—No.

8008. They gave you your life if you would show them Stony Gut ?—Yes.

8009. Did you after that go with anybody to Stony Gut ?—Yes, I went with the troops.

8010. With whom did you go ?—In the first place the Colonel sent me with General Jackson.

8011. Was that on the Wednesday ?—Yes, on the Wednesday.

8012. Where did you go with General Jackson ?—He made me go all the way to Chigoe Foot Market, and he made three times to shoot me.

8013. Three times on the road ?—Yes.

8014. How were you taken on the road ?—I walked alongside of them.

8015. Were you tied to anything ?—Yes, they put a cord into my hands.

8016. You mean the end of a cord ?—Yes, tied round my arm, and he held it on his horse.

8017. Whose horse ?—General Jackson's.

8018. You say three times on the road you were threatened to be shot ?—Yes.

8019. Do you know why that was ?—He said if I did not show him any people he came across as rebels he would shoot me. I said I could not show any people that were walking the roads as rebels because I did not know them.

8020. How far did you go with General Jackson in that way ?—Only as far as Chigoe Foot Market.

8021. Did you go back again to Monklands ?—No, I stopped there with some of the soldiers.

8022. At Chigoe Foot Market ?—Yes.

8023. Was that on Wednesday night ?—Yes.

8024. Now on Thursday what did you do ?—On Thursday the Colonel marched down to Monklands.

8025. And joined you ?—Yes.

8026. Did you then take him up to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

8027. At what time did you get to Stony Gut on the Thursday ?—The day was very wet ; we took a long time to go ; the road was very bad, and when we went up we met the sailors.

8028. How long did you stop at Stony Gut ?—We did not stop quite two hours, we turned back.

8029. In what state was Stony Gut ?—We found all the houses pulled down, and the cocoa-nut trees were cut down.

8030. Did you see anything in the chapel ?—Yes, all the chapel was broken up.

8031. Was it burnt ?—No, they don't burn yet.

8032. Then you stopped there about an hour and went back again to Chigoe Foot Market ?—Yes.

8033. What became of you after that ?—We stopped there until the constables commenced to catch the people, and the Colonel tried them at Chigoe Foot Market.

8034. Were you there when they were tried ?—Yes.

8035. And heard them tried ?—Yes.

8036. From there where did you go ?—To Monklands.

8037. Were you a witness ?—Yes.

8038. Did you give evidence at Chigoe Foot ?—Yes.

8039. In how many cases, against how many ?—I cannot remember how many.

8040. In more than two cases ?—In more than that.

8041. In as many as 20 ?—Well, about that ; I can't say.

8042. Were any persons shot at Chigoe Foot ?—Yes.

8043. Did you see them shot ?—Yes.

8044. Do you know how many were shot there ?—No.

8045. Can you recollect the persons' names in whose cases you were a witness ?—Yes.

8046. Will you give some of the names of persons against whom you were a witness ?—I know one was Thomas Stewart.

8047. Was he shot ?—Yes.

8048. At Chigoe Foot ?—No ; they try him at Chigoe Foot Market and take him to Font Hill and shoot him.

8049. Can you give another name ?—Abraham Kelly.

8050. Had you known these men before ?—Yes.

8051. Where did they live ?—At Font Hill.

8052. Now a third ?—Bunting.

8053. Was he a Font Hill man ?—Yes.

8054. Any others ?—Those three belonged to Font Hill.

8055. Were there any other persons whose names you can recollect against whom you gave evidence ?—I cannot remember the names now.

8056. No other names than those three ?—No.

8057. From Chigoe Foot I suppose you went back to the head-quarters at Monklands ?—Yes.

8058. How long were you there ?—I cannot remember ; we stayed there very long.

8059. After that where were you taken to ?—To Newcastle.

8060. Have you been there ever since ?—Yes.

8061. As servant to Colonel Hobbs ?—Yes.

8062. While you were going to Stony Gut, or as you were coming back, were you ever tied to the stirrup of Colonel Hobbs ?—No.

8063. Or did he ever hold a pistol at your head to keep you in order ?—No, only the time when I was taken prisoner at Monklands.

8064. What happened then ?—He had a pistol on the table.

8065. Whose pistol ?—His own pistol.

8066. What was done about that ?—He said if I did not speak the truth he would take that and shoot me.

8067. Who said that ?—The Colonel, but he was making a sport.

8068. Sport or not, did he hold the pistol to your head ?—No.

8069. He merely pointed to the pistol ?—He only put his hand on it and said if I did not speak the truth he would shoot me.

8070. Where was that ?—That was at the Court-martial.

8071. When you were being tried ?—Yes.

8072. That was at Monklands ?—Yes.

8073. When you first got there ?—Yes.

8074. When you were taken up from Font Hill by Campbell ?—Yes.

8075. That was on the Wednesday morning, was it ?—Tuesday.

8076. You were taken up on Tuesday night ?—Yes.

8077. But you were tried on the Wednesday morning ?—Yes.

8078. Was that the only time that the pistol was threatened at your head by the Colonel ?—Yes.

8079. You say Colonel Hobbs pointed to the pistol on the table when you were before the Court-martial ?—Yes.

8080. What was Colonel Hobbs doing at the Court-martial ?—Him sit down to see the people tried.

8081. When the Court-martial was sitting you say Colonel Hobbs was present ?—Yes, he was present.

8082. When he pointed to this pistol, was that when they offered you your life ?—Yes, after that.

8083. After that, was it ; it was not during the Court-martial, then ?—No.

8084. When was it that the pistol was pointed at and you were threatened with it if you did not speak

the truth; you say it was not during any Court-martial; when was it; do you understand?—No, I do not understand you.

8085. You say Colonel Hobbs pointed to his pistol and threatened your life if you did not tell the truth?—Yes.

8086. You say that was not while you were being tried?—No.

8087. When was it?—After I was tried.

8088. Was it after he had promised your life if you would show him Stony Gut?—Yes.

8089. In fact he warned you that if you did not tell the truth you knew the consequences, pointing to the pistol; was that it?—Yes.

8090. As you were coming up the Valley, and had reached Mount Lebanus with Bogle, did you hear the people he was with call him any name?—Yes.

8091. What did they call him?—They call him "Captain."

8092. Was Moses Bogle there?—No.

8093. Did you ever hear Moses Bogle called by any name?—They called him "Land captain."

8094. You say that you were sent with General Jackson from Monklands?—Yes.

8095. And you went with him down to Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes.

8096. On the way from Monklands to Chigoe Foot did you point out to him any persons that you said were rebels?—Only one man, when we went to Chigoe Foot Market.

8097. Had you pointed out any others as you were marching from Monklands to Chigoe Foot?—No.

8098. Only one at Chigoe Foot?—Yes.

8099. Did you ever point out any other after that?—Yes.

8100. How many?—About 20.

8101. Was that to General Jackson?—No, to Colonel.

8102. Where?—At Monklands.

8103. That was when you came back again from Stony Gut?—Yes.

8104. Then you pointed out one at Chigoe Foot?—Yes.

8105. And 20 at Monklands?—Yes.

8106. Any others?—No.

8107. You knew M'Laren?—Yes.

8108. Did you ever hear him called by any other name?—Yes.

8109. What did they call him?—They called him "Secretary."

8110. Was he up at Monklands?—Yes.

8111. Did you point him out?—He was not at Monklands at that time; they did not get him up at Monklands.

8112. Did you see him up there?—Yes.

8113. When he was up there did you point him out?—No, he no went at that time.

8114. Did you ever point M'Laren out at all?—Yes; I pointed him out to the Colonel, but not till the Colonel catch him, not till the party shot him.

8115. Where did you point him out?—At Monklands.

8116. Then you saw M'Laren up at Monklands?—Yes, that was when Bogle went up to Monklands.

8117. We want to know whether you saw him when he was a prisoner?—Yes.

8118. Was that when Colonel Hobbs was there?—Yes.

8119. Was M'Laren one of those you pointed out to Colonel Hobbs?—When he was taken prisoner.

8120. When you were up at Monklands, and pointed out people to Colonel Hobbs, did you point out M'Laren as one?—No.

8121. Did you ever point him out as one of the rebels?—No, I never saw him, after that he ran away.

8122. When?—We went up to Monklands on Saturday morning, and when the troops came to Monklands they made their escape.

8123. Then you never saw him again until he was a prisoner?—No.

8124. Where did you see him as a prisoner?—I never saw him as a prisoner.

8125. Did you ever point out any persons that you said were generals and captains; do you know what a general is?—No.

8126. Do you know what a captain is?—Yes.

8127. Do you know what a colonel is?—Yes.

8128. Did you point out to Colonel Hobbs any of the prisoners at Monklands that you said were colonels or captains?—Yes.

8129. Who were they?—Arthur Wellington.

8130. What did you point him out as?—He was a captain to Somerset.

8131. Had he lived at Somerset?—Yes.

8132. Did you know him before that?—Yes.

8133. As living at Somerset?—Yes, always working to one field.

8134. Besides Wellington did you point out others as captains or colonels?—No.

8135. Only he?—Yes.

8136. Did you point out any of the Bogles?—Yes.

8137. Where?—At Monklands; they asked me what officer Bogle was.

8138. Was Bogle a prisoner there?—No.

8139. Then you could not point him out?—No.

8140. You mentioned him you mean?—Yes.

8141. You told him of him?—Yes.

8142. But were there people as prisoners that you could see at Monklands that you pointed out to Colonel Hobbs as captains or colonels, besides Arthur Wellington; do you understand what I mean?—No.

8143. You know there were certain prisoners up at Monklands when you got back again from Stony Gut?—Yes.

8144. And you pointed some of those out, about 20, to Colonel Hobbs as rebels?—Yes.

8145. Among those 20 did you point any of them out either as captains or colonels of the rebels?—No.

8146. Then Arthur Wellington was the only man?—Yes.

8147. Had you known Arthur Wellington long?—Yes.

8148. You say he was a captain, why do you call him captain?—They make him a captain at Somerset.

8149. Had you seen Arthur Wellington acting as a captain?—Yes.

8150. Where?—At Monklands.

8151. When?—When they tried him at the Court-martial.

8152. But he was not acting as a captain then; did you ever see him command as a captain?—No.

8153. Never?—No.

8154. Then how came you to point him out as a captain?—What I hear out of his own mouth.

8155. As a Somerset captain?—Yes, because he went with us to Stony Gut, and Bogle raised him to a captain.

8156. Were you there when he raised him up to a captain?—No, he spoke it to me.

8157. When did he say that to you?—We were walking together going up to Monklands, and he used these words.

8158. On the Saturday do you mean?—Yes.

8159. When you were coming up the Valley from Coley?—Yes.

8160. How long before that had you known Wellington labouring in the field at Somerset?—Very long, we always work at Monklands together.

8161. What was he before he became a captain as you say?—A planter.

8162. Did he work in his own fields?—Yes.

8163. Besides that did he hold any office there?—No.

8164. Did he practise any art?—No, I never saw it.

8165. You never saw him do anything?—No.

8166. Do you know what an obeah man is?—No.

8167. Did anyone go to Arthur Wellington's house to search it?—No, not that I know of.

8168. You do not know anything about that?—No.

8169. How far is Somerset from Font Hill?—A good distance.

ELEVENTH DAY.

W. Anderson.

5 Feb. 1866.

8170. How many hours' distance ?—I cannot remember. I travelled to Somerset once, but I do not know the distance.

8171. I thought you said you worked in the same field as Arthur Wellington ?—Yes, we always worked in the fields at Monklands.

8172. But you do not know his house at Somerset ?—No.

8173. Were you ever in it ?—No.

8174. How long on the Saturday when you reached Monklands looking for Mr. Paterson ?—Till Saturday evening.

8175. At what time of day did you first get there ?—The rain was coming, and we could not see the sun at that time.

8176. About what time in the day did you first get there ?—I could not tell what time it was.

8177. Then were you searching for Mr. Paterson till the evening ?—Yes, I was looking for him in the evening.

8178. Did you, while looking for him at Monklands, hear Paul Bogle say anything about him ?—Yes.

8179. What did he say ?—He asked if Mr. Paterson was there ; they said no, he was gone to Kingston, and he said Mr. Paterson should not go away and leave his shop.

8180. That was what you heard him say ?—Yes, that was all I heard him say about Mr. Paterson.

8181. Did he tell the men that he took up there what he thought they were, or what they were worth ?—No.

8182. Did Bogle say anything to the people that he was commanding at Monklands about what they (the people he was commanding) were, or what he thought they were ? Do you understand the question ?—No.

8183. Did he tell them anything about themselves ?—Yes.

8184. What did he tell them ?—I heard him say to them that they must not stand there together, that he heard there was a troop at Mahogany Vale, and if they stood there together they might pop in upon them, they would not know.

8185. Was there anything else?—Nothing more that I heard him say.

8186. Did he say anything about his going to St. David's ?—After that, when he went back to Mount Lebanus I heard him speak that.

8187. Was that after he had been to Monklands ?—Yes.

8188. Was it the same day ?—Yes, the same evening.

8189. What did he say at Mount Lebanus about them ?—He said the rain was coming, they were to march up to Arntully Gap and go right round to St. David's.

8190. Was that all he said ?—Yes.

8191. Do you recollect whether he said anything about what he had got at St. David's ?—No.

8192. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) When you went to Chigoe Foot Market with General Jackson was anybody besides the General with the troops ?—Yes.

8193. An officer ?—No, only a sergeant.

8194. Do you know his name ?—Yes, Sergeant Neale.

8195. Did General Jackson give orders to the troops ?—Yes, he wanted to give orders to the troops, and Sergeant Neale said, "No, General, I won't go by that order." He saw some people on the hill, and he wanted the sergeant to fire at the people up the hill, and the sergeant said no, and he said if it was not for the other men on the hill, he would take the rifle and shoot them.

8196. Then the sergeant refused to take his orders, is that what you mean ?—Yes, and when the sergeant came to look at them there was a female ; General Jackson said no, it was a male, and he took away his rifle from him.

8197. (*Commission.*) Who took the rifle from him ?—The sergeant took away the rifle from General Jackson.

8198. From whom had General Jackson taken the rifle ?—From one of the soldiers.

8199. Was there only this one person on the hill when General Jackson wanted them to fire ?—Yes.

8200. You could not see anybody else ?—No.

8201. You say General Jackson told you you must point out rebels ?—Yes.

8202. Were people going along the road then ?—We did not meet people till we mostly reached Chigoe Foot Market.

8203. When you nearly reached that did you then meet with some people ?—Yes, the people on the hill, and he called out to me, "Who are those people on the hill ?" I said I did not know ; he said if I did not tell him who the people were on the hill he would shoot me.

8204. Did you meet anybody whatever on the road from Monklands to Chigoe Foot Market ?—No, not till we got near to Chigoe Foot Market.

8205. Did you then meet some people ?—Yes, two men.

8206. Did anybody say anything to you about those men ?—Yes.

8207. Who ?—General Jackson.

8208. What did he say ?—He called to me, and asked me if those men were rebels.

8209. What did you say ?—I said only one I knew.

8210. Did you say who he was ?—Yes.

8211. What was done upon your saying that one of them was a rebel ?—I said I saw him along with the rebels.

8212. What was done in his case ?—We took him.

8213. What was done with the other ?—They took him down to Chigoe Foot Market.

8214. Did they take both of them ?—Yes.

8215. To Chigoe Foot Market ?—Yes.

8216. What was done there with the two men ?—They shot one.

8217. Was that the one you had pointed out as being with the rebels ?—Yes.

8218. What was done with the other ?—The other was a policeman.

8219. What was done with him ?—I don't know what they done with him after all.

8220. You did not see anything done with him ?—No ; but I saw him go and take up some persons.

8221. Then he was not kept a prisoner ?—No.

8222. Were those the only two persons you met before you got to Chigoe Foot Market ?—Yes.

8223. Then in Chigoe Foot Market did you see any persons ?—Yes.

8224. Was anything asked you about them ?—Yes, he asked me about them, and I said I did not know them.

8225. Were there none of them that you knew ?—No.

8226. What was said to you when you said you did not know any of them ; was anything said to you ?—No.

8227. Were any of them taken prisoners ?—Yes ; some one went and gave evidence about them.

8228. But you did not give any information about them ?—No.

8229. You did not know any of them ?—No.

8230. How soon was that man shot who you pointed out as being with the rebels ?—They kept him till the morning, when the Colonel came down.

8231. Was he tried ?—Yes.

8232. And was afterwards shot ?—Yes.

8233. How long after his trial was he shot ?—Well, I cannot tell what hour.

8234. About how long ?—About two hours.

8235. Did you ever point out 20 persons all at once as rebels ?—No.

8236. Where did you see those 20, or about 20, whom you described as rebels ?—When they were fetched in, not before.

8237. When they were fetched in you were asked if you knew anything about them ?—Yes.

8238. Was that at Monklands ?—Yes.

8239. You say about 20 altogether you pointed out as having known ?—Yes.

8240. You did not point them out before they were taken ?—No.

8241. But after they were taken you were asked who you knew ?—Yes, the Colonel asked me if I knew those people, and I said, "Yes." "Was he a rebel ?" and I said, "I saw him march along with the rebels," and they called other evidence.

8242. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You say you heard M'Laren say something in the chapel in September ?—Yes.

8243. Just tell us again, as nearly as you can, what you heard him say ?—He said, "Why cause me "to hold this meeting; myself was born free, but my "mother and father was slave; but now I am still a "slave by working from days to days. I cannot get "money to feed my family, and I working at Coley "estate for 35 chains for 1*s.*, and after five days' "working I get 2*s.* 6*d.* for my family. Is that able "to sustain a house full of family ?" and the people said, "No." Then he said, "Well, the best we can "do is to come together, and send in a petition to the "Government; and if they will give up the outside "land to *we*, we shall work with cane, and cotton, "and coffee like the white. But the white people say "we are lazy and won't work." When he said that the people said, "We have no land to work." He said when they rented a piece of land from the white people they had to send a man with a chain and measure an acre, and they asked them to pay 2*l.* a year for an acre, and to pay heavy taxes for a horse, and he said, "You cannot keep two horses because of "the taxes, but if the outside land was given up to "them to work, they should pay the taxes to the "Queen, and if the land was given up to them they "did not want anything from the white people, they "would try to make their own living themselves; but "they would not give them the land to work, neither "give them any money; how then were they to "live ?" And when he said that he said to the people without they came together and go down to Morant Bay in lump, to let the white people see there was plenty black in the island, it was no use at all, and cry out that they don't mean to pay any more ground rent again; and after seven years in freedom the outside land was given to them a long time, and the white people kept it to themselves. That was what I heard him say.

8244. Have you ever given an account of that before; have you ever told any person before what this speech was ?—No.

8245. Have you never been asked before what you heard M'Laren say ?—Yes.

8246. When did you first tell it ?—At Kingston.

8247. How long ago was that ?—I cannot remember the month now; very long ago.

8248. Have you had to repeat it several times ?—No.

8249. Who did you tell it to at Kingston ?—I do not know the gentleman; the Colonel gave me an order to go down.

8250. Had you ever spoken to the Colonel about it before ?—Yes.

8251. And did you tell him what you had heard said ?—Yes.

8252. And he told you to go down to Kingston ?—Yes; the gentleman said he would be much obliged to him to send me down, and I should be paid for my day.

8253. And you were paid for your day ?—No.

8254. Were you not paid anything ?—No.

8255. Have you been paid anything for coming here ?—No.

8256. Have you ever received any money about this ?—No.

8257. You have been employed as Colonel Hobbs' servant ?—Yes.

8258. What place in Kingston was it that you went to ?—I expect it was Duke Street.

8259. Do you know whose office it was ?—No; I know the office, it was near to the Court-house.

8260. Do you know Mr. Kemble ?—Yes.

8261. Have you seen him about it at all; did you see any name up at the office ?—No.

8262. Can you read ?—No.

8263. (*Commission.*) How was it you came to tell Colonel Hobbs about this speech of M'Laren's at this meeting ?—In taking my examination.

8264. Did Colonel Hobbs take your examination ?—Yes.

8265. Did he ask you what you knew about this ?—Yes.

8266. Did you tell him then that you had been to this meeting ?—Yes.

8267. And then he asked you what had been said ?—He did not say anything more.

8268. You say he took your examination ?—Yes.

8269. Did he write down what you had to say ?—Yes.

8270. Has it ever been read over to you ?—No.

8271. Has anything that you have said ever been read over to you ?—Yes.

8272. Where was anything read over to you ?—At Newcastle.

8273. Who read it over to you ?—The sergeant.

8274. Was that what you had before told Colonel Hobbs ?—Yes; what I told him, and the sergeant took it down.

8275. Oh, the sergeant took it down at the time ?—Yes.

8276. And then read it over to you ?—Yes.

8277. Has it ever been read over to you since that ?—No.

8278. Then did you put your mark to it, or something of that sort ?—No.

8279. Not when the sergeant read it over to you ?—No, I did not put any mark.

8280. When was this done; was it after martial law was over that you were asked about this ?—Yes.

8281. Did Colonel Hobbs or General Jackson make any inquiry into this before the people were executed ?—No.

8282. When M'Laren was tried did you give any evidence in his case ?—I was not there; he was not tried at Monklands.

8283. Then they had not asked you anything about this till after martial law was over ?—No, they never asked me till after the martial law.

8284. When was it that you first went into Colonel Hobbs' service ?—In October, most to the ending.

8285. That was while martial law was going on ?—Yes.

8286. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When you pointed out people as rebels, did you say anything about them except that you had seen them with the rebels ?—No.

8287. Did you state anything that you had seen them do ?—No.

8288. Only that you had seen them with the rebels ?—Yes, what I saw going along with the rebels; I did not know his name, they brought him up and I pointed him out to the Colonel.

8289. You pointed out to the Colonel anybody you had seen with the rebels ?—Yes; I said, "I saw this man march along with the party with a gun on his shoulder," but to know his name I did not.

8290. Some you pointed out as having carried a gun ?—Yes.

8291. Were those you pointed out in that way executed shortly afterwards ?—Yes, those that had the gun on the shoulder; another one came and gave evidence.

8292. You say you pointed out nearly 20 altogether ?—Yes.

8293. Were all of them executed, do you know ?—No, some were flogged.

8294. How many of the 20 do you think were executed and how many flogged, as nearly as you can tell ?—There was a good number of them.

8295. A good number of them were executed ?—Yes, at Monklands.

8296. The greater part, perhaps ?—Yes.

8297. But some were flogged only ?—Yes.

8298. Did you see the execution of Arthur Wellington ?—Yes.

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W. Anderson.

5 Feb. 1866.

8299. Did you see his body after he was shot?—Yes.

8300. Did you help to bury him?—No.

8301. What did you observe about the body?—I saw them put him on a tree.

8302. But we are asking about what occurred after he was dead?—They dug a grave.

8303. Was that before he was shot?—After he was shot.

8304. Did you examine his body?—No, I no examine his body.

8305. Did you see where he had been shot?—Yes.

8306. Where did you see he had been shot?—On the tree.

8307. But whereabouts on his body was the wound?—He was very distant, but when he came back I saw that one ball had hit his head and *mashed* it in.

8308. Did you see whether there were any other wounds or not?—No, there was dirt on his skin, I did not see it.

8309. Was he undressed before he was buried?—Yes.

8310. You saw blood all about the body?—Yes.

8311. But you did not see whether there were any other wounds or not?—No.

8312. Was the body stripped?—No, they had not stripped the body, he had clothes on.

8313. What clothes had he on?—A shirt and trowsers.

8314. (*Commission.*) When you were with General Jackson marching with him and the soldiers, did any persons fire out of the bush on the party?—No.

8315. You never heard a shot fired out of the bush?—No.

8316. When you were with Colonel Hobbs did you hear any guns fired out of the bush?—No.

8317. No guns were fired out of the bush?—No.

8318. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you hear any shots fired at all?—No.

8319. You did not hear the report of a single gun anywhere?—No.

The witness withdrew.

J. Spence.

JOHN SPENCE (a black) sworn and examined.

8320. Where do you live?—At Cottage Pen.

8321. Where is that?—It is at Mr. M'Pherson's, the coroner.

8322. Near what place?—About a mile from Morant Bay.

8323. Do you remember the disturbance at Morant Bay in October last?—Yes.

8324. Some little time before that were you asked to go to any meeting?—Yes.

8325. How long before that?—Three weeks.

8326. Were there any persons who are not now living—don't mention any who are living—who asked you to go there?—Yes.

8327. Who asked you?—Alick Taylor.

8328. He is living; you were asked for people who are dead?—Joseph Robinson and M'Laren.

8329. Were there any persons named Gordon and Graham?—Yes, Edward Gordon and David Graham.

8330. Where was the meeting that they asked you to go to?—At Church Corner.

8331. At what place there?—At the burying ground, close to Mr. Barrett's yard.

8332. Did you go there?—Yes.

8333. Were there many persons at the meeting?—Yes, plenty.

8334. How many do you mean by "plenty?"—About 100.

8335. Who was in the chair, or was there any chairman?—Yes, M'Laren.

8336. Where did the people who attended that meeting come from, do you know?—Some came from Nutt's River and some from Dumfries.

8337. Did you go inside the meeting?—No, I did not.

8338. Then how do you know how many people were there?—I saw them come in. The meeting was full.

8339. Did you not say the burying ground?—Yes, the burying ground is close to the house.

8340. What house?—The meeting-house.

8341. Were you asked to go in?—Yes, Joseph Robinson asked me.

8342. Did you go in?—No.

8343. Were you told by them at all what the meeting was for?—Yes.

8344. Don't mention any name of any person who is living; but what were you told the meeting was for?—They did not tell me, only a boy said——

8345. We won't ask you what the boy told you. Did you see a Bible there?—Yes, I saw a Bible.

8346. Where did you see it?—I saw it on the table.

8347. Where?—On the meeting-house table.

8348. But you did not go in?—No; I could be outside and see it.

8349. You saw a Bible?—Yes.

8350. Did you see anything done with it?—Yes, they were swearing the people on it.

8351. Who was?—M'Laren.

8352. Did you know what they were sworn to?—No.

8353. You saw them kissing the book?—Yes.

8354. But you did not hear what was said?—No.

8355. Did you hear any directions given to the people?—No.

8356. Did you hear anything said to the people about whether they were to tell anybody?—Yes; they said they were not to tell father or mother, or anybody.

8357. Who said that?—M'Laren told a boy so.

8358. Was that a boy that kissed the book?—Yes.

8359. M'Laren told him not to tell his father or mother?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Williams.

JOHN WILLIAMS (black) sworn and examined.

8360. Are you a rural constable?—Yes.

8361. Where do you live?—On Spring Garden estate.

8362. On the 12th of October did any men come to you there?—Yes.

8363. How many men came to you?—Twelve of them.

8364. What had they with them?—Arms.

8365. What sort of arms?—Volunteer guns.

8366. What were you asked, what did they say to you?—They took me down to Bogle's.

8367. Before they took you did they ask you any question?—No, they asked me no question before they took me down. When I came out my house—a negro house that I lease from Mrs. Barrett—I found 21 men with guns pelting a cocoa-nut tree.

8368. There were 21 there, but 12 took you?—Yes.

8369. Where did they take you to?—To Bogle's, to his house.

8370. Did you see Bogle?—Yes.

8371. Did Bogle say anything to you?—They left me to James Buie to try me.

8372. How did he try you?—He was at a table like massa (*meaning the Commissioners*), with a sword in his hand.

8373. What did he say to you?—He asked what party I join.

8374. What did you say?—I said I join no party but that of white people, because I have grown up under them.

8375. Did he say anything more?—He said if only

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I join them he would give me a part of Spring Garden for my life, and from generation to generation that part which I leased.

8376. Did M'Laren say anything?—Yes.

8377. What did he say?—He answered and said he did not like to control an old man.

8378. Did he say anything as to what he was going to do?—He said, "We must let old Williams alone till we come to the biggest part of the work," and that when they came back they would find me.

8379. Did they say what was the work they were going to do?—They said they were going to Blue Mountain Valley.

8380. What were they to do there?—To take and cut off the busha (*overseer*) head.

8381. Who said this?—M'Laren said it to Buie.

8382. Did you go away before they came back?—Yes; when I went from there I was a little quick; if I had not been quick to go away to my mountain I would have been dead.

8383. Did you take Buie prisoner?—Yes, I took him up on the 22nd October.

8384. Where did you take him?—In the bush.

8385. Where did you take him to?—To Morant Bay on Monday.

8386. Did he say anything to you about the matter?—Yes. I asked him what the disgrace him bring on the island, what trouble he made.

8387. What did he say?—Well, he say, "The rent "too heavy, and the back land was given up to the "island from our Queen to the black people."

8388. Did he say anything more?—I asked him how this thing be; he said he don't know the thing was to turn out so bad, but as it had turned bad he could not help it.

8389. Did he say anything more about the back land given by the Queen to the black people?—He said he never knew the back land was given till Mr. Gordon made him sensible of it, that was his word.

8390. Anything more?—I said to him, Mr. Gordon have plenty of land on the island, and he ought to set a good example and make the other gentlemen follow it.

8391. Did he say anything more?—No.

8392. Were you asked any question about the Baron, or any money of the Baron?—Yes. He said I leased the place from the Baron, and then the other tenants sent the money to me for the Baron.

8393. You collected the rent for the Baron?—Yes. Buie said if I had any money for the Baron I must not give it to him, I must keep it for myself. I asked him why. He said because the land was free, and the Baron would not meddle with the land again and I must keep the money; there was no person over me, and I must keep that for myself.

8394. Was anything more said to you?—No; I had only 7*l.* 10*s.* for the Baron, and it was sent back to me. Mrs. Williams went to the bush and I sent it.

8395. Did you ever hear anything of this kind from Buie before?—No.

8396. Had you seen him at any time at Stony Gut?—Yes.

8397. Did he say anything to you at all?—No.

8398. Or afterwards?—Afterwards, on Thursday the 12th, he told me he was going to Blue Mountain Valley.

8399. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you take Buie yourself?—Yes, and catched Moses Bogle at the same time—he and Alexander Bothwell.

8400. Were you present at Buie's trial?—No; I carried him there and delivered him up.

8401. You did not give any evidence at the trial?—No, because I catched him, and all the witnesses were in Morant Bay before I went, and I just took him to the gentlemen.

8402. What estate do you work on?—I worked at Blue Mountain for four years.

8403. What did you earn there?—I was a planter and head-man.

8404. What did you get?—Twelve shillings a week.

8405. What did the ordinary labourers get?—Five shillings a week.

8406. Were they all paid regularly?—We pay sometimes regularly, and sometimes there is no change and we stop till another week.

8407. Who used to pay them?—Mr. Cole.

8408. Himself?—Yes.

8409. On what day?—Always on Friday evening.

8410. Was that for the week before?—Yes.

8411. Were there any complaints amongst your people about wages not being paid?—No, not the time I was there, three years and more. I have been looking after my own business lately.

8412. You have not been working there for three years?—Yes.

8413. You have your own ground?—Yes; I promised the Baron, and could not go out when I leased the estate.

8414. Was it a subject of complaint amongst men who did work that they did not get their wages?—When I was following the gang they complained that five macs was not enough, but the men at the estate can't afford any more than five maccaroni.

8415. Is a maccaroni a shilling?—Yes.

8416. But did they complain that they were not able to get their 5*s.*; did you hear the people complain?—They complained that it was not enough.

8417. Did they complain that they did not get their money?—No, when them work them paid.

The witness withdrew.

J. M'Lean Gray.

JOHN M'LEAN GRAY (white) sworn and examined.

8418. What are you?—I am proprietor of a breeding pen in St. Thomas in the East.

8419. In what part of it?—Twelve miles north of Morant Bay.

8420. Stony Gut is north of Morant Bay?—Stony Gut is three or four miles south of me.

8421. You are in Plantain Garden River district?—No, I am in Blue Mountain Valley district.

8422. When did you see anything of persons connected with this disturbance?—On Thursday.

8423. Do you mean the day after the outbreak?—Yes.

8424. You did not go to Morant Bay?—No, I heard the rumours on the Thursday morning.

8425. In the course of that day did you see anything?—I rode over in the morning to Mr. Smith's, of White Hall, my neighbour, who lives a mile from me, to hear if he had heard anything of it; and while we were in conversation, before I had been there 10 minutes, one of the children rushed into the house and said that men were entering the gate with guns and swords.

8426. Did you see what number of men were there?—Yes; Mr. Smith escaped and I was seized; there were nine or ten of them with Volunteers' guns.

8427. What was done?—I thought, of course, that my life was very little good, but they did not take it. Mr. Smith escaped to the bush, and died in consequence of sleeping in the exposure and the wet for four nights.

8428. Was any violence offered to you?—Oh, yes; I did not expect a moment's life.

8429. Was it with sticks?—No, with guns and Volunteer swords.

8430. Did they shoot at you?—No; they entered the front door as I escaped at the back. The two doors are directly opposite to each other, and they said I must stand still or they would shoot me. I of course stood and begged for my life. Some of the men I had known 12 or 14 years ago, when they picked coffee for me.

8431. Did they interfere for you?—There was not much positive interference, but they did not shoot me. They ordered me to deliver up Mr. Smith's

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guns, shot, powder, and the rest, and they called for drink, which of course I supplied.

8432. What did you do then ?—These people stole nothing; they said they were warriors.

8433. They were not thieves ?—They were not thieves; but as I was getting away a quantity of thieves entered the place.

8434. Did they plunder the house ?—They called for more rum and drank an enormous quantity; and I rode away over to my own house.

8435. You got away ?—Yes, they did not prevent me.

8436. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) They did not interfere with you?—They did not then prevent me, but they afterwards did. When I found I was all right I bribed one of the head-men of the thieves not to bring the people over to me by giving him a bottle of grog.

8437. You bribed him with a bottle of Mr. Smith's rum not to come over to you ?—Yes; they did not bring the thieves to me, but I returned to look after Mr. Smith's children, his three orphan daughters, and then I was kept a prisoner till half-past 11 at night.

8438. You came back to see about the children ?—Yes; the warriors left a man in charge of the place, and he said that until I could show where Mr. Smith was I was not to go away.

8439. What happened at half-past 11 ?—I had some two or three of my own people watching about the place, and this man of the warriors who was watching me got quite drunk, which was my object, and I got free.

8440. You tried another bottle of rum ?—Yes.

8441. Do you know anything more ?—On the following day, when I was standing at my own door with my wife, another gang of five men, also with Volunteer guns, that is, three of them, and one with a common musket, and the captain with a stick, came up and asked for my gun and powder and shot. I told them it had been taken the day before, because they had sent over from Golden Valley the day before, and it had been given up to them.

8442. Did they maltreat you at all ?—No, but a man who is now in custody.

8443. No, don't say anything about him; don't mention his name; is that all you know ?—They asked for refreshments, which they got.

8444. Did you see anything afterwards as to the measures adopted with reference to the suppression of the disturbance ?—On the following day, the Saturday, a man came who said he was from Bogle's camp, which was a mile from my place.

8445. Was that at Stony Gut ?—No, Bogle had retreated to Thornton by that time, and my line and the Thornton line are exactly a mile apart. This man had an old grudge against me, and under the protection of this camp he dogged me the whole of Saturday to shoot me.

8446. Do you know anything of Miss Smith ?—She is left in my care.

8447. Where did she live before this ?—At White Hall, where I now live.

8448. What became of her ?—(*The witness made a statement as to a rumour which he stated to be groundless, with respect to some alleged ill-treatment of Miss Smith.*)

8449. Were you present when any persons were tried who were afterwards punished ?—We escaped to Bath on Monday, and I was present at trials, and assisted Mr. Kirkland in taking evidence for three weeks.

8450. Were a great many prisoners brought in ?—Yes.

8451. Are you able to tell at all what number ?—A great many were whipped and sent about their business.

8452. Were they previously tried ?—Oh, yes.

8453. By whom ?—Mr. Kirkland investigated the cases.

8454. Is he a magistrate ?—Yes.

8455. And did he, as a magistrate, sentence them to be whipped ?—Yes.

8456. There was no Court-martial ?—There was none in Bath.

8457. Then all these people who were flogged were ordered to be flogged by Mr. Kirkland, as a magistrate ?—Yes.

8458. How many of them ?—Sometimes 30 or 40 in a day.

8459. How many lashes did they receive generally ?—From 20 to 80 or 100.

8460. Did you see the instrument with which the floggings were inflicted ?—Yes.

8461. What was it ?—It was made of cord stuff, and there was a mixture of brass wire to it.

8462. Do you know who made it ?—A black man named Bruce, who had been a soldier.

8463. Did you hear any directions given to him ?—No, I believe it was at his own instigation. He told me he had seen it used in Africa.

8464. You saw that it was made as you describe ?—Yes.

8465. Was the brass wire covered with whipcord ?—No.

8466. There was first a cord and then a brass wire ?—Perhaps half a dozen wires were mixed through the cordage.

8467. Were the wires knotted ?—No.

8468. But the cords were ?—Yes.

8469. Did you ask him anything about it that led to his saying it was used in Africa ?—I had conversations with him repeatedly; he was an intelligent sort of man.

8470. Did you make any objection to this instrument ?—No, I did not.

8471. What led to his saying that that was an instrument he had seen used ?—I made no objection, except that I said, "That seems to be a cutting thing." He said, "Yes, that's what we always use in Africa."

8472. Who inflicted the flogging ?—Several different men.

8473. What were they ?—Labouring men, generally speaking.

8474. What were these people who were flogged and dismissed charged with having done ?—A great many of them principally, I believe, were charged with robbery, and furniture which had been brought from Herschell's and other places was traced to them.

8475. Do you mean that it was found in their houses ?—The evidence brought them and the furniture together.

8476. You say principally; what other offences were there?—Serious offences were sent to Morant Bay.

8477. But we are speaking about those who were flogged; you say that principally they were flogged for having stolen property in their possession; were any flogged in whose possession no stolen property was found ?—I do not think so; I have not seen it.

8478. For what other offences were they flogged ?—They were flogged for entering places, even if they had stolen nothing.

8479. Did you see any women flogged ?—There were some women flogged, but I did not look at that.

8480. You know that they were ?—Yes, they were put up to be flogged.

8481. Were they flogged with the same instrument ?—Yes, with the same instrument.

8482. Did you see the instrument ?—It was the same instrument, there was no difference.

8483. On what part of their bodies were they flogged ?—On the shoulders, I believe.

8484. When these floggings took place at Bath there were no troops at all there ?—No, only the Maroons.

8485. They are not troops, the troops had nothing to do with the floggings ?—No.

8486. Were any people executed there ?—They were all sent to Morant Bay.

8487. (*Questions suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Was anybody executed at the beginning of the disturbance ?—None that I know of; it was going on some days before I succeeded in getting there.

8488. Did you see anybody shot at Bath ?—Nobody in Bath, but I believe the Maroons shot people at Thornton.

8489. You were not with them ?—No, I came up to White Hall, where they were for three weeks with Colonel Fife.

8490 Did you see anybody shot ?—I did not.

8491. Did Colonel Fyfe tell you anything about it ?—He told me he had found a man who had the Baron's ring, the ring which he used to wear on the index finger of the right hand, and he said he had that man shot. Colonel Fyfe told me so.

8492. Were there any others ?—No, no others.

8493. Were the Maroons under Colonel Fyfe at Bath ?—Yes, they were.

8494. Did they bring in any prisoners who were afterwards flogged ?—Yes, a great many.

8495. Were the men sent down to Morant Bay first flogged before they were sent there for trial ?—I am not aware of that; I do not think so. Those who were sent to Morant Bay for trial were not flogged, so far as I know, but it is quite possible, as I had fever for three days.

8496. What was done, as far as you know, with those that were flogged ?—Generally speaking, for offences of the nature of larceny they were flogged and allowed to go.

8497. What was done with the others ?—Do you mean those who were sent to Morant Bay ?

8498. Those who were flogged and not allowed to go, what was done with them ?—I don't know any who were flogged and not let go.

8499. You said generally speaking, and we supposed that some were not sent away ?—Several were kept for confinement and not sent away. I don't know what became of them.

8500. Are you a magistrate ?—I am not.

8501. (*Questions suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) Was the wire, the brass wire of which you have spoken, plaited into the cat ?—No, it was not.

8502. Did you ever have one of these cats in your hand ?—Yes.

8503. What was the handle composed of ?—A piece of common wood, about a foot long.

8504. How long was the lash ?—A little more, about 20 inches perhaps.

8505. What sort of wire was it ?—Common small brass wire, about the thickness of a piece of cord.

8506. Was it pianoforte wire or bell wire ?—It was not so thick as bell wire.

8507. Do you know where it was obtained ?—No.

8508. Did you see the floggings inflicted ?—Yes.

8509. What was the greatest number of lashes ?—A hundred.

8510. When a man was flogged was he standing up or lying down ?—He was put upon a board sloping, and tied upon it with his hands and feet stretched out.

8511. Did you see the back of any man after he was flogged ?—Yes, many.

8512. Were they severely punished ?—Oh yes, severely punished.

8513. What was done to a man after he had received 100 lashes ?—Generally speaking he was put about his business.

8514. Did any doctor see him ?—There were no doctors in the parish, they all ran away to Kingston.

8515. What became of the people who were kept in gaol ?—I don't know what became of them ; I left as soon as possible. A great many were sent about their business, but I left a number who were kept in Bath.

8516. Were there many who had 100 lashes ?—There were not many.

8517. Were there several ?—There were several.

8518. How many ?—About 50.

8519. Fifty persons had 100 lashes each ?—No, a great many had 50 lashes, but I don't think I saw as many as 10 or 12 get 100 lashes.

8520. But as many as 10 or 12 did get 100 lashes ?—Yes.

8521. Do you know whether any record was kept of their names ?—I don't think there was. Mr. Kirkland had no one to assist him but myself, and I had been knocking about for five days, and had fever afterwards.

8522. In what capacity were you present ?—I was merely assisting him, there was no one else.

8523. When these people were sentenced how were you acting ?—As clerk.

8524. You were writing down ?—Yes, I wrote the questions he asked and what he told me.

8525. Before all the floggings you witnessed was there a preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against the person who was afterwards flogged ?—There was.

8526. And you wrote down the questions and answers ?—Yes.

8527. Were the writings preserved ?—Mr. Kirkland must have them.

8528. After the witnesses were examined did Mr. Kirkland determine whether the persons charged were guilty ?—Yes, and he sentenced them to be flogged or to be taken to Morant Bay.

8529. Was every person asked to speak in his own defence ?—Yes, always.

8530. Can you tell us the evidence upon which these persons were sentenced to 100 lashes ?—I cannot charge my memory with that.

8531. Did you write down the punishment as well as the questions and answers in each case ?—Yes.

8532. Then if they are kept we shall find the punishment upon them ?—Yes.

8533. Did you write them on regular sheets of paper. ?—Yes.

8534. And did you hand them to Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes, and he carried them and put them into his iron chest.

8535. Who brought the charges against the prisoners ?—Generally the constables and Maroons.

8536. And did they produce evidence ?—Yes.

8537. And were they regularly sworn ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

THEODORE TESTARD (brown) sworn and examined.

T. Testard.

8538. Did you in October last keep a shop at a place called the White Horses ?—Yes.

8539. Is that on the coast between Morant Bay and Kingston ?—Yes.

8540. On Thursday the 12th were you at your shop ?—Yes.

8541. Did anybody come to you on that day ; you need not give us their names, but how many ?—A body of men attacked the shop.

8542. How did they come ?—One man was blowing a shell, one man had a sword, and the others had cutlasses and sticks.

8543. Did they proceed to do anything ?—They did ; they came and asked me what colour I was for, black or white ; I said for white ; they said my head must be taken off. The man with the shell said they had been sworn by Bogle, and that at 12 o'clock they had taken off Dougall's head, that after him they were to take mine off, and after me they were to take off Mr. Whiteman's head.

8544. How far is it from Morant Bay to your shop ?—Four miles.

8545. After they told you this what did you do ?—I resisted against them, and they said they would take off my head if I did not give them liquor. I drew some rum and gave it to them ; then they called for ale and bread.

8546. How many were there of them ?—A number of them, but those I recognized came in front to the counter ; they were a large body.

8547. We don't want their names, but their numbers ?—There were about 30 or 40.

8548. Did they all partake of your provisions and hospitality ?—Yes, some coming in and some going out.

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8549. Afterwards what became of them?—I got away myself.

8550. You left them there?—Yes.

8551. Where did you go?—On to Kingston, to the General's house.

8552. You left the shop to take care of itself?—I locked the front door and left a lamp inside, because there were some of them in the neighbourhood, and I thought I would leave the lamp burning. Generally on that day I have a cart coming up, and I told the girl that I left behind that I should perhaps meet the cart part of the way.

8553. You went on to look after the cart; did you ever get back again?—I did.

8554. When?—On Saturday morning. When I got to Kingston I went to the General's house and lodged my complaint, and then I went up with the Governor in the French steamer.

8555. Before they left you did they make you say on what side you were?—They compelled me, and to get away from them I said, "If that is the case I will "turn and change sides, and go over to the side of "the black."

8556. Then you went to Kingston?—Yes. I was stopped at the fort by some soldiers, and I gave information to them.

8557. When you returned on the Saturday did you find your goods safe and sound?—No, I did not.

8558. Had they been plundered?—Yes. I came up with the steamer to Morant Bay and guided the troops up.

The witness withdrew.

F. Macrae.

FRANCES MACRAE (brown) sworn and examined.

8559. Your father's name is Thomas Macrea?—Yes.

8560. Do you live with your father at a place called "Friendship" in the Bath district?—Yes.

8561. Do you remember Thursday the 12th of October?—Yes.

8562. Did any people come to you armed on that day?—Yes.

8563. Don't tell us who they were, but did they do or say anything?—They said they had come to demand rifles; that they were just from the war, and had got authority to come and look for rifles.

8564. What did you say to them?—I told them there were none in the house; one of the men, the leader of the gang, Abraham Cornwall, told them they must not search, but take my mother's word for it, she must stand the result.

8565. Your father did not see them?—No, we had to hide him in the bushes.

8566. Are the bushes where he was hid near the house?—Yes.

8567. Could he hear what was said?—No.

8568. That was on Thursday?—Yes.

8569. Were any people there on the Friday, the next day?—Yes.

8570. Were you there?—Yes.

8571. Did your father see them?—Yes, he saw them; but the whole of us ran away and did not stop to see.

8572. You did not hear what they said to him?—No, they did not speak to him.

8573. Did they take anything?—It was in the night. We ran to the woods and slept there, and they took what they wanted and went away.

8574. After they went away did you miss anything?—Yes.

8575. What?—A suit of my father's clothes, and knives and forks and spoons.

8576. Did you lose any cattle?—On the day before that they took a cow.

8577. On the Thursday?—Yes.

8578. Were these the same men who came for the rifles?—No, another set.

8579. Did they come before or after those who came for the rifles?—Before.

8580. Were you present when they came for the cow?—Yes; my father was not in, and they went to meet him on the road.

8581. Did they speak to him?—I was not with him, but he said so they took hogs and other things.

The witness withdrew.

T. Macrae.

THOMAS MACRAE (brown) sworn and examined.

8582. Are you the overseer of Potosi?—Yes.

8583. And did you live at a place near Potosi called "Friendship"?—Yes.

8584. Were you at home or near your house on Friday the 13th of October?—I was at Potosi.

8585. Did you go home that day?—Yes.

8586. In the evening?—Yes.

8587. Did any people come to you that day; don't name them, but how many were there?—Three.

8588. What did they want?—A cow.

8589. What was said about it?—They said they wanted a cow to freshen the people, as they were just from the war. I replied that I had none of my own stock, they were all my employer's, and I was not at liberty to give them to them. They said they must have it. I said "If you will have it you must take it, you please yourself, but I don't give you any." I retired to "Friendship" and took up a very nice cow which Mr. Herschell had bought from Mr. Georges for 14*l.* or 15*l.* week before. On the way past "Friendship" I went down and met the people in the road and stopped them, and I said to them, "My "good fellow, you have taken away the cow without "my consent."

8590. Was anything else taken besides the cow?—Not by that party.

8591. But by another party?—Yes, on the Friday morning.

8592. The same day?—Yes.

8593. What did they take?—Everything out of the house they had a mind to.

8594. They stripped your house?—It was Mr. Herschell's house.

8595. But the night they came to your house did they take anything?—They took all my clothes and the knives and forks, and 14*l.* or 15*l.* worth of pigs.

8596. Was that on the morning of Friday?—No, late on Friday evening.

The witness withdrew.

J. A. Wilson.

JAMES ALEXANDER WILSON (white) sworn and examined.

8597. What are you, Mr. Wilson?—A planter.

8598. Do you live near Bath?—At Golden Grove.

8599. Do you remember Thursday the 12th of October?—Yes.

8600. Did you receive a letter at Bath on that day from Mr. Kirkland?—No, I was taking one to him.

8601. At Bath?—Yes.

8602. At what time?—Between 10 or 11 o'clock I was going.

8603. As you went did you meet any people?—I met a mob opposite the Court-house, and they took me off the horse, searched my pockets, took my horse and whip from me; one said they were to let me go, but they would surround me by-and-by at Golden Grove, but another man said that they did not mean to give any notice. Then they gave me my horse and I went on, and I went to a house and got out of their way till they were gone.

8604. Does he live at Bath?—Yes, he keeps a store there.

8605. Did you meet any others?—Yes, at the Rhine I met a gang of cane-hole diggers, who beat

me off the horse with sticks, and beat me fearfuliy.

8606. You were beaten again?—Yes.

8607. Where were these people from?—Some were from Golden Grove and some from Arcadia.

8608. What numbers were there of them altogether?—The last lot was about 25.

8609. Did they inquire for anybody?—A man named M'Tavis said they were to let me go, and that they were not to kill me till they had caught Mr. Chisholm, the overseer of Golden Grove.

8610. What did they ask about Chisholm?—They said "Where is that fellow Chisholm?" I said he was all right at Golden Grove. They said that they intended to kill him, and after they had killed him and cut him in pieces they would chop his head in four quarters, and put it on the four corners of Golden Grove Bridge, and that after that they would tie me up and kill me.

8611. Did you see any people at the barracks?—Not till after they had destroyed Mr. Tavares' store.

8612. Was that on the same night?—Yes, on the Thursday night.

8613. Was anything done to the barracks?—Yes, afterwards they came there and smashed everything and cleared everything out. The cry was, "Pull it "down and kill every white and brown man. There "is none of them to live." They said that was not their time. Christmas was the time, and they were preparing for it, but as it had come on so soon already they must go on and mash down everything, and kill all the white and brown.

8614. Was anything said then about what was to be the fate of Golden Grove House?—When I had to run away into the canes, and one half of them were coming out of the house, I heard one of them say to another, "Come over to the great house," but another said that that was to be saved for Paul Bogle, those were the orders from the captain.

8615. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you one of the Kingston witnesses?—Yes.

8616. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Had these cane-hole diggers whom you met been at Morant Bay on the Wednesday?—No.

8617. Were you there yourself?—No, but they did not go; they met the crowd at Bath. They came out to work in the morning and then took away their hoes and went to their cutlasses.

8618. (*Commission.*) How many men do you employ?—From 500 to 550.

8619. Do you employ them all the year round?—Yes.

8620. Do you always employ the same people?—Yes, plenty of them live on Golden Grove estate.

8621. Did many of them join in this affair?—Most of them, except the head wain man and head carpenter.

8622. What did your people earn a week or a day?—Some of the cane-hole people earn 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, or 2*s.* 3*d.*, as they like.

8623. Is it all task work?—Yes.

8624. When are they paid?—Those who are employed as field hands from Monday are paid off on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the mill hands who grind the canes and do not complete their work are not paid either on that night or the Saturday.

8625. When are they paid?—On Wednesday.

8626. For what week?—For the last week.

8627. For the week ending on the Friday?—Yes.

8628. How much can a man earn at that work?—The mill hands can earn 17*s.* to 18*s.* a week; it is by the pair.

8629. Who pays them?—The overseer and the head book-keeper.

8630. Have you ever had complaints from the people about the wages?—Not much.

8631. Have you had any cases at petty sessions?—No.

8632. You have not had many?—No.

8633. Where did these 500 or 560 people live?—Some lived at Arcadia, and some at Springfield, and some at Pera.

8634. Those that live on the estate have they small holdings?—No, the estate keeps up houses for them.

8635. Are the houses rent free?—No, some pay rent.

8636. What rent?—6*d.* and 1*s.* a house.

8637. What do they get besides their houses?—They get all the cocoa-nut trees, and so on.

8638. Have they provision grounds?—They have plenty but they are too lazy to work them.

8639. How much land have they?—An acre or an acre and a half to each house.

8640. Do you visit them?—When they do not come out we do, to see if they are sick.

8641. When they are sick what do you do?—We give them an order to the druggist shop.

8642. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How many out of the 550 get 17*s.* or 18*s.* a week?—Just the spell hands; hose who work at grinding the canes and the wainmen.

8643. But the ordinary labourers; what is the largest amount of wages they earn?—They can earn from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*

8644. For six days work?—No, for five days.

8645. Your week is five days, they do nothing on Saturday?—No.

8646. Have you work enough for them all to do?—Yes, plenty.

8647. All the year round?—Yes, if we have not grass to grow we put them to billing bush.

8648. Who are the owners of this estate?—M. Archdeacon, in England.

8649. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are the people who earn 17*s.* or 18*s.* the people who work on the estate all the year?—Sometimes they do not earn more than 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* because it is task work.

8650. How much time does it take them to do 24 chains of canes?—I have seen them finish at 12 o'clock.

8651. How many hours had they been at work?—They can do it in four.

8652. But during that time they can earn 2*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

8653. If a man has a complaint how far has he to go to the magistrate?—To Bath.

8654. How far is that?—Seven or eight miles.

8655. You said you had not many summonses on the part of the labourers?—Very few.

8656. Do you ever summons the labourers?—Yes, sometimes.

8657. What is that for?—I have taken up some for abusive language.

8658. These people have families generally?—Yes.

8659. Have you any school?—There is a school half a mile from the works.

8660. Who is the proprietor?—Golden Grove keeps it up.

8661. Does it contribute to keeping up the school?—It does all the repairs.

8662. Who pays the master?—The country.

8663. Does it give the rent of the School-house free?—Yes, it charges no rent for it.

8664. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How long can the men make 17*s.* or 18*s.* a week?—During the time when we are making sugar.

8665. How long is that?—About eight or nine months in the year; sometimes when we have bad weather it is only seven months.

8666. Have you any shop on the property?—There are two stores.

8667. Who are the proprietors?—Robert Kirkland and Tavares.

8668. They do not belong to the estate?—They rent the stores from the estate.

8669. Are they obliged to buy the goods from the proprietors?—No.

8670. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Is not the shop a convenience, as enabling the attorney to get silver with which to pay the people?—Yes.

8671. It is sometimes difficult to get silver?—Yes, and we have sometimes to send to Kingston.

8672. (*Mr. Harvey, solicitor to Mr. Underhill.*) Do many of the 500 labourers come from the Manchioneal district?—Those are chiefly the spell hands.

ELEVENTH DAY.

J. A. Wilson.

5 Feb. 1866.

8673. What distance is that ?—About 14 miles.

8674. How do they come there every morning ?—They come on the Sunday and remain during the week. We have a large barracks they can stop in ; they stop till the week is out, and then go home on Friday or Saturday.

8675. Are these barracks places where families can live ?—They generally come without their families, but those that come with their families we put into the negro houses.

8676. (*Mr. Harvey.*) Do you mean by the term barracks a military station ?—The place where the book-keeper lives is called the barracks.

The witness withdrew.

J. B. Barnet.

JAMES BONNER BARNET (black) sworn and examined.

8677. Are you a baker ?—Yes, I am master of a bakery.

8678. Do you live at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

8679. On the evening of the 11th of October, the Wednesday, were you there ?—Yes, at my shop door.

8680. Did you see some people come towards your shop door that day ?—Yes, they came voluntarily to tell me.

8681. What o'clock was that ?—Some attacked me. When the rebels rushed in I ran from the Parade, and went to the house of Justice Marshalleck, our justice and magistrate. I ran with the fright of them and I found myself in his place, and after I came out to go back to my bakery. I got into contact with them and found that they had got hold of a white man, an old Scotchman named "Watson," servant to a man named "Bennett," and they had him by the arm ; he was going along with them, and was ignorant what they were going to do ; I called out to him, "You are a foolish fellow, for they will kill you ;" and I caught hold of him, and lifted him up and shoved him into my baker's shop, and locked him up there. After that they surrounded me ; I resisted them, and they said I had taken away a white man from them. I tried to "soft soap" them the best way I could, and then they left me and went away. Then I came out from my shop and went to Marshalleck's again, and from there I went back to my bakery ; on the way I met two men with the machett round, near the Parade, I said, "What is the matter ?" "We have been too long oppressed," they said, "we have been too long kept down, we have "been too long under bondage, and it is time to get "our rights." I coaxed them and said to them, "Go "home and don't go into any nonsense, for the "Queen will be against you." The two men said they did not know, but they listened and talked quietly with me.

(The witness went on to make a statement about a person said to be in custody. Statement omitted by order of the Commission.)

8682. Were you drinking rum with these men ?—No, I was standing up at my door.

8683. What became of you ?—A man came up and lifted a sword and tried to chop me with it. I had a battle with him, and he did not cut me, for I went into my shop.

8684. Was that all ?—I was ill-treated ; they robbed me.

8685. What of ?—They eat all my bread and provision.

8686. Was that the same night ?—The same night.

8687. What became of Watson, who was inside ?—He is still servant to Mr. Samuel Barnett.

8688. But he was in the shop all this time ?—Yes, after the crowd left I sent him to the store.

8689. When you went into the shop where did you find him ?—He was there where I had locked him up ; when I had locked him up I went out and bade defiance to them ; I locked him up inside.

8690. When you opened the shop was he in the shop ?—If I put him inside and locked him up ; if I opened my door I must let him out.

8691. And you did ?—Yes.

8692. All your bread was gone ?—Oh, that was late in the evening, when they had done they came there for bread.

8693. Have you anything more to say ?—Yes ; I was ill-treated by Mr. Ramsay, more shamefully than by them.

8694. When ?—I did not take down the day, but it was in the height of martial law.

8695. What did he do to you ?—He came to me and asked me to find him a mule and harness. I said to him, "If you can tell me where I can find it I will go and get one for you with all pleasure." He said, "Take that baker to the guard-room." I said to him, "Inspector, you are taking advantage of me, for I "have done nothing." He said, "Take that baker "to the guard-room and give him a dozen lashes ; "he is a gentleman in Morant Bay ; I hear what he "is ;" and he had the pleasure of giving me a dozen lashes.

8696. Was it a baker's dozen ?—I got a dozen.

8697. Was that all you got ?—There's plenty more according to my statement, if you will question me.

8698. You got a dozen ?—Yes.

8699. Who gave it to you ?—He ordered a policeman named Sergeant Drysdale to do it. On Sunday they took me back to my bakery, and then they sent to me for bread. I said if they would bring a little note I would deliver it to them, that I might know where I was to get paid, and they took me for that and gave me six lashes, which made 18 lashes that I got ; on Saturday 12, and on Sunday six.

8700. Who ordered you to get six on Sunday ?—It was between Lieutenant Brand and Ramsay.

8701. Did you hear the order ?—He went to complain to Ramsay.

8702. You mean Lieutenant Brand ?—Yes ; he carried me to Ramsay, and told him that I refused to give bread without an order, and Ramsay ordered a policeman named Corporal Henry to give it me.

8703. Was Lieutenant Brand present ?—Yes.

8704. And you got the six ?—Six on Sunday, and 12 on Saturday.

8705. What happened then ?—I could not better myself, so I had got to put up with it, and I was completely robbed by the soldiers and sailors.

8706. How ?—All my poultry and swine were taken away and I was left destitute ; what the rebels left the soldiers and sailors destroyed.

8707. Did they come to the house and take it ?—They would come to the shop door and take what they liked without asking, and they would go into the stye and take a hog.

8708. Who were the soldiers ?—The Third West India Regiment ; they took away a barrow that cost me 2*l.*, and two others worth 14*s.* each.

8709. What did they do with the barrow ?—They eat him.

8710. What else did they take ?—They took 14 fowls of different prices, some large hens, and some young growing fowls.

8711. Have you anything else to state ?—As there is no question asked me I do not state anything else at present.

8712. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know Mrs. Anderson of Morant Bay ?—There are several ; I don't know which you mean unless I know the colour.

8713. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Where were you flogged ?—In the station.

8714. Whereabouts on your body ?—On the bare back ; my shirt was taken off. I was flogged as disgracefully as any rebel.

8715. (*Commission.*) When you were flogged was anything more done to you ?—Nothing more ; I was not put in prison.

8716. Were you beaten in any other way ?—No,

I was not ill-treated by the other soldiers; nothing more than that. I was injured, as I have said.

8717. Did you see any others punished?—I was bound down night and day to supply the station, the Volunteers, the General, the navy, and the troops; I had to work night and day worse than a slave.

The witness withdrew.

Sergeant WILLIAM NEALE sworn and examined.

8718. Are you a sergeant of the "E" company of the second battalion of the Sixth Regiment?—Yes.

8719. How many years have you been in the Sixth?—Going on nine.

8720. How long have you been a sergeant?—Twelve months.

8721. On the 13th of October did you leave Newcastle?—I did.

8722. What party had you under your command?—Six men, with five black pioneers.

8723. Was that to carry ammunition to Captain Field?—Yes.

8724. On the night of the 13th where did you halt?—At Guava Ridge.

8725. Early next morning did you go to Mahogany Vale?—I did.

8726. Whom did you find there?—General Jackson.

8727. At what time was that?—About 5 or 6.

8728. At about 8 did Lieutenant Rowarth arrive?—Yes, with more men from Guava Ridge.

8729. To whom did you report yourself?—To him.

8730. What did he tell you to do?—To proceed to Arntully with the ammunition, to Captain Field.

8731. That was on the 14th?—Yes.

8732. On the 15th did you march under Colonel Hobbs to Monklands?—Yes; he was senior officer there.

8733. Did you receive directions from anybody else?—None.

8734. How long did you stay at Monklands?—For a considerable time; but on the 15th the time we stayed there was only about half an hour, while the men rested and got a little water.

8735. Where did you go then?—I am a stranger to the place.

8736. Is it a place near Ross Island?—I think it was.

8737. On your way what officers accompanied you?—The officers of the detachment—Colonel Hobbs, Captain Field, Ensign Taylor, Lieutenant Græme, and Lieutenant Rowarth.

8738. Did General Jackson accompany you?—Yes.

8739. He does not belong to the Sixth?—No.

8740. Nor to the army?—I do not know.

8741. Did he give you any orders?—We took none from him.

8742. Did he give you any?—No.

8743. Did he tell you to do anything?—On one occasion he did.

8744. Where was that?—Coming from Monklands to Chigoe Foot Market.

8745. Is that on the way to Ross Island?—We left Ross Island on our left.

8746. What were the directions he gave you?—He told one of my men to fire. I told him he should take no orders from General Jackson; that I was in command of my men, and that the man should not fire, or I would have him made a prisoner. General Jackson at the time got hold of the rifle and took it from him, and pointing to two figures on a hill he said, "Those are two men." "No," said I, "they "are two women. It is the order of my Colonel that "neither children nor women are to be molested; and "it is cowardly to fire at a woman;" and with that I got the rifle from him.

8747. Were any persons fired at as you went along?—None.

8748. Were you fired at?—No.

8749. Not during the whole of the day?—No.

8750. No shot was fired out of the bush at you?—No.

8751. You never heard firearms that day?—No.

8752. Did you do anything to the houses?—No, nothing was done to them by my party.

8753. Did you see any burnt?—Not on that day.

8754. Where did you go next day?—From Chigoe Foot Market to Stony Gut.

8755. Were you fired at that day?—No.

8756. Did you fire at any people that day?—I fired at some people, but I cannot say whether it took any effect.

8757. Did the men under you fire?—No.

8758. What were the people you fired at?—I cannot say; but I considered them rebels myself, because if they were loyal subjects they would have come to the troops who had come to protect the place. Instead of that they ran.

8759. Did you call to them to stop?—They were a long way out of hearing.

8760. Was there nothing but the fact that they were running away that led you to think that they were rebels?—That is all.

8761. What were the orders you got?—The orders I had were that any people who stayed in their houses were not to be molested, and that any people who deserted their houses and were found any distance away in the bush were to be fired on, but if they came up to the soldiers they were not to be molested.

8762. But if they ran away?—They were to be shot.

8763. Could you see whether they were carrying any property, or whether they were armed?—On one occasion I could see a person with a bundle on her head, but I could not see whether there was anything in it.

8764. Was she fired at?—No, we fired at no women.

8765. Did you see any people armed?—The only arms I saw were cutlasses, and when we found any of them they were very sharp, sharper than they would have for cutting sticks or grass, by what I have seen.

8766. On this day did you see any houses burnt?—On the day I went to Chigoe Foot Market?

8767. Yes?—No.

8768. When was the day on which you saw houses burnt?—On the 15th I saw houses burnt.

8769. What houses were those?—The houses of rebels, pointed out by the magistrates.

8770. What magistrates?—I could not mention one particularly, but the magistrate and every loyal subject considered that they were rebels' houses. The Colonel always ascertained this from the people before he would do anything.

8771. Do you mean he made some inquiry of the magistrate or other people, and if the people said if these were rebels' houses he burnt them?—Yes.

8772. How many did you see burnt on the 15th?—I could not say.

8773. About how many on the line?—We marched through the bush first and then home by the road. I was in front with the skirmishers, and the main body had to burn the houses; I therefore cannot tell.

8774. But you know that was the plan pursued?—I am certain, because I heard the Colonel ask the question.

8775. Was the party you belonged to ever without a magistrate, or were magistrates always present?—Never.

8776. Do you mean that they were never present?—We were never without a magistrate or a guide.

8777. On the 25th of October did you volunteer to go in search of Paul Bogle?—I did.

8778. Whom did you take with you?—I took six men and General Jackson. That was the day when he wanted to fire on these people.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Sergeant W. Neale.

5 Feb. 1866.

8779. Were there any Courts-martial held?—Always when they were prisoners to be tried.

8780. Do you remember a person named Arthur Wellington being tried?—I do.

8781. Were you present at his execution?—I was sergeant of the guard at his execution.

8782. Where was he placed?—Well, the Colonel gave an order to Captain Field and myself that the man was to be placed at a distance for an example, where the prisoners who were there, and likewise the inhabitants who were about, might see him. Monklands is in a hollow place, and there was no place only this hill that the man could be placed on.

8783. Where was he placed?—Beside a tree.

8784. On the hill?—Yes.

8785. Where was the firing party?—They fired from about 400 yards distance, as near as I could guess.

8786. How many did the firing party consist of?—About 10.

8787. Did they all fire at once?—Well, no, not exactly at once. You could not call it a volley nor yet file firing; it was like what we call a bad volley.

8788. Did they fire independently?—No.

8789. Was it by word of command?—Yes.

8790. Who gave the word?—Captain Field; at least he was the man I got orders through from the Colonel.

8791. Were you in command of the firing party?—No, I was with the guard along with the prisoner who was to be shot.

8792. Was this on the Thursday?—Yes.

8793. Did you march him to the place where he was executed?—Yes.

8794. Did you tie him to the tree?—Yes, to keep him up, because I had to go a considerable distance, above 100 yards; and if I had left him he would have run away, so I thought the best way was to tie him.

8795. After you had attached the prisoner to the tree did you retire 100 yards out of range?—Yes.

8796. Could you see the firing party?—No.

8797. Then you only knew that there was a bad volley by the sound?—Yes.

8798. Could you see the prisoner?—No, there was a hill between me and the prisoner.

8799. You do not know whether he was killed by the first volley?—I can say he was not killed by the first volley, because after the volley was fired I went over to him and the man was not dead.

8800. Was he wounded?—He might have a flesh wound, but no more. The next that was fired he was shot about here (*witness pointing to his neck*).

8801. Was that a single shot?—I took it to be a single shot.

8802. When you went up from the guard to the prisoner at the tree, had you a bugler?—No.

8803. Was it agreed that they were to fire one volley?—If he was not dead they were to fire again.

8804. Were you to give the signal?—I was to shout down.

8805. How many shots were fired after that?—I took it to be only one shot.

8806. Only one?—Yes, and when I came to look at the man he was shot in the neck and in a drooping position, and I took him to be dead. I put him down, and when I looked at him I found he was dead. The constables carried him to the burying place.

8807. Was there any wound in the head?—No.

8808. Then the only wound was in his throat?—He had a wound in his neck, and a flesh wound.

8809. Had he three altogether?—Yes, the third was just about his ribs.

8810. How many wounds did he get from the first volley?—I considered him to have got two flesh wounds the first volley.

8811. Then one single shot took effect in his throat?—Yes. I then ordered the constables to carry him away to the burying place.

8812. How long was the interval between the first volley and the shot that killed him?—Well, it was very short, very short; I was not under cover when the shot was gone, although I ran very quick across from the tree.

8813. And you didn't get under cover?—No.

8814. How was this man taken into custody?—By a man named Fleming, who was farrier to the Colonel. He fetched him while we were in Chigoe Foot Market.

8815. He was brought in?—Yes.

8816. Were you ever at his house?—I was told by Fleming that he fetched him out of the house.

8817. What has become of Fleming?—I do not know.

8818. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was any other man shot after Wellington, a man named M'Laren or Graham?—They were two men shot.

8819. Was this man shot at the same time?—No, he was shot by the side of the tree, and the guard shot him.

8820. Where was the guard?—The guard was at the place where the execution was, and the man's body was down on the barbacues.

8821. What was there between you and the barbacues?—A large gully and water.

8822. What distance was the guard from Graham when he was shot?—Not above 20 yards; the guard was for that purpose.

8823. (*Commission.*) Graham was shot by your party?—Yes.

8824. Who gave the word?—I did.

8825. How many fired?—Four.

8826. Do you know a man named Josephs?—Yes, he was a man the Colonel got to pray with the men before they were shot.

8827. Do you know that he says Graham was shot from the barbacues?—Very likely Josephs may be mistaken in the way it was done, because the men fired to clear their rifles. I had Graham on the side of the hill and the guard fired at him; and there was an order given that men who had their arms loaded long should fire up the hill; but there was no one there to fire at.

8828. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What men were those?—Every soldier cleans his own rifle.

8829. On this occasion what men fired up the hill?—About a dozen men fired off their rifles.

8830. (*Commission.*) That was about the same time when your guard fired at Graham?—Yes, but they fired in a different direction.

8831. Were these men part of the firing party that had fired at either of the men?—The men on the barbacues did not fire at Graham, they fired at Wellington. But those were other men that turned out with their rifles to discharge them.

8832. The men all fired off their rifles were not the same who fired at Wellington?—No.

8833. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do we understand that these were part of the men who were called out to fire at Wellington but who did not fire off their rifles?—Their pieces did not go off.

8834. How many fired?—A dozen; only two of the firing party did not fire off their rifles. Ten men were ordered to fire at Wellington, and the rifles of two out of ten did not go off, but missed fire. These two men, with others out of the barracks, afterwards fired off their rifles to clean them.

8835. (*Commission.*) In fact the whole of the detachment had their rifles loaded?—Yes, most of them.

8836. And when Wellington's execution was over the men who were loaded fell out to fire them off?—Yes.

8837. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When you went in search of Bogle did William Anderson accompany you?—He did.

8838. Was he tied to anybody's stirrup?—He was.

8839. To whose?—To General Jackson's.

8840. Who tied him there?—He was not tied to the stirrup, but there was a cord tied round his arm, and General Jackson had the other end of it wrapped round his hand.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Sergeant W. Neale.

5 Feb. 1866.

8841. (*Commission.*) Did you act as provost sergeant at all?—I did.

8842. What were your duties?—To see that the prisoners were secured, and that they had both water and food.

8843. How were the prisoners treated?—Very well, better than they should have been.

8844. But describe how they were treated, and answer the question; we don't ask your opinion?—They got water and food, and the Colonel was kind to them, and if any of them were to be executed he used to get Josephs, the schoolmaster, to pray with them.

8845. What were their rations?—Biscuits.

8846. How much?—Half a pound or three-quarters of a pound, as near as I can guess—they were very scarce—and pork, and coffee, and yam.

8847. How soon were prisoners tried after they were brought in?—Some were perhaps a day after they were brought in.

8848. What was the shortest time?—5 or 6 hours.

8849. Were you present at any of the trials?—No.

8850. How soon were they executed after they had been tried?—The Colonel generally said to give them an hour or an hour and a half and sometimes two hours to pray.

8851. When there was an execution was there usually a loaded party sent out in case the prisoners were not killed by the first discharge?—Yes, there was always a guard.

8852. How was it, if you were there for the purpose of putting a man out of his suffering, in case he was not killed by the first discharge, that you did not do so with respect to Wellington?—I was going over from my guard, I had about 100 yards to go, and whilst I was going he was shot by another man.

8853. Had you any orders about ropes?—Yes, the Colonel often checked me and said that I had the prisoners tied too fast when they order quite loose.

8854. Did you see whether any effect was produced on the other prisoners by the execution of Wellington?—Well, I did; they thought no bullet could kill the man.

8855. Did you find that that was the idea among the prisoners?—I did, and many of them said they never would believe in obeah again.

8856. After they saw him hit at that distance?—Yes.

8857. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you ever put a man out of his pain after he was in his grave?—I never had any occasion; they were all dead that I saw in their graves.

8858. Did you not when the 13 were shot?—I was not there.

8859. (*Commission.*) As provost sergeant you had nothing to do but to look after the prisoners?—Nothing else.

8860. You had no further orders?—None.

The witness withdrew.

R. Dacres.

Robert Dacres (black) sworn and examined.

8861. Are you a schoolmaster at New Monklands?—Yes.

8862. Do you keep a school belonging to the Church of England?—Yes.

8863. Do you remember Saturday the 14th of October, when some people came up to where you live?—Yes, I remember.

8864. How many people came do you think?—Three came into the yard with cutlasses.

8865. While you were there had you a flag flying?—Yes.

8866. What flag?—A white flag.

8867. Was it in the yard?—In the yard.

8868. At that time did you hear of the approach of the soldiers?—Yes.

8869. Did any of them say anything about the flag?—They asked me the meaning of my putting up the flag, and I said that when I heard the soldiers were coming down I put up the flag to protect the property, and that I might be able to give an explanation. I had told the people that they must not go on in that way, and if the white men were not their friends they would not have schools. Some women came and told me that the men had gone round, and when they proceeded to meet them I had the opportunity of going out into the woods.

8870. Who were coming?—The men.

8871. What men?—The men that were going to Monklands. I remained in the woods till night, and when I came back I left the district altogether, and only returned when I heard that the soldiers were at Monklands.

The witness withdrew.

S. Bennett.

Susanna Bennett (a black woman) sworn and examined.

8872. Do you live at Port Morant?—Yes.

8873. Do you remember Thursday the 12th of October?—Yes.

8874. Do you remember hearing of the disturbance at Morant Bay?—Yes.

8875. How long after that was it that you speak of, the next day?—The following week.

8876. The week after that, was it?—Yes.

8877. Were you taken to Leith Hall at that time?—The war commenced on Wednesday at Morant Bay, and Mr. Woodrow sent and took me up.

8878. How soon afterwards?—The following week.

8879. Do you remember the day of the week on which he sent?—No, I cannot remember the day of the month.

8880. The day of the week?—Thursday.

8881. Who took you?—Jackson, the constable.

8882. Where did he take you to?—To Leith Hall.

8883. Did he say what he took you there for?—Yes, he took me to shoot me.

8884. Did he say what you had done, for which you were to be shot?—I had not done anything to him at all.

8885. Did he say you had done anything?—*Me* cannot tell what *he* say, but he *send* the constable.

8886. Do you mean that Jackson sent the constable?—Yes.

8887. Who was the constable that came to you?—One named Charles Benjamin.

8888. Do you know a person by the name of John Woodrow?—Yes, and he sent the constable to take me up.

8889. I thought you said somebody else sent the constable?—Jackson was the constable, John Woodrow sent to take me up.

8890. You named Charles Benjamin just now?—Yes, there were two constables.

8891. You spoke of one as having sent the other; do you say now that it was John Woodrow who sent the two constables to you?—Yes.

8892. How do you know John Woodrow was the person that sent the constables; did the constables tell you that?—Yes.

8893. Did not they say what you were wanted for?—No, they did not tell me.

8894. Did they search your house before they took you?—Yes, they searched my house.

8895. Did they find anything there?—No, there was nothing in it which did not belong to me; I did not take anything at all from John Woodrow; do not know his house at all.

8896. Had you anything in your house which belonged to somebody else?—No.

8897. Nothing at all?—No.

8898. And nobody told you that they had any propertyt here?—I have worked for him and he not pay me.

8899. Did you work for him?—Yes, and we *could* not agree at all.

8900. Had you had some dispute with John Woodrow about the work?—No.

ELEVENTH DAY.

S. Bennett.

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8901. Then what do you mean by saying you could not agree at all with him?—I worked and he cannot pay me.

8902. Who was it could not pay you?—John Woodrow said he cannot pay me. I work for him, but he stop my two weeks money, he would not pay me; he said if I would tell him the day of the month that I did the work he would pay it, and when martial law came he said he would have me taken up and have me shot.

8903. How long was this before the constables came?—I had done the work just about a month before the martial law.

8904. How many days had you worked?—I worked two whole weeks.

8905. How much did he owe you for that?—A shilling a day, I believe.

8906. Then he owed you 10*s*., did he?—Yes.

8907. And you asked for that 10*s*., and he said if you told him the days you had worked he would pay you?—Yes.

8908. Did you tell him the days?—No, I do not remember the day of the month. I do not keep any dates.

8909. When you got to Leith Hall what happened, who did you see there first?—I saw Adam Hague, the custom-house officer.

8910. What did he do then?—He ordered the people to load four guns to come out and shoot me.

8911. Did the men load their guns?—Yes, after that the black soldier say, "No, they must allow him "to flog me; if they killed all the black people, who "would there be to work the canes when all the black "people were killed."

8912. What did Adam Hague say to that?—He did not say anything to that, he was very vexed that the black soldier did not take the law from him.

8913. What did the black soldiers do?—They took me and tied me up and gave me 100 lashes.

8914. What, without anybody's orders?—Yes.

8915. Was there any officer present?—No, no officer.

8916. How many black soldiers were there?—Only one, and the constables with him.

8917. The two constables that came for you?—There was plenty, I don't know them all.

8918. Can you tell what constables were there; were they the two constables that fetched you?—One was John Murray and one was named Gordon.

8919. Any others?—Plenty others of them, but I cannot name them.

8920. You have named two who came for you, Benjamin and Jackson, were they both present?—Yes.

8921. And they both saw this done?—Yes.

8922. What did they flog you with?—They flogged me on my back.

8923. What with?—A cat.

8924. Did you see the cat?—Yes, with a wire.

8925. A cat with wire?—Yes.

8926. On your shoulders?—Yes.

8927. A hundred lashes you say?—Yes.

8928. Has it left much marks?—The cat was big enough.

8929. Has it left plenty of marks on your shoulders?—Plenty.

8930. What was done with you after you had had the 100 lashes; were you then sent home?—Yes.

8931. Then next week did anything happen to you?—The following week they took me up again and gave me 10 lashes.

8932. Who took you up then?—John Woodrow, Jackson, and Benjamin.

8933. Did they all three come and take you up?—Woodrow ordered the two constables to take me up at Bath.

8934. Then you say you had 10 lashes, did they tell you what that was for?—No.

8935. Then did you go back again to your house?—No, because they came and burnt my house, and everything.

8936. On the Sunday after that were you flogged again?—Yes, the same black soldier shot me with the gun, but the bullet walked over my head.

9837. Was that the same black soldier who flogged you?—Yes.

8938. Did the bullet touch you at all?—No.

8939. What do you mean by saying the bullet walked round your head?—He put the gun over my head and fired it.

8940. Were you fired at again after that?—No.

8941. Not on another Sunday; did not a constable fire at you?—Yes.

8942. Why did you say no, then?—The following day Johnson came and took me up and fired at me.

8943. Was he a constable?—Yes, the same constable.

8044. Where did Johnson come to take you up?—At Port Morant.

8945. Where were you staying?—At Port Morant, at my next neighbour.

8946. Was that after your house was burnt down?—Yes.

8947. What was the name of your next neighbour?—Gray.

8948. Was it a man or woman?—A man.

8949. What was his christian name?—Charles Gray. Johnson fired a gun on Sunday night; he broke open the man's door.

8950. Was Gray present?—Yes.

8951. And saw it all?—Yes, he was present.

8952. And did they fire at him too?—No.

8953. Were you tied to any place when you were flogged on these different occasions?—On the Sunday when I got the lashes Peter Espeut turned me on to the ground.

8954. We have not heard of him before; was he present at Leith Hall?—Yes.

8955. But it was not on the Sunday that you were at Leith Hall?—Thursday.

8956. That was when you had the 100 lashes?—Yes.

8957. And Peter Espeut was present you say?—Yes.

8958. And he turned you on to the ground?—Yes, he tied me up.

8959. Did he tie you up?—Yes, he helped to tie me up, and as soon as they loosed me he turned me on the ground.

9860. (*Mr. Walcott*). Where do you live?—In Port Morant.

8961. Who is Woodrow?—He is a buckra.

8962. What does he do for his living?—He is a carpenter.

8963. Or an engineer, which?—An engineer.

8964. Where does he work?—I cannot tell you.

8965. What work did you do for him?—In his garden.

8966. Where does he live?—At Curtis estate, an old estate of Mr. James.

8967. And he lives there?—Yes.

8968. And you weeded his garden for him?—And planted guinea corn.

8969. On Thursday, when you were taken up, where were you carried to?—To Leith Hall.

8970. Who is the owner?—Adam Hague was the overseer.

8971. Who was the owner of Leith Hall?—Peter Espeut's father; old Espeut is the owner of the estate.

8972. Was he there?—I cannot tell if he was present.

8973. Which was the Peter Espeut that threw you on to the ground, the father or the son?—The son.

8974. Would you know him if you were to see him again?—Yes, if I saw him I should know him.

8975. What is the son doing at the estate?—He is book-keeper.

8976. You say the order was from Mr. Hague to shoot you?—Yes.

8977. And the soldiers said, "No, don't shoot her, keep her to till the canes and make her work?"—Yes.

8978. Was there only one soldier?—Yes, one.

8979. How came there only to be one soldier, where were the others?—Plenty all about, one there, one there, and one there; everywhere they were flogging

people, they left soldiers, one and one, and one, and they went on hanging and killing.

8980. But it was this one soldier that gave you the 100 lashes ?—Yes.

8981. Did he give you the cat to look at ?—No, but I saw it in his hands.

8982. And did you see the wire ?—Yes.

8983. How was the wire, plaited into the lash?—Yes.

8984. It was wire and hemp then plaited together ?—Yes.

8985. Was it an old-time cat ?—Yes.

8986. Like a slavery time cat, was it ?—Yes, it was.

8987. When did you look at the cat; was it before you were flogged or after, to see the lash ?—Before they flogged me.

8988. Was there only one lash or were there plenty of lashes ?—Plenty, about seven or eight.

8989. It was a cat with about seven or eight tails ?—Yes.

8990. You say it was in the soldier's hand and you examined it ?—Yes.

8991. Where was his gun ?—Upstairs and I was down on the ground.

8992. Do you mean that it was upstairs in the house ?—Yes.

8993. How do you know it was there ?—Because I was down in cell a prisoner.

8994. If you did not go upstairs how would you see the gun there ?—Because Mr. Hague told him to load the gun and shoot me.

8995. Did you see the gun ?—I did not see it in my eyes.

8996. Then you never saw the gun ?—I did not see the gun upstairs, because I don't go upstairs.

8997. Then how do you know the gun was upstairs?—Mr. Hague had a person to load the gun to shoot me; if the gun had not been there the soldier could not get the gun to shoot me.

8998. This was on the Thursday, and you never saw the gun that day ?—I tell you I don't go upstairs.

8999. And you did not see the gun ?—No.

9000. There was a black soldier there you say ?—Yes, one.

9001. Was he to load the 4 guns?—There was constables there, constables shoot people the same as soldiers.

9002. Were the constables to shoot you ?—Oh yes, they not particular at that time ; there was no law for poor fellows.

9003. Who took you to Bath ?—Jackson and Benjamin.

9004. The same two constables ?—Yes.

9005. How long after ?—I can't tell you the day, it was the following week.

9006. The next week after the Thursday ?—Yes, I was not particular to the day.

9007. Did they take you before a magistrate at Bath ?—I did not see any magistrate.

9008. Do you know Mr. Kirkland ?—I did not see him at all.

9009. Who did you see there ?—I see no magistrate, I saw Maroon there.

9010. One Maroon and constable ?—Yes.

9011. When you got the 10 lashes at Bath your back was very sore was it not ?—It was sore.

9012. Has it left much mark on your shoulders now ?—The marks are there now.

9013. Can anybody see them if they look at your shoulders ?—Yes.

9014. When you were taken to Bath were the wounds healed ?—No.

9015. They were open ?—Yes.

9016. And then they gave you the 10 lashes ?—Yes.

9017. Who ordered you to receive those 10 lashes ?—Maroons, and those same constables.

9018. Do you say that the Maroons and the same constables ordered you to have the 10 lashes ?—Yes.

9019. What did they do to you afterwards?—They come back and burn my house.

9020. Where was your house at Morant Bay ?—In Port Morant.

9021. Then you went to live with Charles Gray ?—Yes.

9022. Where was it that the soldier shot over your head ?—They caught me in another person's yard.

9023. What other person's yard did they catch you in ?—In the next yard.

9024. In Gray's yard do you mean?—No, the next yard.

9025. Whose yard was that?—Walter Johnson's yard.

9026. (*Commission.*) Did not you say just now that they came into the house and shot at you in the house ?—That was another time.

9027. Who ordered the shot to be fired at your head, did anybody order it ?—John Woodrow.

9028. Was he present ?—He ordered the soldier to take me up because he would have me shot.

9029. Was John Woodrow present when the soldier fired at your head ?—No, but he sent the soldier after me. The soldier told me John Woodrow was vexed because he had not gone by his orders.

9030. What soldier told you that?—The black soldier.

9031. What was his name ?—I don't know his name ; he did not tell me his name.

9032. Then you say Woodrow was not present?—No.

9033. Who ordered Johnson to shoot you ?—The same John Woodrow.

9034. Was he present when Johnson shot at you in the house ?—No.

9035. Was Woodrow at Leith Hall when Adam Hague and Peter Espeut were there ?—No.

9036. (*Mr. Nathan.*) How many people flogged you at Leith Hall ?—Two.

9037. Who were they ?—The soldier flogged me first and John Murray second.

9038. Those persons gave you the 100 lashes ?—The soldier flogged me first and when him tired then John Murray.

9039. (*Commission.*) When you had received 100 lashes where were you taken to, to your home?—Yes.

9040. Was anything done to your back; it must have been very sore, was it bleeding ?—Yes.

9041. Has it left many marks on the shoulders?—Yes.

9042. Can they be seen ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew, and was examined by two surgeons.

Dr. Richard George Banon sworn and examined.

Dr. R. G. Banon.

9043. Have you examined this woman's shoulders and back ?—Yes.

9044. Are you able to form any opinion as to whether she has received a number of lashes ?—As an old regimental officer I can say that that woman has never received any lashes with a cat.

9045. Do you feel quite sure of that ?—Quite certain of it.

9046. Have you seen many men punished ?—In four or five years I dare say I have seen a hundred punished.

9047. In your opinion could her back and shoulders be in the state in which they are if she had received 100 lashes on the 19th of October ?—Certainly not. Having been in the London District Recuiting Service I have often detected recruits coming up for examination and have rejected them because of their bearing the marks of the cat ; there is no mistaking them.

The witness withdrew.

Dr Edward Leslie Phillippo sworn and examined.

Dr. E. L. Phillippo.

9048. Have you also seen and examined this woman ?—I have.

9049. Have you had any experience on this subject?—I have seen three persons flogged with a cat, and I do not think there are any marks on this woman at all like there would be, especially if a person had received so large a number as 100 lashes.

9050. As far as you are able to form an opinion, do you agree with Dr. Banon ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWELFTH DAY.

Tuesday, 6th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

TWELFTH DAY.

J. Beard.

6 Feb. 1866.

JAMES BEARD (black) sworn and examined.

9051. Are you a carpenter, living at Morant Bay?—Yes.

9052. On the 11th of October were you a policeman on duty at the District Prison?—Yes.

9053. Did you see any party coming into the town on that morning?—Between 3 and 4 o'clock I saw a body of people coming down from the Valley District.

9054. Which way did they come to Morant Bay?—On the Wharf road.

9055. Is that the western entrance to the Bay?—Yes.

9056. Is it the entrance by the road nearest to Kingston?—Yes.

9057. What was the number of the party?—There were 20 or 30 about in the first drove.

9058. Were they armed at all?—Yes, with sticks and cutlasses, and they were coming towards Morant Bay.

9059. From what direction do you say they were coming?—From the Valley District.

9060. Is that a different way from that by which they would come from Stony Gut?—It is the same way; that road leads to Stony Gut as well.

9061. Then they might come from Stony Gut either that way or on the other side of the town?—Yes.

9062. How many were there in the first drove?—20 or 30 in the first drove, and the second must have been about the same. I saw no less than four or five gangs, each from the Valley District.

The witness withdrew.

J. Britt.

JAMES BRITT (brown) sworn and examined.

9063. Are you a Volunteer of No. 2 Company?—Yes.

9064. On Wednesday, the 11th of October, were you on duty under Captain Hitchins?—Yes.

9065. In the course of the afternoon, did you go by the station and see Mr. Arthur Cooke riding in?—Yes.

9066. In consequence of information which he gave to you, did you give information to Captain Hitchins?—No; I made an alarm, and the bugle was sounded.

9067. Then did you join the Volunteers?—Yes.

9068. Were they drawn up in front of the Courthouse?—Yes.

9069. Did Captain Hitchins give any orders?—He gave orders to load.

9070. Soon after that did you see any people coming round Kirkland's Corner?—While we were loading we heard that they were breaking down the station.

9071. You heard the noise of their doing so?—Yes.

9072. What did you see?—Afterwards we saw them coming round the corner into the Parade, with guns and bayonets fixed, sticks, swords, machettes, and lances; they were advancing, blowing shells and playing drums.

9073. Could you form any judgment of the number that came in?—No, the lane was crowded.

9074. How near did they get to you before anything was done?—About 20 yards, and a woman named Geoghagan——

9075. Is that a person now living?—No, she is dead.

9076. What did she say or do?—She first fired a stone, and several other women followed her, and then the men rushed right in.

9077. What was done by the Custos?—He was reading and calling out "Peace!" and other gentlemen were calling out, "Peace in Her Majesty's name!" But the people were saying, "No peace! Hell to-day!"

9078. Whereabouts was this woman when she threw the stone?—She was just in front of us, in the north part of the Parade.

9079. Did she come up with the people?—She was the guide, and led them; she came up in front of them.

9080. But they did not want a guide?—She was a sort of leader.

9081. Well, she threw the first stone?—Yes.

9082. Then other women throw stones?—Yes.

9083. Did you see anybody struck?—No, I did not.

9084. What was the next thing done?—Then the men rushed on, and then they fired.

9085. How near did they get to you before they fired?—They were not more than five yards from us. It was all we could do to present our guns.

9086. Are you sure that the stone was thrown by the woman before you fired?—Yes, long before. The women began to fire the stones, and as they did so, and were coming across the Parade, the men rushed in.

9087. Did you see the effect of your fire?—I saw some of them fall.

9088. Did the people then press on or go back?—They pressed right on us, and we broke into open order, and escaped the best way we could.

9089. Were you able to load again before they were upon you?—No.

9090. Then did you make your escape?—Some of them rushed upon me and said, "Kill him; he is a Volunteer!" I escaped, and then again about 20 of them followed me.

9091. Where were you during that night?—I went to Mr. McKenzie's penn, about a mile out of the Bay.

9092. Did you see nothing more?—No; there were other Volunteers in the yard, and while the people were beating them I made my escape.

9093. On the Saturday before this Wednesday did you see anything?—Yes, I was at my place of business.

9094. Where is that?—Opposite the Church Corner.

9095. Is that at the entrance to Morant Bay?—Yes.

9096. On which road—on Stanton road or the other?—The other.

9097. What did you observe?—I heard drums playing, and when I came out and looked I saw men marching from the Parade with drum and fife, and all armed with sticks and with shouldered arms.

9098. Did anybody appear to be in charge?—Yes, a rebel named Captain Grant. I have already given evidence against him.

9099. Do you mean before the magistrate?—Yes.

9100. Then there was a person whom you saw; don't mention him at present; but tell us what any

TWELFTH DAY.

J. Britt.

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one person appearing to exercise any authority did or said ?—He told the men to "halt, and right counter march," and they were going towards the Parade again when they met Bogle and other men. I was not near enough to hear the conversation, but they turned back again and marched on. In coming near the bridge they broke in open order, and near my place he told them to halt, and formed them four deep, and then told them, "Shoulder arms and quick march;" and the drum played and they marched off. Bogle was in the rear of Grant.

9101. You say you live near Church Corner; was there any meeting-house there ?—Yes.

9102. And were there any meetings there ?—People used to be coming by with sticks, and they would stop at my shop for cigars, and I would say to them, "Where are you going ?" and they would say, "To meeting."

9103. You never attended any of these meetings ?—No.

9104. How often did you see these parties ?—For months before.

9105. How often ?—Sometimes twice or three times a week.

9106. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were these religious meetings ? was there any meeting-house there ?—There was a Baptist chapel there, but it was not open.

9107. How do you know that if you did not go ?—If it had been open I would have heard; but I heard there were meetings at the common negro houses. The chapel is not open except on Sundays. The church is by the same place.

9108. (*Commission.*) In what way were they going: just as countrymen would ordinarily go to a meeting ?—Sometimes there were 10, sometimes five, and sometimes two together, all with sticks.

9109. Would that be the common way in which they would go to the meeting ?—Yes. I don't know whether it was a religious meeting or what sort of meeting. I don't know the sense of the meeting. When they would come in and buy anything I said, "Where are you going ?" and they said, "Going to meeting."

9110. Had these meetings been going on before this time ?—Not till about 4 months before the rebellion.

9111. But there was nothing in them which surprised you at the time ?—It was very surprising to me. I never saw them before attend the meetings with sticks.

9112. Don't they generally carry sticks in their hands ?—No, they never carry sticks to the Baptist chapel; only Sundays, and any holidays like Christmas day, they never attend the meeting.

9113. Was there a good deal of excitement going on; was this the time of the revival ?—The revival had passed about 12 months before, and they had ceased going to the meetings; but they did not then carry sticks.

9114. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When do they carry sticks ?—When they go to market.

9115. Don't they usually walk about with either a stick or a cutlass ?—No, only on election days and at other such times.

9116. Don't people commonly walk about the country carrying sticks ?—No, unless on a Saturday.

9117. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Which of the Bogles was it that you saw on a Saturday ?—Paul Bogle.

9118. You say it was only during the last three or four months before what you call the rebellion that they were in the habit of holding those meetings ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. George Ashby sworn and examined.

Mr. G. Ashby.

9119. Do you reside at Stanton on your own property ?—Yes.

9120. On the morning of the 11th of October was any statement made to you by your men ?—No, I think not.

9121. What number of men do you employ ?—About 150, more or less.

9122. Did they come to work on the 11th of October ?—No, only one wainman, a carpenter, and a boy.

9123. Had you been aware before that they were not coming to work ?—No.

9124. In the course of the afternoon did you see any persons pass your property ?—Yes; about 12, or a little after, eight men passed on the lower road—there are two roads which pass my property—and, as my wife was playing the piano at the time, they sang out, "Stop that damned noise, or we will make you." Of course it was stopped immediately.

9125. Whereabouts is Stanton ?—A mile and a quarter from Morant Bay.

9126. On the same afternoon did you see any more people pass ?—About 300 men and women came past about 3 o'clock with cutlasses, sticks, staves, bayonets on poles, one with a pistol, two with guns, and one with an old musket, an old "Brown Bess."

9127. Does the road divide a little way from your property ?—Yes; I should say about 10 chains from my gate.

9128. Are there two ways of entering Morant Bay after passing your property ?—They can either turn back into the works and go to a place named "Pembroke Hall," or they go straight on to the Bay. These people went on all one way, where the woods divide. They sat down and held a conversation, and then they sprung up and went on.

9129. You have not been there many weeks ?—I bought the estate on the 12th of August, and went to live there on the 29th of August.

9130. Are you able to give us any other information ?—No. I saw the Court-house in flames about 9 o'clock, and the people passing my house.

9131. Did you see anything of the measures taken with reference to the suppression ?—I was at home all the time, and did not see anything at all.

9132. Did you see nothing of the punishments afterwards ?—I saw the hanging of three men and one woman. I saw them hanging there, but I saw nothing of the trial, or anything else that occurred, except that on the Monday afterwards they were bringing in prisoners.

The witness withdrew.

Ursula Fitzgerald (coloured) sworn and examined.

U. Fitzgerald.

9133. Do you live with your mother, Mrs. Gordon, at the entrance of Morant Bay ?—Yes.

9134. Which entrance ?—On the way from Stanton.

9135. Do you remember the 11th of October ?—Yes.

9136. Do you remember seeing Mr. Cooke galloping by your house ?—Yes.

9137. Either after or before that did you see a large party of men ?—Yes, after that.

9138. What number do you think—are you able to form an opinion ?—I do not know.

9139. Were there 100 or less ?—Some hundreds.

9140. Did you know a person named "Duncan Stewart ?"—Yes.

9141. Did you hear any directions given by him ?—Yes, he shared the gang.

9142. After he gave that direction did you see which way the people went ?—Some took the main road to the Bay, some took the wharf road to the Rectory.

9143. Were there many women with this party ?—Yes.

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9144. Did you hear any complaint made by the women to the men ?—Yes.

9145. What time was that ?—About after 3 o'clock.

9146. Was that some little time after they had divided as you saw ?—Yes.

9147. How long after that ?—I am unable to say that.

9148. Was it some minutes, or an hour or two after, or later in the evening ?—It was not very late.

9149. What was it you heard ?—I heard the women say, "You men, don't you see the Volunteers "killing all our men ? When you at the mountain "you say so and so, and now you come down to the "Bay you leave all the work to the poor women."

9150. Do you know anything more about it ?—Yes. I know a few people more.

9151. We don't want to hear about particular people ; did you see any of the punishments inflicted afterwards ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

C. Gordon.

CECELIA GORDON (black) sworn and examined.

9152. Are you the mother of the last witness ?—Yes.

9153. Do you live near Morant Bay on the Stanton road ?—Yes.

9154. Do you remember seeing a number of persons passing your house on the afternoon of the 11th of October ?—Yes.

9155. Did you afterwards hear the firing ?—Yes.

9156. After that did the party come back, and did you hear some complaint made by some of the women ?—Yes.

9157. Was that after the firing had taken place ?—Yes.

9158. How long ?—Not much long.

9159. What was it you heard the women say ?—They came on the Wharf road and the men came on the Four Mile road, and the women said, "Now, you "men, this is not what you said in the mountain. You "said you would come to the Bay and do so and so, "and now you leave all this work to the women; go "to the Parade and see what the Volunteers do to "the men there."

9160. Did the people pass your place at night, some of them, do you remember—and were they cheering as they passed ?—Oh, yes, all night.

9161. Did you hear anything said as to what they were going to do ?—When the women spoke to the men they divided again, and returned to the Parade. Captain Stewart said, "Divide again,"—he was the captain of the rebels—"and part of you stand in "in the road from the Court-house to the wharf, "and do not suffer no man to pass, and part of "you stand in the main street, and do not suffer "no man to pass." Captain Grant said, "Shall I go with them ?" Captain Stewart said, "Yes ;" and Captain Grant took the Wharf road along with the people.

9162. Were you present, and did you hear what was said when they passed the first time in the day ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

J. Gordon.

JAMES GORDON (black) sworn and examined.

9163. Are you a carpenter living at Port Morant ?—Yes.

9164. On the 12th October did you see any party coming to you place, or down by your place ?—Yes.

9165. What sort of party was it ?—People in numbers.

9166. About what number do you think ?—The first gang was about 30 or 40.

9167. Did other parties come besides that ?—Oh yes.

9168. What number in all do you suppose ?—About 300 or 300.

9169. In what direction were they coming ?—They were coming from the different villages in Port Morant.

9170. Did you hear anything said about Mr. Shortridge by the people as they passed ?—Yes.

9171. What was it ?—They said Mr. Shortridge was at Morant Bay coming up. Some were waiting for him on the road ; and they said that if they did not kill him and Mr. Chisholm, they would not have the war over.

9172. Is Mr. Chisholm one of Mr. Shortridge's overseers ?—Yes, at Golden Grove.

9173. As they were going towards Morant Bay, did a gunboat come in sight ?—Yes.

9174. What was the effect of that upon the people ?—They plundered Mr. Marshalleck's shop.

9175. But when the gunboat came, what did they do ?—They all fled away.

9176. Did you hear anybody addressed as "Captain" by them ?—Yes, Captain Flemming.

9177. Is he living ?—He was hung.

9178. Did you continue at Port Morant after this ?—Yes.

9179. Did you see anything of what was done there by the soldiers, the police, or the Maroons ?—Yes.

9180. Tell us anything you saw ?—The troops came.

9181. When did they come in first ?—I cannot tell the right day.

9182. Who was the officer who commanded them ?—He was a white man, I don't know his name.

9183. Were they white troops or black troops ?—White troops.

9184. There was some officer with them ?—Yes.

9185. Did you see what was done by those troops when they came in ?—I saw the constables taking the prisoners.

9186. Apprehending the prisoners ?—Yes.

9187. Did you take any before them ?—Yes.

9188. What was done to them ?—They tried them, and they flogged some of them, and they sent some on to Morant Bay.

9189. Did they flog any of those they sent to Morant Bay ?—No.

9190. Did you see what went on at Leith Hall ?—Yes, I was there part of the time.

9191. Was that where the floggings took place ?—Yes.

9192. Were any flogged without being tried ?—Two or three women were flogged without being tried.

9193. Was there any military court sitting there ?—They came there at first from Morant Bay, and while they remained there there was a military court, and when they came back they came there again.

9194. But when they were there, were any people flogged without being tried ?—When the military were there ?

9195. Yes ?—No. They flogged some.

9196. But did they ever flog any people who were not first tried ?—No, they tried them.

9197. But when the military went away, what was done ?—About three or four people came through Mr. Woodrow. One of the men was flogged by the military, and Mr. Woodrow brought him back, and when the Maroons were there they tried him, and shot him.

9198. Do you mean that the Maroons tried him ?—Yes.

9199. Who were present then ?—All the Maroons, Mr. Woodrow, and myself ; and when I said to Mr. Woodrow that this man had been flogged once by the military and that they had put him aside, and that he and another man had been flogged already for stealing a ham at Clifton Hill, where Mr. Woodrow resides, he told me that if I did not hold my cheek, he would

have me either flogged or shot myself. I said I did not think he could do it.

9200. Was the man shot ?—Yes.

9201. By the Maroons ?—Yes.

9202. And was Mr. Woodrow present ?—Yes.

9203. Was there anything more against him than that ?—No.

9204. What was the name of this man ?—Charles Dies.

9205. When the military were away, were any people flogged without any trial ?—A few people, but a soldier was there.

9206. What soldier ?—Only one was there. The military had ordered him to Manchioneal, but he stopped at Port Morant.

9207. Was he a black or white soldier ?—Black.

9208. By whose orders was anybody flogged then ?—By the black soldier's orders.

9209. Who ordered him to flog any ?—I don't know, but they were the plunderers.

9210. Who decided that they had been so ?—I was at the station at Port Morant, and I detected them, and sent them to Morant Bay.

9211. How did you find out that they were plunderers ?—Many of them I knew.

9212. Had you seen them plundering ?—Yes, at Mr. Marshalleck's store.

9213. Then upon your statement the black soldier flogged them ?—Yes.

9214. Was there anybody to give directions except this black soldier ?—No.

9215. Was there no magistrate there ?—No.

9216. How many people were flogged in that way ?—I cannot say.

9217. Do you remember the name of that man who flogged first and hung afterwards—would it be Doyle?—His name was Charles Dies.

The witness withdrew.

George Adam Hague (coloured) sworn and examined. *G. A. Hague.*

9218. You are a clerk of the Customs at Port Morant and Morant Bay ?—I am collector.

9219. Do you know a person named Susannah Bennett ?—I do.

9220. Did you see her at Leith Hall after this outbreak at Morant Bay ?—I did.

9221. Is it true that you ordered the people to load four guns and go out and shoot her ?—I did not.

9222. Did you see anybody load guns to shoot her ?—Nobody loaded guns on that or any other occasion when I was present.

9223. Is it true that you were ever vexed with the black soldiers because they did not take the law from you ?—I never was. I may mention that I went there with Capt. Adcock's soldiers as they were returning from the Plantain Garden River district and Captain Astwood's troop also, and I found that woman being flogged by orders of Captain Adcock; she got some 25 lashes; she is a rebel, and the wife of one of the most notorious rebels in that neighbourhood, who has not yet been taken.

9224. What do you know about it ?—I saw him on the morning when Flemming attacked me on the way to the Custom-house; that woman was among the gang.

9225. What morning ?—The morning of the 12th; she is the wife of a notorious rebel who is not yet taken, who was engaged in robbing Clifton Hill, and got away.

9226. You say she was flogged ?—I saw her when Captain Adcock and Captain Astwood were both present, and she was flogged.

9227. Were about ?—On her shoulders.

9228. What number of lashes ?—Twenty-five; a small number.

9229. That's what you consider a small number ?—Oh, yes.

9230. Did you see the instrument with which she was flogged ?—It was an ordinary cat.

9231. Was there any wire in it ?—None that I know; they were made with a little bark.

9232. What bark ?—The bark of some tree which is made into fibre and plaited.

9233. Had you seen the military cats used ?—I saw them at Morant Bay.

9234. Were they more or less severe than those ?—Those which were used at Leith Hall were much less severe.

9235. Would they inflict less injury than the military cat ?—I saw a man take 50 lashes with one of these without a drop of blood.

9236. Who were present do you remember at that time ?—All Captain Astwood's troop that went into the neighbourhood, Captain Adcock, of the 6th, Mr. Smith, the overseer of Leith Hall, Mr. Espeut, a book-keeper of Leith Hall. I came in after the troops had been there, she did not find me. I rode in from the Custom-house after the troops had come in.

9237. Did you ever see her have any flogging after that ?—Never; no, that is the only time I know of.

9238. And who were the persons, or who was the person who flogged her when she had the 25 lashes ?—I think it was a white soldier, I am almost certain it was.

9239. Were you at the Custom-house at Port Morant on the 11th ?—I was.

9240. Did you hear of the Volunteers having been sent for to Morant Bay ?—I heard after I got down to my office.

9241. Did you see a person named Mitchell in your office ?—Yes, he came in on two or three occasions that day.

9242. And Duffus ?—He came in from the Vestry; he got in about 2 o'clock. He sat down and talked for some time, and this man came in while he was there, and was simply very rude.

9243. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*) Was anything said about him. Is this man untried ?—I heard he was shot; he came into the office, walked through the public office into the private office and said, "You d——d son of a b——h, what are you doing here ?" Then pointing to the chair where I was sitting he said, "That place is the place of a blackman, and if "you don't quit it quietly we will have your head "cut off as we intend to have that of the Baron, "and of the Cooke's." He was very violent and I thought he was drunk or crazy; that was what I saw before the actual outbreak at Morant Bay. I never answered him.

9244. (*Commission.*) On the next morning did you hear what had taken place ?—Yes, two men came and told me.

9245. You heard there was an outbreak ?—Yes.

9246. Did you drive to Port Morant ?—I rode down.

9247. Did anything attract you attention on the way ?—I saw groups of persons on different parts of the road, and a very large group at the shop of Mr. Marzinck, a Volunteer, who was reported to have been killed on the Tuesday. I stopped and asked if it were true that he had been killed. Before the man I asked could answer me, another fellow who was standing outside the shop said, "Yes, he is, and what the hell is that to you." Immediately afterwards the horn was blown by a man that was near me, and I fancied that something was wrong. I rode across the river by a cross road, and I saw a very large gathering at the end of the road. However, I rode on thinking I was all safe, and when I got very near to the cross road, I heard a voice distinctly say, "He is one of them;" still I rode on, and at the corner I saw between 80 and 100 persons, and a man named Edward Flemming walked away from the crowd and approached me. The road was filled on three sides, and there was just one corner a little open; he walked towards me and asked, "Do you belong to" some-

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thing. I could not catch the whole of the question, but as I saw him with a cutlass I struck my horse with the left spur and as it bounded Flemming cut at my head and hit as near as possible without touching me. I galloped on to the Custom-house.

9248. There you received a warning ?—Yes, from the servant.

9249. You are not asked what he told you, but was your attention attracted to a crowd coming towards the Custom-house ?—Yes.

9250. What state were they in ?—They were very excited; some with arms, two with cutlasses and sticks, and they came almost running down.

9251. In consequence of this, did you get on your horse ?—No, I remained in, believing that they would have done nothing ; they told me that they had gone to Marshalleck's store; I looked out and saw the store being broken, and I mounted my horse and started.

9252. Did you go to Clifton Hill ?—I went back to my residence.

9253. You remained at your residence that night, did you ?—I remained all the evening, and that night I was told by my servants that the people intended to come.

9254. Did you receive information the next morning, Friday ?—Yes.

9255. What did you do ?—I went into the woods.

9256. How long did you remain there ?—Till late that night, when the servant came and told me that the soldiers were at Port Morant, and he guided me through the woods to Port Morant were they were.

9257. Did you see the Governor ?—He came in after midnight with Brigadier-General Nelson, Colonel Fyfe, Mr. Lewis, and some others.

9258. Did you inform him of what had occurred ?—I told him a minute detail of all that had occured.

9259. And he sent 25 soldiers ?—Yes, he sent them under command of Captain Ross with me to find Flemming.

9260. Did you catch him ?—Yes.

9261. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was he executed ? — Oh yes.

9262. (*Commission.*) Were you with them when he was taken ?—I went with the soldiers to his house ; we found him there, and took him prisoner to Port Morant. The Governor ordered a Court-martial, and he was tried. I gave evidence against him, and half a dozen others gave most conclusive evidence against him, and he was ordered to be executed ; and he was executed at 6 o'clock that morning. We had caught him at 4 o'clock that morning. The Governor was very anxious about it, because he wanted to give a warning.

9263. Was there any other person executed then ?—There were none executed there after that; he was the only man executed then at Port Morant.

9264. You went on board the "Onyx" with them, and went to Morant Bay ?—I did.

9265. Did you go on to Port Antonio ?—We were transhipped to the "Wolverene," and went to Port Antonio on the Saturday.

9266. Were there any prisoners with you ?—There were some sent by the troop who had gone to Bath and Golden Grove, and had brought prisoners with them, whom we had taken in at night at Port Morant.

9267. What number of them ?—I cannot say ; there might have been 50 or 60. We went round to Port Antonio.

9268. Did you see how the prisoners were treated ?—Kindly, very.

9269. What was the kindness shewn to them ?—They were put in the stern of the vessel, and I saw them getting food and water, and everything they seemed to require.

9270. Were they tied or handcuffed ?—Upon my word I cannot say. I do not think they were. I think they were all put at the stern of the vessel with a guard over them.

9271. You are not able to say that they were not tied ?—No, I would not say.

9272. You did not observe—did you see them having their food ?—Yes.

9273. Were their hands free at that time ?—Yes, certainly. I am strongly inclined to believe they were not tied then ; there was a guard of Marines, and the prisoners were put at the stern.

9274. Did you observe any ill-treatment towards them ?—Not the slightest.

9275. Did you see them disembarked ?—No, I got ashore before them.

9276. Did you see them put on board the "Wolverene" at Port Morant ?—They were taken from Port Morant to Morant Bay ; on the Saturday landed there. A Court-martial was held in the evening, some prisoners were tried, and some four or five were executed. That was the first execution. Then the remaining prisoners were taken back on board the "Wolverene," and that was after I was on board.

9277. Did you see them put on board ?—I saw them being brought up by night.

9278. But you did not observe in what way they were put on board, whether any violence was used—you are not able to say ?—No. I heard of a man being pulled up by the neck or shoulders.

9279. But you did not see it?—No, it was mere hearsay.

9280. When you arrived at Port Antonio on the Sunday morning, in what state did you find the inhabitants there ?—The ladies and children were all in a frightful state of alarm, and had left their houses at Port Antonio and taken refuge on board an American barque. We found them there, and the men were on shore quiet.

9281. Did the Governor land with you ?—Yes.

9282. Whom did he meet ?—The Maroons.

9283. Was there a body of Maroons at Port Antonio ?—There were over 200.

9284. Were they there before you arrived ?—Yes.

9285. Did the Governor address them ?—He met them and addressed them.

9286. Did he receive assurances of their loyalty and devotion to the Crown ?—The fullest assurances. The greatest possible anxiety was exhibited by them to help the Governor.

9287. Did you see much of the person who acted as Provost Marshal during the suppression of the disturbances, Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes, I saw him on two occasions on that day when we went on board the "Onyx."

9288. Will you describe what you did see of him ?—On the Saturday when I had landed there, and shortly after I had landed, I was told that it was necessary to get a pass to enable me to move about the town during martial law.

9289. Did you find that that was necessary in order to be secured ?—Absolutely necessary. I went to his office for the purpose of getting a pass, and he took a piece of paper and wrote the word "Pass" on the top, and then he asked my name. I said, George Adam Hague, and he wrote the name ; then stopping suddenly, he looked me in the face, got up and pitched the piece of paper on the ground, said, "That be d——d !" and walked out of the room.

9290. Did he give you the paper ?—No, he made the observation, threw it down, and walked out. I took the paper up and went to the police station, and told the policeman what had been done; he said, "Never mind, here is pen and ink ; fill it in, and I will get it countersigned."

9291. Your name was in—what did you fill in ?—"Collector of Customs, Port Morant." I gave it to the policeman who did get it countersigned ; he gave it back to me in the course of the day. Then we got on board the "Wolverene." I afterwards went back from Kingston to Morant Bay in the "Onyx," and we got there on the Friday.

9292. That would be on the 20th ?—Yes ; I went to Port Morant and saw the state of affairs there. I then started back. On my way back I stopped there two days and was not landed. I came in a boat belonging to Mr. Smith, of Leith Hall, and landed on the wharf. As I got to the main street, leading from the Court-

house to the police station, I heard a voice shouting "I say you fellow—you man there—damn you, sir, stop!" I could not believe it was addressed to me, but I turned round, and saw Ramsay standing behind me at a little distance. I stopped, and he asked me, as he walked up, "Who are you—what's your name?" I told him, and he said, "What are you doing here?" I said I was going to Kingston; and he asked me, "Have you got a pass?" I showed it to him. There was a woman whom I had known at Morant Bay, who was standing at the door of the police station, and I had heard that she had been sent there by Mr. McGill, the wharfinger. Ramsay said to me, "Who sent that woman here?" I said I did not. He said, "What is she sent for?" I said, "For having been with the rebels on the 12th, with a knife in her hand, and with having been seen on the wharf with a knife, calling out the men in general to go on and cut the throats of every damned Mulatto in the place." That's what I told him. Ramsay said, "Did she say that?" I said, "She did." Then Ramsay called out to the policeman, "Let that woman go—it was devilish well said." She was let go, and I saw her leave the station and go away. I went into the Court-house, and while I was there I was told that Ramsay wanted me. Mr. Andrew H. Lewis told me. Mr. Ramsay was there in a very excited state. Mr. Espeut had said something to him, and when I went to him I found him in a frightful state of excitement. He ground his teeth, and was in a terrible way. Mr. Espeut came up from the opposite side and said something to him, and Ramsay said, pointing to me—"I am interrupted in the performance of my duty by that man." I said, "It is not true. I never interrupted you once—I am a loyal subject." Ramsay replied, "Silence, sir!"

9293. At what time of day was this?—Between 4 and 5 in the afternoon.

9294. Was he sober?—I never saw a man before in such a state. I saw him several times, but never in such a state as that. I would not swear that he was drunk, but he was in a most frightful state of excitement. I have seen him several times in the mornings quiet and getting to his business.

9295. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) The business of hanging do you mean?—No, the business of the office. Shortly after that he brought a letter to me, and asked me quietly to take it up to the general.

9296. (*Commission.*) Was the excitement you have described apparently produced by liquor?—I would not swear that he was in liquor.

9297. Was he fit to do his business?—He got through it in a sort of maddened manner. I got out of the room. Mr. Espeut took me from the police station, by his side, down to the place where all the rebels were congregated. He called me to go away, and in that way I got out of Ramsay's hands. On the day after I was still there, and in the main street I saw Ramsay with his hands on Mr. Kirkland's throat. Kirkland was a shop keeper, and one of the most respectable men in St. Thomas in the East. He is a very quiet, law-abiding, God-fearing man. I saw Ramsay with his hands on Kirkland's throat, pulling him across the street to the station. He was flying across the street. I thought something was wrong, and I said to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Marshalleck, "Let us see what is the matter with poor Kirkland." I went across and saw him standing in the police station, and policemen getting ready to take him away—just what had happened to myself.

9298. In consequence of what you saw and had seen previously, did you go to Brigadier-General Nelson?—No, I did not; I went to the seaside for fresh air. I felt crazy and went there to get away from the place altogether; I met General Nelson, who said to me, "Good morning!" I told him what I had seen, and he turned back and said, "Come on with me, and show me this man." He walked back to the tent, and ordered him to be released that instant, and the man was taken to the station, and released and let go.

9299. Can you mention what time that was?—Do you mean what day?

9300. Was it during October?—It was within a very short time after martial law was proclaimed; it was in October.

9301. Was it towards the end of October?—It was in October.

9302. Did you see anything of the conduct of other persons?—Of misconduct.

9303. Any undue severity?—None whatever, and so far as the General commanding was concerned, I think he was a vast deal too humane.

9304. What do you mean by that?—I mean that he did all that he could, only to punish those against whom there was the strongest evidence.

9305. You did not consider that too humane—to take care not to punish the innocent?—Well, no. I felt inclined to punish anybody against whom there was any evidence whatever.

9306. Then he required stronger evidence than you considered necessary?—He might have been too humane.

The witness withdrew.

EDWARD KELLEY (black) sworn and examined.

E. Kelley.

9307. You are a policeman?—Yes.

9308. Were you a policeman at Manchioneal?—Yes.

9309. What was the first day when you saw any disturbance?—On Friday, the 13th.

9310. Tell us what you saw?—I was present before Thomas Henry was shot. About 2 o'clock I saw about two or three dozen men come from the Plantain Garden River district with cutlasses and sticks.

9311. What did they do?—They came in front of the shop, which was locked up, and they demanded the key; but the key was not given to them.

9312. Did they then break into the shop?—Yes.

9313. What else did they do?—They took out all the goods.

9314. Did you see them do anything else?—No; they left the shop after taking out all the goods, and they went into Charles Kirkland's shop.

9315. What did they do there?—They took out all the goods, and then they went to another shop of the same Charles Kirkland, and took out the goods there.

9316. Was this all you saw—these two or three dozen men?—Yes, in the course of that day. In the evening and night there were upwards of 500 people blowing shells. They came from down the river to the Bay, and went up to the police station.

9317. In which way did they pass the Bay?—Past the barracks towards the Wesleyan chapel, coming up to the police station.

9318. But in what direction; towards Morant Point or Long Bay?—They went up the hill as they came into the Bay.

9319. Did they go inland?—Yes.

9320. What state were they in?—They were violent; and they were blowing shells and horns.

9321. Were they armed?—They were, with cutlasses and sticks.

9322. With nothing else?—Nothing else.

9323. Did they come in regular order, or as a crowd?—In a crowd.

9324. Not like soldiers, or anything of that sort?—No.

9325. Did they seem to be under the command of any person?—No; under no command at all.

9326. Were they violent in their language or anything?—No; they only went up to Thomas Henry Bunting's house, where they destroyed the things, and set fire to the house.

9327. That is the house where they went to before?

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No; they went to the shop before, and this was the dwelling-house.

9328. Where did they go after that, do you know?—They went from the house on to the police station, and broke open the police station and took the books and all the contents of the police station.

9329. What were the contents?—Chairs and tables.

9330. Were there any arms there?—There was only one arm, and I secured that.

9331. Did you hear at all what they said they were going to do?—No.

9332. You did not at all hear from any of them?—No.

9333. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know what they did afterwards?—They went on to Mulatto River.

9334. (*Commission.*) Have you anything more to say, or do you know anything more?—No; the day afterwards they came back to the bay, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th; a shower had come on during the night.

9335. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) And that dispersed them?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Williams.

JAMES WILLIAMS (a coloured man) sworn and examined.

9336. You live at Middleton, do you?—Yes.

9337. Is that at Stony Gut?—It is abutting on, and bounding Stony Gut.

9338. Are you a lessee of landed property?—Yes.

9339. Under whom?—Under Mr. Wellwood Maxwell Anderson.

9340. What quantity of land have you in lease there?—I suppose 1,321 acres of land, to the best of my knowledge.

9341. Have you under lessees?—Yes.

9342. You have tenants under you on the property at Middleton?—Yes.

9343. About how many?—I cannot tell you the quantity just now. I did not take the number.

9344. But you have more than one?—About 30 odd.

9345. Did you commence your tenancy under Mr. Anderson on the 1st of April last year?—Yes.

9346. Did you take the land with the tenants on it?—Yes.

9347. When does the rent become payable?—Quarterly.

9348. What was the rate?—20*s.* per acre.

9349. Is that good land?—Very good land.

9350. You began on the 1st of April 1865; how many quarters' rent have you received?—I received the first quarter's rent in June.

9351. After that had you any difficulty in getting any of them to pay the rent?—Yes; I had a little difficulty, because they make promises to pay the rent—they never refuse, but they say, "You must have a "little patience; the estate does not pay as yet, but "as soon as we get it to pay we will pay up the "rent."

9352. In September last did you receive the rent?—I was asking in September for the rent, and that was when they said so.

9353. That was when it took place?—Yes.

9354. Did they ultimately pay?—Yes; a few of them have paid, but since then I have received rent.

9355. Were there any who did not pay?—Yes; they said the land was free. One man named Edward Clarke said the land was free, that I should reduce the rent. He worked in a provision ground with a partner—and he said I must soon cut down the rent, because he had been to the Record Office, and found that the land was given to them free, some years ago.

9356. But how did they find that out?—He told me so. I told him that there were too many of them working in one ground; and that it would be better to separate. I told him, that instead of working one acre they worked three acres.

9357. What did they say?—Buckra had "duct" it from them.

9358. Deducted it from them; does that mean taken it away?—Yes.

9359. Did they say anything more about what they expected to do with the land?—He said I must wait, and if I did not reduce the rent, I would not get any at all. I said that if others reduced the rent, I would do so also.

9360. Did you, after that, distrain a tenant for allowing his horse to stray upon the land?—Yes.

9361. Did he rescue his horse which you distrained?—Yes.

9362. Were you at the Court-house at Morant Bay on Saturday the 7th of October?—Yes; and the case was tried.

9363. Your case went off without disturbance?—A little before my case was to be called on a lad was tried for assault.

9364. Did that case come on before yours?—Yes; and when the boy was fined, the policeman took the to pay it. A boy named James Geoghagan said aloud, "The money you receive is too much; if that is the way you go on, we will soon see." The policeman said to the boy, "You are a little too officious; you are not a public officer, and have no right to take and interfere in the business; you had better go out."

9365. Did you see how much money was paid?—No.

9366. When this happened, how did Geoghagan say what you have repeated?—In a very rough tone of voice.

9367. Did it interrupt the business before the magistrates, or merely interrupt what the policeman was doing?—The case was just tried, and the lad came out to pay his fine; and the case in which I was concerned was called on, and was about to be tried, when he interrupted the Court.

9368. Then it did interrupt the Court?—Yes. They called, "Silence!" and the policeman said to the boy, "I will report you;" and the boy walked out in a rude way, and the people followed him. One of the Justices said to the policeman, "Take that man into custody," and the whole of the people rushed out of the Court-house and went into the market.

9369. Did you follow?—I came to the window.

9370. Did you see what took place?—I saw scuffling with one another.

9371. Did you see the boy who had spoken to the policeman about the fine?—Yes, he was at the bottom of the steps.

9372. And did you see the policeman he had spoken to?—Yes.

9373. And whom else?—The other policeman and the Inspector. The Inspector tried to tell them to make less noise, because they were behaving quite rude; and by this time there was no Court, because the noise was so great.

9374. Did you see anybody else there that you knew?—I am well acquainted with many of them.

9375. Was there a man named Paul Bogle?—He did not go amongst them, but stood on the step of the Court-house.

9376. You saw him in the building?—He was there at first, but after so many people came out, he came out and stood on the step.

9377. Did you hear him say anything?—When they were going on so very rude, they licked one or two of the policemen.

9378. Did you hear Paul Bogle say anything?—Yes; he said something after the people had come in again, and the man I was trying for the trespass came in and took his trial. At that time I heard Bogle speak. When Miller, that is the man I had summoned, was tried and fined 20*s.*, Bogle said three times, "Appeal the case;" and he came up and became security for the man.

9379. For Miller, your tenant?—Yes.

9380. This was Saturday the 7th?—Yes.

9381. Did you leave then ?—Yes ; I heard they were about to murder them, and I went home.

9382. Next morning did you meet any people ?—That was the Sabbath, I did not meet anybody. I went to church. On the Monday I went out to the Valley road, and I saw a number of men, about 18 in all.

9383. What were they doing ?—There were about six together, then four, then five, and then six, but I counted about 18, and one of them was McLaren coming on the way to Font Hill.

9384. Is that a little up the Valley ?—Yes, near to Coley.

9385. Is that all you observed ?—Then I came home, and on the Monday evening, between 5 and 6, I heard the blowing of shells and horns, and the beating of drums, and saw the people all passing by my dwelling, a large number of people. I was quite surprised, as there was no firing in the neighbourhood. They never returned till the next morning, on the Tuesday.

9386. Then they came back ?—Yes, from Stony Gut ; and about 8 o'clock they went back again.

9387. In the evening did they return ?—No, they came at daylight in the morning, and returned again at 8 to Stony Gut.

9388. Is that all you saw on the Tuesday ?—Yes.

9389. On Wednesday morning did you see anything ?—I saw them come back very early at daybreak, and they went back again about the same hour as on the previous day.

9390. Did any of the people of Middleton Village, where you live, go ?—All of them, women and all.

9391. How many ?—About 30.

9392. What distance had they to go ?—About a mile and a quarter.

9393. Did you remain at your residence, at Middleton, during that day ?—I did ; I was afraid to go out anywhere.

9394. At night of the Wednesday did you hear anything ?—About 6 o'clock I heard somebody, who was coming up the road, say that the black people were killing the Volunteers, and that the Volunteers were killing the black people, and that there was a great to do in the Bay, for the blacks were killing all the Volunteers, and the Volunteers were killing all the black people.

9395. Did you hear any special cry ?—There were only a few people left in the neighbourhood. They were nearly all females, but there were one or two young men ; but I heard them all cry out and say, "If one black man is killed, colour for colour ; if one "black man is killed, every buckra and every Mulatto "shall be killed likewise." A great body of them assembled, and as I heard the accounts I went to the bushes and hid myself. I came home on Thursday, and came through the bushes.

9396. The bush near your house ?—Abutting on and abounding Middleton.

9397. Is that near Stony Gut ?—Stony Gut is on this side of the road ; it is very near, only the road makes a division.

9398. Some of the tenants have been executed, have they not ?—Yes.

9399. How many ?—I cannot exactly bring to mind how many, I did not count.

9400. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Was Edward Clarke amongst those executed ?—Yes, and Lewis Miller also.

9401. Is that the man about whom the case was tried ?—Yes.

9402. (*By the Commission*). Then two of your tenants were executed ?—More than two, but those two I remember well.

9403. How many more ?—David Richards, Robert Craven, Henry Patterson, William Manning, James Geoghagan, who made the erruption in the Court, and Charles Geoghagan.

9404. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott*). What was the nature of the trial, for trespass, or for rescuing the horse ?—The horse was not yet taken to the pound, and he took it away before it was in the pound.

9405. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). The horse was rescued by the owner of the horse ?—Yes.

9406. (*By the Commission*). And was that Miller ?—Yes.

9407. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott*). Do you remember the amount of the fine that was imposed ?—20*s.* and costs.

9408. Do you know the amount of the costs ?—I paid 9*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Cooke.

9409. Do you mean you had to pay 9*s.* 6*d.* for the summons ?—Yes.

9410. Then he was ordered to repay that and the amount of the fine, or to be imprisoned till it was paid ?—No, he would not have to pay if he went to prison.

9411. For how long ?—For 30 days.

9412. (*By the Commission*). Do you know how much he had to pay besides the 9*s.* 6*d.* ?—I cannot say ; I do not think he had to pay more.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Duffus sworn and examined.

Mr. J. Duffus.

9413. Are you the proprietor of Bowden ?—Yes.

9414. Is that close to Port Morant ?—It lies in the harbour.

9415. On the east side of it ?—Yes.

9416. Were you there on the 12th of October ?—On the 11th, 12th, and the 13th, when I left.

9417. Were you there with your family ?—I was.

9418. Did you see Mr. Levy's store plundered at Port Morant ;—Yes, the same day.

9419. Had you people working under you ?—I had.

9420. In what duty or service ?—On the wharf as wharf-labourers, and preparing timber for shipping.

9421. What did the people on the wharf tell you ?—They did not tell me anything on that day.

9422. What about their work ?—They worked the whole day.

9423. Was there a day on which they told you anything about it ?—They said on Friday morning that they were ordered not to work.

9424. How many of them ?—Upwards of 20.

9425. What did you do that day ?—My cattleman told me that I had better get away, as they were coming to murder me.

9426. What did you do ?—I got into a boat with the intention of going to Morant Bay.

9427. And you met the "Onyx" ?—Yes, coming into the harbour.

9428. After you were afloat did you see people going to the place ?—Yes, several hundreds of them. I could not say exactly how many.

9429. In what manner were they going ?—I could hear a yelling noise, but I could not hear what it was.

9430. You got on board the "Onyx" ?—Yes.

9431. When did you get back to Bowden ?—In less than two hours afterwards. The "Onyx" anchored opposite Leith Hall estate first.

9432. What did you find at Bowden ?—Everything was destroyed and carried away on the wharf, in the office, and in the dwelling-house.

9433. In what way were they destroyed ?—My buggy was fired, and the troops hauled it into the sea or the whole place would have been burnt ; the windows were all broken ; the furniture chopped, and the things carried away. The table and bed linen, and all the clothes were carried away which belonged to myself and family.

9434. What amount of property in value did you so lose ?—About 500*l.* worth altogether.

9435. How many years have you been there ?—31 years.

9436. Do you mean you have been 31 years in Jamaica ?—Yes.

9437. You do not know anything about their having fired shot at the people ?—They fired three shots,

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but the people were all dispersed. The shot fell near the wharf.

9438. How many people are employed on the estate ?—I have no estate. I am employed as a wharfinger.

9439. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Do you not employ labourers in connection with the bamboos ?—Yes, about 40, but only recently. I have a property in Manchioneal, where I employ negroes for the past 10 years making arrowroot.

9440. What can a man earn at the bamboo business ?—He can easily earn three or four shillings a day.

9441. When do you pay them ?—On Friday.

9442. For the same week ?—All for the previous week.

9443. Have you often cases in Court ?—I have not taken more than half-a-dozen cases into Court, and I was never brought into Court.

9444. Do you get plenty of labour ?—As much as I require.

9445. Had you not some dispute about the road ?—That was a long time ago.

9446. How long ?—Two or three years ; but none of those people had anything to do with the rebellion.

9447. (*By the Commission*). Where is the road ?—It is a road passing through my yard, almost through my house. The people who came up as I have described were all strangers.

The witness withdrew.

T. Earle.

THOMAS EARLE (brown) sworn and examined.

9448. Are you a book-keeper at Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

9449. Do you remember Thursday morning in the week of the riot at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

9450. What were you doing that morning ?—I went to the field, as I generally do, and I saw a large number of cane-hole diggers and planters all in one gang.

9451. How many ?—About 60.

9452. What were they doing ; digging cane-holes on the estate ?—Yes, I found they had left work. That was at 8 o'clock in the morning.

9453. Is that the usual time to come off ?—No ; they come in about 8, or sometimes half-past, and those who come in late reported some occurrence which had taken place. I heard that, and that was the cause of their going away. I remonstrated with them—with the head-man, and advised him to go to his work and not to follow the others. He turned round and said, "You had better shut your mouth, or we "may soon show you what to do. It is a pitty Chis- "holm is not here, or we would know what to do. "Walton is dead and others must look out, and I am "going to Morant Bay." Another said, "We had better commence here and go on and meet them." They were to commence from there at once, and meet the others.

9454. Is this the first time they have treated you in this sort of manner ?—Yes.

9455. What became of them ?—They went towards Morant Bay.

9456. Did you see anything more of them ?—In the evening about 4 o'clock I saw a large body of people, upwards of 200 in number, and some of these men of the morning were among them.

9457. They came to Golden Grove estate ?—I was just going to my dinner and I heard a report that the people were down. I went out to see what was the case and what was their intentions. I saw them in Tavares's store demolishing it, and taking everything away. Mr. DaCosta was upstairs, and how he got out I cannot say.

9458. Where did the 60 people who were at work that morning live ?—About Arcadia and Pera settlements.

9459. Have they been long in the service under you ?—Yes, a long time ; they were there before I went there.

9460. How long have you been there ?—I was on that estate 12 months before October, but have been in the neighbourhood before.

9461. Did you know any of the 200 who returned in the evening ?—Yes.

9462. Where do they reside ?—At Arcadia.

9463. On whose properties do those whom you know work ?—A good many of them were workers and a good many were settlers.

9464. Is Arcadia a settlement ?—It is.

9465. Is not Mr. Shortridge the attorney of Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

9466. Have you been book-keeper on other estates ?—Yes, I was at Low Layton in 1859, and afterwards at Leith Hall.

9467. Do you keep the accounts of the labourers ?—Yes, all the accounts of the estates come through the hands of the book-keepers.

9468. You keep the accounts of the money they are entitled to, checking the men who are absent or complained of ?—Yes.

9469. They are paid once a week ?—Every Friday evening for the previous week.

9470. Is that for the self-same week, for the week ending on the Friday ?—Yes.

9471. Is that the general practice ?—In most of the estates I have been on that is the general practice to pay for the actual work. That is the fifth estate I have been on, and it is the general mode of payment.

9472. What can a man earn ?—The wages are different. I have seen them as high as 18*s.* a week at Golden Grove, and as low as 5*s.* or 4*s.*, according to the work.

9473. Is 18*s.* for a head-man ?—No, for a cane carrier—a common labourer carrying canes in the yard.

9474. Is that for five working days ?—That is for six days in the week.

9475. How many hours do they work ?—They go at 5 in the morning, and knock off at 6 in the evening, or when the task is finished.

9476. Have you known many complaints about their wages and the way they receive the money ?—Very little of it has come under my notice. Sometimes there is a little, now and then ; but the overseers now and then overlooks, and if the book-keeper notices failures the overseer passes them over and reprimands the people, and says, "Next time do better work." But it is very seldom that their wages are stopped, and that is when they refuse to go over the bad work.

9477. Then you give them an opportunity of completing the work ?—Yes, even going from one week to another. If they do not wish to complete it on Saturday they can do it the next week, and we give them every advantage to complete it properly.

9478. In going over the work, suppose a man begins on Monday to go over his bad work left on Friday, let us say, he would lose his time, he would be working for the Friday night before ?—No ; I have seen when they come out early on Monday morning put the bad work to rights, and then take off the task for the day afterwards.

9479. Is 7 o'clock the usual hour for coming to work ?—It is the hour at which the earliest come out ; the generality come out at 8 or half-past. I have seen them as late as 9.

9480. Have you had many cases of summonses on the part of labourers against employers on the estates where you have been ?—I have not had two.

9481. But have persons who have not gone before the magistrates complained to you that they have not received as much as they are entitled to ?—None where I have been.

9482. How near to your place have you any magistrate ?—On a neighbouring estate there is Mr. Harrison ; he is a magistrate.

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9483. He is an attorney in your neighbourhood ?—Yes.

9484. Have you any stipendiary magistrate ?—Mr. Jackson comes there.

9485. How near is his Court ?—At Morant Bay.

9486. How far is that ?—Fourteen miles ; and it is seven miles to Bath, where he occasionally comes.

9487. Have you heard men complain of the difficulty of getting justice before the magistrates ?—Never to my knowledge.

9488. You never heard them complain ?—Never.

9489. In the different estates where you have been book-keeper are the labouring people located on the estates ?—Most of them. Not the whole of them you employ, but the greater portion of them are on the estates.

9490. Do they pay for the houses they occupy ?—In some estates they do ; merely a trifling rent, according to the position of the person. If he makes good fair wages he pays his rent. If it is a weak and feeble person he gets his house rent free.

9491. What is a fair rent ?—Sixpence a week for a house and a garden round it.

9492. Is the garden sufficient for a provision ground ?—No, they work a great deal more. They go into the woods and hire lands and cultivate grounds, a good many do. They stop two weeks on the estate and do the work regularly, and then go away another week.

9493. When you say sixpence a week, does that include half an acre ?—Yes.

9494. Does a man come on the Monday morning and say that he wishes to have work, or how does he go off and come on ?—As soon as he comes on the Monday morning he gets work. You don't turn back anyone. There is employment for as many as will come, or as many as can come.

9495. Are you ever pressed for labour ?—Yes, sometimes in the planting season, when they are planting their own grounds ; then they go away.

9496. You never refuse labour that offers ?—We never do.

9497. Have you never refused labour that offered ?—Never.

9498. Does that apply to all periods of the year ?—Yes, all the year round ; when there is not work in the fields, provided they are clear, as sometimes they are, we send them away into the pasture ; so we can keep them employed and let them clear away round the pasture.

9499. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Does this apply to Golden Grove alone, or to all the estates in the neighbourhood, and others with which you are acquainted ?—I believe to all the neighbourhood.

9500. (*Commission.*) All the estates in which you have been book-keeper ?—Yes, generally.

9501. What other estates have you been to ?—Low Layton, in Saint Georges, and Duckenfield.

9502. In Duckenfield did you refuse labour there ?—No.

9503. Had you always work for all that came there ?—Yes.

9504. You would always have been glad of more labourers ?—Yes, at certain seasons especially of the year.

9505. Throughout any part of the year ?—Throughout any part of the year. We never refuse any on any of the estates I have been on.

9506. In your book did you keep the account of every man's labour ?—Yes.

9507. Is his name put down, and the day upon which he works ?—Yes, each day opposite his name.

9508. Could you produce one of those books to the Commission ?—I have not one with me.

9509. Could you send for one ?—It is a long way from here. Mr. Shortridge would do it.

9510. What is the time when you have most work for the men ?—At the crop time of the year, about this time.

9511. What is the time you have least work ?—About July.

9512. I suppose the account of work is all kept in a ledger ?—Yes.

9513. Then you could give us a ledger for a year ?—I don't know whether we have any ; a good many of them were destroyed during the rebellion. The books were destroyed.

9514. Could you give us the books for the last month ?—Mr. Shortridge could.

9515. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Chisholm, who the people wanted to get hold of, the actual payer of the money ; was he the person who paid the money ?—Yes, along with the book-keepers.

9516. He was the man, who upon reference to the book-keepers, paid the money ?—Yes.

9517. And got the receipt ?—No receipt was given; "Paid" marked opposite the name.

9518. (*Commission.*) On the different estates upon which you have been are there shops, stores ?—Yes, in every one almost.

9519. Are the people labouring upon the estates bound to purchase from these stores unless they like ?—Not unless they like ; they can go to Kingston or anywhere else.

9520. Who kept these shops ?—Different men.

9521. Persons connected with the estate ?—No, none whatever. From Kingston a person might send a clerk to look over his business.

9522. I suppose they require the consent of the attorney in charge of the estate ?—Yes ; the party who has it leases it or hires it from the attorney or the overseer.

9523. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do the people bring in their provisions, which they rear on their provision grounds, for sale in Kingston market ?—They do in a great measure, but where we are there is a market, at Golden Grove, which is equally well furnished, as I believe Kingston is, with everything that is necessary.

9524. Are things cheap now in Golden Grove district ?—No, they are not very cheap.

9525. Were you flogged during the disturbance ?—No, sir, I was not.

9526. Is there another book-keeper of the name of Earle in the neighbourhood ?—Yes.

9527. And he was flogged ?—Yes.

9528. Were you present ?—No, I was in Kingston.

9529. Where was he book-keeper ?—At Belvedere; he is my brother.

9530. He was flogged by Ramsay, at Morant Bay ?—Yes, he will be down here.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Duffus re-called and further examined.

Mr. J. Duffus.

9531. (*Commission.*) We are told there is something additional you have to state. You were speaking of the 12th of October ?—On Wednesday, the 11th of October, I was down early at the wharf, and a waggon came from the Plantain Garden River for boards ; a man named Charles Mitchell was in the boat, and he said he must have two 20-feet boards for 2*s.* ; he went to the waggon and pulled off two boards, upwards of 20 feet long. I asked him for payment, he said he had no money. I said, "Get into the boat and go across with me, I am going to Morant Bay." He said, "Oh, you are going to have your head chopped off at Morant Bay; I want a white wife and an estate myself."

9532. What o'clock was this ?—Between 8 and 9 in the morning.

9533. Was Mitchell executed ?—Yes, shot. On the morning of the 12th the same man came back, and said he had come for the boards. I said, "Have you brought the money ?" He drew his cutlass and said, "You be d——d ; I will cut your head off." He said, "Where is the Baron ? Where is Herschell ?"

9534. Did you know this man ?—Yes.

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9535. What was his name?—Charles Mitchell, I believe.

9536. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you give evidence upon his trial?—Yes.

9537. What you have now stated?—Yes.

9538. And that is what he was executed for?—Yes, and the additional evidence of my overseer.

9539. On the same affair?—Yes; the man went and cut off a bamboo, and said, "That is the way to cut off buckra's head."

9540. He did not cut your head off?—No.

9541. Or your overseer's?—No.

9542. Only the bamboo?—Yes.

9543. And for that he was executed?—He was executed.

9544. (*Commission.*) Your overseer was present?—He was some distance from me.

9545. Who tried Mitchell?—Lieutenant Adcock, Captain Astwood, and Captain Harrison, of the St. Thomas in the East Volunteers, they were the persons who tried him.

9546. Were there any other witnesses besides yourself and your overseer?—No, I did not take much notice; they were marching along the road; the soldiers were marching.

9547. And you reported to the officers?—Yes. I said there was a man who was threatening me the other day, and he ordered him to be whipped, and when he heard all the evidence, he said, "Shoot him."

9548. You met a party of soldiers?—I was marching with them from Morant Bay to Golden Grove.

9549. And on the march you reported this to the officer?—Yes.

9550. To what officer?—Lieutenant Adcock.

9551. Was this man in custody?—No, on the roadside.

9552. You met him?—Yes.

9553. And then what happened; was the man arrested?—Yes, the troops were halted, he was arrested, and the evidence of myself and my overseer was taken.

9554. Was a Court-martial formed?—There was no regular Court-martial, no oath administered.

9555. What did they do?—Took the evidence of myself and my overseer.

9556. In writing?—No, they did not take it down in writing then, merely verbally.

9557. Were you sworn?—No, I was not sworn.

9558. Was your overseer sworn?—No.

9559. What happened then—they heard your evidence?—And Lieutenant Adcock ordered him to be shot.

9560. Lieutenant Adcock?—He was in command of the 6th Royals.

9561. He was ordered to be shot?—Yes.

9562. What took place then?—He was shot.

9563. Where was he shot?—Then and there.

9564. On the roadside?—Yes, in his own yard.

9565. Was that on the road from Morant Bay to Golden Grove?—Yes.

9566. Who shot him?—Two of the 6th Royals.

9567. Two soldiers?—Yes.

9568. Did they both fire at him?—Yes.

9569. By word of command?—Yes.

9570. Did the man fall dead at once?—He died at once.

9571. Did you say this man was flogged first?—No, he was not.

9572. Was this man a carpenter?—No, he was a labourer. I believe he was a married man.

2573. Was Mitchell the man who came on the Wednesday morning, and asked you if you were going to Morant Bay to have your head cut off?—Yes.

9574. Was he the same man who afterwards came to you on the Thursday?—Yes.

9575. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I understand you to say that he was sentenced to be flogged?—Yes, before they heard all the evidence; he was not flogged.

9576. (*Commission.*) Was Mr. Harrison with you at this time?—Yes, Mr. James Harrison.

9577. Was he separated from you at all?—There was a long line of us. I was in the front along with Lieutenant Adcock; he was some distance behind; we came up together when we halted.

9578. Do you know the house occupied by this man?—Yes.

9579. Did you see whether Harrison went first of all to that house?—Nobody went there at all.

9580. Did you see a coat brought out from the house?—Yes.

9581. Then somebody must have gone in?—That was afterwards.

9582. When was that?—I think the man had the coat on. I am not positive that he had it on.

9583. That is to say, Mitchell?—Yes.

9584. Was Mitchell in his house?—No, he was not; he was out upon the roadside.

9585. Who pointed him out?—I did; he was standing on the roadside close by the road, and we saw nobody there else in the yard but himself.

9586. Did you see either his wife or his mother?—I saw nobody at all in the yard but him at the time.

9587. Did you afterwards see the house searched at all?—The soldiers searched the house.

9588. Was that after the execution or before?—After the execution. And they found in the coat a receipt for some wall lamps from Paul Bogle.

9589. You think that it was after the execution that was found?—Yes.

9590. At the time that coat was found, were not either the wife or the mother to be seen?—Neither of them.

9591. Where was it he was executed?—In front of his house.

9592. Was it in his yard?—Yes, he was carried into his yard.

9593. Was he tied to a tree?—He was tied to a tree to be flogged; and after they heard the whole of the evidence he was shot.

9594. Did he remain tied to the tree while they heard the additional evidence?—Yes.

9595. From the time he was tied to the tree to be flogged, and while the additional evidence was being given, was he released from the tree?—No. It did not occupy above 10 minutes.

9596. What was the evidence that had been heard upon which he was ordered to be flogged?—Merely about his coming to my place on the Wednesday morning.

9597. What was the additional evidence?—On the Thursday he came back and threatened me.

9598. Did that change the sentence?—Yes; and the evidence of my overseer, that he attempted to chop him.

9599. Were you present?—No.

9600. Where is the overseer?—He is at home.

9601. And some other gentlemen, you say, was with you?—Mr. Porter was with us.

9602. I suppose when this man was shot he fell at the tree?—Yes.

9603. Did the troops resume their march and leave him there?—Yes.

9604. Just as he was?—Yes.

9605. Was that house fired?—Yes.

9606. Before you left?—Yes.

9607. Did you see any women there?—No.

9608. No women?—No.

9609. Neither in the yard nor in the road?—No; we saw some further on, where the cross roads meet, selling bananas and plantains.

9610. No women near the house?—No, no women at all.

9611. Who gave the order to fire the house?—Lieutenant Adcock.

9612. And who fired the house?—Some of his men.

9613. Had there been any property found in that house?—I am not certain.

9614. Was there a person there named Depass?—Yes, he is my overseer.

9615. Did Depass shoot him?—I believe he fired at him after he was dead.

9616. At whom?—Mitchell.

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9617. He is among the Volunteers, I believe,—Yes.

9618. He fired at this man after he was dead?—Yes.

9619. How long was that after he had been shot by the two soldiers?—About two or three moments.

9620. How many Volunteers were there with you?—Upwards of twenty.

9621. Was this man Depass in the ranks?—In the ranks of the Volunteers.

9622. And did he step out of the ranks and deliberately fire at this dead man?—I cannot positively tell you that.

9623. How do you know he fired then?—I was told so.

9624. You did not see him fire?—I did not. The two shots fired by the two soldiers killed him at once.

9625. You did not see Depass fire?—No.

9626. Then you don't know of your own knowledge that he fired?—No.

9627. Did he tell you so?—Yes.

9628. He himself told you?—Yes.

9629. (*Mr. Gorrie*)—Are you a magistrate?—No.

9630. A justice of the peace?—No.

9631. Did you go to Morant Bay on the 11th?—I was at Morant Bay on the 11th. I went there on business, and left Morant Bay by 1 o'clock. I saw people congregating there, and some of the people were very impertinent on the road, and asked me what I was going home so soon for. One fellow said, "You are looking at my stick, aye?"

9632. That is what you call impertinent, is it?—Yes.

9633. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did Mr. Depass tell you at the same time whether he noticed any muscular action about the body of the man?—No.

9634. (*Commission.*) He did not give any reason for shooting at him?—No.

The witness withdrew.

W. C. Porter.

William Coleridge Porter sworn and examined.

9635. What are you?—I am now manager of Winchester estate. I was, up to the 1st of January, manager of Pera, a thrown-up sugar estate.

9636. Were you with Lieutenant Adcock on the 12th October, as they were moving from Port Morant to Golden Grove?—It was not on the 12th.

9637. What day was it?—I think it was on the 20th.

9638. Was Mr. Duffus there?—He was.

9639. How came you to be with him?—Well, I must remark that I went down to the meeting of the Vestry on the 11th.

9640. That was the day of the row?—Yes.

9641. Did what happened on the day of the 11th cause you to be with the troops on the 20th?—Yes, I was cut off from going home. I could not return home.

9642. You were at Morant Bay on the 11th?—Yes.

9643. And you could not get back again?—No.

9644. Where did you go to?—To Springfield Penn, about one mile from Morant Bay.

9645. That is eastward?—Westward, coming from Kingston side.

9646. Did you stay there till the 20th?—Yes.

9647. Then you went to Port Morant?—I went down to Morant Bay, hearing that the "Onyx" was going up, to see if I could get up to Pera; it opens out on Port Morant harbour. We went on board and went up to Port Morant harbour. When we got about midway in the harbour, I made out Mr. Duffus in his gig, with his family coming out.

9648. This was on the 20th?—No, the 13th.

9649. You saw Mr. Duffus?—Yes, coming up in Port Morant harbour in his boat. The "Onyx" took him in. We went up as far as they thought it was safe and threw out the anchor. We saw a tremendous lot of people gathering, going in full force to attack Bowden, and they threw three shells, but each shell, in my opinion, fell short of the wharf.

9650. They did not take effect?—No. The first shell they snapped nine matches before it went off. With a glass we could see them plainly smashing away at the windows and doors, and saw them carrying away plunder on their heads as easily as possible.

9651. Did you remain on board?—I remained on board until some eight or nine soldiers had been landed at Bowden; there they took five prisoners, then got the "Onyx" alongside the wharf, and we landed. When we landed there with Mr. Duffus and other persons, we saw the whole place destroyed; his books and papers all destroyed, and his buggy burnt, and all the stores plundered and robbed.

9652. How many shells did you say there were thrown?—Three, to the best of my knowledge.

9653. Three shells, not three shots?—I don't know what is a shot and which is a shell.

9654. You don't know the difference between a shot and a shell?—No.

9655. Did you see them explode after they reached the wharf?—I did not see any explosion.

9656. When you landed you remained there till the 20th, did you?—No, I returned to Morant Bay in the "Onyx." Seeing the rebels, and hearing they had gone over to attack Pera, I returned on board the "Onyx" to Morant Bay, there I remained until the 19th. On the evening of the 19th the young men from Plantain Garden River were mustered to go up in command of Lieut. Adcock, and Mr. Ford, who acted as Captain of Volunteers. We mustered on the evening of the 19th so as to be able to start on the morning of the 20th, and we started and went up on the 20th.

9657. From Morant Bay?—From Morant Bay,

9658. With Lieut. Adcock?—Yes.

9659. Did you pass by a place called Harbour Head?—Yes.

9660. On the road from Morant Bay to Golden Grove?—Yes; we first stopped at Leith Hall.

9661. When you were at Harbour Head did you see Mitchell taken into custody?—I saw him in custody.

9662. Not actually taken?—I saw him in custody.

9663. Were you near Mr. Harrison at that time?—No. Mr. Harrison was further to the rear than myself.

9664. He was in Custody at the time you got up?—Yes.

9665. Was he in custody near a house where it was said he lived where Mitchell lived?—Yes, he was in his yard.

9666. What did you see after you saw him in custody?—I saw him tied to a cashew tree in the yard.

9667. That was the first thing you saw?—Yes; he was tied to the tree, and Mr. Duffus and Mr. Depass were called on by Lieutenant Adcock, and they gave evidence against him.

9668. You saw that?—I saw them called up. I did'nt hear their evidence.

9669. Was he tied to the tree before the evidence was called for?—To the best of my belief he was.

9670. To whom was the evidence given?—To Lieutenant Adcock.

9671. And others?—There were others there. I don't know exactly who they were.

9672. After evidence was given what was done?—He was ordered to be shot.

9673. Did you see that carried out?—I did.

9674. Did you hear the evidence?—I did not.

9675. Was he tied to the tree with his face to the tree, or his back?—With his face to the tree,—hugging the tree as it were.

9676. Did you see any of the soldiers go into the house where he was?—Yes.

9677. Did you go in yourself?—I did not.

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9678. Where were you standing ?—Out in the road, on my mule's back.

9679. How long did you halt there before you advanced again ?—I don't believe we were there more than half an hour at the utmost.

9680. And Mitchell was executed before you started? —Yes.

9681. Did you see women there ?—No, I did not.

9682. Not at the house ?—No.

9683. Did you see the house fired ?—I did.

9684. You saw no female there ?—I saw no females there whatever to the best of my knowledge.

9685. Did you notice anything done with a coat that was taken from the house ?—Yes ; I saw a coat in the custody of one of the white soldiers, from the pocket of which a receipt was taken.

9686. Where were you then ?—On the road, exactly the same place where I was before.

9687. Did he bring it near you ?—No.

9688. How do you know there was a receipt found ? —I heard them say, " Here is a receipt from Paul Bogle for lamps."

9689. You heard that ?—Distinctly.

9690. Was that before or after they shot the man who was tied to the tree ?—I think it was after. I would not be positive, but if my memory serves me right, it was after he was shot.

9691. When the man was shot was he stripped ?— No, he was in his shirt and trowsers ; his head was blown to atoms.

9692. Where was he shot ?—In his head. I don't believe he was struck anywhere else in the body. He was brought out afterwards loosed from the tree and brought to his gate.

9693. Did you see the body after it was taken down ?—I saw him after at his gate.

9694. Are you positive he had no wound except in his head?—I did not examine his body, but I know his head was blown to a mass of jelly.

9695. How many men fired at him ?—I think it was six that were told off.

9696. And how many fired ?—I think the six, but I would not be certain. Mr. Depass, however, fired later than any of the rest.

9697. Was he one of the six ?—No, he was not.

9698. How came he to interfere ?—I do not know whether he received any order to fire or not.

9699. Did you see him fire ?—Yes.

9700. He was a Volunteer ?—Yes.

9701. How were the Volunteers drawn up ?—Some were walking.

9702. They had broken off ?—Yes, broken up more or less ; we were not in regular line.

9703. The firing party were soldiers of the Sixth ? —Yes.

9704. And did Mr. Depass just take up his rifle and shoot at him ?—He was standing near by the Sixth at the time ; whether he was ordered among them to fire or not I won't say, but he did fire, and he was the last one to fire.

9705. How many of the Sixth fired ?—I think it was six.

9706. Was any communication made to the man after he was tied to the tree to be flogged before he was shot ; was the communication made to him that he was going to be shot ?—No, I would not say that there was, but I heard the man distinctly say several times, " Lord, have mercy upon me !" Whether that was in answer to having been told that he was to be shot or not, I cannot say. I did not hear that he was addressed at all.

9707. The evening before you left Morant Bay for Golden Grove were you there with Captain Ford, who seems to have been a special Volunteer ?—I was.

9708. When you were there did you witness men flogged ?—I did. I saw them flogged on the Parade ; I saw several being flogged on the Parade.

9709. Who was in command of the party when they were flogged ?—I cannot tell you. I was at a distance ; it was in the soldiers' camp, and we were not permitted to go there without a pass, and I had none.

9710. You saw it in the distance ?—Yes.

9711. How many did you see flogged ? — Eight or 10.

9712. After that what happened ?—They ran out of the Bay, and the people there hallooed at them, and jumped at them, and all like that, and I saw some of the young men with instruments which they had made to strike at them.

9713. Who were those young men ?—Some were soldiers, some, I think, were marines of the " Wolverene " on duty.

9714. Were they near the men who were running away after the flogging ?—It was some of the men who were off duty that were doing this.

9715. Standing by looking on ?—Yes ; and I distinctly heard, at least not distinctly heard, but I heard General Nelson and Provost Marshal Ramsay address themselves particularly to the young men drawn up, saying, they prohibited anything of the sort, and if they saw any of the other young men doing it again they would have them punished.

9716. Who said that ?—Both General Nelson and Mr. Ramsay, one after the other ; they both of them spoke in those terms to us.

9717. Have you anything else you wish to state ?— Nothing else, except that we had everything at Pera destroyed, both belonging to my employer and myself.

9718. Who owns the Pera estate ?—Mr. Stewart.

9719. How long have you been in Jamaica ?—I am a native ; I have been on Pera for seven years.

9720. How many men do you employ ?—Formerly we used to employ, as an estate, about 200 labourers.

9721. How many now ?—As a pen more or less from 50 to 60, cutting logwood, caring the cattle, and making fences.

9722. What do they earn a day ?—At cutting logwood, 4*s.* a day, but some of the gang do not earn more than 6*d.* or 1*s.*

9723. That is task work ?—Yes, 16*s.* a ton we used to pay to chip the logwood, and 3*s.* 6*d.* a cord for the bamboos, cut and split.

9724. How long does it take to cut and split a cord ? —Some of the able-bodied men gave me three quarters of a cord, others gave a cord a day, some only half a cord. Some earn 1*s.* 9*d.* a day, and some 3*s.* 6*d.* a day.

9725. When do you pay them ?—I used to pay them for the bamboo every week, and the logwood when they brought it in, and when it was carried off and weighed ; I used to pay them as soon as it was finished.

9726. Have you ever had any disputes with your labourers ?—Never all the time I was there. I have had instances where I have taken them to the Court for stealing cocoanuts.

9727. Did they ever take you to Court ?—Never in my life for wages or anything else.

9728. Do these people live on the estate ?—There are two parts of the estate, new and the old Pera estate which are sold to them. At Barking Lodge and Arcadia there are settlements which were sold to them by the former proprietors, from which place we get our labourers.

9729. Do you ever want labour you cannot get ?— There are sometimes particular sorts of labour we require which we cannot get, that was when it was not a pen.

9730. Yes, but since it has been a pen ?—Oh, we have never wanted labour.

9731. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What sentence did the negroes get for stealing cocoanuts ?—I have known them to get 30 days, some 20 days, and some of them for a large quantity stolen I have known to get 90 days, but very seldom that.

9732. Stolen from the estate upon which they were working ?—Yes.

9733. What do you call a large larceny of cocoanuts ?—Over 50 I consider a large one. Fifty or 60 cocoanuts is what we consider a large larceny. In the night they take them and string them and carry them away, and there is a machine which is made by the

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Maroons, which is very much like a fishing net, which they use, and which will hold a great many.

9734. (*Mr. Payne.*) What is the value of the cocoanuts ?—3*l.* for 1000 we used to sell them.

9735. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see any of the townspeople hooting these prisoners who had been flogged ?—Yes, I did ; I saw two or three.

9736. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know anything about the wages at sugar mills ?—I had a sugar mill at Pera under my management, and the people used to work at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* a day. At Winchester, where I am now, the people are working pretty regularly at 1*s.* 9*d.* a day.

9737. For how many hours ?—Eight hours, I think it is.

9738. Eight hours without any stoppage ?—They have got to stop sometimes ; sometimes they cannot help stopping.

9739. There are stoppages all through the day ?—Yes.

9740. How is it you pay such high wages for cutting logwood, if people cannot obtain more than 1*s.* 9*d.* a day in the sugar mill at the boilers ?—Sometimes your fuel is bad under the engine, and it is physically incapable of grinding more canes ; but it is a man's physical strength which drives him on to the chopping of logwood, and they used to work much later at that task than I can get them now to work at the sugar mill.

9741. In the one case it is paying by the time, in the other by the job ?—Yes.

9742. And it is to a man's own interest to work upon the job ?—Yes.

9743. Do they keep them on some of the mills night and day ?—No, we never do.

9744. Do you know of its being done ?—I don't know any instance in St. Thomas in the East where a mill is kept on night and day. After a man has finished his task he may do more if he wishes, but it is not compulsory.

9745. You do not compel them to do more than a task ?—Very often they won't do more than a task.

9746. (*Commission.*) In what time may the task be performed ?—Eight or nine or 12 hours.

9747. According to circumstances ?—Yes, if the fuel is good, and the quantity of water.

9748. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Will you explain what is done as to the boiling off ?—Sometimes the fuel is bad in the warming house, and it will detain them much later, and there is generally an extra allowance of 6*d.* or 9*d.* allowed for boiling off the liquor on the Saturday night.

9749. (*Commission.*) What is the fuel ?—Trash and dried bamboos.

The witness withdrew.

M. A. Thomas.

Mary Ann Thomas (a black woman) sworn and examined.

9750. Do you carry on the business of a baker ?—Yes.

9751. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

9752. Were you there on the 11th October last ?—Yes.

9753. Did anyone come to your bakery ?—Yes.

9754. What did they want to do ?—They came for something.

9755. What was it ?—To deliver out what was in the shop to them.

9756. Did you give it to them ?—Yes, I was compelled to give it to them.

9757. How many came ?—I can't number them, a great number.

9758. Did you give the whole contents of your shop ?—Yes ; I believe I delivered the shop to them.

9759. The shop to them too ?—Yes.

9760. What became of you, where did you go to ?—If I did not give it to them they would have taken my life.

9761. Where did you go to ?—I remained there.

9762. How long did they remain there ; did they continue in your shop as well ?—One woman continued there with a sick man, but the rest came and demanded what they wanted, and go out again.

9763. How long did that go on ?—They came in till after dusk.

9764. Did they stay there the night ?—They stayed till about the mid-part of the night. I could not know the hour.

9765. Did you see a party carrying away Mr. Price ?—They did not carry him away.

9766. Took him away ?—No.

9767. Led him away ?—No. I did not see nothing, only what the people told me in my shop.

9768. Did anything more happen to you that night ?—Nothing more that I am aware of.

9769. Did you see a person there named George Thomas ?—Yes.

9770. What was the matter with him ?—He came there, he had received a shot.

9771. Did he come into your shop ?—Yes, a woman brought him in.

9772. Did he stay there ?—Yes, they cleaned him there.

9773. When did Thomas go away ?—Go away in the morning ; stayed there till after daylight, then he was taken to the almshouse.

9774. Was there a man named Bennett who came to your house ; do you know anybody of that name ?—No.

9775. Or Barnett ; did Barnett come to your shop ?—He was the owner of the shop.

9776. What did he do when he came ?—He did not come there, he was the owner of the shop.

9777. What are you then ?—I am living with him.

9778. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know who this Thomas was ?—He was one of the party from "Stony Gut."

9779. Is Thomas alive now ?—The one that was in my shop.

9780. Yes ?—He is alive.

9781. Is there anything you wish to tell us before you go ?—Yes, Mr. Ramsay illtreated me. I was in the baker's shop on Saturday night ; rain was coming, and I turned out of Mr. Barnett's place. Mr. Ramsay called me to bring fire for him. I said I would not come out, it was raining. He said if I did not fetch fire to him he would shoot me, and after he came to me in the baker's shop with his pistol, and tell me I was to come out to him with the fire. I ask him to take the fire and I went out in the rain with the fire, and after giving him the fire he held the pistol to me as if to shoot me, and I bawled out and he put the pistol into his pocket, but he did not shoot me.

9782. Did he fire the pistol ?—No. I bawled, and he put the pistol into his pocket.

9783. What hapended then ?—Nothing more.

9784. What did he want the fire for ?—To light his pipe.

The witness withdrew.

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S. Thompson.

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SAMUEL THOMPSON (black) sworn and examined.

9785. (*Commission.*) Do you live at Grange Hill, near Manchioneal ?—Yes.

9786. Are you a labourer ?—Yes.

9787. Do you know a man named Alexander Jones ?—No.

9788. Do you know a man named James Pasley ?—Yes.

9789. Do you know a man named Jones ?—Yes.

9790. What is his christian name ?—Alexander Jones.

9791. Then you do know a man named Alexander Jones ?—Yes.

9792. Were you taken up with those two men ?—All taken up together.

9793. Who took you up ?—Stephen Grant, the constable.

9794. Where did they take you to ?—From Grange Hill to Muirton.

9795. How long were you kept in custody ?—The same day I was taken up, and the very same day they took me down to Port Antonio.

9796. How long did you remain there ?—Three weeks.

9797. In prison ?—Yes.

9798. At the end of that time what became of you ?—We did not know what they took us up for.

9799. That is not answering the question. At the end of that time where did you go to ?—We were in the prison working.

9800. But at the end of the three weeks you were kept in prison at Port Antonio ; what did they do with you ?—Flogged me.

9801. Who flogged you ?—Mr. Ramsay give white soldier order to flog me.

9802. What did they say you were to be flogged for ?—I went up to an examination, and there was no witness against me.

9803. Who was sitting to listen to the case ?—I don't know. I was a stranger to the party.

9804. Was there more than one ?—Three of them.

9805. Where were they sitting ?—One sat here and one sat there (*side by side*).

9806. Not in this room ?—No.

9807. What building ?—At the Court-house.

9808. At Port Antonio ?—Yes.

9809. What did they say you had done ?—They said Mr. Morgan Jones had sent a letter to take me up because I had joined the riot.

9810. Did they say where the riot was ?—Yes ; Saint Thomas ye East.

9811. After they said you had done that, did anybody come to say anything ?—Not a soul.

9812. Who said you had been there ?—Mr. Morgan Jones sent a letter to Mr. Ramsay the officer.

9813. Did you hear that letter read ?—Yes.

9814. What did the letter say ?—It said I and James Pasley and Jones went to join the riot, and we told Mr. Ramsay we had not been there.

9815. After that letter had been read, was anything more said ?—No.

9816. Then were you flogged ?—Yes.

9817. How many lashes ?—One hundred.

9818. Who gave them ?—Mr. Ramsay told a white soldier to flog me.

9819. What was the instrument they flogged you with ?—I cannot tell you ; the string had got bumps about this length, knotted, knotted, knotted.

9820. Besides you, were others flogged that you saw ?—Yes.

9821. The other two, Alexander Jones and Pasley ?—Yes.

9822. Was it a severe flogging you got ?—Yes.

9823. Did you bleed ?—Yes.

9824. And has it left the marks ?—Yes, three weeks after.

9825. Has it left any marks ?—Yes, a bump.

9826. Is it bad now ?—Yes.

9827. How long after did you feel it ?—Two weeks after.

9828. When you were flogged, you were tied up, I suppose ?—Yes.

9829. Who ordered you to have the flogging ; did the Court before which you were tried order you to have the flogging ?—Yes.

9830. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Who is Mr. Morgan Jones ?—The Rev. Jones.

9831. Is he living ?—Yes.

9832. What became of him about that time ; do you know where he was at that time ?—No.

9833. Have you just come in from Port Antonio ?—No.

9834. Where do you live ?—Grange Hill.

9835. Where is that ; in what parish ?—In Manchioneal.

9836. Is that near where the Rev. Jones lived ?—Yes.

9837. Do you not know what became of them at the time you were taken up ?—No ; they were not at Manchioneal then.

9838. Where were they ?—At Kingston.

9839. (*Commission.*) Have you lately come from there ?—I came from there on Thursday.

9840. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You met Mr. Payne and Mr. Burke at Yallas ?—Yes.

9841. And they sent you down here ?—Yes.

9842. (*Commission.*) Do you rent a house under Mr. Foote ?—Yes.

9843. Did you live there after you got flogged ?—Yes.

9844. How long ; are you there now ?—No ; the house took away from me.

9845. How long did you continue to live there ?—The house was taken away from me on the 20th morning of November.

9846. Where did you go to after the house was taken from you ?—In the little kitchen in the yard.

9847. In the yard of the same house ?—Yes.

9848. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Mr. Jones is living at his house now, is he not ?—No.

9849. Where is he living ?—I can't tell.

9850. Has his house been set on fire lately ?—No.

9851. Has there been a fire there lately ?—No, no fire at all burn the house.

The witness withdrew.

J. Pasley.

JAMES PASLEY (a black) sworn and examined.

9852. Are you a labourer ?—Yes.

9853. You live at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

9854. At a place called Grange Hill ?—Dillon.

9855. Were you in October taken up as a prisoner with a man named Samuel Thompson ?—Yes.

9856. Where were you when you were made a prisoner ?—I was at the house where I was living.

9857. At Dillon ?—Yes.

9858. How far is that from Grange Hill ?—About half a mile.

9859. Who made a prisoner of you ?—A constable took me up ; he said Mr. Morgan Jones said I was to be taken prisoner.

9860. Where did they take you to ?—To Muirton.

9861. And the next day ?—To Port Antonio.

9862. How long did they keep you a prisoner ?—Three weeks.

9863. Had you any punishment ?—They flogged me.

9864. During the three weeks ?—Yes ; I was working.

9865. In the prison ?—Yes.

9866. Except the work, did they punish you ; were you ever flogged ?—Yes, I was flogged.

9867. When did that take place ?—On Saturday ; martial law was over on Monday.

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J. Pasley.

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9868. Was that just before they let you go ?—Yes, they let me go on Wednesday 4 o'clock.

9869. How many lashes had you ?—On the triangle.

9870. How many cuts, how many blows, had you ?—One hundred.

9871. What did they say you had done ?—There was nothing against me.

9872. What did they say you had done ?—Nothing at all. I had done nothing, but Mr. Morgan sent the order to the captain.

9873. Who is Mr. Morgan—do you know who Mr. Morgan is ?—Yes.

9874. What is he ?—The Rev. Jones's son.

9875. His name is Morgan Jones then ?—Yes.

9876. What did he say you had done ?—I believe he said he would take his oath that *me* joined the rebels.

9877. That is what Morgan said you had done ?—Yes.

9878. When did you hear him say that ?—I did not hear him.

9879. Did you hear a paper read ?—Yes.

9880. What did the paper say ?—Said that Mr. Morgan sent to take me up, and Jones and Thompson.

9881. After that paper was read, was any person called to state anything ?—No, there was no evidence against me.

9882. None but that bit of paper ?—No.

9883. After that was done, what was ordered to be done ?—They flogged me.

9884. Who ordered that ?—Mr. Ramsay.

9885. Were there any people to whom that paper was read, who were listening to what was charged against you ?—I cannot tell.

9886. Were there not people sitting there to try you ?—No, no people; only Mr. Ramsay examined me, and flogged me.

9887. Was he the only person who heard that paper read ?—The captain received a letter, and he said I must go down to Port Antonio, perhaps I will meet him there; and I was in prison for three weeks; no evidence against me, I was examined and flogged.

9888. I want to know the particulars that happened. When they were examining and flogging you, just before you were sent away from the prison, did they take you before any gentlemen who were sitting there in the Court-house ?—I was taken before gentlemen, but no evidence was given against me.

9889. Where did they take you before they ordered you to be flogged, did they take you to the Court-house ?—Yes.

9890. Did you see some people sitting there to listen to any charge made against you ?—I saw Mr. Ffrench, and Mr. Boult, and Mr. Escoffrey, three of them.

9891. You went before them ?—Yes.

9892. Was it before them that this letter of Mr. Morgan Jones was read ?—Yes.

9893. Did that letter say that you had been up to some river and joined the rebels ?—Yes.

9894. Was that all that was said ?—Yes.

9895. Then they ordered you to be flogged ?—Yes.

9896. Did not these three gentlemen order you to be flogged ?—Mr. Ffrench, Mr. Escoffrey, and Mr. Boult ?—No, Mr. Ramsay ordered me to be flogged.

9897. Did they not first sentence you that you should be flogged ?—No, Mr. Ramsay sentenced me.

9898. Then you were let go ?—Yes, on the Wednesday evening, at 4 o'clock.

9899. What did they flog with ?—A cat.

9900. Did you see how it was made ?—Yes.

9901. Was it a heavy one ?—Yes, it fell bump, bump, bump, bump—(knots).

9902. Had you a severe flogging ?—Yes.

9903. Did you bleed much ?—Yes.

9904. Were you very sore after it ?—Yes, I was almost dead.

9905. Have you got any marks now ?—Yes, marks down my back I could show now.

9906. How long were you sore with it ?—Three weeks and a half, sir.

9907. (*Mr. Walcott*). Do you know the Rev. Mr. Foote ?—Yes.

9908. Do you live close to Mr. Foote ?—No, I don't live much close to him.

9909. (*Commission*). How near ?—About five miles.

9910. (*Mr. Walcott*). What became of him ?—I cannot tell.

9911. Do you live close to Samuel Thompson ?—Yes.

9912. You rent land from the Rev. Mr. Foote ?—Yes.

9913. Do you know whether he ran away ?—Mr. Foote ?

9914. Yes ?—No.

9915. (*Commission*). Was Mr. Foote there when you went back home ?—I went to Port Antonio, and I met him there when I was taken.

9916. When you got home did you find him at his usual place; was he living there then ?—He lives at Kensington.

9917. Was that where he was living before you were taken ?—Yes.

9918. You found him there when you went back ?—Yes.

9919. (*Mr. Walcott*). Do you know what became of Mr. Jones, and his wife and son, Mr. Morgan ?—Mr. Jones was in Kingston.

9920. Did he get to Kingston during martial law ?—No, before.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. Banon was desired by the Commission to examine the two last witnesses.

Dr. R. G. Banon.

Dr. Richard George Banon recalled and further examined.

9921. Have you inspected those two men ?—Yes.

9922. Have they been flogged ?—The first man, Samuel Thompson, has been flogged very lightly.

9923. And the second man ?—He has also been flgged, but less punished than the other.

9924. Can they have had 100 lashes laid on with a cat of knotted cords, with any severity ?—I should think not myself.

9925. But you cannot speak positively ?—No; the first man might have got, perhaps, 50 lashes, but as regards the other man, it certainly must have been a very light cat indeed, if he had 50 lashes.

9926. They do not bear the ordinary marks that a man would have if the lashes were well laid on ?—The first man may.

9927. Supposing it was done on the 11th of November last ?—The ordinary lashes given at the present day do not show the same marks. There is no doubt they have been flogged.

9928. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Could you see two months afterwards whether a man had got 50 or 60 lashes, from the marks ?—No.

9929. Fifty or 70 ?—No.

9930. Fifty or 80 ?—He has got a very light punishment.

9931. He has the marks of a flogging two months afterwards ?—Yes, 10 years afterwards if you come to that; they don't lose them.

9932. (*Commission*). A man who had received a severe flogging would never lose the marks, would he ?—A man who receives 50 lashes with the common cat never loses the marks.

9933. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Could you, with a number of men placed before you, say which had had 100 lashes, and which had had only 50 ?—No, for the following reason, that some men's skins are much more liable to show marks of corporal punishment than others.

9934. But supposing the skin to be that which

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least shows marks of previous flogging; supposing that these men had the skins which would least show it, would you be then able to say?—I should say neither of them received a severe punishment, particularly the second one. Samuel Thompson shows more marks than the other one, but I do not think they either of them received severe punishment.

9935. What are the backs which you have been accustomed to see?—Well, the white soldiers'; but I have seen during the late mutiny in India men who have had skins of the same colour.

9936. Dark skins, therefore?—Yes, natives.

9937. What kind of natives do you refer to?—Every native of India from the three Presidences.

9938. But what sort of people?—Hindoos, from as fair as you are to as dark as the men I have just now examined.

9939. In the Hindoo Presidency?—Yes.

A. Jones.

ALEXANDER JONES (black) sworn and examined.

9940. Did you in October last live at Dillon, near Manchioneal?—Yes.

9941. In that month were you taken a prisoner?—Yes.

9942. When you were taken, where did you go to?—To Muirton.

9943. And then to Port Antonio?—Yes.

9944. Were you made prisoner with two other people, Thomson and Pasley?—Yes.

9945. How long did you remain at Port Antonio? Three weeks.

9946. Did they at any time during that three weeks flog you?—Yes.

9947. When was that?—On the Saturday.

9948. Was that at the end of the time you were a prisoner?—Yes.

9949. What did they flog you for?—I don't know; they don't tell me what I do. They carried me to Muirton, examined me there, and then carried me to Port Antonio.

9950. At the end of the three weeks they flogged you?—Yes.

9951. Did they say you had done something?—No.

9952. Did you not hear them say you were charged with something?—No.

9953. Nothing at all?—No.

9954. Where did they take you to just before they flogged you; to the Court-house?—Yes, took us all up to the Court-house.

9955. Did you see some people sitting there?—Yes.

9956. Before whom they took you?—Yes.

9957. When you got before these people who were sitting there, was anything said to these three people about you?—Yes.

9958. What did they say about you?—One of the men, the Volunteer man, when Mr. Ramsay asked him if he knew any person, he said Yes, that is a person from Manchioneal.

9959. Pointing to you?—Yes.

9960. What Volunteer was that?—One of the Volunteer's Company called Thomas Burke.

9961. What did Burke say to you?—He said he saw me on the Bay fighting, and I tell him, No; he said, Yes.

9962. Then that Volunteer said that to the three persons who were sitting?—Yes.

9963. After the Volunteer had said he had seen you at the Bay fighting, did the three persons who were sitting direct or ordered anything to be done to you?—Yes.

9964. What did they order?—The magistrate, Mr. Ramsay, ordered that I should be sent down to be flogged.

9965. What sentence did the three persons pass upon you?—No sentence at all.

9966. Did you hear any?—No.

9967. Were you taken alone, or with others?—All three taken down together at one time.

9968. What did they give you?—They gave me 100 lashes.

9969. What with?—On my back.

9970. What was the instrument they gave it to you with; what did they use?—A cat.

9971. Was it a severe flogging?—Yes; only I have got a good skin, and it does not show.

9972. Your skin does not show marks; is that what you mean by a good skin?—Yes.

9973. Is it a thick skin?—Yes.

9974. Did it bleed much?—Yes; it bled very well at first.

9975. How long were you sore with it?—About three weeks.

9976. When did you go home after this?—On the Wednesday.

9977. Where to?—I came back to Dillon where I live.

9978. Have you been living there since?—Yes.

9979. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What bay was it you were seen fighting in?—They did not mention the bay.

9980. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you know it was Morant Bay they referred to?—No; Manchioneal Bay.

9981. (*Commission.*) Who were the three gentlemen you saw sitting at the time?—I was not with the three gentlemen at the table; Mr. Ramsay was one.

9982. Was there anybody else at the Court-house?—Mr. Ramsay; nobody else—there were three gentlemen; I don't know their names.

9983. Did they give any directions?—No; only Mr. Ramsay alone.

9984. What did they do?—Nothing.

9985. Did they listen to the Volunteer's story that he had seen you at the Bay?—No; the Volunteer was at the side.

9986. The Volunteer could see the three gentlemen?—Yes.

9987. Did he speak to them when he said you had been fighting at the Bay?—No.

9988. Who did he say it to?—Mr. Ramsay.

9989. Loud enough for them to hear?—Yes.

9990. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you rent land from Mr. Foote?—From Mr. Jones.

9991. The Rev. Evan Jones?—Yes.

9992. Just about martial law time do you know what became of him?—No.

9993. Do you know whether he ran away out to sea?—I know nothing at all about him.

9994. Do you know what became of Mr. Foote?—I know nothing about Mr. Foote at all.

9995. You say you have got a good skin, what are those marks on your face?—Small-pox.

9996. That left marks, did it?—Yes.

9997. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was Dillon burnt down?—Yes.

9998. How many houses were there originally?—Thirteen.

9999. How many were destroyed?—The whole 13.

10,000. Who burnt them?—I don't know.

10,001. (*Commission.*) Was that while you were in prison?—No.

10,002. When were they burnt?—On Tuesday.

10,003. Before you were taken into custody?—Yes.

10,004. Did you see them?—No.

10,005. You have seen since that they have been burnt down.—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

The Commission directed this witness to be examined by the Doctor.

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Dr. R. G. Banon recalled.

10,006. Have you seen this witness?—Yes.

10,007. Has he been flogged?—Well, I really think he has not been flogged. There is hardly a sign of corporal punishment on his back; and he has rather a fine, delicate skin.

10,008. There is hardly a sign of corporal punishment on his back.—No.

10,009. Does delicate skin retain marks longer?—Yes; it generally shows a light streak.

10,010. At any rate you would say that he has not received a severe flogging?—Certainly not; if he has received 10 lashes I should say he got them very light.

10,011. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is that man's skin more delicate than the skin of a white soldier?—I think it is; that man has a much more delicate skin than the two men that I examined a short time ago.

10,012. What is the condition of that man's skin in point of delicacy compared to the white soldier?—Just the same; you will find some white soldiers have thicker skins than other white soldiers. I would say it is a delicate skin for any man, white or black.

10,013. (*Commission.*) In your experience which shows the marks most, a dark or a fair person?—As far as I can give an opinion the white skin shows the marks more than the black.

10,014. I don't mean anything approaching black; I mean talking of white people of fair complexion and dark complexion?—There is no difference, only some white soldiers will show less signs than others, according to the delicacy of the skin.

10,015. It does not turn on the complexion?—No; I think not. There is one thing I want to say about the first man I examined (Samuel Thompson) it is very difficult to say whether the man got 100 lashes or not; he showed more signs of punishment than the second one; the second could not have got the punishment to show the marks of 50 lashes, the first man showed marks of having had severe corporal punishment, but I very much doubt whether he received anything like 100 lashes.

The witness withdrew.

W. K. Smith.

William Kelly Smith (black) sworn and examined.

10,016. Do you live in the city of Kingston, Jamaica?—Yes; 21, Blackmore Street, Kingston.

10,017. Were you connected with the newspaper called the "Watchman?"—For several years I have been connected with the "Watchman."

10,018. Is the office of the "Watchman" at Kingston?—Yes; Peter's Lane.

10,019. Do you remember the office being closed by order of Inspector Nairne?—Yes, on Wednesday evening, the 8th of October.

10,020. Were you taken into custody the next day?—At 4 o'clock in the morning Inspector Nairne with four men knocked at my door. I asked him what he wanted, and he told me he had orders to arrest me. I asked permission to be allowed to dress myself, which I did; after I had dressed myself I walked with him to the barracks, and I was handed over to the military there.

10,021. The barracks in Kingston?—Yes, I was handed over to the military there, and within a comparatively short time I, in common with two others previously arrested, went up under military escort to Up-Park Camp.

10,022. How long did you remain there?—From Thursday morning till Saturday evening, locked up in the cell, my boots taken off, and locked up in the cell a day and a night, except at little intervals to take meals and to go out into the outer office.

10,023. Where were you taken to from there?—On Saturday, the 21st, myself and 14 others under a very strong military escort were taken from Up-Park Camp and taken to Ordnance Wharf. At the Ordnance Wharf we were lashed, our hands lashed behind our backs, and placed into the boat to be taken on board the "Onyx."

10,024. Who lashed your hands?—The sailors of the "Aboukir."

10,025. By whose order?—I cannot say; by the order of the officer in charge of the boat. We were taken to the "Aboukir." On our arriving we descended the lower deck and our hands were released one by one, and we were placed in irons; we were made to sit down on the floor with our bodies extended, and we were placed in irons.

10,026. Irons on the feet?—Irons on the feet. Whenever we had a call of nature a rope was placed around our necks, mine at least, and the others too; several of them to go to the head of the ship. We remained in irons from Saturday until Tuesday midday. On Tuesday morning the commander of the "Aboukir" allowed us to go on deck; we were handcuffed two by two, several of us, and walked the decks for a few minutes, and on our return below we were put in irons till mid-day. Then Captain De Horsey of the "Wolverine," came on board, and after a little consultation we were released from irons.

10,027. What became of you?—We remained on board the "Aboukir" twelve days, and on the 2nd of November we were ordered on board the "Cordelia," went up to Morant Bay, and arrived there about 3 o'clock, I think. As we landed we were taken by the soldiers to the police station. On our way to the station they pointed to us the gallows. We asked what had become of those who had preceded us, because (allow me to remark) that there were 35 other prisoners from the Camp who were on board the "Cordelia," who had been sent up in the boat before we, the political prisoners, were landed. We inquired of the sailors what had become of them; they assured us they had been hanged already, and that we should go off shortly afterwards.

10,028. Go off?—That is, that we should be hanged shortly afterwards. We were taken to the police station. The Provost Marshal came in and directed that we should answer our names. I was standing the third on the right-hand side, and he applied to me to give my name. I told him my name was Kelly Smith, He said, "I know you d——d well. Your name is William Kelly Smith; if you don't stand properly I will give you a hundred lashes." Just at that instant his eyes turning downwards, he saw a man by the name of Goldson, and he said, "What is that man doing there—give him a dozen." He was immediately taken out and a dozen lashes given him; and Samuel Clarke, he was also ordered to receive a dozen lashes. At that time they were taken to the station and tied to a post, and I heard them receiving lashes. Another fellow prisoner named Crole—the Rev. J. H. Crole—the perspiration was running down his face and he had his handkerchief up to his face. Mr. Ramsay said, "That man is winking at his fellow prisoner, take him out and give him a dozen." He said, "I was not doing anything." Ramsay said, "Give him another dozen for saying that." He had one dozen. They were about to tie him again and some gentlemen outside interfered by some sort of sign, and Crole was released, to the amazement of the policemen and others. After the stripes were administered on all of them and their names taken down, we were ordered to lie down. "Lie down you parcel of d——d brutes!"

10,029. Who said that?—Mr. Provost Marshal Ramsay. "D——d brutes, d——d Baptist brutes, d——d political brutes, lie down!" Shortly afterwards we were ordered to prepare ourselves to go to the hanging ground. We went there; we were marched off in couples two by two.

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10,030. Who marched with you?—The police sergeant McKenzie.

10,031. Two and two?—Yes; there were 15 or 19 who were then at the station, so we marched off to the hanging ground, and that morning there were four men hanged up. On the following day, Friday, on our return to the police station——

10,032. You say there were four men hanged; had they been tried?—I am not aware if they had or not; that was about half an hour after our landing at Morant Bay. On our return to the station we were ordered again by the Provost Marshal to lie down. He said to McKenzie, "Have you any bread? Give these brutes a bread each." A half loaf was given to all of us; and having just escaped the flogging, I laid hold of my bread and ate it as if I had been really a brute, in order to satisfy the Provost Marshal that I was very hungry.

10,033. I suppose you were very hungry?—Not very under the circumstances. I could not be; hunger had flown from me.

10,034. You had lost your appetite?—Oh! lost; however, after that, we laid down and went to bed, and I fell fast asleep. About midnight I felt some one dragging my feet, and as I awoke I found the Provost Marshal with a bottle in his hand, and a policeman with a candle. He said, "Take a drink of brandy." I trembled, knowing the fierceness of the officer, and said, "Yes, sir." He gave me the glass, he threw the brandy into the glass, and the policeman threw the water. I took it off and laid down again; he went round, and after that he went upstairs. Friday morning we woke, and we had a sentry placed over us, to clean ourselves and so on, and we remained there. At about 11 or 12 o'clock I saw Brigadier-General Nelson and the Honourable W. P. Georges, Custos of St. David's, and Mr. McLean. They passed through the door; and General Nelson said, "Do you know any of these prisoners?" As I saw Mr. Georges and these gentlemen I hid myself, because I knew he had known me pretty well, and I was afraid that his knowledge of me then would not have been to my benefit. He looked round and said, "No, I know no one." At the time he was there Samuel Clarke, who was sitting two prisoners above me, had gone into the back. On his return I said to him. "Sam Georges has been here to look for "you, because Brigadier Nelson asked him if he did "not know anyone, and he said he didn't see any one "he knew, and I am satisfied he wanted to see you." About 20 minutes after that, Ramsay came in and said, "Which is Samuel Clarke here?" Samuel Clarke said, "I am." He said, "Dress yourself and come with me." That was positively according to the clock a quarter past 3. He dressed himself and went out with the Provost Marshal; he returned to the police station about 25 minutes after.

10,035. After 3 do you mean or after he left?—After he left with Clarke; and after he had gone upstairs and attended to himself. Upon coming down he ordered Sergeant McKenzie to tell the men to get ready, and we got ourselves ready to go to the muster ground, or hanging ground; we marched two by two. As I got to the steps I looked on and saw Clarke and others coming on. We marched on to the hanging ground. After we were properly adjusted Clarke came, and I saw a moment afterwards Henry Lawrence; he also was brought on. Their names were called one by one, Lawrence first and Sam Clarke afterwards. They went up and the rest of the prisoners in order. All the military officers were there and Mr. Bicknell, and a number of other gentlemen, and after that the Provost Marshal, as I found it to be usual with him, took his watch out of his pocket and placed it to his ear, and gave the order to be hanged. Just as the plank upon which they were was drawn, their bodies swung, and a few seconds after that the sailors went one by one to them as they were kicking and drew down the noose tight, knocking it down, laid hold of each of their necks and broke the neck, and after that, if they were kicking again, they would lay hold of their legs and drag the legs. Those of them, with the exception of Lawrence had died almost instantly. After that we were ordered back again to the station. On the Saturday there was no Court-martial, and we remained there.

10,036. That was Saturday?—Yes, there was nothing on Saturday, nothing on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. About this time the Governor's Amnesty Proclamation had been stuck up, promising pardon to all those except those that were in prison, and who had been engaged in actual murders; about five or six men were brought down from Bath and released on Thursday about 2 o'clock. That evening we were ordered out again, and about seven men were hanged on the Thursday evening. On Friday some more men were brought from Bath and from St. David's, and from the valley; they came down very early in the morning. About mid-day they were tried, and in the evening we were ordered out and witnessed their executions, and then, I had forgotton to state, upon two occasions men were flogged, each of them 100 lashes. Four sailors were appointed to flog one man, each sailor giving 25 lashes; that was on two occasions preceding the last day; the last execution was on Friday.

10,037. Was that the first Friday in November, the amnesty was on the 30th of October, does that enable you to fix upon which Friday the last execution was?—The last execution was on the following Friday after my arrival; I arrived there on Thursday the 2nd of November.

10,038. Then it would be Friday the 10th?—Yes, Friday the 10th, Saturday nothing. Sunday intervened; on the Monday nothing. On Tuesday at 7 o'clock we heard a salute, and Major General O'Connor with his suite came into the Bay, and visited us at the station, walked upstairs, and saw Mr. Levein and others. Then after that several of the prisoners were discharged and 12 of us were ordered down to the district prison at Morant Bay. There we remained until the 27th, and my family after a good deal of exertion obtained for me a *habeas corpus*, and I was let out, brought before the Judge, and entered into bail to appear. I may as well take this opportunity of informing the Commission that the news of the massacre in St. Thomas in the East reached Kingston on Thursday, the 12th of October, about 3 o'clock; great excitement prevailed throughout the city in all quarters, in every direction. I happened to have been out that night until about half-past 9 or 10. On my way home I came on towards the General's head-quarter house, in Cross Street, I noticed that the street was extraordinarily lighted, and I of course drew near for the purpose of seeing what it was that caused it. I went and I understood that a Privy Council was held that night; I was told so by the constable. I staid there until something about 11 or a little after, a number of carriages were there. A gentleman who was with me, Mr. Goldson, said to the constable, "Be kind enough to say to Inspec-"tor Nairne that I am here and wish to speak to "him." He went and delivered the message and Inspector Nairne afterwards advanced towards us, and we met him just before the gate of the General's house. At that time the Privy Council seemed to have finished their business for the night. I recognised then the Honourable Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hosack, two members of the Executive Committee then in the island, Colonel Hunt of the Volunteers, and five or six gentlemen, Captain O'Connor, and one or two others who I do not remember at the moment. I heard them talking, and I heard Colonel Hunt say, "We will proclaim martial law to-morrow, and we will lay hold of that fellow George W. Gordon, and we will make him "*skedaddle*," and the response by the others was, "We will hang him."

10,039. Which of them said "We will hang him?"—I cannot tell you, but there were many voices, many voices of those I have already told you of; Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hosack, Captain O'Connor, and five or six others.

10,040. You saw all these persons?—Yes.

10,041. Just repeat their names again?—The Honourable Mr. Westmorland, the Honourable Mr. Hosack, Colonel Hunt, Captain O'Connor, and there were five or six.

10,042. Five or six others?—No, inclusive.

10,043. And several voices replied to Colonel Hunt, "We will hang him?"—Yes.

10,044. Where was this?—Just at the threshold of the general's house.

10,045. Standing outside?—They were just inside.

10,046. Standing in a group?—In a group waiting for his Excellency the Governor; he had been inside, and they were waiting for him, because in a short time afterwards he came out, got into his carriage with Colonel Hunt, and said, "We will meet each other to-morrow morning."

10,047. You are quite sure about the three you have mentioned, Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hosack, and Captain O'Connor?—Yes.

10,048. Although you cannot name the others?—Yes.

10,049. Have you fixed the day?—That was on the night of the 12th October. I can give you the names of others who were present upon that occasion—Emanuel Joseph Goldson.

10,050. With you?—With me.

10,051. In your company?—With me.

10,052. And who heard what you heard?—Yes.

10,053. Mr. Goldson?—Yes.

10,054. Who else?—The constable, Paul Levy. I was not sure at the time that he heard it, but I have since questioned him and he has admitted it.

10,055. He was present at the time?—And myself. I was in company with Mr. Nairne, and I remember the very night after my release out of prison, he called to see me about 10 o'clock to see if the constable was doing his duty, and I took the opportunity then of asking him about the conversation in the presence of my family; he did not demur to it, but he gave me an evasive answer.

10,056. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When Provost Marshal Ramsay asked about the bread, was it not in consequence of his asking about the bread, and some mutinous expression by Goldson, that he was ordered to receive a dozen lashes?—Not at all.

10,057. Has there been a true bill found against you by the Grand Jury for sedition?—No.

10,058. For conspiracy?—I have been told so.

10,059. Have you been in Court to surrender to your bail?—I have been attending the Court ever since.

10,060. Have you heard the bill proclaimed in Court?—I have been there every day.

10,061. (*Commission.*) Is that in consequence of an indictment against you of a true bill having been found against you?—It is a matter of only last Saturday I found that; one Saturday gone.

10,062. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Can you give us the names of all the five or six persons who got into the carriage?—I never said anything about getting into any carriage at all. I said only the Governor and Colonel Hunt got into the carriage.

10,063. Was it before Colonel Hunt got into the carriage that you heard what he said?—Certainly.

10,064. Can you remember any other names, except Captain O'Connor, Colonel Hunt, Mr. Hosack, and Mr. Westmorland?—I said there were five or six gentlemen, I recognised those; the others I did not recognise, that is to say, I did not know their names at the moment.

10,065. Those four you knew well?—Yes, I was standing abreast of them.

10,066. You have no doubt about any of those four gentlemen?—Oh no.

10,067. (*Commission.*) I want you to give us a little explanation about what you say about the sailors breaking the necks. There were two men hanged, I believed?—At the time when Clarke was hanged?

10,068. Yes?—Eight.

10,069. How did the sailors get up to break their necks?—The gallows is low, very little higher than this place, so that when they are hanged they are not higher than that from the earth (*about four feet*); they just got on their shoulders, drew down the noose tightly, and in order to get the noose down they press on the neck to draw it down.

10,070. Did they lay hold of the men, hanging by their shoulders?—In order to draw down the rope and to draw down the noose so as to reduce it smaller, they naturally get hold of the head and bend the head back to get the noose close.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. Moritz Sterne (called at the suggestion of Mr. Payne) sworn and examined.

Dr. M. Sterne.

10,071. Are you a medical man?—Yes.

10,072. How long have you been so?—For the last three years.

10,073. Have you been in the habit of seeing the backs of people who have been subjected to corporal punishment?—From the whip do you mean?

10,074. Yes; have you seen any until to-day?—Yes, I have seen one or two.

10,075. Where?—Here.

10,076. Who have been catted?—I don't know if it was a cat, but with some weapon, some whip of some description.

10,077. You do not mean a whip used by a private individual, but persons who have been flogged under sentence?—Yes, who have bled when they were flogged.

10,078. Have you examined these three persons who have been examined to-day?—I should wish merely to state that it was quite incidentally that I examined them. I was accidentally here listening, and I was asked to look at one of the cases, and I subsequently looked at all.

10,079. Were you present when Dr. Banon examined them?—No.

10,080. First of all as to Clarke?—I don't know their names.

10,081. As to the three what do you say?—As to two they appear to me to have received a very severe flogging, severe injury has been inflicted on them; I would not swear it was a cat, it has been by some weapon intended to inflict punishment.

10,082. A very severe injury?—Severe flogging.

10,083. What as to the third man?—There is a third man upon whom it does not seem to have had the same effect as upon the others.

10,084. What does he appear to have had?—He also seems to have had some flogging too.

10,085. Is it anything like the others?—I don't think it is quite as bad.

10,086. Are you able to form an opinion that he received 100 severe lashes?—It is impossible for me to say; 100 lashes may give rise to less appearance than 50, it depends entirely upon the force.

10,087. Have you ever seen the back of a person who has had 100 lashes?—No, I think not.

10,088. Have you seen the back of a person who has had 50?—I have seen the back of a man who has had 25 or 30.

10,089. With a cat?—With a whip of some description.

10,090. Where have you seen that?—In Kingston at the hospital.

10,091. Under what authority?—I don't know; they have assured me they have been flogged, and I have seen the marks.

10,092. Do you mean a prisoner who has been flogged?—No, people who have come up to the hospital, and who have told me. I have seen boys who have had severe flogging with a cowskin. I have seen several.

10,093. Several, have you?—One or two. I think I have before said that I have not seen it inflicted,

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Dr. M. Sterne.

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but I have seen it on persons. I wish to say I have not seen any inflicted by a cat or by any legally authorized instrument, but I am able to give an opinion as to the amount of flogging a man has received, judging from the marks on his body.

10,094. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are you acquainted with the ordinary marks of wounds of different descriptions ?—Yes.

10,095. The one that was least flogged was the one you looked at first ?—I saw three men.

10,096. The first one you looked at was the least flogged ?—He gave the least indications ; that was the short man (Alexander Jones).

10,097. You saw marks on his back and right shoulder ?—Yes.

10,098. Would those marks have been more or less manifest on a white skin ?—Yes, considerably more. If those had been on a white skin, they would have presented a much more formidable appearance than on his skin.

10,099. Would you expect that the scars from a severe flogging would heal after three months, from your experience of wounds generally ?—It would depend entirely upon the condition of the patient's health, the mode of cure, and various other circumstances, the blood-making capacity, and so on ; you could never lay down a rule.

10,100. Could you think it possible to say, from seeing a man's back, how severe a flogging he had received three months before ?—The greater the severity of the flogging the greater the injury.

10,101. (*Commission.*) Do you not know that a soldier who has received a severe flogging of 100 lashes, retains the mark till his death ?—Yes, I believe they do. Two of these men have very severe marks, which I think they will retain till their death.

10,102. (*Mr. Walcott.*) How long were you Medical Officer at the hospital ?—I think very nearly four years. I came out in 1860. I suppose I should be almost accurate if I said three years and a half.

10,103. Would the "Cases Book" show these cases of flogging of which you speak ?—No, not at all, not necessarily. They did not come in to be treated for flogging ; but now you mention that, I have seen several soldiers who were in the hospital for other cases, whose backs showed me the marks which they had received from flogging. I said I had not seen any who had been flogged by authority, and by the cat. I wish to correct that. I have seen them, and they were principally foreigners.

10,104. And did you find from them how long before they had been flogged ?—Several years. The two men I saw just now will retain their marks for several years, and those are very like those marks I have seen on the backs of the soldiers I have spoken of.

S. Levien.

SYDNEY LEVIEN sworn and examined.

10,105. Are you editor and proprietor of the "County Union" ?—I am the editor and proprietor of the "County Union."

10,106. Is that a paper published in Montego Bay ?—That is a paper published in Montego Bay.

10,107. On the 1st of November last, were you arrested ?—On the 1st of November last I was arrested.

10,108. I think you had better tell us your own account ?—I will. I was arrested by Lieut. Stuart, of the Spanish Town Volunteers. He and about 30 armed marines from the "Lily" came to my residence, and asked for me. I came down the front steps. I was pointed out to them as being Mr. Levien, and I was instantly arrested. I asked permission to see my children ; it was refused. Two pistols were placed upon each side of my head, and I was carried down to the boat of the "Lily," placed on board the "Lily," and carried thence to Morant Bay. I asked on board the "Lily" for some authority for the proceedings that had been taken against me. Capt. Heneage told me it was not customary for any officer in Her Majesty's Service to show his instructions to any but a superior officer ; all he could tell me was, that I was on board his vessel, and I should be carried to Morant Bay or Kingston. I was carried to Morant Bay, landed on the 2nd of November there, and placed in a very small room with two policemen on guard over me, with loaded arms, and a soldier at the window. I was kept there for about seven or eight days in that room, and then I was removed upstairs into the higher part of the building ; under that strict confinement I was kept during martial law, and for many days after martial law. It ceased on the 13th, and I was kept there till the 8th of December, when I was brought over to Spanish Town. I appeared before Sir Bryan Edwards ; there was no charge whatsoever against me in any shape or way, and he declared my arrest illegal. I was discharged without bail in any shape. No charge whatever was made against me, nor did I know until a few days ago, when I read it in the public print, what Mr. Eyre had given against me here. I was arrested because I had written a letter to Dr. Bruce, stating that I was about writing an editorial exonerating him from the consequences of his conduct. That letter was not produced, but I may be allowed, I presume, having been accused of a considerable offence, to contradict that. I have never written a line to any individual whatever that will not bear the light of day. I knew nothing of the outrageous massacre that took place. The letter to Dr. Bruce was written *bonâ fide*, and was such as any gentleman would write to another, finding his friend unjustly accused. I should wish that letter to be made public, because it is a very serious accusation against me. It was stated, it was solely upon that account I was arrested. Even when I was discharged by the Chief Justice, no charge was made against me. At the present moment there are two or three bills of indictment against me at the Special Sessions.

10,109. Are you correct in saying that the Chief Justice decided your arrest to be illegal, or was it that he said you were entitled to your freedom under the *habeas corpus* ?—He said I was entitled to my freedom upon *habeas corpus*, without saying whether my arrest was illegal or not.

10,110. That the return made to the *habeas corpus* was insufficient ?—Yes, that was so. I would state, that in the Montego Bay and Saint James's parishes no martial law had ever been declared. It is 153 miles from Morant Bay, and I had never been in Morant Bay or in that county from the time I landed in Jamaica, 35 years ago.

10,111. While you were in confinement at Morant Bay, had you the means of observing what the conduct of any of the authorities was ?—I had no opportunity whatever. I was in close confinement.

10,112. Was there anything, upon the first evening of your arrival, to which you would wish to draw attention ?—Beyond this, that on landing I was carried straight up, by a naval officer who received me, (I don't know his name,) off the wharf to the gallows, where there were about 18 bodies hanging ; and he said, "That makes 175 of these d—d rebels that we have hanged up to this day."

10,113. You say you don't know his name ?—No ; and I had no opportunity of asking who it was until after martial law was over, and it would be unfair of me to say what name was given to me.

10,114. Had he been on board the ship with you ? No, he was stationed at Morant Bay, and he received me on the wharf.

10,115. Could you tell his rank from his uniform ?—He had two stripes on his coat. I don't know his rank ; he was in constant communication with General Nelson.

10,116. Did you see him afterwards frequently ?—

Oh, repeatedly. I saw him every day until martial law was over, but I had no opportunity to point him out. I pledged my word to the Marshal that I would hold no communication with my guards, and I did not. I had no opportunity to ask them.

10,117. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What kind of treatment did you receive from the Provost Marshal during the time—from Mr. Ramsay ?—I was treated with this simple distinction, that I was allowed a room to myself. The Provost Marshal said to me, "Mr. "Levien, have no desire to make your punishment "harder than is necessary. I have a duty to perform ; "I must keep you in close custody ; you must bend "yourself to the circumstances." I did so.

10,118. (*Commission.*) Had you any communication with General Nelson during the time ?—None, with the exception that he sent me a letter that my daughter wrote me, sending me a pair of ear-trumpets. I may say that the rigour of the confinement was increased doubly, inasmuch as I was not allowed, even after martial law ceased, pen, ink, or paper. I was allowed but once to write to my family during the whole of that time.

10,119. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Is the charge against you, which is now to be tried, one of seditious publication on the 17th of October last ?—Yes ; my papers are open to the world at large. I never wrote anything that can be construed into sedition.

10,120. Is that one of the charges against you ?—Yes, made since I have been liberated, I apprehend, in order to save an action in England. This (*a paper was here produced*) is the editorial I wrote, on the faith of the letter upon which His Excellency said he apprehended myself and Dr. Bruce. It is perfectly simple and plain ; one wonders how it could be misunderstood.

10,121. (*Commission.*) What is the date of it ?—The 31st of October. I should wish to have that head :

Extract from the "County Union."

"Montego Bay, 31st October 1865.

"Dr. Bruce.

"Among the arrests reported by the last post, none have caused greater regret than that of Dr. Bruce, of Vere. No one this side imagines that he can be a guilty man—guilty to the extent of any complicity with Gordon or his murderous crimes. The doctor is of the best Scottish family descent, has resided in the country for nearly half a century, and has never been known but as a gentleman of high attainments, celebrity in his profession, and of a nature hospitable beyond belief. As a practitioner, he has ever been a favourite with the ladies of the parish in which he practised, and he enjoys a circle of connection second to none in the colony. He has been, however, at feud with Mr. Custos Mackinnon for a series of years past, and when we learn through the Kingston papers that it is for having uttered threatening language against this gentleman he has been arrested, we may indulge in the hope that his present difficulty arises out of no complicity with Mr. Gordon, but through a past enmity that in small communities is kept up by busy malevolence, anxious to ingratiate itself with men in power.

"We will not do such violence to the Custos of Vere as to imagine he had anything to do with the arrest, nor yet will we credit, on bare report, that a gentleman of birth, of education, of refined feelings and unbounded charity, can have heart or part with the rebels who have gone to their account. While we do not believe the poorest white man who breathes would sell his countryman and colour such as has advented—while we do not believe it is in human nature, however degraded, to betray those bound to it by ties of consanguinity, fellowship, and community of feeling—still less are we prepared to credit that Dr. Bruce, a Mason of high rank, the coroner of a large parish, the father of a respectable family, the true Christian gentleman, and the beloved of a large circle, endeared to him by long acquaintanceship, is to be classed among that infamous gang with which at this moment his name is so unfortunately associated. Dr. Bruce's hospitality, his kindly nature, his impulsive feelings, and his ardent temperament, have been, perhaps, the means that betrayed him into an association with Mr. Gordon. But that this latter would have dared to open to him his scheme of blood and murder, the world would not venture to believe until it has some positive proof to warrant it."

(*The witness.*) It is right to say, in reference to that, that that opinion of Mr. Gordon was formed from the Kingston papers stating that they had abundant evidence to show his participation in the rebellion. We were completely at their mercy to give us information, because we had only two posts during the week, and I may state that since then my opinion——

10,122. You have now changed the opinion that you then had ?—Yes, the moment I found he was an innocent man. We were completely at the mercy of the other papers. There were reports about him. I had never seen him, and did not see him till he came to Montego Bay in August. He came to my office, and I offered him a breakfast. That is all I know of him.

The following extract from the "County Union" was put in and read :

"Montego Bay, 17th October 1865.

"Our fatal Infliction.

"We should not be at all surprised to learn that ere this the Governor has opened his eyes to the fact that, as the ruler of the colony, something more is required from him than the mere rearing of chickens at Flamstead, or studying economy over his one barrel of potatoes and two quarter casks of beef, ex "Montezuma." A stern lesson will have been taught him the true meaning of which he shall learn through the columns of this journal, so full as the full details of the bloody tragedy are at our command. It is by no means our intention to spare the rod and spoil the child. Stern teachings require stern teachers. We have warned him over and over again what would happen if he and his advisers persisted in believing that their only end and aim was the raising of taxes and the utter negation of feeling for the people. We told him what would come of sowing the wind—of scattering broadcast nothing but sarcasms on the people—nothing but sneers at their condition—nothing but contumely and contempt at every word they uttered as their friend and governor. What will he write to the Colonial Secretary as to the blood that testifies against his fatal misrule ? What does the riot speak of—happening where it has—in a district where, because a magistrate represented the people as dying in the lock-up without attendance and without food, he was dismissed the magistracy ? What does it speak of, we ask, when we find that not even the sacred calling of the clergy saved the effusion of blood ? Heaven only knows how horrible the slaughter has been, and how indefensible, but man also knows that the Custos of that parish only the other day was supported by the Government in the most outrageous act that could be perpetrated against the liberties of the people and the freedom of election. The people of Jamaica—the beasts of burden—have to be taxed at the very least a thousand pounds, because, in the best of power and in the very climax of misrule run mad, the Baron Kettlehodt choose to commit an assault upon an elected churchwarden, and the Governor thought it decent and becoming to give him the people's money to fight a battle against the people's liberties with. All these are things that cannot but be taken into account. They are not justification of the rebellion that has taken place, nor are they brought forward as such. But when the Governor and his advisers take upon themselves to make their will the law of the land, and that law is cruelly obnoxious to the people—when the Governor and his advisers run riot in their abandonment of practice and propriety—the lower classes become equally callous on their part and riotous in

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their way. A Government that sows the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind; a Government that spends thousands upon thousands on prisons and penitentiaries, yet cares not to educate the people, must expect a semi-barbarous population; a Government that wilfully closes its ears to the practice of wisdom—that imports its ready-made clothing and its principal articles of every-day utility manufactured to its hands; a Governor and a Government who prefer to see a treasury and prisons full rather than a people and a colony industrious and honest—deserves whatever falls on them in the way of warning.

"In every town there are hundreds of females who cannot obtain work, who are actually starving unless they ply the harlot's trade, the needle lying idle because of the fatuous obstinacy of the Governor and Government; in every town there are hordes of young men graduating for prisons' certificates, qualifying themselves for Morant Bay riots—because the Governor and his Government choose to say, coats, hats, and boots, shall come to the island ready-made from England and other markets. This is the curse of the country—this is why Jamaica will ever be a rising nursery of crime—a hope-forsaken colony, so long as men with an Eyre's mind, and all an Eyre's utter incapability of governing are sent to blast it into utter irredemption.

"We are of strong impulse and write as plainly as we think. In no portion of the globe has the Almighty placed a fairer spot for earthly happiness. But neither in no portion of the world would man be so permitted to ruin by his misgovernment, as is given to Mr. Eyre by the colonial secretary. As with Mr. Eyre with others; the head perversed and unequal to the taste, the responding members vibrate to his shortcomings. What in the name of God would be more dreadful than to imagine that a Cargill had to try the murderers of Morant Bay?—What if like at Vere he became insane, and set them for a day to gaol? What, if with a passion equal to that at Westmorland he acted equally as incoherently? What, if after trial and sentence, the several prisoners were kept as was the man in irons for seven months (in the Cornwall gaol), utterly forgotten by the Governor that murderers had been condemned to die? What if——? The heart fairly sickens at the misprision of Government in which the annals of the colony are so fertile—it fairly stands aghast at the frightful misrule that places Jamaica as it were upon the surface of a volcano ready at any moment to rise and overwhelm her.

"We cannot but hope that this will reach the eye of the executive at a moment when he will be neither turning his potatoes to preserve them, nor checking off his chickens, and other small stock at his mountain residence."

(*The witness.*) That was written at the time the news of the rebellion first reached us, when I conscientiously believed from my knowledge of events that what did happen was from the mal-government of the country. I don't know that I have any reason to alter my opinion now.

EXTRACT from the "COUNTY UNION" read.

Montego Bay, October 24th, 1865.

"THE REBELLION AS IT IS.

"WHETHER or not the rebellion has been crushed—whether it really has been so effectually scotched as that what effete vitality remains be harmless—whether or not the blood that has fallen through the sanguinary inoculation of Haytian *virus* be all that is to flow from the side of order, it cannot be denied that to the master spirit of His Excellency the Governor—to the energy, prudence, and unhesitating action of Mr. Eyre—the island and its people owe a debt of gratitude worthy of everlasting memory. Never has a righteous executive so instantly followed execrable crime—never has active retribution struck such terror into the hearts of rebels, murderers, and outlaws. We have the personal recollection and experience of the rebellion of 1831–32 to guide us, and we can safely say, founding our observation on what passed then—that however praiseworthy the action of our then ruler, it falls infinitely short (the means at present commands of Government and altered circumstances fully considered) of the wisdom and indomitable zeal that has placed under the heat of power the hydra-headed monster that has caused such present misery—that was intended to overwhelm the land in a deluge of gore and revolutionary butchery. No one can peruse the account of His Excellency's individual exertions—his abnegation of self and comfort, in his remaining as it were in actual arms from the first moment he left Kingston to the latest intelligence from that city, but must concur with us in saying that as our Governor—as the General Commander-in-chief of the colony—he has exhibited a determination and wisdom to which there is no *plus ultra*.

"A consideration of such events as have transpired too clearly show that the crisis that has been surmounted has at its bottom a deep and dark design to place the country at the mercy of a large section of the black population; to exterminate in fact the white and coloured element from the land. Nothing less can be accorded its intent. Nothing less was aimed at by the murderous revolt at Morant Bay. Colour being the watchword by which in the madness of their unbridled fury they lashed themselves into the frightful massacre that has advented. There is every reason to believe that the inception of the plot originated in Kingston—that from there went forth the conspiracy—that from *that* city extended the ramifications which bursting forth somewhat prematurely in Saint Thomas ye East, have yet their partizans and agents in every district. And but that so salutary a check through military measures was brought to bear against them, they would yet be displayed in the agricultural districts now holding back not more from fear than from the certainty of the hopelessness of success. For not only have the largest portion of the black people remained quiescent, but an appreciable section displayed their horror at the acts that were done—their proved fidelity to the Crown—and their affection for, and devotion to the very class their misguided brother sought to immolate.

"So, too, the Maroons have not for a moment wavered in their allegiance to the Government, and with a fealty that has imparted confidence to the heart of the community, have proved a very powerful auxiliary in field movements against the rebels. On all sides the traitors and murderers are encordoned entirely by soldiers, marines, sailors, Volunteers, or Maroons—on all sides they are at the mercy of a government that by its head seem to understand the doctrine that mercy can only unfold her wings when rebellion lies in chains and prostrate at her feet.

"A glance at the military and defensive operations already accomplished shows how utterly mad to imagine that beyond the outbreak that announces it, there can be any prospect of success for those who are engaged in rebellion. Already have hundreds—the number that were shot by skirmishers in the woods can never be known—been sent to their account; already has the hand of justice laid low the house of every man (through the district) in whose dwelling any article of pillage or spoil was found. Already have hundreds come in pleading for that life which in others they were so reckless. Already have hordes of negroes surrendered—the gallows staring them in the face—to ask for punishment in mercy. And here the black people should understand how each craven wretch is anxious to save his own life by swearing away (falsely or truly no one but God only knows) the life of his nearest friend or associate. They should understand how little faith can be found in men who first dipping their hands in the blood of innocent people, are equally ready to sell the blood of their own fathers, brothers, or friends, so that they may escape from the

penalty of a joint crime. This alone ought to cause the black people to understand how in any rebellion, however for the moment they escape, but a few days can pass before they are brought to the hangman by those with whom they are in concert.

"We earnestly hope that these things may be laid to heart by those most concerned in comprehending them. The broad acreage of Jamaica wears upon its bosom thousands and thousands of black men wanting only education to raise them on a level with the white and coloured people in many respects—the superior of some who are still lower in the scale of society than themselves. Position and possession can never be acquired by blood and rapine—by murdering this set of men to get possession of their land, or to take their position in society. The murderous teachings of St. Domingo can have no footing now. There is no freedom to fight for, no chains to throw off. Could we suppose that in any parish the blacks attained to wealth and station, that by their industry and perseverance they owned large estates, landed property, and well-stocked stores—could any number of white or coloured men rise up in rebellion and plunder them? Could any set of white rebels hope to massacre them, and hold possession of their property? No, a thousand times no. The same power that crushed rebellion in the blacks at Morant Bay would rush to crush it in the whites elsewhere. The name of the law, the power of the throne, the preservation of order, and the rights of every British subject to the protection of life and property, are unalienable. They have been asserted by the Government at Saint Thomas in the East; they will ever be supreme so long as in Jamaica there reigns the power to maintain the supremacy of English justice against lawless violence.

"And very nobly will it tell in the mother country—very reliant do we feel *here* upon it—that amongst the people for whom she sacrified so large a sum to give freedom to, there were a host of true, of grateful, and loyal black men and women, whom no inducement could turn to rebellion, whom no persuasion could seduce to leave the teachings of religion, their duty to God and to their country. Earnestly do we hope, fervently do all men pray, that we have seen the last of this Haytian demonstration in the people of this colony. But, and if in spite of our hopes and of the stern lesson taught those who are now answering for their crimes at the great bar of Heavenly justice, such madness again runs riot in our midst, we just as fevently hope that we shall meet with equal display of loyalty, courage, and fidelity, as not only at Hordley estate, but in many other places, were exhibited by *those black, noble black* people who remained faithful to their Queen and country."

10,123. Is there any explanation that you wish to give of any part of the article which has been read, that of the 17th of October?—The explantion of this article is, that at the time it was written, I believed it to be perfectly correct. I believed that the people of Jamaica were over taxed; and I believed that the whole secret of the rebellion laid in the conduct of the Baron Ketelhodt towards the people, and the Government's illegal support in giving him money, 1,000*l.*, to defend an action, which was entirely private, between himself and Mr. Gordon. Had I known as much as I know now, that a letter had been written by Paul Bogle, I should have written differently about him.

10,124. Who was the magistrate who was removed in Morant Bay?—Mr. Gordon was the magistrate who was removed from Morant Bay. Mr. Gordon complained against the lock-up. It is a matter of history now in Jamaica. Mr. Gordon complained of the bad state of the lock-up in which a man had died. He made the complaint to the Governor, and upon that complaint he was dismissed from five magisterial commissions.

10,125. When you assert that the Governor spent 1,000*l.*, or gave 1,000*l.*, for Baron Ketelhodt to sustain an action brought against him, do you know that as a fact?—It is known as a fact from the Assembly Records. It is known as a fact that 250*l.* was granted first.

10,126. By whom?—By the Governor, and by the Executive Committee. It was spoken of openly and not contradicted; and we took it as a general fact that the law bill came to 1,000*l.*, and that that sum was granted by the Government.

10,127. But you only suppose that?—We know as a fact that 250*l.* was granted.

10,128. By the Governor?—By the Governor and Executive Committee.

10,129. Was it brought before the Assembly to be voted?—No, not voted by the Assembly. It was given by the Executive Committee and the Governor.

10,130. How could they get 250*l.* without its being voted by the Assembly?—It is hard for me to say how they got if, but they did get it. It has never been denied. It has been repeatedly stated in the Assembly, and urged as against the Government, that the 250*l.* was voted.

10,131. Voted by whom?—By the Governor and the Executive Assembly.

10,132. By the parish?—Oh, no, not by the parish; the parish had nothing to do with it. Baron Ketelhodt, if I remember rightly, sent in a petition to the Executive Committee.

10,133. But how could they get the 250*l.*?—That I cannot tell you; they do these things in this place.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Wednesday, 7th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

E. House.

7 Feb. 1866.

EDWARD HOUSE (a black) sworn and examined.

10,134. Do you live at Friendship pen?—Yes.

10,135. Where is that?—A mile from Morant Bay.

10,136. On the road towards Stanton?—No, to the north.

10,137. On the 11th of October were you deputy collector of petty debts?—Yes.

10,138. On that day did you go to Stony Gut to serve a summons?—Yes.

10,139. At what time did you get to Stony Gut?—About 12.

10,140. What did you see there?—I saw about 400 men set themselves four abreast.

10,141. Were they standing still?—Standing still.

10,142. Had they arms with them?—Cutlass, stick, and two guns.

10,143. Did they ask what you wanted there?—Yes.

10,144. What did you tell them?—I said I came to serve a summons upon one William Ford.

10,145. What did they say to that?—They said I only came to take their secrets to the white man, that I was on the white man's side.

10,146. Did they say what they must do with you?—Yes.

10,147. What was that?—They said they must take me in charge and carry me to Captain Bogle.

10,148. What did they then do?—They called lieutenant and another captain, and they carried me to Captain Bogle.

10,149. When they came before him who spoke to you there?—Captains Bogle and M'Laren.

10,150. Which do you mean by Captain Bogle?—The two Bogles, Moses and Paul.

10,151. Were they both called Captain Bogle?—Yes, Bogle, Paul Bogle, and M'Laren.

10,152. What did they ask you?—They asked what I wanted there.

10,153. Did you repeat again that you had come to serve a summons?—Yes.

10,154. What did they say upon that?—They said they could not let me go, because I only came to take their secrets, and they must take me in charge.

10,155. What did you say to that?—I say to them that I not on the side of the white man or the side of the black man, but I for both parties; I came to do my duty. It was a particular duty I had come to do, and I was bound to do it.

10,156. Did you ask them were they were going?—They took me in charge, and said they must handcuff me, but they did not do so; they read my summons and returned it back to me, and then they said they must go on to the Bay and take me along with them. I asked them were they were going.

10,157. Where were the Bogles standing, or where were they when you were taken to them?—They were present at Spring Garden, in the road, and the bands of men were behind.

10,158. They were on the highway?—Yes.

10,159. When you asked them were they were going did Paul Bogle make any answer?—Yes.

10,160. What did he say?—He said, "I am going "to the Bay to deliver myself up, as they sent for "me yesterday."

10,161. What did you say to that?—I said, "Why "do you go with stick, cutlass, and gun? Take my "advice, don't you go."

10,162. What more passed?—They said, "Your "advice is good, but we can't let you go; you must "go along with us," and they marched on.

10,163. Did anybody give any directions before they marched?—Moses Bogle commanded to march.

10,164. Do you mean he used the word?—Yes; Moses Bogle commanded to march.

10,165. How did they march?—They marched the same, four abreast.

10,166. When you got as far as Spring Garden did you meet a man on horseback?—A man rode up Spring Garden way and came after we; he followed behind, and said the Volunteers were coming up.

10,167. When he said that were any fresh directions given?—Paul Bogle said, "Turn back, let go home to my house."

10,168. Did a man then come up and address Captain Bogle?—When we turned back to the house a man called Thomas said, "Oh, you're taking advice "from buckra's side; don't you see Mr. House is on "bucra's side; yesterday we would have taken the "boy but you still backing us."

10,169. What did Bogle say then?—I shall exactly use the words; I believe the man said, "If you don't go with us to-day I will take away the men." Then Bogle said rather than the men should go away they should go in the Bay then. I said to Bogle, "I don't "prevent your going to the Bay, but I think before "you go to the Bay in this sort of manner you should "write," and Bogle replied, "I have wrote to the Governor already;" then they marched.

10,170. At Spring Garden was anything said?—Yes.

10,171. What was it?—When we came outside the gate a woman used the words, that if they would allow me to them she would know what to do with me.

10,172. Did Moses Bogle say anything?—Yes; when we got to Spring Garden direction some took the east way and some the north; Moses said that his brother Paul say they must divide there; some walk the Church Corner way, and some Stanton Road way.

10,173. Did you go with those who went the Church Corner way?—Yes.

10,174. Who went with the Church Corner people?—Moses Bogle.

10,175. Before you got to Morant Bay did you hear the sound of any guns?—I heard the report of guns up the Bay.

10,176. Did you then make your way off?—Moses Bogle, and the men who took me along with them ran up towards the Bay and left me; I followed them till I got up to the cotton tree at the cross road from Kingston to the Valley, and I turned off to the sea side way and made my escape. Before that I met Sergeant Drysdale and Sergeant Mackenzie and told them what had happened to me.

10,177. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When they were four abreast, as you tell us, were there women among them?—No women; the women were all at the side.

10,178. Did the women go with them down to the Bay?—Some of them.

10,179. How many ?—I cannot tell directly how many, because we met some at Church Corner way coming up, and as fast as we met them they returned back.

10,180. You tell us that both Moses and Paul Bogle and M'Laren were called captain ?—No ; I believe M'Laren was called lieutenant ; Moses and Paul Bogle were called captains, those two.

10,181. That was all you saw in command ?—That was all I saw.

The witness withdrew.

ROMEO WILLIAM DRYSDALE (a black) sworn and examined. *R. W. Drysdale.*

10,182. Are you junior sergeant of police ?—I am.

13,183. Do you remember, on the 11th of October, meeting the last witness, House ?—Yes.

10,184. Did he give you some information as to what had happened to him ?—Yes.

10,185. After the outbreak at Morant Bay where were you ?—At Morant Bay.

10,186. Did you remain there during the time of martial law ?—During the whole time of martial law.

10,187. As a policeman ?—As a policeman.

10,188. Did you see persons executed there ?—I did.

10,189. Did you take an account of the number ?—I did not.

10,190. Did you see whether or not any persons were executed without having been tried ?—Not to the best of my knowledge, as far as I recollect ; I was not there all the time. Sometimes I was on other duty.

10,191. Were any persons flogged without being tried ?—Not that I know of, neither ; I have seen people flogged, and during the time of receiving the flogging they commenced to feel faint and weak ; and they were generally let go, ordered to be pulled down.

10,192. What was the greatest number of lashes that you saw given there ?—I cannot remember.

10,193. What was the least number you ever saw ?—I have seen them get 20 lashes, a dozen, two dozen, 50 lashes.

10,194. Have you not seen more than 50 ?—I do not remember.

10,195. You did not take an accurate account ?—No.

10,196. Who was the person by whose direction they were given ; who was the person in authority ?—Mr. Ramsay was acting as Provost Marshal.

10,197. Did you see how the prisoners were treated by him ?—Yes, I have seen.

10,198. Have you seen anything unusual at all in the way in which he treated them ?—Not that I saw ; I saw he did his duty straightforward.

10,199. After the people were flogged what was done with them ?—Some they flogged and let go.

10,200. But when they were let go ?—They went home.

10,201. Did you see anything like "running the gauntlet ;" do you know what that is ?—Yes ; I have never been in the Parade in the afternoon time when they did flog, to witness that.

10,202. Have you seen anything done to the men who were flogged, either by the police, or other persons in sight of the police ?—Sometimes they were flogged at the station, that was when they would not behave themselves, when they would not keep quiet ; then they got a dozen lashes to keep quiet.

10,203. Do you mean a dozen beyond what they had been sentenced to at their trial ?—No, not at all.

10,204. Who was it that had a dozen lashes to keep quiet ?—Sometimes the people would come up, and if you asked them a question they would not answer you to no account, and sometimes they would not answer you at all, and when they did they commenced rambling and would not tell a straight-forward story ; and then they were ordered a dozen lashes.

10,205. Who ordered it ?—The Provost Marshal.

10,206. Those persons were not tried ?—No ; they were not tried at that time.

10,207. When those persons were sent away have you seen anything done to them as they went away ;—Not that I know of.

10,208. (*Mr. Payne.*) Were you at the Parade in the afternoon time when floggings were administered ?—Sometimes, not at all times.

10,209. You have been there sometimes ?—Yes, and sometimes I was not on duty.

10,210. Are you not at the present moment under the inspectorship of Mr. Paul Ramsay, the brother of Gordon Ramsay ?—I am.

10,211. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you remember George Bassett Clarke ?—Yes.

10,212. Was he in custody while you were there ?—He was.

10,213. What was done to him ?—He was flogged, if I am not mistaken.

10,214. Do you remember what the charge was against him ?—No, I do not.

10,215. Do you remember whether there was any charge against him ?—No, I do not remember ; I do not remember any charge against him.

10,216. But you say nobody was flogged without having been first tried ?—Except those that would not answer questions, as I said before.

10,217. Do you know whether he was one of those who would not answer questions ?—I remember that he was flogged, I do not remember anything more.

10,218. Did George Bassett Clarke do anything to you while you were apprehending a prisoner ?—I do not remember.

10,219. Did he ever interfere with you when you were in the execution of your duty ?—I don't remember.

10,220. Were you ever tripped up by anybody when you were in the discharge of your duty ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS HENRY BUNTING sworn and examined. *T. H. Bunting.*

10,221. Do you live at Port Antonio ?—Yes.

10,222. Do you keep a store there ?—I had a store at Manchioneal, St. Thomas in the East.

10,223. On the 12th of October were you living at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

10,224. In the Bay ?—Yes.

10,225. Did you see any persons that day near your store ?—Yes.

10,226. Who were they ; what were they ; I do not want their names ?—They were black people.

10,227. Were they armed ?—Some of them had cutlasses and sticks in their hands.

10,228. To what amount were the people, what number of them ?—They were in troops of five and six.

10,229. Were they playing on any instrument, or blowing anything ?—No, not on the 12th.

10,230. Did you hear them say anything ?—Yes ; they said as soon as their friends came from Plantain Garden River district they were going to join them.

10,231. You heard that said, did you ?—Yes.

10,232. Did they say that to you or to each other ? They were talking among themselves ; I went among them.

10,233. You say you did not hear them blowing anything that day ?—No.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

T. H. Bunting.

7 Feb. 1866.

10,234. Did you hear that on any day ?—Yes, on the 13th.

10,235. That would be Friday ?—Yes.

10,236. What was done then ?—A lot of people from the Plantain Garden River district came into Manchioneal at about half-past 1 or 2 o'clock on Friday, the 13th.

10,237. You say they came from the Plantain Garden River district ; did you know they were from that district ; had you seen them before ?—I knew they worked there.

10,238. Did you know them by sight as belonging to that district ?—Yes.

10,239. How did they enter the Bay ?—Blowing shells, and making a great noise.

10,240. What number of them were there ?—From all I could gather I should say 300 or 400 ; I am not sure.

10,241. Did they come in a crowd ?—Yes, in a crowd.

10,242. Irregularly, or in a compact body ?—They were straggling, not marching in a body.

10,243. Did they proceed to do anything ?—As soon as they entered the town they broke open my store.

10,244. Had you locked it up ?—Yes.

10,245. When they broke it open what did they do ?—They plundered everything out of it.

10,246. Besides yours did they attack other stores ?—Yes ; they attacked two other stores in the Bay ?

10,247. Whose were they ?—They belonged to Mr. Kirkland.

10,248. What became of you ?—I escaped in a boat.

10,249. To where ?—To Port Antonio.

10,250. As you were going in the boat did you look on the Bay and see what was going on ?—Yes ; I saw an uproar, and on my [*way to*] Port Antonio I saw my residence on fire, and I also saw Mr. Hinchelwood's house on fire four miles to leeward of Manchioneal.

10,251. His house is at Mulatto River, is it not ?—Yes, four miles from Manchioneal.

10,252. On the passage to Port Antonio ?—Yes, about four miles from Morant Bay.

10,253. When did you get back to Manchioneal ?—I returned with the troops on Monday morning the 16th.

10,254. In what state did you find your property ?—I found my store entirely bare of everything, and my residence burnt to the ground.

10,255. Was your residence distinct from the store ?—Yes, about a quarter of a mile from it.

10,256. What was your loss in value ?—The loss of my stock-in-trade was about 900*l.* My furniture, clothing, silver, and everything else in my residence, over 300*l.*, was all destroyed.

10,257. Is that all you have to state in respect of what happened to you on that occasion ?—That was all.

10,258. (*Mr. Payne*). Were you engaged as a Volunteer officer ?—Yes, I am a first lieutenant of Volunteers.

10,259. To what place did you go as a Volunteer officer ?—I was at Manchioneal.

10,260. Did you go somewhere else ?—No.

10,261. Did you go to Long Bay ?—I passed Long Bay on my way to Manchioneal.

10,262. How many houses did you see burnt down on your way ?—I cannot tell you the number.

10,263. Will you be good enough to state proximately how many houses were left standing ?—That I cannot say. I only came along the coast ; I did not go along the road.

10,264. Did you yourself order all the houses you met with to be burnt along the sea coast ?—No, I was not in command ; I was under Captain Hole.

10,265. Who was in command ?—Captain Hole.

10,266. Of the Sixth ?—Yes.

10,267. Will you state as nearly as you can how many houses were burnt down on the line of march ?—Along the side I should say from about 20 to 30 huts.

10,268. Is that the march you speak of, the march of the 16th ?—Yes, the march on the 16th.

10,269. I mean on the Monday when you went by land to Manchioneal from Port Antonio ?—Yes, by Long Bay.

10,270. Will you say there were not 100 burnt down ?—I speak of what I saw. I followed the troops.

10,271. In your sight were there not 100 burnt down ?—Not along the line of road. There were other houses off the road that I did not go to.

10,272. You did not see more than from 20 to 30 ?—I did not count them ; I should say not more.

10,273. Is there any number that you will swear was not exceeded already burnt down ?—Afterwards, in travelling through the districts, I saw a good many houses burnt down.

10,274. Are you able to say how many you saw that had been burnt down, not that you witnessed the burning of ?—Over 100.

10,275. Will you say how many houses were left standing along the line of march ?—We left several houses where there was no plunder, and no complaint made against the people occupying them that they were rebels.

10,276. Will you state how many houses you think altogether were left standing, belonging to the negroes, along the line of march ?—I did not count them.

10,277. Were there more than a dozen ?—Yes, much more than a dozen. More than 50 houses were left standing.

10,278. Did you see any persons shot on that line of march ?—Yes.

10,279. Will you state to the Commission how many persons you saw shot ?—I saw about six shot, and I saw about seven or eight dead bodies lying on the line of road who were shot by an advance guard.

10,280. Who were those six persons shot ; by whose orders ?—By the orders of the captain commanding.

10,281. (*Commission.*) Were they tried first ?—No.

10,282. (*Mr. Payne.*) What were they doing ?—I believe when the troops came they ran away, and the soldiers fired their guns.

10,283. They ran, did they ?—Yes, at the approach of the troops.

10,284. Before these people were shot were any houses burnt down ?—Oh, yes ; the advance guard burnt a good many houses. They were soldiers of the First West India Regiment. I believe they straggled away from the party. Captain Hole never sent them on ; they broke away, and went on before.

10,285. And they burnt some houses ?—Yes, and shot some people.

10,286. And as you came up you say you saw some people ruuning away ?—Yes.

10,287. Were they called on to stop ?—Yes, they were called on to stop.

10,288. And if they did not stop were they shot ?—Yes.

10,289. Did any of them stop ?—Some stopped, and they were allowed to go to their usual avocations on giving an account of themselves.

10,290. How were they dealt with ?—I say they were let go.

10,291. That is, provided they stopped ?—All those that stopped and gave an account of themselves were not disturbed.

10,292. Were their houses burnt down ?—I cannot tell.

10,293. Did you see any one shot in their own houses who were not running away ?—No.

10,294. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know either George, James, or Edward Bryan ?—I know some Bryans. I do not know their different names. I don't know the difference between them.

10,295. You marched with the troops you say on

the 16th ?—Yes, we left on the 15th, and arrived at Manchioneal on the 16th.

10,296. On that line of march did you see two men tied face to face on a tree and shot by three soldiers ?—No.

10,297. (*Commission.*) Did you see any person of the name of Bryan shot ?—I passed the body. I was told that the man's name was Bryan. I did not see him shot.

10,298. Was the body tied to a tree ?—No, he was lying across the road. He had been shot by the advance guard, not by the company under Captain Hole.

10,299. Was it only one body you saw ?—One body I saw. I was told that that man's name was Bryan.

10,300. Did you see where the gun-shot wound had taken effect ?—I heard he was shot somewhere in the throat.

10,301. Did you examine him ?—I saw blood oozing from his throat.

10,302. Were the advance guard black soldiers ?—Black soldiers.

10,303. Do you mean they were an advance guard, or those that had broken away as you call it ?—Those that had broken away from Captain Hole. I was with Captain Hole. I never left him till we reached Manchioneal.

10,304. Was there any person executed, as distinct from those that were shot as they ran away, by order of Captain Hole on that march ?—No, nobody.

10,305. The only persons that were shot were the persons that were running away ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

William Eccles Ward sworn and examined. *W. E. Ward.*

10,306. Are you an accountant ?—Yes.

10,307. And do you live at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

10,308. On the 11th of October were you there ?—Yes.

10,309. I believe you were taken in as a prisoner that day ?—Yes.

10,310. Who took you a prisoner ?—The rebels.

10,311. How long were you detained by them ?—About two hours.

10,312. On the 15th August last, before you were taken prisoner, did you attend a meeting at Morant Bay ?—Yes, I did.

10,313. Where was it held ?—In the late Mr. Gordon's house, just opposite the Wesleyan chapel.

10,314. Were any persons who are since dead present there ?—Yes.

10,315. Who did you see there of those who are since dead ?—George M'Intosh, and M'Laren, and several others.

10,316. How many of them altogether were there without giving the names ?—There must have been between 20 or 30 ; I should think about that.

10,317. What time of the day were you there ?—It was in the night.

10,318. At what o'clock ?—I cannot rightly say at what hour it was. It was in the early part of the night.

10,319. How long did you stay at the meeting ?—No time at all ; they turned me out.

10,320. What were the circumstances which led to your being turned out ; who did it ?—We asked what was the intention of the meeting.

10,321. Who asked ?—The whole of us that went, me and four or five young men.

10,322. You and some others went in company ?—Yes.

10,323. Well, what was said ?—And they said they could not tell us ; that we should know hereafter. We said if it were anything good we should like to join them. M'Intosh said, "What are you come to do here "to-night, why were you not at the meeting under the "gynnep tree in the parade." And he said we were spies. They began to kick up a row, and turned us out.

10,324. Did you go into the house ?—Oh, yes.

10,325. While you were there who was in the chair ?—Henry Clyne, an old man. M'Laren was the secretary at the meeting. He had writing materials before him.

10,326. Did you go back to the house again after that ?—No.

10,327. I believe you were at the Bay the whole of the 11th, and saw what transpired ?—Yes.

10,328. From beginning to end ?—Yes.

10,329. What part were you performing ?—No part.

10,330. You were not a Volunteer ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Captain Algernon de Horsey sworn and examined. *Captain A. De Horsey.*

10,331. Were you in October last captain of the "Wolverine ?"—I was.

10,332. On the 11th of October did you receive a despatch from Governor Eyre, informing you that a riot was apprehended in Morant Bay ?—Yes, on the 11th.

10,333. And requesting conveyance by a man-of-war for a company of troops ?—Yes.

10,334. Was the "Wolverine" the only vessel that you then had at your disposal ?—The "Wolverine" was the only man-of-war, except two gun-boats, which were under repair.

10,335. What did you do upon receiving that communication from the Governor ?—Immediately prepared for sea, and went to Kingston to embark the troops.

10,336. Having embarked the troops, what did you ?—Having embarked the troops, I proceeded to Port Royal, anchored there for the night, and proceeded to Morant Bay by daylight the following morning.

10,337. At what time did you arrive at Morant Bay ?—A little before 9 a.m. I think.

10,338. Did you immediately land the troops, and occupy the square ?—I did.

10,339. What did you discover there ?—I found a considerable number of corpses lying about the ground.

10,340. Can you state what number ?—I should say between 18 and 25, but I did not count them.

10,341. Could you see which were Volunteers by their dress, or which was not ?—I could not distinguish very well ; they were disfigured.

10,342. Did you see that the Court-house and other buildings about there had been burnt ?—I did.

10,343. Did you then order the marines and a company of men under Lieutenant Oxley to occupy a half-built church in the square ?—I did.

10,344. Did you then give information that women and non-combatants might be taken on board the "Wolverine"?—Yes, non-combatants, women, and children.

10,345. You remained at Morant Bay during the day, did you not ?—I remained during the day and during the night.

10,346. Was that in consequence of information you had received as to an expected attack ?—Yes.

10,347. But no attack was made either during that day or night ?—I received information from various sources that an attack was apprehended that night, and that the numbers estimated were I think from 400 to 800 or 1,000.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Captain A. de Horsey.

7 Feb. 1866.

10,348. There having been no attack, did you take the refugees to Kingston with the view of bringing additional troops?—I did the following day.

10,349. Did you bring additional troops from Kingston?—Yes, I brought a company of the Sixth.

10,350. Did the "Onyx," under the command of Lieutenant Brand, come with a company of West India troops?—She did.

10,351. As you were coming back on the following day, Friday, did you fall in with the "Caravelle," with the Governor on board?—I fell in with the "Caravelle" close to Kingston as I was returning.

10,352. Did the Governor then come on board the "Wolverine"?—Yes.

10,353. On the 14th did you proceed again to Morant Bay?—I will not be certain about the date. I think it was the 14th. I could tell by referring to my notes. Those are the notes. If the 14th is stated there that was the day. Only it is not fresh in my memory.

10,354. On the 14th did you embark on board the Governor and his family and Brigadier Nelson at Morant Bay?—Yes.

10,355. I believe the Governor in the meantime had been to Port Morant on board the "Onyx"?—Yes.

10,356. Did any Court-martial sit at Morant Bay of which you were a member?—No.

10,357. Was there a Court-martial at Morant Bay? There was a Court-martial sitting at Morant Bay the second time I arrived out.

10,358. On the Saturday that would be?—I think it was a Saturday.

10,359. You were not a member of that Court-martial?—No.

10,360. Do you know how many were tried by that Court-martial?—I think there were four or five.

10,361. Were there four executed in front of the Court-house?—I think there were, but not until I had sailed.

10,362. Then you do not know that of your own knowledge?—No, not of my own knowledge.

10,363. What did you do when you arrived at Port Morant?—I embarked some troops.

10,364. Was that some of the West Indian regiments?—Yes, who had marched up from Morant Bay.

10,365. Did you also take on board any prisoners?—I think I did.

10,366. Was that about 89 prisoners?—Yes, about 89 prisoners.

10,367. Had you on board 240 troops?—Yes.

10,368. Were there also refugees on board?—Yes, there were.

10,369. And that was on the Saturday, was it?—Yes.

10,370. Where did you take the 89 prisoners to?—To Port Antonio.

10,371. Did you see them embarked?—I saw them come on board.

10,372. How were they brought on board?—In one of the "Wolverine's" boats. I should observe that I went about so frequently to Port Antonio and Morant Bay that I forget the particulars of each trip.

10,373. You remember the 89 prisoners being brought on board, do you not?—Yes, and they were embarked in the "Wolverine's" boats.

10,374. Did you observe the way in which they were brought on deck?—I saw them come on deck.

10,375. Did you see any unnecessary cruelty used in bringing them on board?—None whatever.

10,376. Did you see them struck?—No, not on coming on board.

10,377. Did you see the way in which they were brought from the boat up on to the deck?—I did not look over the side.

10,378. Were they bound before they were brought on board?—No, I think not.

10,379. Can you state positively whether they were or not?—I could not state positively, but I am almost sure they were not. I think their hands were tied after they came on board.

10,380. Were they placed on the "Wolverine"?—They were placed on the upper deck, between the gun and the quarter deck.

10,381. How were they secured?—Only by having their hands tied, I think.

10,382. Did you see whether they were bound in any way to the bulwarks?—Some, who were considered ringleaders, were in irons.

10,383. How many do you think were in irons?—Six or eight I should think; perhaps 10.

10,384. Were they fastened to the bulwarks?—Not if they were in irons.

10,385. The others who were not in irons, were they in any way fastened to the bulwarks?—I think that the irons would not contain those who were considered ringleaders.

10,386. You had not irons enough?—I think the shackles would not contain the number, and any violent characters who were considered ringleaders were secured.

10,387. When you say violent characters you mean not that they had showed violence on board the ship, but that they were so reported?—Those who were considered to bear the reputation of being ringleaders, or violent characters, if the irons would not hold them, they were secured to a bolt in the ship's side.

10,388. How long were you going from Port Morant to Port Antonio?—We sailed from Port Morant at daybreak, and arrived I think about noon.

10,389. Soon after 10 you say in your notes?—That is correct.

10,390. Did you then disembark the troops and the prisoners?—I did.

10,391. That was on the Sunday?—That was on the Sunday.

10,392. Did you there find an American barque crowded with ladies and refugees?—Yes, I did.

10,393. At Port Antonio did you find a body of Maroons?—I did.

10,394. What number?—About 200, I think; from 150 to 200.

10,395. Were they armed?—They were armed after their own fashion.

10,396. What was their own fashion?—With sticks and two or three pikes, and I think half a dozen muskets among them perhaps; they were very indifferently armed.

10,397. Were 50 men of the Sixth and 50 of the West India Regiment dispatched under the command of Captain Hole to march towards Manchioneal?—I think there were.

10,398. On the following day, Monday, was there a Court-martial held?—There was.

10,399. Were you a member of that Court-martial?—I was not.

10,400. Who presided over it?—Colonel Hunt.

10,401. Do you know how many prisoners were tried before that Court-martial?—I do not know; I think about 20 or more; from 20 to 25, but I cannot swear to the number.

10,402. I believe you then went back to Kingston, taking the Governor on board, in order to get arms for the Maroons?—I did.

10,403. Did you arrive at Kingston at 7 in the morning on the 17th?—I did.

10,404. And there you landed the Governor?—Yes, at Kingston.

10,405. Did you there ship 500 stand of arms?—We did.

10,406. Did you also then take on board the Governor?—I took on board the Governor.

10,407. Did you there receive a prisoner?—I there received a prisoner, Mr. Gordon.

10,408. Did you leave Kingston, calling at Port Royal?—I left Kingston about noon or 1 o'clock, and called at Port Royal.

10,409. Did you then go on to Morant Bay?—Yes.

10,410. Did you there disembark Mr. Gordon? I believe you received him on the 17th?—Yes.

10,411. And at daylight on the 18th did you arrive at Morant Bay?—Yes; I put to sea late from Port Royal, about 2 or 3 o'clock; the sea breeze was very strong, and we did not get to Port Morant till daylight in the morning.

10,412. Did the Governor stop at Morant Bay?—No, I think not.

10,413. Did he go on with you afterwards to Port Antonio?—I think he went on with me to Port Antonio.

10,414. Did you leave Mr. Gordon at Morant Bay?—I am not certain, I rather think he went to Port Antonio too.

10,415. Was he the only prisoner you had on board at that time?—Oh, no; I had a great many others.

10,416. At the same time?—At the same time.

10,417. Was there anything that you remarked about the treatment of the prisoners on board the "Wolverine?"—Nothing particular, except that measures were taken for their safety, without any ill-treatment.

10,418. How was Mr. Gordon treated in particular?—Mr. Gordon was a prisoner under the charge of a sentry, without being confined in any other way.

10,419. Was he in irons?—No.

10,420. Or bound in any way?—He was not under any restraint, except that a sentry had to remain near him.

10,421. How many prisoners were there altogether?—I think we had near 100 at one time on board.

10,422. At the time you returned from Kingston with Mr. Gordon and the Governor, how many had you?—I should think about 40. Mr. Gordon was kept quite separate from the rest of the prisoners; the negroes were between the guns. Mr. Gordon was abaft in the afterpart of the ship, which he had all to himself, and when it rained he was allowed to go below.

10,423. On the morning of the 20th did you disembark the 45 prisoners, including Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

10,424. Previous to leaving Morant Bay did you give to the lieutenants commanding the "Onyx" and "Nettle" orders to place their vessel at the disposal of General Nelson?—I did.

10,425. And did you, on the morning of the 21st, send the "Lily" to Kingston to ship some arms and troops?—I did.

10,426. Were there any directions given as to her visiting the various western ports?—She was sent down to land arms at several of the western ports.

10,427. In consequence of what was it that those directions were given for landing arms at the various western ports?—In consequence of a requisition from the Governor that a man-of-war should go down there with arms.

10,428. You sent your dispatch, I see, to the Admiral on the 22d of October giving an account of your proceedings?—Yes, the original went to the Commander-in-Chief and a duplicate to the Admiral.

10,429. Did you then express your conviction that "unless military posts were stationed at the principal "places all the white people would gradually leave "the island, as their lives and properties would not "be safe"?—I did, in those words.

10,430. What was it that led you to that conviction?—I was of opinion that the negroes throughout the island were in a very disaffected condition, and my opinion was principally formed from conversations with the inhabitants of Jamaica.

10,431. Were those conversations that you had with them during those three or four days or those few days that you were engaged in these matters?—Principally, but not entirely. During the two or three previous months I had considered that Jamaica was in a very disaffected state.

10,432. What had led you to that conclusion; was it anything you had yourself seen in the first place?—No.

10,433. Was it anything you had yourself heard from the negroes?—No, it was from the requisition that I had received from the Governor for men-of-war to visit the island. In August, I think it was, I sent the "Bulldog" and "Cadmus" down in consequence of the great state of alarm existing then.

10,434. Alarm of whom?—I think it was of the Custos and civil officers of the several districts in the western part of the island, who had applied to the Governor for a naval force.

10,435. Did you ascertain that that alarm was entertained by the authorities at the western ports which you yourself visited?—I did not visit the western ports.

10,436. You did not yourself go there?—No, I sent two men-of-war down.

10,437. Did you receive reports from the persons commanding those men-of-war that you sent down?—I did; and their reports, as far as I recollect, went to confirm that there was ground for apprehension.

10,438. Did you make any communication to the Governor of what you had observed, and the conclusions to which you had arrived?—At the time of the outbreak do you mean?

10,439. Yes.—I wrote a dispatch to the Governor on the day of my first arrival at Morant Bay; that was the 12th.

10,440. Later than that, for instance, at the end of October, did you have any conversation with the Governor, or make any communication to him, as to the impression which you had been led to form from what you had observed?—I had a great many conversations with the Governor and a great many written communications.

10,441. And did you communicate to him the impression that you had formed?—I think I did; I think I fully communicated to him that I considered very strong measures were necessary. I think I urged strong measures as much as I thought it my duty to do.

10,442. What do you mean by strong measures?—That the insurrection should be put down with a strong hand.

10,443. By the time you wrote this dispatch on the 22d all open insurrection had been put down, had it not?—Entirely; it had been put down in the first five days, I believe.

10,444. What then were the strong measures that you recommended after the insurrection had been put down within the first week?—I do not remember recommending any strong measures in particular after the insurrection was put down; it was more during the first day or two or three.

10,445. But you say after that time, and as late as the 22d, you still entertained apprehensions that there might be fresh risings; you say, "I have thus "sketched what has been done up to the present "day, and now, as the state of the affairs still is, I "have reason to think that owing to the prompt "and energetic measures that has been adopted the "rebels are paralysed with fear, and will make no "head against the military force; but I venture to "express my conviction that unless military posts "are maintained at the principal places all the white "people will gradually leave the island, as their "lives and properties will not be safe." Was that the conviction that you entertained as late as the 22d?—That was my opinion on the 22d.

10,446. Did you communicate that opinion to the Governor that it would be necessary to maintain military posts?—Yes, I did, I am sure I did, in conversation, but not officially.

10,447. I am not asking you merely as to official dispatches?—I can have no doubt whatever that I did, as I conversed very fully with him upon the subject.

10,448. Did you have any conversation with him on the subject of continuing martial law?—The Governor told me how long martial law would last,

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but I do not recollect having any further conversation on the matter.

10,449. That would be for 30 days, for the month ?—Till the 13th of November, I think it was.

10,450. Did you form any opinion yourself from what you saw as to the necessity of continuing martial law during the whole of that time ?—My opinion at the time was that the civil law was not capable of resuming its functions immediately ; there was too great a state of alarm all over the island.

10,451. And that the existence of martial law was calculated to produce confidence among some at any rate ; is that what you mean ?—I thought so ; I did not think at that time that one month was too much.

10,452. Or was it rather assumed that martial law having been declared it would, as a matter of course, continue for a month ?—I do not think I gave that much thought.

10,453. You understood it was to last a month ?—I understood it was to last a month, and I was of opinion that it was a good thing it should last a month, and I am of that opinion still.

10,454. Can you remember exactly how long you had Mr. Gordon on board your boat ?—On board the "Wolverine" at least at least a day and a half I think, if not two days.

10,455. You of course received him when you returned from Port Antonio the first time to fetch arms for the Maroons ?—I received him at Kingston between 12 and 1 o'clock.

10,456. You got to Kingston the day after you left Port Antonio ?—Yes ; I left Port Antonio, and touched at Morant Bay, and went to Kingston.

10,457. You left Port Antonio on Tuesday the 17th, or was it Monday the 16th ?—I could tell by referring to my notes.

10,458. You received Mr. Gordon, with about 40 or 50 other prisoners, at Kingston on the same day as you received the Governor on board the "Wolverine ?"—I cannot swear to the number of prisoners. I received Mr. Gordon on the same day that the Governor re-embarked.

10,459. That was on your return from Port Antonio, when you embarked arms for the Maroons ?—It was.

10,460. Then you left Kingston with the Governor, Mr. Gordon, and the other prisoners, and proceeded back to Port Antonio, which was your final destination, was it not ?—I am almost sure it was ; in fact, I know it was, because it was on purpose to take the arms to the Maroons there.

10,461. Then you touched at Morant Bay ?—I touched at Morant Bay en route.

10,462. It was there you disembarked some of the prisoners, or did you take the whole body from Kingston and proceed on to Port Antonio ?—I think I took them on to Port Antonio.

10,463. Did the whole body that you had taken on board at Kingston go on to Port Antonio with you ?—I cannot say for certain ; I think they did.

10,464. But Governor Eyre went to Port Antonio with you ?—I think I took them to Port Antonio and brought them back again.

10,465. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you senior officer at your first arrival at Morant Bay ?—I was ; I was the senior officer of the Jamaica division, which includes all the West Indies as far as Barbadoes and St. Thomas.

10,466. When the prisoners were brought to you to be taken on board the "Wolverine," did you make any investigation into their cases before receiving them ?—Not at all.

10,467. By whom were the prisoners brought to you on the first occasion, on your arrival at Morant Bay ?—The prisoners were brought by pickets of the West India Regiment, and brought down to the wharf, and I sent boats to look after them.

10,468. You had had nothing to do with the apprehension of the prisoners ?—Nothing whatever.

10,469. You merely received them on borad ?—I merely received them on board for conveyance for safety.

10,470. Do you remember what officer it was that you received them from ?—Captain Luke, of the West India Regiment, I think.

10,471. Was there a woman amongst those prisoners ?—I do not recollect whether there was a woman among the prisoners on the first day, but at various times there were several women among the prisoners.

10,472. Will you try and recollect the number of prisoners that arrived by the first boat after you arrived at Morant Bay ?—I think two.

10,473. What were they, men ?—Men.

10,474. What was the next boat full ?—I am sorry I did not bring the ship's log, I could then have given you the number.

10,475. It is not a usual thing for you, I suppose, to receive prisoners ?—No, it was an unusual state of things entirely.

10,476. I wish you to try and inform us of the particulars of this unusual state of affairs ?—I do not think a dozen prisoners altogether came on board that day, as far as I recollect.

10,477. Amongst that dozen was there a woman ?—I cannot recollect ; it was a perpetual embarkation and disembarkation.

10,478. (*Commission.*) Were refugees received that day and women among them ?—A great number of refugees, I daresay 80 or 90.

10,479. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were the prisoners taken on board the "Wolverine" in the same manner as the refugees ?—Certainly not.

10,480. What was the difference ?—The refugees were embarked as you would embark ladies and gentlemen, and the prisoners were brought on board as prisoners, secured sufficiently for safety.

10,481. Do you recollect any arrangement being made by way of rope and pully to embark the prisoners ?—I think that in the case of the most violent ones they were brought off with their hands tied, and not being able to walk up the side I think they were hauled up with a rope's end.

10,482. Do you mean by the expression violent ones, that they were violent, or only reputed to be so ?—I think in the particular case to which you allude I did myself see violence, for I was on the wharf. There was very great difficulty in getting the men into the boat ; nothing but main force could embark them, and they were so violent that in order to prevent their jumping out of the boat again it was necessary to lash them.

10,483. This was violence displayed by the prisoner on the wharf ?—Yes, on the wharf.

10,484. And they were then tied by your direction ?—Not by my direction, I was merely looking on.

10,485. You were on the wharf ?—I was on the wharf.

10,486. Were they tied by your men on that occasion while you were present ?—I think one or two might have been ; if they were tied after they were in the boat it would have been by my men, but if they were tied before it would probably have been by the soldiers of the West India Regiment.

10,487. Was there a woman standing on the wharf among these prisoners ?—I have no recollection of seeing a woman prisoner on that day at all.

10,488. Do you recollect on that or any other occasion seeing a woman hoisted up by rope and pulley from the boat into the "Wolverine ?"—I never heard of such a thing, and I do not think any officer in the "Wolverine" would have stood by and seen it.

10,489. You never saw such a thing ?—I never saw or heard such a thing.

10,490. Do you recollect when Mr. Gordon was brought on board the "Wolverine" whether there was a gentleman with him of the name of William Wemyss Anderson, solicitor, of Kingston ?—Not that I know of.

10,491. Was any application made to you by any

gentleman on board the "Wolverine" for liberty to address Mr. Gordon, or to put himself in communication with him, while he was your prisoner?—I do not recollect anybody asking me, but if he had asked I should certainly have refused. I have no recollection of anybody asking me.

10,492. Did you not refuse a written communication from a gentleman stating himself to be a solicitor, wishing to place himself in communication with Mr. Gordon?—I have no recollection whatever of receiving any written communication from any solicitor or anybody else about Mr. Gordon.

10,493. Was there on board the "Wolverine" on that occasion a lame gentleman?—Yes, on that occasion, or about that time, I do not recollect.

10,494. I wish you to try and recollect if he was on board the "Wolverine" at the same time as Mr. Gordon was?—That I can hardly recollect.

10,495. Are you prepared to say that that lame gentleman did not place himself in communication with you representing himself to be a solicitor and desiring liberty to communicate to Mr. Gordon?—I cannot recollect his making any request to me about Mr. Gordon.

10,496. Were you made the medium of any request to the Governor in connexion with that matter?—I think not, indeed this is the first I have heard of it.

10,497. How was Mr. Gordon treated when he was disembarked from the "Wolverine" to be placed at Morant Bay?—I have no knowledge whatever.

10,498. Did you not see him disembarked?—No.

10,499. Did you at any time have any part of your force of sailors on board the "Wolverine" at Morant Bay for duty there?—I landed a party of 114.

10,500. For what purpose were those men landed?—To guard against an attack from the natives.

10,501. Were any part of those men landed for the purpose of acting as executioners at Morant Bay?—No.

10,502. Did you receive reports from the officers at Morant Bay in charge of these men during the whole period they were engaged on shore?—I received very few reports, because I placed the naval party under the order of Brigadier-General Nelson.

10,503. Then we are to understand you did not know what was taking place at Morant Bay by the men of your ship while they were under the orders of General Nelson?—I got duplicates, I think, of most reports, but I was absent and could not consider myself in command.

10,504. From whom were those reports received?—From the officer in command, Lieutenant Oxley.

10,505. In those duplicate reports were there any statements made by Lieutenant Oxley of the duty the sailors were performing at Morant Bay; did he say how the men were engaged?—Not particularly at Morant Bay, they were principally engaged at Easington, away from Morant Bay.

10,506. Did you receive no reports, or duplicate reports, stating that any of your men were engaged on duty at Morant Bay?—Oh yes.

10,507. What duty?—Garrison duty, garrisoning the place.

10,508. Was that all you were informed, was it not stated to you that the men were engaged in executing the prisoners?—I think not.

10,509. You think not?—I should say certainly not. I have no recollection of any such report being made to me.

10,510. If your men were so employed, was it a part of the duty of the officer there to report to you such a circumstance as that?—It was the duty of the officer to report his proceedings in all respects.

10,511. And he did not report that any part of your men were engaged in the duty of executioners?—I should say certainly not. I cannot swear that executions were never mentioned, but I have no recollection of any report being made to me about executions.

10,512. Were you ever on shore at Morant Bay?—No.

10,513. Do you recollect the first party that was hanged at Morant Bay, you have mentioned it already to-day in your examination?—I only mentioned it, I think, as hearsay. I heard that four were hanged after I went to sea.

10,514. You have told us about the state of insurrection, and so on; when you arrived at Morant in what condition did you find it with regard to any armed force being opposed to you?—I found no armed force, they had all retired. I believed they retired as the "Wolverine" was steaming in.

10,515. Did you find any armed force of rebels in possession of Port Morant when you went there?—I arrived at Port Morant at dusk and did not land.

10,516. Or at Port Antonio?—I had not found an armed force anywhere opposed to us.

10,517. Then I understand that when you reported to the Governor your view of the state of the island, his own report, and his own requisitions to you on previous occasions, were part of the information upon which you acted?—I do not think I quite understand the question.

10,518. You recollect receiving a request from the Governor to send men-of-war round to some of the other districts of the island?—That was two months before, in August.

10,519. You have stated to-day, as I understand you, that the request to send men-of-war round to the other districts in August was part of the reason for your declaring your belief that the island was in a dangerous condition in the month of October?—Yes.

10,520. You say that you were in communication with the inhabitants of Jamaica also, and that from information that you received from them you are enabled to form an opinion. Will you tell us some of the inhabitants with whom you were in communication; where was your principal station at Jamaica?—Port Royal.

10,521. Was it the persons in Port Royal that so impressed your mind?—I should find it difficult to give the names as I am a stranger, and do not know many persons' names, but I spoke to a great many whose names I do not know.

10,522. You know the Custos of Kingston as for example; were you in communication with Doctor Bowerbank on that subject?—I know him a little. I do not recollect speaking to him on the subject.

10,523. Were you in communication with many members of the Government, Mr. Hosack and Mr. Westmorland for instance?—I was in communication with Mr. Hosack, and I saw Mr. Bowerbank on various subjects.

10,524. Do you mean that those official parties, the Custos and the members of the Executive Committee, were part of those to whom you allude?—Certainly.

10,525. What men-of-war were sent down to what you call the western districts in August?—The "Cadmus" and the "Bulldog."

10,526. Have you any written report from the officers in charge?—I had.

10,527. What were the names of the officers?—Captain Gordon, who commanded the "Cadmus, and Captain Wake, who commanded the "Bulldog."

10,528. Have you their reports here so that you can produce them to the Commission?—They are at the Commodore's office, they can be produced on application to the Admiral.

10,529. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you not the senior officer in command of this division since the death of Commodore Craycroft, and until the arrival of Commodore Sir Leopold M'Clintock; and was it during that time that the request was sent to you to send down men-of-war to the western ports of the island?—I think it was the day before Commodore Craycroft died that I had to act. I think the requisition came before I took the command.

10,530. But you had to act upon it?—I had to act upon it as Commodore Craycroft was ill and died.

10,531. Did you receive any communication from other inhabitants of the island of Jamaica than official persons of the state of feeling among the peasantry of

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the island?—From several of the inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, I think.

10,532. Do you know the President of Privy Council, Mr. Salmon?—A little.

10,533. Did he ever speak to you about the condition of the country?—Yes, I have conversed with him about the condition of the country.

10,534. Was he one of the persons whose information assisted to form your opinion?—I do not think I made his acquaintance uutil after my opinion was formed.

10,535. (*Commission.*) You say that the Custos and the members of the Executive Government were those with whom principally you communicated, and which led to the opinion you formed; were there other persons besides those?—I think I did not say principally, but partly.

10,536. There were other persons whom you communicated with, and whose communication led you to form that opinion?—The other persons were principally inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, who came up in the "Wolverene" afterwards.

10,537. That was during the disturbance?—Yes.

10,538. Then, as I understand you, you had been led to form an opinion of the dangerous state of the island from communications made to you as to the other parts of the island. Do you mean that persons of St. Thomas in the East spoke not only of the state of feeling in their own district but other districts too?—I think so, but I cannot recollect the conversations in times pass.

10,539. Were any of the prisoners under your charge at any time ill treated as far as your observation went?—No ill-treatment of prisoners on board took place to my knowledge.

10,540. Were you ever present at any of the Courts-martial that were held at Morant Bay while you were there?—I was present, I think, at the first Court-martial.

10,541. Was that Court-martial conducted in the usual order?—I was present only a part of the time, I should say, and I do not pretend to have much knowledge of military Courts-martial.

10,542. You speak of a Court-martial being held at Port Antonio, were you present there?—No, I was not.

10,543. You have said that your opinion of the dangerous state of the island, at the time you communicated to Governor Eyre, was formed upon some sources of information; was it founded upon the communications and official reports sent to you by the commanders of the "Cadmus" and the "Bull-dog?"—No, I think not. Their official reports, as far as I recollect them, said that there was reason for apprehension, but did not speak of any particulars.

10,544. They visited Savanna-la-Mar and Montego Bay in August?—Yes.

10,545. And Dry Harbour?—Not Dry Harbour.

10,546. Did they visit Black River?—Yes.

10,547. Were there reports other than official reports that they sent to you?—None.

10,548. Then it was only their official reports?—No other.

10,549. You had not any verbal communication with them?—I saw them after they returned.

10,550. But your opinion was not formed from any verbal communication they made to you, is that so?—I had communication with Captain Gordon when he returned from some of those places.

10,551. Had you conversation with him about the state of the island which assisted to form your opinion, or was it formed exclusively from official statements?—It did assist to form my opinion; everything I heard assisted to form my opinion.

10,552. Was what you heard from the commanders of the "Cadmus" and "Bull-dog" part of the material upon which you came to a conclusion upon the state of the island?—In a very slight degree.

10,553. You have seen this list; I believe it is one that was made out by you?—Yes.

10,554. Does that contain the names of the officers and men under your command at the time you went to Morant Bay, in October (*it was handed to the witness*)?—This contains all but one, which I forgot until this morning, that is Mr. Patch, my secretary.

10,555. The other paper contains the list of those you left ashore?—This, the list of the detachment of my men.

10,556. Are they correct?—Yes.

10,557. (*Mr. Gorrie*) Do you remember having any communication made to you by any naval officer as to his interfering to stop or prevent any persons being shot?—I have no recollection of hearing anything of the kind.

The witness withdrew.

G. Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN re-called and further examined.

10,558. You have something that you wish to say?—You asked me if I knew anything more. I did not understand at the time; I understood I was to give witness as to my brother alone.

10,559. Who made you understand otherwise since?—When I went outside I was told to say as much as I had seen.

10,560. Were you here yesterday?—Yes.

10,561. Were you in the room here yesterday?—No, I was not inside.

10,562. Were you outside, below the bar where the people are standing?—I was outside the bar.

10,563. Were you here when Mr. Duffus was examined?—Yes, I was here, but I did not hear what he was saying.

10,564. You were not asked that; but I now ask you, did you hear what he said?—I was only able to catch a word.

10,565. What have you got to say now; you have been sworn, and you will recollect you are on your former oath?—On the 16th October last I was in Francis Winter's house, at Long Bay, and I saw a regiment of black soldiers coming, and there was a man of the name of Thomas Panton along with them. Immediately they shot him down, and they came up part of the way, and I saw a man of the name of Thomas Franklin, a constable. He had a cutlass and a staff in his hands; the black soldiers were riding horses, galloping after the man; the man ran in the bush, and the soldiers stand in the road and fire gun after him; immediately after this I saw a man of the name of Sandy M'Pherson tied with a rope, and the black soldiers carried him.

10,566. How did they carry him?—They carried him with the rope in this way (*with his hands tied*); he had nothing on his head as he was going along the road.

10,567. What do you mean by carrying him; you don't mean they took him on their backs?—No; he was going on between them along the road, and as they go along a little more further they shot him at the back of the neck, and the ball came out through his eye.

10,568. Where did this take place?—At Long Bay.

10,569. On the road?—Yes, on the road.

10,570. How far from Long Bay; where were the troops marching?—They came from Port Antonio, and they slept that night at the house of Mr. George Ward, a magistrate.

10,571. Why did they shoot Sandy M'Pherson?—I don't know why they shot him. I was in the house and saw them; they tied him, but I can't tell what they tied him for.

10,572. How far off was the soldier when he fired at him?—The soldier that carried him was behind him; he had the rope, and he was going on, and as he was going past Francis Winter's house he made him stand up, and he loosed the rope and tied it to the back of

him, and after that he shot him at the back of his neck, and the ball came through his eye.

10,573. How far off were you ?—I was in the same house, and the man was just passing, going along just at the corner.

10,574. How long did you see him before he was shot ?—I cannot rightly tell you, for I had not a watch.

10,575. Was it five minutes ?—About that perhaps; I don't know.

10,576. Was it half a day ?—No.

10,577. Was it half a minute ?—Yes.

10,578. Then can you give some notion how long it was ; you say you saw them come along ?—Yes.

10,579. And you saw him tied ?—Yes.

10,580. Was he tied to a tree and shot ?—No, not tied to anywhere at all ; he was tied with a rope, and the soldier had the rope at the back of him.

10,581. From the time you first saw him until he was shot, how long was it ?—It was half a minute; I can't say.

10,582. Can you give us no idea how long it was ?—No ; I could not tell what time it was.

10,583. Have you not the slightest idea; was it all done directly ?—All done directly; as I saw him pass it was done in the same minute, all done at once.

10,584. What did he do when he got the ball in that way ?—He dropped dead.

10,585. Did he drop on his back ?—He dropped on his back.

10,586. He fell on his back, the ball going in at the back and coming out at his eye ?—Yes.

10,587. What did the soldiers do when they got this man between them with his hands tied behind him ?—They were tied in front at first, and then they untied them and tied his hands behind his back and shot him.

10,588. Then they changed the rope ?—Yes.

10,589. When they shot at him was he walking or standing still ?—He stand.

10,590. Then upon the line of road you saw one soldier take up his gun and shoot him through the head ?—Yes.

10,591. How far off was the soldier ?—The soldier was only standing as far as those people (*a few yards*).

10,592. Was any word of command given to shoot him ?—I cannot say; I could not go near them.

10,593. How many soldiers were there there ?—A quantity; I could not number them.

10,594. Were any in front of him as well as behind him ?—No, all at the back of him.

10,595. Were they black soldiers ?—Black soldiers, and white troops with them.

10,596. How many?—I could not reckon them ; there was a quantity.

10,597. Did you see officers with them ?—Yes, I saw officers with them, but I do not know who they were.

10,598. How were the soldiers going, did you notice ; were they black and white mixed together ?—Black and white mixed together ; and I saw a carriage with some officers in it, and all the soldiers rode.

10,599. How were the black soldiers dressed ?—They had on a red waistcoat coming right off here, and the others of them were in white.

10,600. Do you mean the white soldiers were all dressed in white ?—Yes, with a white cap.

10,601. After that what became of you ?—I was standing at the same spot, for I could not come out, and I saw a man coming from the sea-beach. As he came along the road he saw the soldiers standing at a distance. He went up to his house, and as he went up to his house a man named Sam Holmes had a cutlass in his hand, and as he saw the boy going by he hauled him back, and said, "Where are you coming to?"

10,602. Was the boy running ?—Yes, the boy saw the soldiers, and was afraid of the soldiers.

10,603. Was he running ?—Yes, to go into his house, and the soldiers and this man, Sam Holmes, caught hold of his shirt and back, and dragged him into the road, and the white soldier was before Sam Holmes on his horse, and as he heard Sam Holmes say, "Come here," they shoved the boy away from him, and as the boy was going up to the house the soldiers knocked him, and he pitched back dead.

10,604. What soldiers did that ?—White soldiers. Sam Holmes shoved the boy away from him, and as the boy was going up to the house the soldier shot him in the back of his shoulder, and he fell dead.

10,605. What is Sam Holmes ?—He is nobody at all ; he is no constable, nor soldier, nor anything.

10,606. What is he ; does he do anything to get his living ?—No; he is a black man.

10,607. Where does he live ?—He lives in Port Antonio.

10,608. What is his business ?—I do not know, because he is not living in my parish.

10,609. How did you know anything about him then ; how did you know his name ?—I knew his name because he usually came up near me at Long Bay.

10,610. What did he come about ?—Going down and coming about the place at Golden Grove. I knew him, that was the reason I called his name.

10,611. You said just now that you did not know anything about him because he was not of your parish ?—No, not to know what trade he was.

10,612. You must have known what he was doing if he was a friend and an acquaintance of yours ?—He was not close in the neighbourhood.

10,613. How did he get his living ?—I cannot tell.

10,614. Was he a labourer ?—Yes, he was a labourer.

10,615. Does he hire land ?—I cannot swear that. I do not know whether he buys land or whether he hires land.

10,616. How does he get money to live with ?—I do not know.

10,617. Does he labour on his own land, or is he hired out by other people ?—The whole of them buy land, but I don't know whether he had any of his own.

10,618. You say he was a labourer ?—Yes, he was a labourer. Well, sir, after that——

10,619. Well, after that, what happened that you want to say ?—After that I went on to David Mayne's shop.

10,620. Was that the same day ?—Yes, the 16th; and as I went to David Mayne's shop I saw a brown coloured man of the name of Jones, from Mr. Kennedy's place, and I saw David Mayne tie a man and kick a man till he fell ; that man was a ringleader.

10,621. Who was David Mayne ?—He was a brown man.

10,622. What was his business ?—A shopkeeper.

10,623. Where does he live ?—At Long Bay.

10,624. You say that David Mayne tied a man and kicked him till he fell ?—Yes.

10,625. Because he was a ringleader ?—Yes.

10,626. Where were you when he did that ?—I was at the shop.

10,627. Were you standing close by?—Yes, close by.

10,628. How did you know he was a ringleader ?—I could not tell that ; I did not examine him.

10,629. Then why do you say he was a ringleader ?—David Mayne said so.

10,630. You stood by and heard him say so ?—Yes.

10,631. Did he say so to you ?—Yes.

10,632. What did you say ?—I did not say anything. James Codrington ordered me immediately to go along with the constable, and carry the man to Manchioneal, with a woman by the name of Jane M'Kay, and another man named Andrews, three of them.

10,633. Did you go ?—I go. In the way of going up I meet a dead man in the road of the name of Thomas M'Caw ; he was dead on the road going up to Mr. Kennedy's place.

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10,634. What time of day was this?—I cannot rightly tell you; it was late in the day.

10,635. Did you go where you were told to go by James Codrington at Long Bay?—Yes, I was going up to Manchioneal, seven miles from Long Bay.

10,636. Did you go there?—Yes, I carried the persons from the shop up to Manchioneal on the same day, and as I go further on I meet a man by the name of Morris Jones; he was dead.

10,637. Another dead man?—Yes, another dead man. I was going up to Manchioneal, and his house was burnt down, and the soldiers shot him. I go on further to Mulatto River, Mr. Hinchelwood's place, and I met another dead man, of the name of William Edwards.

10,638. What did you do with the prisoners you were sent to take?—I had them with me.

10,639. What did you do with them?—I carried them and delivered them up to the Captain.

10,640. What Captain did you deliver them up to?—To Captain Hole.

10,641. Was that the same day?—That same day.

10,642. Was that all you did that day?—Yes; as I gave him up the Captain asked the constable, "What man is this?" The constable say, "Mr. James Codrington had given him to me as a ring-leader."

10,643. Was that the man you had taken prisoner?—Yes, and I gave up the two women along with the man.

10,644. Did you do anything more?—No. The Captain said to me that I must not go down to-night, as it was late, and if I went down the soldiers would meet me and shoot me, and I slept there that night, and next morning I was going to come away, and I stopped, as I heard this man was going to be shot.

10,645. Which man?—The man of the name of Jones.

10,646. Do you mean the man you had taken?—Yes, and another one they brought up from Long Bay, Andrew Ward, and they were going to hang the two next morning, and I wait until they hang.

10,647. After they were hung, what did you do?—Stop, sir. I wait as I heard they were going to hang; I wait till they hang. I saw some white soldiers put a rope under Ward's neck and one to Jones' neck; and Mr. Harris was there, the Baptist minister, and they marched them down to the Bay. The white soldier was behind them with gun, and the Captain was before the white soldier, and the prisoners was behind the white soldier, and the black soldier was before the prisoner, and they marched down to the Bay.

10,648. Did you follow?—I followed. I was going home. They carried them down to the wharf, and they hung the two, and this Jane M'Kay they flogged.

10,649. Was she taken down to the wharf?—Yes, and they flogged her at the wharf, and gave her fifty.

10,650. How many soldiers were there there?—I cannot number them.

10,651. Was there more than one soldier?—More. There was the captain, and the officers, and the prisoners.

10,652. What Captain was it?—Captain Hole.

10,653. This was on the 17th?—On the 17th.

10,654. How long did you remain at the wharf?—I remained there until they hang them, and then I went away.

10,655. Who flogged Jane M'Kay?—A white soldier flogged her on the back.

10,656. What with?—They tied her.

10,657. What was the instrument they flogged her with?—With a cat. Then I went away from Manchioneal, and was going home, and there was a black soldier before me, as I was going home to Long Bay.

10,658. Was that on the Friday?—It was on the 17th.

10,659. That would be Wednesday, would it not?—No, the 17th was Tuesday.

10,660. When did you go home?—I go home the same 17th.

10,661. On Friday, the 20th October, was there anything you saw that you have to state?—I am telling you first about the 17th, as I was going home.

10,662. Well, was there anything more on the 7th?—Yes.

10,663. What was that?—I saw a black soldier going down to Long Bay; I was behind him going on the road.

10,664. One soldier?—Him one; he leave the rest of the soldiers, and as he go down to Mr. Hinchelwood's place he met a big bull in the way, and he shot him dead.

10,665. What did he meet?—A big bull, a cow, and as he go a little more further on he meet one constable and two more men, bringing up four more prisoners to Manchioneal, and this one soldier asked him, "Who are these?" He say, "Prisoner," "Where you carrying him to." "Up to the captain." Then the soldier loose the man, and send off one to a distance, and stand him and he shot him, and he drop down dead; he took the other one, put him off again, and shot him dead; he take another one and put him off again and shot him dead.

10,666. That was three?—Yes; and he took another one, the boy was going to run, and he shot him on his back, and knock him down on his face.

10,667. That was four?—Yes, and the men returned back to Long Bay with him.

10,668. Were these white or black soldiers you are speaking of?—It was one black soldier.

10,669. Did one man shoot them all?—One man shot the four.

10,670. You say these four that you met were with a constable?—Yes, one constable, and two more men besides the constable.

10,671. What were the two more men?—They were going along with the constable to assist him.

10,672. But who and what were they?—They were no constables.

10,673. What were they?—They were labourers.

10,674. Did you know them before?—Yes.

10,675. Who are they?—One was William Bryan.

10,676. Is he any relation of yours?—Yes.

10,677. What relation is he?—He is a cousin of mine.

10,678. What was the name of the second man?—The second was Edward Richardson.

10,679. What was he?—He was a labourer.

10,680. Where did these men live?—At Long Bay.

10,681. Are they there now?—Yes.

10,682. Who was the constable that was with them?—The constable was Thomas M'Kay.

10,683. Had you known him long?—Yes.

10,684. And you say that these two labourers and the constable permitted this black soldier to shoot these four men?—Yes.

10,685. You say they stood by when this was done?—Yes.

10,686. And you stood by?—Yes.

10,687. What were you then doing; how came you to be marching with this soldier?—I was not marching with him; I was afraid of him; I was behind him all the way down.

10,688. How far off were you when he shot these four men?—I was standing a distance behind him.

10,689. You were not a constable?—No, I was not a constable.

10,690. When you saw this black soldier shot those four people, how far were you off?—I was near to them; I had a pass, and a constable was with me.

10,691. What constable was with you?—A man of the name of James Panton.

10,692. Where is James Panton now?—I don't know where he is now, I don't see him.

10,693. Is he in the police now?—No.

10,694. When did you last see him?—I have not seen him since.

10,695. Not since that day?—No.

10,696. Then you make it out that yourself and the constable who was with you, and the two

labourers and the constables with the prisoners, that is five persons, stood by while the four men were shot down by this one black soldier?—Yes.

10,697. That is what you mean to state, is it?—Yes; well, on my way home the black soldier sent back the men and I go on along with him.

10,698. Then the black soldier went back again?—Yes, straight down to Long Bay. I have not reached there yet, and as he got to Long Bay, James Codrington bring out six men, and he asked him who all they; he say prisoners, and a man of the name of Tremaine. Mr. Codrington's head-man went out and said that one of the men of the name of Robert Berry stole a hog from Mr. Christy Codrington; the man said that he did not steal any; that he knew he was going to *dead*, and after he was dead the hog would come out. The same black soldier put him out; he said I don't want no chat from you, and he put out the six of them, and he shot four at that side, and carried two men to that side and shot them; that one soldier shot ten men that one day.

10,699. That one soldier did?—Yes.

10,700. Who was present when he shot the six men that you have just mentioned?—There was a vast quantity of people present.

10,701. Give us the names of any other beside yourself that you know?—There was my father, but he is unable to come, he is old.

10,702. Was there anybody else about there that you say saw it?—Yes, the men saw it.

10,703. Give us the names of anybody that you saw and that were there?—William Bryan, the same man I told you of before, and Richardson.

10,704. Are those the two labourers who had seen the other four?—Yes.

10,705. And the other constable that were with them, was he there also?—Yes.

10,706. Any others?—I cannot remember the rest of them now; there was too many of them, I cannot remember them.

10,707. This was on the 17th October, was it?—Yes.

10,708. At what time on that day did you get back to Long Bay?—I cannot tell what time; it would be about 12 in the day.

10,709. Twelve in the middle of the day, do you mean?—Yes.

10,710. You had come from Manchioneal?—Yes.

10,711. That is seven miles off?—Yes.

10,712. Did the constables you met, who were bringing the first four men that were shot, turn back and go the same way as you did?—They turned back.

10,713. And the black soldier went straight on with you?—Straight on.

10,714. He did not turn back but continue to go on the same way?—Yes, he said he was going on to Port Antonio.

10,715. How came this black soldier to be there alone?—I do not know, he came away from the rest.

10,716. Where did he leave the rest?— At Muirton.

10,717. What regiment did he belong to?—I cannot rightly tell.

10,718. You do not know?—No.

10,719. Do you know his name?—No.

10,720. Should you know him again if you were to see him?—No, for as he went down to Port Antonio there was a report followed him that he shot too much people without orders, and they took him and put him up.

10,721. What do you mean by that?—They put him up in the black hole, so I heard, but I did not see him.

10,722. But that would not prevent your knowing him again?—Well, he was a very savage man, and I was afraid of him at the time, and I did not go to examine him too much.

10,723. Was he a tall man or a short man?—He was a short man.

10,724. Did he go on this 17th October the whole distance with you along the road from Manchioneal to Long Bay, the whole seven miles?—Yes.

10,725. Were you in his company the whole time?—Yes.

10,726. Within sight of him?—Yes.

10,727. Do you mean that being within sight of him for seven miles, and seeing him shoot down 10 men, you would not know him again?—The truth is, that I could not go near to him to stand before him.

10,728. Still you could look at him, and see what he was doing?—Yes, I did, but there are plenty of black soldiers favour each other.

10,729. Do you mean that is the reason you would not know him; that they are all so alike?—Yes.

10,730. That is the reason you give?—Yes, because I did not see him to know him.

10,731. You say the black soldiers favour each other so that you cannot tell the one from the other?—Yes.

10,732. Is that the reason you give?—Yes, because I did not examine him.

10,733. How long were you with him altogether?—I walked from the Bay, and I saw him before me all the way along the Bay.

10,734. You walked the whole seven miles with him?—Yes.

10,735. As you saw all this, you must have been within sight of him; were you more than a half of a mile from him as you went along the road?—No, I did not measure the road; I do not know what distance it was that he was on before me.

10,736. Were you as near to him as you are to the end of this room?—Yes.

10,737. And you stood near him when he shot the four men on the road?—Yes.

10,738. And you went on to Long Bay and stood near him when he shot the six?—Yes.

10,739. You were one of a great number of persons standing by when he shot the six?—Yes.

10,740. You were as near as the rest of them?—Yes, I was near up at that time.

10,741. Could not you then take an opportunity of seeing the soldier and knowing him?—I could not know him in particular, because I did not examine him. I was afraid of him; he shot ten men besides shooting a bull.

10,742. That would be a very good reason why you should know him, one would think?—I was afraid of him.

10,743. That is the reason you give for not knowing him again; is that so?—Yes.

10,744. Is that all you have got to say about the 17th October?—The man took down two more along with him to Port Antonio.

10,745. Two other soldiers do you mean?—No, two more men from Long Bay.

10,746. Who took two more men?—This same soldier; he tied one man's hands behind his back, and because he did not go along, yet he took him by the feet and throw him on the side, and he rested himself for the constable till he got the two men to Port Antonio.

10,747. How did this one soldier take the two men to Port Antonio?—He carried them.

10,748. Do you mean he took them on his back?—No, he tied them.

10,749. And so he took them to Port Antonio?—Yes.

10,750. Did you see him start?—Yes.

10,751. How did they go?—The soldier was behind the two men, and the two men were before the soldier.

10,752. Were they walking?—Yes.

10,753. Tied together?—Yes; tied together.

10,754. How far did you see them go in that way?—I did not go farther than Long Bay; that was my living place.

10,755. You merely saw them start?—Yes.

10,756. That was all you saw of them?—That was all I saw that day.

10,757. Was there anything more?—I did not see

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anything more on that day, the 17th. The same day there was another man *deaded*, a man of the name of George Henry Dean.

10,758. What about him?—He heard that the soldiers had come on the 16th to Long Bay.

10,759. Where was Henry Dean?—He was in the bush at Long Bay.

10,760. What happened to him?—He came out, he heard that they had taken up his wife. Mr. James Codrington sent and take up his wife.

10,761. Was he in the bush you were in?—I was not in any bush; he went and hid himself in the bush as he heard the soldiers shot all the people, and he heard that Mr. James Codrington sent to take up his wife, and his wife was big with child, and he did not wish her to be hurt, so before they kill his wife he came out to be killed instead, and as he came out Mr. Daniel Mayne ordered the constable to tie him.

10,762. What constable was that?—A constable belonging to Long Bay.

10,763. You lived at Long Bay and knew the constables that lived there?—There were constables from all parts.

10,764. But you say this constable was a Long Bay constable?—No; he does not belong to Long Bay.

10,765. What constable was he?—A rural constable.

10,766. What was his name?—I really cannot tell you.

10,767. Is David Mayne still at Long Bay?—Yes; as they tied the man the man ran inside the shop, and he took and *licked* him right across his stomach, and the man bawled out, "Man, man, what have I done to you," He did not speak but he *licked* the man again all over his face till his nose and mouth began to bleed.

10,768. While he was doing that were you standing by looking on?—I was standing.

10,769. And looking on?—Yes; but nobody could speak to him.

10,770. Was the constable looking on too?—Yes.

10,771. Whilst David Mayne was bringing the blood out of this man's face?—Yes, and immediately the man's face swell up; about 3 o'clock some more soldiers were coming from Port Antonio, black soldiers, and an officer was in a carriage, and a black soldier drove him; he ordered the soldiers to take Henry Dean up to Manchioneal, and the soldiers tied Henry Dean and a boy of the name of Robert Bignoll, and another of the name of Benjamin, tied them together, and tied them behind the carriage, and they dragged them up; the soldiers were behind the men, and they put the carriage in the middle, and some more soldiers were on before, and they carried them up to Manchioneal.

10,772. That is they started for Manchioneal?—Yes.

10,773. Did you stay at Long Bay?—Yes.

10,774. You say this was about 3 o'clock?—Yes.

10,775. Where were you standing or sitting when you saw all this?—I was at Long Bay, at David Mayne's shop door.

10,776. Were you in the shop?—Yes.

10,777. And remained there?—Yes.

10,778. Was there anything else on the 17th?—No, no more else.

10,779. Have you anything more to say?—Yes.

10,780. Well, what is it?—On the 20th, that was the Friday, I saw they had a woman of the name of Mrs. Christy, and another woman of the name of Catherine M'Kay tied up in the room of a man of the name of Henry Panton.

10,781. What room was it?—A little room they had in Long Bay, which they kept as a guard-room, and they brought them out to flog, and I saw James Codrington tell a man of the name of Thomas Ranking, a constable, to tie that man, and they nailed up a cart wheel against the shop, and they brought out Henry Panton first and tied him round the cart wheel, and a rope right across his waist, dropped his shirt and flogged him; they gave him 100.

10,782. Was that in the open street?—Just in the shop, the same shop door, David Mayne's shop.

10,783. Is that near the guard-room?—Yes, where the guard-room is; the next one they took out was Mrs. Christy, they tied her in the same way on the cart wheel.

10,784. What did they give her?—They gave her 50.

10,785. Whereabouts?—On the back, and after they had done that they took some salt pickle out of the store and washed her back.

10,786. Do you mean brine?—Yes; and there they let her go, and took Catherine M'Kay and tied her in the same way; Ranking tied her to the same cart wheel; they tied her with one rope so, and one so (*describing*) with a rope right round her waist, and gave her 50, and the cart wheel pitched away from the place, and the woman was pitched right down on her back.

10,787. That was done at David Mayne's shop?—Yes.

10,788. By Ranking, the constable?—Yes.

10,789. Who else was there?—I was there and plenty others were there; Donald Biggerstaff was there.

10,790. What is he?—A labourer.

10,791. Where does he live?—At Long Bay.

10,792. Is he there now?—Yes.

10,793. You say he was standing by looking on?—Yes, he was the man that was flogging; he was ordered to flog the woman. Ranking tied her and Biggerstaff was the man that flogged her.

10,794. Can you name anybody else who was there?—I do not exactly know the names now, there was plenty.

10,795. Were there 50 persons standing round looking at it?—Yes, 50—plenty.

10,796. Can you give us any other names?—I quite forget them, I only just remember what they done. I do not remember all the people.

10,797. Who gave the orders for this to be done?—James Codrington. I went away for that day and went home, and never returned back again that day. On Saturday the 21st they ordered—that is not down in the paper.

10,798. What paper?—I say I did not set that down in my evidence.

10,799. Then did you set anything down on paper that you are telling us?—I said this paper was the one I gave in evidence. I did not state the 21st in that.

10,800. When did you put anything on paper; can you write?—Yes.

10,801. Can you read?—Yes, I can read.

10,802. Did you ever write anything?—No, I never wrote down anything.

10,803. When was it that you set anything on paper about this that you are referring to now?—In this paper that I gave as my evidence to the clerk yesterday, I did not put down the date of what I am speaking of now.

10,804. Not about Saturday, the 21st?—No, I did not put it down.

10,805. Why not?—I forgot it.

10,806. And you forgot the whole of this that you have been telling us to-day the last time you were here?—You see I did not exactly understand what you meant on that day.

10,807. But you understood yesterday what we meant?—Yes.

10,808. Then why did you leave out Saturday the 21st? Yesterday, at any rate, you understood that, because you were asked yesterday to put down what you had forgotten before why did you yesterday leave out that which happened on the 21st on the paper; can you give a reason?—No, I cannot give a reason for that, as I had put down the 22nd, I said I could very well speak to the 21st.

10,809. Did you say that?—Yes.

10,810. You said that yesterday ?—Yes.

10,811. To whom did you say it, do you know ?—No, I do not know, because I had down the 22nd.

10,812. Whom did you give that paper to ?—The man that took it down, I do not know him.

10,813. Was that the person who sits there (Mr. Lindo) ?—No.

10,814. Was it that gentleman (Mr. Espeut, junior)? —No.

10,815. Where were you when you put on paper the things you have been talking about, except Saturday the 21st. Was it at Spanish Town or at Kingston ?—At Spanish Town.

10,816. You say you put it down on paper in Spanish Town yesterday ?—Yes.

10,817. And you left out Saturday the 21st, is that so ?—Yes.

10,818. Therefore, you did not put that down ?—No.

10,819. You had just the same liberty to talk about that as about the Sunday ; why did you put down the Sunday ?—I saw somebody killed on the Sunday.

10,820. You put down on the paper what you were going to say about Sunday the 22nd, did not you ?—Yes.

10,821. And you did not put down what you saw on Saturday the 21st ?—No.

10,822. Then why did you put Sunday on the paper, because you had full liberty to talk about that ; can you explain it ?—No.

10,823. Then go on with your story about the Saturday ? — On the Saturday James Codrington ordered three constables to go up and bury all those persons that the soldiers had killed on the road, and they went and buried them.

10,824. Who went to bury these people ?—Three constables.

10,825. Who were they ?—Edward Minott, Thomas M'Kay, and Charles Hunter ; they had some men with them looking for people in the bush, and they buried those that were shot in the road.

10,826. Is that all you have to say about what you saw on Saturday ?—Yes.

10,827. Was there anything more on the following day ? — On the 22nd.

10,828. What have you to say about that ?—I was in the same shop.

10,829. Do you mean David Mayne's shop ?—Yes.

10,830. Well, what happened on that occasion ?— I saw Mr. Christy Codrington bring down four white soldiers with him, the four of them rode. Mr. Codrington rode a mule, and the four soldiers rode four horses ; they went up to Mr. Codrington's place, Rose Garden, and after that I saw Charles Hunter bring down two men, one of the name of James Sparkes and the other of the name of Johnson Speed, and when they came down from Rose Garden they came to the shop, and Mr. Codrington called out, " Where are all the prisoners you have got here ? " They brought out James Sparkes and Johnson Speed. He asked Johnson Speed where were they all this time. They said when they heard the soldiers were shooting too much people they ran in the bush and hid, and being Sunday they came out and delivered themselves to the constables ; he asked all the rest of the men that were searching for the men there if any of them ever saw Johnson Speed or James Sparkes anywhere in their way, and the whole of them answered no. Then he asked Charles Hunter if he ever saw the men do anything. Charles Hunter said no. Then he said, " What " right have you then to dare to bring them down " here ?" He said because the men were in the bush he bring them. The men delivered themselves up. One of the soldiers walked up to the two men and tied the two men with their hands behind their backs; another then ordered them to stand out ; one said, " Shoot him," another said, " No, for the man's don't do nothing." Mr. Codrington sent off and called Edward Minott and Charles Nelson, and meanwhile the men had gone for them they carried James Sparkes to a cocoa-nut tree and tied him and gave him 100 ; they flog him with a cat on his back ; and after that they tied Johnson Speed and gave him only 15 lashes to make up 100.

10,831. Do you mean that they gave him 100 all but 15 ?—Yes.

10,832. Why did they not give him the other 15 ? —The cat broke, and immediately Charles Nelson and Edward Minott come in, and the soldiers run inside the shop and take up a horsewhip, a piece of stick ; another one say to him, " Oh, this was not made to " beat a man with, you must not take this to beat the " man with," and he put it down. Then they asked Edward Minott, " Did you ever see this man tied to the tree anywhere in your travel ?" " No." " You never see him ?" " No ;" and Minott say to him, " Better ask Charles Nelson," and they ask Charles Nelson, " Did you ever see that man on the tree ? " He say, " Yes." He ask him, " Where you see him ? " and he said, " When Mr. Hinchelwood's house was burning he saw that man standing there." Then the soldier said, " Where is my rifle ?" and he took up his rifle immediately and went up to the man ; the man immediately bawled out, " Lord, I don't do nothing and I going to dead." A man of the name of Thomas Hunter ran up to him with the constable's stick to *lick* him. The soldier came out, took up the gun, point at him and fire at him, and there was no ball in it ; he came back and loaded the gun afresh, and then he shot him, and hit him just in the middle of the back and killed him.

10,833. Was that a black or a white soldier ?—White.

10,834. What regiment did he belong to, do you know ?—The Sixth. He shot him right in the middle of the back, and the man just dropped off the tree ; and another one walked up to him and said the man was not dead, and he put the ball to his ears, and blow his brains to the ground.

10,835. Where was this, on the road ?—No, at the shop door.

10,836. Was it at David Mayne's shop door at Long Bay ?—Yes.

10,837. Close to this guard-room ?—Close to the guard-room.

10,838. Did these soldiers form part of the guard ; were they on guard ?—No.

10,839. Do you know what being " on guard " means ?—Keeping guard.

10,840. Well, were these soldiers on guard ?—No, they only just come from the guard-room.

10,841. How many of them were there ?—Four.

10,842. Was an officer with them ?—No, no officer with them, but Mr. Codrington.

10,843. Was there a non-commissioned officer with them—a sergeant ?—No, I don't know whether there was a sergeant ; I don't know the sergeant from the corporal.

10,844. Was there a corporal ? — I don't know them.

10,845. Don't you know a corporal from a private ? —No, they were soldiers.

10,846. Is that all you have to say ?—After the man was shot they said they were going home, and Mr. Codrington called up all the men that were at the shop door, and said, " Did not all of you see that man shot on the tree ? " they said, " Yes." He said, " Well, all of you take warning by that man shot on the tree, or else you will get the same." I was standing near him, and heard that said by Christy Codrington.

10,847. What more ?—Nothing more took place on that day after till the 24th.

10,848. But you have not put on the paper a word about the 24th ?—No.

10,849. Very well ; tell us about the 24th ?—On the 24th I went up to Muirton, and when I went up to Muirton I went and asked Captain Hole about my hog, and I saw three men carried out to flog.

10,850. Where ?—At Muirton.

10,851. By whom ?—By the soldiers.

10,852. Were they black soldiers or white soldiers ? —White.

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10,853. Were there any constables there ?—No.

10,854. No constables ?—No.

10,855. Well, what happened ; who was present ?—Captain Hole was there.

10,856. Did you know him by sight ?—Yes. They gave one 100, and one 50, and they gave another man of the name of Clarke 50 ; and after they flog him they say they were going to put him back for telling lies, and they give him 50 for telling lies.

10,857. So he got 100 ?—No, only 50. They give him 50 because they say he tell lies. Then I went in to the Captain, and after I went in to the Captain I meet Mr. Warmington and I meet Mr. Christy Codrington, and I meet Mr. Foote, and I ask him if he give James Codrington orders to kill all my poultry in Long Bay.

10,858. What did he say to that ?—He say, "No." I said, "Well, sir, I am a poor innocent man. I was "in Kingston when the rebellion broke out at Morant "Bay, and I never left Kingston until the 13th of "October, and I come home on the 15th, so I don't "think it is any right for James Codrington to go "and destroy all my poultry ;" and immediately Mr. Foote said, "If you are going to demand payment for "your poultry and hog, who is going to pay us for "all that the rebels have destroyed ?" The Captain asked Mr. Warmington did he know me, and he asked what did I think my hog was worth. I said the hog was worth 2*l.*, and he said, "Well, then, my men must go ;" and I went home. I asked for a pass that the soldiers should not shoot me, and I went to the shop.

10,859. Did you have a pass given to you ?—Yes, I had a pass.

10,860. And you went home ?—Yes.

10,861. And saw nothing more ?—Yes.

10,862. That was on the 24th of October ?—Yes.

10,863. Did you yesterday tell in full the same that you have been telling us to-day about the 24th of October ?—No.

10,864. Nor did you yesterday tell us in full all that you have told us to-day about Saturday the 21st?—No.

10,865. Why did you not ?—I waited till I came up.

10,866. Why did not you tell yesterday as fully what you have told us to-day of Saturday the 21st and the 24th ?—I did not really consider it, because I thought as you asked me if I could say any more I could very well state it.

10,867. Did not they ask you to state about it yesterday ?—No.

10,868. Did not they ask you what happened on the Saturday ?—No, nobody asked me.

10,869. Did they not ask you yesterday what you knew happened on the Saturday ?—No, nobody asked me that.

10,870. Did not the gentleman ask you to tell all you knew and all you had omitted to tell when you were here before ; was not that what you were asked yesterday ; do you understand ?—No.

10,871. You came yesterday stating that there was something you had omitted to tell before, and which you had omitted to tell to the Commissioners ?—Yes.

10,872. You did not tell yesterday about Saturday the 21st October in full ?—No.

10,873. Nor did you yesterday tell about the 24th in full ?—No.

10,874. You held your tongue entirely about the 24th ; you were quite silent ?—Yes.

10,875. Have you ever before to-day told in full what happened ?—Not in that paper.

10,876. Have you ever before to-day told in full what happened as you say on Saturday the 21st of October ?—No, I never told it to anybody.

10,877. Not before to-day ?—No.

10,878. This is the first time ?—Yes.

10,879. So also this is the first time you ever said anything about the 24th ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

T. H. Bunting.

THOMAS HENRY BUNTING re-called and further examined.

10,880. You mentioned having seen the corpse of one person by a tree ?—No, not near a tree. I cannot swear who it was.

10,881. A person who you were told was Bryan ?—Yes.

10,882. You described some wounds ? — I saw blood oozing from his throat. He had been shot.

10,883. Were you able to see any wound on the head ?—I did not notice any.

10,884. Did you see whether there was any wound inflicted with a cutlass or sword ?—There was no wound on the body.

10,885. But on the head or face ? — No, he was bleeding from his throat. I was told his name was Bryan. I could not say.

The witness withdrew.

G. Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN re-called and further examined.

10,886. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did I examine you last night?—Yes, sir.

10,887. When I examined you last night did you begin telling me a very long story ?—Yes.

10,888. Did you find I was very impatient about it?—Yes.

10,889. Did I not request you to hurry on and tell me the principal points ?—Yes.

10,890. After I had examined you as to several matters which you have detailed to-day I dismissed you ?—Yes.

10,891. I want to ask you whether the attorney or the gentleman who examined you did not examine you much in the same way as I did ?—No, for he asked me.

10,892. You don't understand me ; did the gentleman who examined you listen to the whole of your story, and ask you to tell it him in full, or did he hurry you about it as I did ?—He heard me about it because he wanted to make it short.

10,893. Who was that gentleman ?—That gentleman (*pointing to Mr. Lindo*).

10,894. When you made your statement to him you omitted to tell him about the 21st ; did you forget it at the time ?—Yes.

10,895. With reference to your first examination here, which of the Commissioners examined you ; which of the gentlemen examined you the first day ?—Saturday last ?

10,896. Yes ?—This gentleman (*Mr. Walcott*) and this gentleman (*Mr. Gurney*).

10,897. (*Commission.*) Which is the gentleman who did examine you, point him out ?—This one (*Mr. Walcott*).

10,898. (*Mr. Payne.*) Which of the three Commissioners examined you ? — That one, sir (*Mr. Maule*).

10,899. When he asked you whether you had anything more to tell, did you understand him ?—No.

10,900. What did you understand him to say ?—I only understood him about the death of my brother.

10,901. That you were to speak as to the death of your brother ?—Yes.

10,902. (*Mr. Walcott,*) You say that early in October you came to Kingston by sea ; what was the name of the vessel or boat ? — The "Fanny," schooner.

10,903. (*Commission.*) When you were examined on Saturday you thought you were to tell us only about your brother, you say ?—Yes.

10,904. You stated at that time that you saw your brother shot from out of your own house ; was that true ?—I was in my own house.

10,905. And from your house you saw your brother shot ?—Yes.

10,906. And that is true ?—Yes.

10,907. It is not true that you went into the bush ?—The bush was before the house, and I ran through the bush. I was in my own house.

10,908. Is it true that at the time your brother was shot you were hid in the bush ?—No, I was not hid in the bush ; I was in the house.

10,909. You say you went through the bush ?—Yes.

10,910. Where was the bush ?—On the side of the road.

10,911. At the back of your house ?—No.

10,912. In front of your house ?—No.

10,913. Do you say there was no bush in front of your house ?—On the other side of the road.

10,914. And you were not concealed in that bush ?—No.

10,915. Do you know that your sister-in-law stated that you were concealed in that bush ?—No ; she states I was in the bush. She don't know when I went in.

10,916. Was there anybody else shot at the same time as your brother was ?—No, sir, because I did not see the other person shot, I really think.

10,917. You did not see any other person shot at the same time as your brother was ?—No, I did not see the man when they were tied, but I saw the man that was on the back at the back of him.

10,918. Was there any other person shot at the same time that your brother was ?—Did I see any person shot at the same time ?

10,919. Yes ; any other person shot at the same time your brother was shot ?—No ; I said that already. There was no other person shot, only farther on.

10,920. Then there was not anybody shot at the same time that your brother was shot ?—No.

10,921. Are you quite sure of that ?—No, not on the same spot.

10,922. Only some way on ?—Yes.

10,923. Where was your brother when he was shot ?—When who was shot, sir ?

10,924. When your brother was shot ?—He was tied to the post.

10,925. To what post ?—A post, a tree they had cut off. We call it a post.

10,926. How far from your house was it ?—Just the distance from here to that gate down below.

10,927. The gate in front of this house ?—Yes.

10,928. And along the road ?—Yes.

10,929. Did the body remain tied to the tree when he fell down ?—The wife of the husband cut him down.

10,930. How long afterwards ?—After the soldiers had gone.

10,931. How long after he was shot ?—About 6 o'clock in the morning.

10,932. What time was it he was shot ?—I cannot rightly tell you what hour.

10,933. Morning or night ?—In the morning.

10,934. How much before 6 o'clock ?—I cannot exactly tell you.

10,935. You can say whether it was one, two, or three hours ?—No, because I did not have a watch.

10,936. Was it light when he was shot ?—Yes, it was light ; it was day.

10,937. Then it must have been very soon afterwards that the wife cut him down ?—Soon, sir, very soon.

10,938. Did she not have to go and get a person from the town to come and take the body away ?—Well, sir, it is me, the same one that took the body, and another man.

10,939. Who was the man ?—Another man named Edward.

10,940. You and Edward took the body ?—Yes, and buried it.

10,941. Where ?—In his own yard.

10,942. Buried him in his yard ?—Yes.

10,943. At what time was it that you buried the body ?—Just after the soldiers were gone.

10,944. Did the soldiers go away at once ?—No, they did not go away at once.

10,945. How long did they remain there ?—They had to remain there. They went away all through the negro houses.

10,946. Through a good many houses ?—Yes.

10,947. Did you see the soldiers fire at your brother ?—It was in a crowd. The whole of them came on.

10,948. You saw them fire at him ?—No.

10,949. You do not know how many fired ?—Three guns fired.

10,950. Did all the balls take effect ?—Yes.

10,951. Did they all strike him at once ?—Yes.

10,952. Did they shoot at him alone ?—Yes, he received a ball here (*chest*), and one here (*belly*), and one on the right thigh.

10,953. Was he fronting the soldiers when he was shot ?—Yes.

10,954. There was nothing between him and the soldiers ?—No, nothing at all. I don't see anything at all.

10,955. Then you saw nothing between your brother and the soldiers when he was tied to the tree and shot ?—No.

10,956. You saw your brother tied to this tree ?—Yes.

10,957. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did they do anything to the tree before they tied him up ?—No.

10,958. Nothing to the tree ?—No.

10,959. They just tied him up to the tree ?—Yes.

10,960. He alone was tied up to the tree ?—He alone I saw tied to the tree.

10,961. (*Commission.*) What do you mean, he alone ?—He alone tied to the tree in this way. He was tied right across by a rope on the tree, and the soldiers were before him.

10,962. Then they did nothing to the tree before they tied him up ?—No ; it was a gate-post, where it grew as a tree, and they cut off the head.

10,963. Who cut off the head ?—The owner of the yard.

10,964. Sometime ago you mean ?—Yes.

10,965. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you not say before that the soldiers cut off the head of the tree ?—No.

10,966. "They cut off the head of the tree and tied him," that is what you said before ?—No, the soldiers did not cut off the head.

10,967. (*Commission.*) Then was any order given to any soldiers ?—I cannot exactly tell.

10,968. You cannot tell that ?—No.

10,969. But you said before that they ordered three soldiers to shoot him ?—I did not hear any officer say so.

10,970. When he was ordered to be shot what took place ; just describe what took place ?—I did not see nothing take place.

10,971. There was the post or the tree ?—Yes.

10,972. What was the first step ; what was the first thing done when he was ordered to be shot ; what did the soldiers do ; you have got a post or a tree with nothing to it, what was the first thing they did ?—They tied him.

10,973. Describe what took place ; how did they do it ; how did they tie him ; did they come and take him by the neck, arm, or leg, or how ?—They tied him round his waist on the tree, and he was standing up.

10,974. With his back to the tree ?—Yes, his back to the tree, and his face was fronting the soldiers.

10,975. Supposing I was a soldier and your brother, would there be anything between you and me ; do you understand what I mean ?—No.

10,976. You are with your back to the tree, and I am the soldier, what happens ?—They put the ball through him.

10,977. Did you see the ball strike him ?—Yes, the ball struck him, and the man dead.

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10,978. Did you see when it happened ?—Yes.

10,979. Did they all three discharge their guns at once ?—All at once.

10,980. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) What was the name of your brother who was shot ; that you have been describing as having been shot ?—What is the name of my brother ?

10,981. Yes ; that brother you say was shot at this time ?—Ned Bryan ?

10,982. Is he your brother ?—My brother-in-law. Married to my sister. I call him brother.

10,983. Do you know a person of the name of James Bryan, or did you know a person named James Bryan ?—A person of the name of James Bryan ?

10,984. Do you know a person of the name of James Bryan ?—Yes.

10,985. Who is he ?—Not my brother.

10,986. Any relation of yours ?—No.

10,987. No relation at all ?—No.

10,988. Where is James Bryan now ?—I heard this one James Bryan was dead, but I don't know him.

10,989. Was he no relation of yours ?—No.

10,990. None at all ?—No.

10,991. You heard he was dead ?—Yes.

10,992. Where did he live ?—He was living down the river.

10,993. Have you any other brother ?—Yes, I had one.

10,994. What name ?—Name of James Bryan, too.

10,995. But I asked you whether James Bryan was your brother, and you said no ?—I had one, the one that went to Kingston, of the name of James Bryan.

10,996. He is your brother ?—Yes.

10,997. Is he alive ?—Yes.

10,998. Where is he ?—At Long Bay now.

10,999. Have you any other brother ?—No.

11,000. Had your brother-in-law any brother ?—Yes.

11,001. What was his name ?—He had a brother named Edward Bryan.

11,002. No ; he was Edward Bryan ?—No, there is two of them, Ned Bryan and Edward Bryan, and he had one of the name of William Bryan that I gave to you, who was at Manchioneal, and the soldiers shot him.

11,003. Where is Edward Bryan ?—At Long Bay now.

11,004. Had he any other brother ?—Another in Kingston, named John Bryan.

11,005. Is he alive still ?—Yes.

11,006. Had he any other brother ?—No ; I heard he had a brother who was down the river. I don't know him.

11,007. Now you say that there was nobody else shot at the same time ?—Not on the same spot.

11,008. How far off was the nearest person who was shot ?—The nearest person who was shot to them was Thomas Quantan.

11,009. How far off was that ?—Almost as far as the Court-house.

11,010. From here to the opposite side of the square ?—Yes.

11,011. Were there two persons at any time shot together that you saw ?—No ; I saw two persons shot, but they were clear off down the river.

11,012. But not in Long Bay ?—No.

11,013. Did you ever see a shot fired through one person and hitting another ?—No, I did not see none fired through two persons, and hitting both.

11,014. Did you ever see two persons tied face to face ?—My eye did not behold it.

11,015. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What was the name of the vessel that you went from Kingston in ?—The "Fanny."

11,016. Do you know who that ship belonged to ?—Mr. Sherwood.

11,017. (*Commission.*) From Manchioneal to Kingston was that ?—Yes, and from Kingston to Manchioneal.

11,018. Were you working on board the ship ?—No, I was a passenger ; I went to Kingston to sell my provisions.

11,019. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What was the name of the Captain ?—Burke.

11,020. What wharf did you lay alongside at Kingston ?—Mr. Astwood's.

11,021. Did you leave Mr. Astwood's wharf on the 13th of October in the "Fanny" ?—Yes, and slept at Port Royal the same night.

11,022. Then went on to Manchioneal the next day ?—Yes.

11,023. (*Commission.*) When you asked to be examined did you first speak to this gentleman about it (*Mr. Baring*) ?—Yes.

11,024. Did you not tell him that you saw James Bryan and Edward Bryan tied face to face and shot ?—No, I never stated that.

11,025. And did you give as a reason for not mentioning the two having been shot that you thought you were not to name anybody whose face you did not see ?—Whose face I did not see ?

11,026. Yes ?—(*After a pause.*) No, sir.

Lieutenant Baring.

Lieutenant BARING sworn and examined.

11,027. Did this witness apply to you to be re-examined ?—He did.

11,028. Did he state what it was that he wanted to prove ?—He said he wished to prove first about some women having been flogged, and I then questioned him about the execution of his brother. He gave me an account circumstantially of their both being tied together face to face and shot. I asked him particularly where each shot struck ; he gave me an account of one having struck in the shoulder, and then struck the other one in the back. He gave me the account most circumstantially. I questioned him very closely ; he told me particularly that they were tied face to face, and that one shot hit one man on the shoulder, and struck the other in the back. I asked him if the two men were tied together, and he described it to me. He understood perfectly what I said.

11,029. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) That was two mornings ago, was it ?—Yes ; Saturday, in that room.

G. Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN re-called.

11,030. Is it true that you ever saw two men placed face to face and tied to a tree ?—I never saw it myself ; I heard other people talk about it.

11,031. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How many dead bodies did you see by the post ?—I saw one.

The witness withdrew.

J. M. Ross.

JAMES MOORE ROSS (coloured) sworn and examined.

11,032. Are you a clerk to Mrs. Lundy ?—Yes.

11,033. She keeps a shop at Morant Bay, we have heard ?—Yes.

11,034. Were you acting as a Volunteer at Morant Bay on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

11,035. Were you drawn up amongst the rest of the Volunteers on the Parade in front of the Court-house ?—Yes, exactly.

11,036. Were you facing a road down which the people came when they came armed ?—Immediately opposite.

11,037. Did you notice how they approached you,

from what direction ?—Immediately before us there is a road which leads onward to the Parade, coming from the police station ; there is a curve, and that curve is immediately before us, standing on the Parade ground.

11,038. Did you see more than one body of men come down that way ?—First of all, I saw about 300 men immediately in front of us, and after they had come in very near us, I then saw the gathering of some others on the other side the road that comes up from wharf way.

11,039. Did that second body of men approach you from a road different to the first ?—Different to the first ; but there were not very many came up that way.

11,040. What did they do to you when they first got to you ?—They were coming up very disorderly, and pulling out sticks, and had cutlasses and lances, and the Baron immediately came out of the Court-house. He was there at a vestry. He took out his pocket handkerchief and waved it, and said, " My men, peace, peace."

11,041. What was done to you by the Volunteers ? —We stood up, waiting for orders ; the Baron kept on trying to appease them.

11,042. That we know ; just bring your mind to bear upon the question, did they do anything to you, to the Volunteers ?—They assaulted us by firing stones at us, and one stone hit Captain Hitchins as he was coming down the steps.

11,043. Were you able to see who threw the stone ? —I could not tell you who threw it, but it came from the mob.

11,044. The men mob ?—Yes.

11,045. Are you sure of that ?—There were women with them. I cannot tell who fired the stones.

11,046. Are you sure that happened, that the stones were fired at you before you fired at them ?—Yes, quite positive.

11,047. I believe you were wounded ?—Yes, I was very much wounded. I had 11 cuts on the head, and I was shot with sand shot in the arm, and all my body battered with sticks.

11,048. Where did you fall ?—I fell just underneath the arch of the Court-house steps.

11,049. Did you continue to lie there for some time ?—Well, I was assaulted there most cruelly, and beaten there ; they penned me up round the other side, and I could not get away ; after they thought they had given me quite enough they dragged me just between the School-room and the Court-house under a tree, while they went back and assailed the Court-house.

11,050. Were you senseless ?—I was quite insensible when they dragged me underneath that little tree. I remained so for at least an hour, got a little recovered, and managed to get down to the Wharf road.

11,051. Were you there attacked again ?—There was a man coming up to attack me, but a woman who had assisted me came and begged and prayed him not to injure me again as I had had quite enough ; he then went away, and I managed to get down as far as the Wharf stairs.

11,052. And you got away ?—Yes ; a man came and lifted me into his boat, and took me off.

The witness withdrew.

William Cathcart Gabey (coloured) sworn and examined.

W. C. Gabey.

11,053. What are you ?—I am a counting-house clerk.

11,054. Did you know a person of the name of E. K. Bailey ?—I did.

11,055. What was he ?—He was an upholsterer.

11,056. Where did he live ?—In Morant Bay.

11,057. Is he now living ?—No, he is not.

11,058. Has he been executed ?—He was shot in attempting to get away from the camp.

11,059. Are you acquainted with his handwriting ? —Perfectly.

11,060. Do you believe that to be in his handwriting (*handing a letter to the witness*) ?—I do, sir. (*Read*).

" Morant Bay, 17th October 1865.

" Mr. Graham and other Gentlemen,

" It is time now for us to help ourselves, ' skin for skin,' the iron bars is now broken in this parish. The white people send a proclamation to the Governor to make war against us, which we all must put our shoulder to the wheels, and pull together. The Maroons sent they proclamation to us to meet them at Hayfield at once without delay, that they will put us in the way how to act ; everyone of you must leave your house, take your guns ; who don't have guns take your cutlasses down at once, come over to Stony Gut, that we might march over to meet the Maroons at once without delay ; blow your shells, roll your drums, house to house, take out every man, march them down to Stony Gut, any that you find in the way take them down with their arms ; war is at us, my black skin, war is at hand from to-day, to-morrow every black man must turn out at once, for the oppression is too great, the white people are now cleaning up their guns for us, which we must prepare to meet them too, cheer men, cheer ; in haste, we looking for you a part of the night, or before day-break.

" We are your truly,
" Paul Bogle.
" J. G. M'Larren.
" B. Clarke.
" P. Cameron.

" Get a bearer to send us a answer to this, for they determine to made us a slave again ; when you do come to Stony Gut, or Hayfield, blow your shells, and tell what place you is from first before entered

" E. K. Bailey.

11,061. Are those signatures in the handwriting of Bailey ?—It appears so ; they are all in the handwriting of Bailey.

11,062. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When did you see Bailey's handwriting last ?—About the latter end of last year.

11,063. Do you mean the latter end of 1865 or 1864 ?—1865.

11,064. What was the document in his handwriting you saw ?—A letter ; and I had received several accounts from him during 1865, too, while I was conducting the business for the late Mr. Price. He used to supply the labourers with goods, and I used to get accounts from him every Saturday of the goods supplied.

11,065. Did you ever see him writing ?—Yes.

11,066. What ?—These accounts.

11,067. Have you seen him make out those accounts himself ?—Yes.

11,068. Have you got any of them ?—No, I destroyed them all long, long ago.

11,069. How long ago ?—The middle of last year.

11,070. (*Commission.*) The middle of 1865 ?—1865, yes.

11,071. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You said just now that the last you saw of Bailey's writing was at the end of last year ?—I saw his writing then.

11,072. What was it ?—Some little note that he wrote. I could not charge my memory as to what it was.

11,073. But you can charge your memory with what you saw at the end or at the beginning ?—I will correct myself so far, it was in about between October, November, and December that I got these accounts from Bailey, not exactly in the middle of the year, and it was at that time that I saw it.

11,074. After the riot of Morant Bay ?—Oh no.

11,075. Then you mean 1864, do you not ?—1864.

11,076. Then you have not seen any of Bailey's writing since October, November, or December 1864 ? —No.

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W. C. Gabey.

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11,077. And you are now recognising his handwriting from your recollection of it at that date?—Yes.

11,078. Did you see him writing those accounts in November 1864?—Yes.

11,079. Where did he write them?—At his shop.

11,080. Where was his shop?—In Morant Bay.

11,081. Who showed you this letter first?—It was shown to me in Morant Bay by Mr. Lindo.

11,082. Recently?—Yes, very recently.

11,083. And you never before spoke as to that letter being Bailey's handwriting?—No, because I never saw it.

11,084. When did Mr. Lindo show you the letter?—The week before last, or last week, on my examination before Mr. Bicknell in taking evidence.

11,085. Who is Mr. Bicknell?—He is a police magistrate of Kingston.

11,086. Were you examined before him in Kingston?—No, in Morant Bay; he was there taking examinations.

11,087. About what?—About the late disturbances.

11,088. Was Mr. Lindo present?—Yes.

11,089. And showed you that letter then?—Yes.

11,090. You had never seen it before?—Never.

11,091. During martial law or since?—Never.

11,092. Until that period?—Until that period.

11,093. What were those accounts of Bailey that you referred to?—I used to take a little salt fish and a little rum from him during the week, and he used to send in the accounts to me that I might stop it out of the pay of the men.

11,094. He sent in the accounts to you as bookkeeper?—To the late Mr. Price I was paymaster.

11,095. And you were at once paymaster of the people and agent for Mr. Bailey?—Mr. Bailey just sent the accounts to me. I used to say to the men, Mr. Bailey has sent in this memorandum for things that you have had during the week, is it right? and they would say, yes, stop it out of my money. I might or might not have done it; I could not attempt to stop a man's pay if he demurred.

11,096. Is the Bailey to whom you refer the one who resided opposite the police station in Morant Bay?—Yes.

11,097. The upholsterer?—Yes.

11,098. You swear you saw him write those accounts with his own hand?—Yes.

11,099. Had he a clerk?—Not to my knowledge.

11,100. Had he anyone in the shop besides himself to attend to it?—Females.

11,101. Had he not a boy, a young man?—No, not to my knowledge, he had no young man who could write there.

11,102. Had he a brown boy who used to serve his customers there?—No, not to my knowledge.

11,103. And you swear that you saw Mr. Bailey write them with his own hand?—I saw him write them sometimes, not always.

11,104. And who wrote the others?—I don't know; they all tallied so well; they were all in his writing.

11,105. Did you ever see Bailey write his own name?—Not exactly. I have not seen him write his own name, but I have seen it to papers which were sent to me.

11,106. But you never saw him write that signature to that document or any others. Have you ever seen him write his own name?—Yes, in receipting those documents; I correct myself there.

11,107. Which is the correct statement; have you seen him write his own signature, or have you not?—I have seen him write his own signature once or twice to those accounts.

11,108. How long ago?—About nine months ago.

11,109. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Would you have acted upon this handwriting with respect to any account sent into you?—Yes.

11,110. (*Commission.*) You have no doubt about it whatever?—I have no doubt about it.

The witness withdrew.

F. M'Kay.

FRANCIS M'KAY sworn and examined.

11,111. Are you an accountant?—I am in charge of Mr. Kirkland's store on the Bay.

11,112. Did you see the people come to the Bay on Wednesday the 11th October?—I did.

11,113. How many passed in your direction?—There must have been upwards of 300.

11,114. Did you see the police station attacked and the arms taken away?—Yes.

11,115. You closed your store, I believe?—Yes, and I had to take refuge in the upper story of the premises.

11,116. Did they pass near your store in the course of the night?—Yes, the store is so situated that they must pass to go the houses.

11,117. Did you hear anything said by the people as they were in front of your store?—From what I can gather——

11,118. What did you hear them say?—I heard them say now that the Baron was dead they would see who would prevent them from getting the Court-house.

11,119. Are you aware whether there had been some application previously by the men to have the use of the Court-house for a meeting?—I believe there was.

11,120. Did you hear anything said about Dr. Gerrard; was that in front of your place?—Yes.

11,121. Did you hear any reason given for not harming Dr. Gerrard?—Because he was a doctor and a good man.

11,122. Have you anything more to speak to?—About the conduct of Mr. Ramsay, I saw him when he dragged Mr. Kirkland out of the store.

11,123. When was that?—I am not certain of the date.

11,124. You saw him actually taken out of the store?—Yes, he collared Mr. Kirkland and dragged him out.

11,125. Did he assign any reason for it?—No; and whilst taking him over to the police station he thumped him once or twice in the face. On another occasion he came and ordered me to shut the store and give him the keys, and ordered the policemen to rifle my pockets of all my private papers and read them.

11,126. And did the policeman do so?—Yes, he did.

11,127. What was the name of that policeman?—I do not know. Upon another occasion I had a horse at my yard and I sent a man down with a bundle of grass for it.

11,128. Were you present then?—Yes, he met Mr. Ramsay; he asked him where he got the grass from; he said I had sent it on for my horse; he then stopped the man and ordered the policeman to put on 12 lashes.

11,129. Because he was carrying grass to your horse?—Yes, he was taken to the police station, and Ramsay ordered him to be lashed.

11,130. Were the 12 lashes given?—Yes.

11,131. What was the name of the man?—Porches.

11,132. Was he a person employed by you?—No, he merely took the grass down for me as a favour.

11,133. Do you know what he is?—A labourer; he works in the stable.

11,134. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is he alive?—Yes.

11,135. (*Mr. Walcott.*) For what offence did Mr. Ramsay order Porches to be flogged?—He assigned no reason at all; he ordered him back with the bundle of grass, and when he got there he ordered the policeman to put on 12 lashes.

11,136. Were you present?—Yes.

11,137. You saw the 12 lashes laid on?—Yes.

11,138. And he assigned no reason for it?—No.

11,139. And charged him with no offence ?—None whatever.

11,140. (*Commission.*) Did you report this to anybody ?—I explained the circumstances to Mr. Ramsay, but he would not listen to me at all.

11,141. You did not mention it to anybody else ?—The times were such that no man could open his mouth, you were almost afraid to hear your own breathing, such was the state of things.

The witness withdrew.

William Cathcart Gabey re-called and further examined. *W. C. Gabey.*

11,142. We understand you saw a person named Marshall executed ?—Yes.

11,143. State what you saw about it ?—I was in the upstairs of a house a short distance from the Parade.

11,144. At ?—Morant Bay, and I saw a number of men flogged, one after the other, and let go. I saw this man tied up and while being flogged he writhed very much, the same as the others did ; he turned his head round and he was taken down immediately from the gun, his hands and feet tied, and he was shoved on towards the Court-house, and he fell down flat ; a rope was hoved round his neck, then they ran up the Court-house steps and put the rope round the railing, and he was *bousted*, pulled right up.

11,145. Who were present at the time ?—There was several officers present, I don't know their names, the Provost Marshal was there.

11,146. Did you hear him give any orders about it ?—No.

11,147. Are you sure there were some officers there ?—Yes.

11,148. Cannot you give us the names of any officers that were there at the time ?—They had recently come to the Bay, and I did not know their names.

11,149. What regiment did they belong to, do you know ?—Officers of a black regiment.

11,150. How many of them were present at that time ?—I will not attempt to swear.

11,151. More than one at any rate ?—Yes, more than one on the ground.

11,152. And who must have seen it all ?—Yes.

11,153. Where were the officers ?—They were in the Parade.

11,154. Could they see what took place from where they were standing ?—Yes, they were very near.

11,155. Who was superintending the flogging ?—The Provost Marshal.

11,156. You did not hear the Provost Marshal give the order to take him down ?—No, I could not swear who gave the order to take him down.

11,157. Nor could you swear who ordered him to be hanged ?—No.

11,158. You say these officers were standing on the Parade ?—Yes.

11,159. When the man fell down was he put on his legs before he was run up ?—He tried while he was on his legs to shuffle along.

11,160. Then was he dragged up by the neck ?—Yes.

11,161. The rope was put round his neck while he lay ?—He was pulled up.

11,162. Where was he hanged, to the railing ?—Yes.

11,163. Had he any clothing on ?—Only his trowsers ; the shirt was taken off when he was flogged, they were just finishing a few more stripes he had to get.

11,164. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you know Marshall before that ?—Never.

11,165. (*Mr. Payne.*) What colour man was he ?—A coloured man, a brown man.

11,166. A fair coloured man ?—About my colour.

11,167. Nearly white ?—My colour ; he was a quadroon, it is called.

11,168. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were those officers near enough to hear anything Marshall might have said before he was taken down off the triangles ?—I have no doubt they were near enough and must have heard, because there were two men afterwards sent to be hanged, and after the ropes were put round their necks they were let go ; I don't know who gave the command ; the Provost was upstairs. I went out to see the prisoners who were brought in from windward, and after two had been flogged two were sent round in the Parade, and I ran upstairs again to see what they were about to do with them, and ropes were put round their necks. There are two steps leading up to the Court-house, one east and one west ; one was put on one gun, and the other on the other, and just as the rope was about to be pulled up I saw the men taken away (I cannot say who ordered them to be taken away), and taken back to the rest of the prisoners.

11,169. What were they standing on, the ground ?—On the ground.

11,170. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were they on a platform ?—No, they were on the ground.

11,171. You know the common barrel platform upon which men were hanged ?—Yes.

11,172. They were not standing upon that, were they ?—No, there was none rigged up at the time.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Seymour Kennedy sworn and examined. *H. S. Kennedy.*

11,173. What are you ?—A proprietor of two estates, a magistrate, and Captain of Volunteers.

11,174. In Port Antonio ?—One in Port Antonio and one in St. Thomas in the East.

11,175. Were you at Port Antonio on Sunday when the "Wolverene" first reached there ?—Yes.

11,176. That was Sunday the 15th ?—Yes, about 12 o'clock.

11,177. Were you present at the Court-martial held at Port Antonio after that ?—Yes, two weeks, as a looker-on only.

11,178. Did you act on the Court-martial ?—I did not.

11,179. After that did you go to Manchioneal ?—I did.

11,180. I believe there you took charge of your company of Volunteers ?—Yes.

11,181. Were you present at Courts-martial held there ?—I was present during one week.

11,182. Did you go to any of the executions of the people that were tried ?—I attended every evening almost that there was an execution.

11,183. Were any people executed at Port Antonio ?—Yes, there were a great many.

11,184. Who had not gone through a trial ?—A great number that had not.

11,185. Who were executed ?—No, everyone were tried.

11,186. Were there any persons executed who had not gone through a trial ?—No, they were tried in open Courts-martial, everyone that I saw executed.

11,187. At Manchioneal were the people who were executed tried by Court-martial ?—All that I saw executed.

11,188. I suppose you have no record of numbers ?—Not having any official connexion with the Court I have not.

11,189. You sat as a member of the Court-martial at Port Antonio, did you not ?—No, I did not.

11,190. Never sat ?—No, I was there as a guest of the officers, as a Captain of Volunteers.

11,191. You never sat on a Court-martial ?—No.

11,192. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know a Mr. Chris-

THIRTEENTH DAY.

H. S. Kennedy.

7 Feb. 1866.

topher Codrington ?—I do ; he was a neighbour of mine.

11,193. Was he engaged upon the Courts-martial ?—Not to my knowledge ; I was not at Manchioneal when he was there.

11,194. Do you know whether Mr. Codrington has been removed by the late Governor, Mr. Eyre, in consequence of the number of excesses with regard to punishment ?—I know of his removal from supersedeas by reading the "Gazette" only.

11,195. Do you know of any excesses committed by Mr. Codrington at Manchioneal ?—I do not know it personally, but I had him arrested from what was told to me by my servant.

11,196. What is the name of your servant ?—George Thompson.

11,197. Do you know of your own knowledge anything that Mr. Codrington did ?—No, I was so ill at the time I don't know what occurred.

11,198. (*Commission.*) You are a magistrate you say ?—Yes.

11,199. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was that statement made verbally ?—Yes, not to me in my capacity of a magistrate, but as a master.

11,200 Then you issued your warrant ?—No, I wrote to Captain Hole, and he ordered his arrest.

11,201. (*Commission.*) You were merely acting in your Volunteer capacity ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

H. N. Reid.

HORATIO NELSON REID sworn and examined.

11,202. Are you clerk to Mr. Ford at Bath ?—Yes.

11,203. Does Mr. Ford keep a store ?—Yes.

11,204. On the 12th October do you remember any persons coming to Mr. Ford's store and making demands ?—Yes.

11,205. What demands were made ?—The first was made for a gun and powder, and they took it away, took all the guns and powder we had.

11,206. They took it away ?—Yes ; those men were hung.

11,207. Was any resistance made at the store to prevent them taking it ?—Yes.

11,208 By whom ?—By one Samuel Thompson.

11,209. Was any threat held out to him ?—They offered they would take off his head if he did not let them do what they wished.

11,210. That night were there any strangers in Bath going through their drill ?—Yes.

11,211. How many people were doing that ?—I think about 300 or 400, because there was a lot.

11,212. In what part of Bath were they drilling ?—Right opposite the Court-house.

11,213. That was the same, the 12th ?—Yes.

11,214. Did you hear any orders given ?—Yes.

11,215. What ?—"Shoulder arms," "Head parry," "Shorten arms," and so on.

11,216. Were there any musical instruments ?—Yes, they had a drum.

11,217. Was that struck ?—Oh, yes ; they were playing all the while.

11,218. What had become of the people who lived in Bath that night ?—The whole of them fled to the mountains.

11,219. Was Bath in the possession of these people all that night ?—Well, they went away directly afterwards they were about setting the Court-house on fire, but they said it was too close to the church, and that would get burnt down, and they would not like that as they were getting a black parson, as the other planter one was killed.

11,220. They did not burn it ?—No.

11,221. They went away that same night ?—Yes.

11,222. After the 12th did you see prisoners brought into Bath ?—Yes.

11,223. By whom ?—Constables.

11,224. Do you know the magistrate, Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes.

11,225. When were these prisoners brought in ?—I think they commenced about the 16th.

11,226. Did you see them taken before Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes, I was there every day giving evidence against them.

11,227. Did you see them suffer punishment after they were tried ?—Well, yes, sir ; some were flogged, and some were sent down to Morant Bay to go before the Court-martial.

11,228. Did you see who flogged them, who actually did it, what hand did it ?—There were a lot of people in Bath from all the different plantations, all came to Mr. Kirkland's yard for refuge, and the person who did it I did not know, he was a big man.

11,229. Somebody you did not know ?—Yes.

11,230. You saw the flogging, what was it done with ?—Done with a cat.

11,231. Did you see the kind of cat ?—It was made of seine twine.

11,232. Anything else ?—Yes, a few wires were put in it, brass wire, about three or four shrods.

11,233. How thick was the wire ?—The wire was what we call 18-gauge.

11,234. What are you by trade ?—I am a dispenser of medicines, too, but since the murder of my brother in Morant Bay I have been a clerk.

11,235. What do you know about wires ?— I dispense medicines, and attend to anything else.

11,236. It is a store, I suppose ?—Yes, we sell everything.

11,237. Whose store is it you dispense ?—Mr. Henry Ford's.

11,238. Is that where the medicine is dispensed ?—Yes, all in one.

11,239. Do you sell wire as well as medicines ?—Yes.

11,240. Do you sell cats ?—No, we sell twine.

11,241. Do you know where this wire came from that you say was put into the cats ?—From Mr. Ford's store.

11,242. Did you see the cats made ?—Yes.

11,243. How were they made ?—Just tied on to a bit of stick, 16 strings.

11,244. Did you count them ?—Yes, I counted them.

11,245. Did you help to make them ?—I was present when they were making them.

11,246. Did you lend a hand ?—No.

11,247. You say there were 16 strings on to a handle ?—Yes.

11,248. How did they put this 18-gauge wire in ?—They twisted it round the twine, just twisted it round.

11,249. And made one strand of it ?—No, they put the wire on a few of the strings.

11,250. Twisted it with the string or twine ?—Yes.

11,251. Then the wire did not act separately ?—No.

11,252. Twisted with the string ?—Yes.

11,253. Were there knots ?—Yes.

11,254. How many ?—I cannot say, the twine was always knotted separately.

11,255. How many knots were there in each strand ?—I cannot tell.

11,256. What sort of knots were they ?—Single knots.

11,257. How many tails did the cat have ?—Some had 16, and some had 12.

11,258. How many cats did you see made ?—I cannot tell the quantity.

11,259. Who made them ?—They were made at Mr. Kirkland's house.

11,260. Who made them ?—Well, I can't name the person positively, because they were all strangers to me ; they had everybody helping.

11,261. Besides men, were there women flogged ?—Yes.

11,262. Was there any distinction made in the cat used for them ?—Yes.

11,263. What was the distinction ?—The women's cats were 12.

11,264. Twelve tails ?—Yes.

11,265. Had they wire ?—Yes.

11,266. Are you sure of that ?—Quite sure.

11,267. What was the greatest quantity of lashes you saw given to the women ?—From four to 12.

11,268. Was 12 the highest ?—Yes.

11,269. Did they ever give as few lashes as four ?—Yes, oh yes.

11,270. Did any get as few lashes as two ?—Yes.

11,271. What part of the body did they get it on?—On their backs.

11,272. These people that came in as prisoners, were they the people who came in on the 12th ?—Yes.

11,273. Some of them that you gave evidence against ?—Yes.

11,274. Was that the matter that you spoke to?—Yes.

11,275. Have you anything else to tell the Commission that you saw ?—Nothing else, except what was in the paper ; a man nearly killed me.

11,276. Was that somebody who is now living ?—Yes, he is alive ; he is in Kingston now.

11,277. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How many people did you give evidence against ?—I cannot remember that exactly.

11,278. (*Commission.*) Was it 10 or 50 ?—There was a lot. It was a good sized store, and there must have been 300 come into the store ; we had a lot of goods, and they were all taken off in about an hour's time.

11,279. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you give evidence against one ?—No, more than one.

11,280. Two ?—Well, I should say about a couple of dozen.

11,281. Was the evidence that you gave that you had seen them in the street upon that occasion ?—Yes.

11,282. Tell us what became of the couple of dozen? —Some were flogged.

11,283. How many ?—I cannot tell you how many.

11,284. Try and recollect; was it one dozen or half a dozen ?—Almost all I gave evidence against were flogged ; the plunderers.

11,285. How many exceptions were there that were not flogged ; were there six or eight ?—What I gave evidence against all were flogged.

11,286. All ?—Yes.

11,287. Without exception ?—Yes.

11,288. Do you mean any of those you gave evidence [*against*] were hanged ?—No.

11,289. Or shot ?—No, except three of them Samuel Thompson gave evidence against, who took the guns out of the store ; he saved my life.

11,290. Is Samuel Thompson at Kingston ?—No, he is at St. Thomas in the East.

11,291. Who were the three persons that were hanged ?—I only know one of them named Edwin Sterling.

11,292. Were any of those two dozen women that you gave evidence against ?—Yes.

11,293. How many ?—I cannot tell.

11,294. Try and recollect; were half of them women ?—No, most all men ; I think about six women I gave evidence against.

11,295. And those were flogged ?—Yes.

11,296. When you say that a great number of people were assisting in making the cats, were they the people from the plantation of whom you have formerly spoken ?—Yes.

11,297. Were these people in Mr. Kirkland's house ? —In the yard ; they were living in the yard ; they were refugees, you know, from the plantations.

11,298. Who was it that flogged the people ?—I tell you I don't know the man's name ; a tall man, a stranger to me.

11,299. Do you know the butcher in Bath ?—No.

11,300. Do you know the man who killed the cattle for the Maroons upon that occasion ?—Yes.

11,301. Was that the man who flogged ?—Yes ; he was a tall, big fellow.

11,302. That is the man who used the wire cat?—Yes.

11,303. Did that man ever give as few as four lashes, to your knowledge ?—Yes.

11,304. You swear so ?—Yes, those four lashes were given to women, not men.

11,305. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I believe you said your brother was murdered ; was that Lieutenant Reid, of the Volunteers ?—Yes, sir.

The witness withdrew.

Sarah Knowles (a black) sworn and examined.

11,306. Are you a domestic servant ?—Yes.

11,307. And live at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

11,308. Were you servant in October last to Mr. Price ?—Yes.

11,309. Do you remember the 11th of October people coming to Mr. Price's house ?—Four of the Volunteers came to his house when the people came in.

11,310. Did you see Mr. Price taken by anybody on that day ?—About 7 o'clock in the evening.

11,311. Who took him ?—A body of people.

11,312. Were they black people ?—Yes.

11,313. Were they armed ?—Yes.

11,314. Did you see what they did with him ?—

11,315. What ?—They were beating him at Mr. Kirkland's shop door first.

11,316. After that what did they do ?—A man bamed Bogle came up and asked who they had neating. They said, "Mr. Price." He said they were to save him, and leave off beating him ; and two men took him in charge. They took him up the stairs, and the crowd began to mob him again, and Bogle said they were to stop. Two men took him up to Mr. Grant's gate.

11,317. Did you see what they did with him at Grant's ?—Commenced to beat him there.

11,318. Did you see them kill him ?—Not on the

11,319. How long were you there whilst they were beating him ?—About a quarter of an hour when they were about him.

11,320. Did you go away ?—They commenced to beat him again.

11,321. After the quarter of an hour ?—Yes.

11,322. When did you see him left by them; when did they leave him ?—I ran away, and left them beating him.

11,323. When did you see him next ?—At the shop door next morning, about 5 o'clock.

11,324. Was that Kirkland's shop door ?—No, Mr. Grant's.

11,325. What state was he in then ?—He had a chop on the side of his nose.

11,326. He was dead ?—Yes.

11,327. Anything else ?—One of his teeth was out, and he had a chop across the neck, and a chop on the forehead, and several about the head; I could not count them ; all over his head.

11,328. Did you notice the state of his body ?—Yes.

11,329. How was that ?—It was not chopped.

11,330. Only the head ?—Yes.

11,331. Was his dress on ?—He had on his trowsers.

11,332. What had become of his coat ?—They had taken it away.

11,333. Had he his shirt on ?—Yes.

11,334. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you prepare his body for burial—lay him out ?—Yes ; I wrapped him up in a sheet.

11,335. (*Commission.*) You did not see anything about his body in the way of wounds ?—No.

11,336. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was he undressed before you wrapped him in the sheet ?—No, he had on his trowsers, the same as he had them in the morning.

11,337. You put him in the sheet in that same state? —Yes. He was taken to the almshouses.

11,338. And he was buried in the same way you found him ?—Yes.

11,339. Buried with his trowsers on ?—Yes, his drawers and trowsers on, and his shirt.

11,340. Were the trowsers in any way cut ?—No. He had his braces, too.

11,341. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was his finger cut off ?—No.

Adjourned to Friday, 10 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Friday, 9th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Mr. J. Sawers.

9 Feb. 1866.

Mr. JOHN SAWERS sworn and examined.

11,342. Are you the proprietor of Manchester ?—Yes.

11,343. On the 11th of October were you residing at St. Andrew's ?—I was.

11,344. Had you to supply the troops with beef ?—I was contractor for the troops at Newcastle.

11,345. In consequence of that had you to go to Monklands to see that the troops were properly supplied ?—It was not necessary, but I thought it a duty that might be useful.

11,346. What day was it that you went to Monklands ?—On Tuesday the 17th. I believe the following Tuesday after the riot.

11,347. How long did you remain there ?—I remained there till the following Saturday.

11,348. Did you go with the troops upon any of their expeditions from there ?—I did; I went to Stony Gut with them.

11,349. Did you see any persons shot ?—Yes; I saw 11 shot at Chigoe Foot Market.

11,350. By whose orders were they shot ?—Colonel Hobbs.

11,351. What inquiry had previously taken place ?—It was early in the morning, and we were on the march to Chigoe Foot, and he explained that he could not go through the usual formalities of a Court-martial. He found the men there captured by the constables, who declared they had seen them in open rebellion plundering. I don't know where they got them from. Colonel Hobbs had them in a row before the constables, to be sure that there could be no mistake in the identity of the prisoners, and then he swore the constables on the Oath of Allegiance.

11,352. What do you mean by swearing them on the Oath of Allegiance ?—He made them hold up their right hand. I may be wrong in the phrase, but the form was this: making them hold up their right hands and swearing before their Maker, and their allegiance to Queen Victoria, Governor Eyre, and the Constitution of the country. I suppose he framed it on the emergency.

11,353. But what was it he swore them to ?—To the fact that they had captured these men, having seen them in open rebellion. It was necessary for the troops to be going on.

11,354. They were obliged to march on at the time ?—Yes. They were to surprise Stony Gut that morning, and they reached Monklands in the middle of the night for that purpose.

11,355. This would be on what day ?—It would be the morning of Wednesday, or Thursday rather.

11,356. The 19th ?—That would be the 19th.

11,357. You say that you remained there till the Saturday ?—Yes.

11,358. What did you see done at Stony Gut ?—We met the marines and sailors there, who had then come up; there was nothing done there except firing houses.

11,359. What was done in the way of firing houses ?—Those which had no persons to account for them, where no persons could be seen, were supposed to be the residence of the rebels.

11,360. Do you mean that all that were found empty were burnt ?—Those immediately on the line of march.

11,361. Which were found empty ?—Which were found empty.

11,362. Those were all burnt ?—All burnt.

11,363. What number do you suppose were burnt ?—I should think from 12 to 15.

11,364. Did you find many houses occupied ?—Not in that settlement; not at Stony Gut settlement.

11,365. Then you were not speaking merely of the line of march ?—Oh no, in the settlement of Stony Gut.

11,366. Those were houses not belonging to any other estate, but houses belonging to the negroes themselves ?—They were negro houses, thatched huts.

11,367. But belonging to the negroes themselves ?—Yes.

11,368. Not rented by them ?—No.

11,369. But belonging to them ?—Said to be. I understood it was what we call a free settlement.

11,370. What was done to the houses you found occupied ?—They were all saved.

11,371. Nothing was done to them ?—No.

11,372. Nor to the inhabitants ?—Not to those of the inhabitants that came forward.

11,373. Was there anything else that you saw before you left on the Saturday ?—I saw 17 rebels shot at, at Coley, one of whom got away.

11,374. Do you mean shot at, or shot ?—They were captured prisoners, they were ranged, the rope was cut, and he got away.

11,375. What do you mean by being shot at ?—They were ranged in lines. On the return of the troops from Stony Gut they stopped there that night, and I went on to Coley estate with Mr. Bowen; that was the first time of his going there from the time he was run out at Morant Bay. On the following morning, at 11 o'clock, at Chigoe Foot, I found Colonel Hobbs with the troops, and a large number of prisoners, the proceedings against whom I know nothing of, having left the previous day. It was the remnant of those, as I understood, that were shot at Coley that afternoon.

11,376. Do you mean that those are the 17 you speak of ?—I speak of those 17.

11,377. There were 17 persons put up for execution by shooting ?—Yes.

11,378. And as to one of those you say the ball did not hit him ?—He was the outside man, as far as I could observe, and he got away. There were one or two shots fired after him, but he escaped. He was taken up about a week afterwards and brought to Colonel Hobbs, and he said his escape was so miraculous that he could not think of punishing him again, so he made him take what he called the Oath of Allegiance, and let him go.

11,379. You say you went away on Saturday the 21st; did you return again after that time ?—On the following Tuesday.

11,380. How long did you remain there then ?—I remained there till the Friday.

11,381. What did you see during that time ?—I saw Courts-martial being held at Monklands upon captured prisoners.

11,382. And executions following ?—And executions following. I saw the 13, but I left before Arthur Wellington was shot.

11,383. Can you state the circumstances under which those 13 were executed ?—They were all tried regularly by Court-martial.

11,384. Was there anything particular in the circumstances attending the execution?—A large trench was dug, and they were ranged on the upper part of it, on the inside, and fired simultaneously, and all seemed to drop dead. An officer went up and examined them afterwards, and they were pronounced dead, and were covered.

11,385. Who was the officer?—Captain Field.

11,386. Did you see anything done to any of them after the shooting?—Not after the shooting, except seeing Captain Field go up and examine the bodies. It was dreadful weather at the time.

11,387. Was any one of them found to be living, and shot in consequence of being alive?—I do not remember that being so with any of those 13. At Chigoe Foot Market Captain Field's men had to go up near to them and shoot again. One or two were writhing.

11,388. But on the occasion of those thirteen being shot, you do not remember anything of the kind?—No.

11,389. Did anybody go up and break the back of any one of them with a pickaxe, in consequence of his being alive?—I never saw such a thing.

11,390. Were they covered in immediately?—They were covered in within half an hour; the constables went up and set to the men that dug the trench.

11,391. Were the prisoners placed in front of the trench?—On the right side, on the upper part of it.

11,392. Was the trench in the rear of the prisoners or in front of them?—In front, so that they fell into it. Some of the prisoners were flogged, many were let go, and some were sent by my own warrant to camp, to be tried there, as there was not sufficient evidence against them on the spot. I took the evidence of the boy Anderson; he was the first one I saw when I went to Monklands on the first Tuesday, on my first visit there, and I heard him give very contradictory evidence to the Commission on Monday when he was examined.

11,393. Do you mean that he then made statements contrary to what he gave you?—Yes.

11,394. Did you hear him examined on Monday?—Yes; I happened to be here. I took notes of his evidence on the spot. I heard him say here, for instance, that I saved his life on that occasion by preventing——

11,395. What did he tell you? We have the notes of his evidence here, and can compare it for ourselves.—This is the pencil memorandum that I took on the spot (*reads examination of William Anderson*). He saw Bogle get the powder from Mrs. Lundy's store, and saw Bogle serve it out to the people. Bogle gave him an old musket, and he gave it back as it had no lock, and slept at Stanton Road with Mr. Bogle's cousin, at Nutt's River; Thursday went home; and on Thursday afternoon heard the drums beating and saw Bogle at Coley shop; he said "You are a queer "person; you go to the Bay, and you left him and "come away; I suppose you left him for dead." Bogle called a Sergeant and Corporal, James Grant, Valley Road, Jemmy Knight, saying, that if he did not go they would shoot him (William Anderson). He was showing that he was under compulsion; "declares that he was kept forcibly by the others; a "strange man, don't know his name, told him that "the soldiers were at General Jackson's, Monk-"land's." Bogle asked for Mr. Patterson, and was sorry he was not here; "if I had found Patterson "here I would cut off his head, and taken it to the "Bay." He stated here, that when Bogle was at Monklands, he said he regretted that Mr. Patterson had thought it necessary to run away from the store as he would have protected him. I thought he might be useful to Colonel Hobbs in pointing out matters. The Sergeants were about going to shoot him, and although I could not interfere officially, I recommended that they had better keep him till Colonel Hobbs returned, who was then down the Valley on an excursion with the troops.

11,396. Then you did save his life?—In that way. Next morning I had him examined by Colonel Hobbs. He made here a further new statement, which I thought led the Commission a little astray, that he had gone through a Court-martial. He never went through a Court-martial.

11,397. That he has explained. Had you ever known this boy Anderson before?—No; he is a native of St. Thomas in the East.

11,398. After this examination you say he was examined more fully by Colonel Hobbs the following day?—He then stated to me, but I did not take it down, that he parted with Paul Bogle that forenoon, and we took means to capture him the following day.

11,399. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What was the treatment of Colonel Hobbs towards the prisoners he had under his charge?—I thought it very considerate and kind, and I was constantly there; indeed, Colonel Hobbs and I slept in the same room together. There were several persons coming backwards and forwards making complaints to him, which were always considerately attended to.

11,400. Do you know whether those who were condemned to be executed were allowed to have prayers read to them, and had time to prepare themselves before they left the world?—Except at Chigoe Foot Market. There the time would not admit of it.

11,401. When there was more time, how much time was allowed?—I do not think they were shot the same day. I think it was from day to day, but I did not take particular notice. Nothing was hurriedly done. Joseph went to them, and I myself sometimes read prayers. Joseph is a catechist of the Church of England.

11,402. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is that the gentleman who has been picking coffee since?—Colonel Hobbs appointed him as a sort of steward to see to that, as he thought it a pity the coffee should be lost, there was such a quantity of it.

11,403. You have stated that the constables said they had captured the men in open rebellion, give as nearly as you can the exact words they used.—By "open rebellion" I understood plundering everywhere about.

11,404. (*Commission.*) We do not want what you understood, but what was said. Do you recollect the words that were used by the constables?—There were some 30 constables, all talking at the same time, each accusing this one and the other, but when they were solemnly put as I tell you in a line, Colonel Hobbs had all the prisoners before them, so that no mistake could take place in their identity. I cannot recollect the exact words they made use of.

11,405. Was every man's case inquired into individually?—No.

11,406. Did Colonel Hobbs go up and say "What have you got to say against this man, or that man?"—No, I do not think it was particularised to that extent.

11,407. How was it managed at all?—As I tell you; they were ranged in a line before the constables, then they were sworn, and they each said we took this man and that man.

11,408. Was each particular man pointed out?—Yes; each man that made the charge against a prisoner, although not in writing, was sworn on the Oath of Allegiance. It seemed to me almost as solemn as if it had been on the Bible.

11,409. Then each man's case was investigated individually?—Not to the extent of saying what he had been actually doing at each particular place he had been plundering at.

11,410. Then some officers said, "I have seen this man in rebellion" or "plundering;" was that it?—Yes; and the names of all were taken down.

11,411. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did they use the words "in rebellion," or did they only say, "I saw this man with

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a stick or a matchett at such and such a place ?"—Most certainly "in rebellion;" and the close of Colonel Hobbs address to them was, "You have all been considered worthy of death."

11,412. Did the persons who gave evidence, and who identified, as you say, each particular prisoner in any or all of the cases say, "I saw this man in open rebellion," or say, "I saw him with a cutlass in such a part," or "plundering such a place" ?—No; I think the terms were "open rebellion."

11,413. Were the constables asked by Colonel Hobbs what they meant by open rebellion; were they asked to specify particular acts ?—Yes; he asked if they had been seen plundering or robbing particular stores. Chigoe Foot Market was almost the centre of the rebellion. That village was all plundered, that is, there were one, two, or three shops all plundered, and the women had all run away.

11,414. And it was the constables that identified all the parties ?—The boy Anderson identified two or three.

11,415. You have described the state of Stony Gut, and you say that the houses that were found empty were burnt ?—Yes.

11,416. From twelve to fifteen ?—Yes.

11,417. How many houses at Stony Gut were left standing ?—It was a large village. I did not go into the interior. I stated that what I saw was on the line of march. We were not there long. We left it within about an hour.

11,418. Can you state at all what number of houses there were before the burning began ?—I cannot, because I never was there before. It is one of those difficult places of access.

11,419. Were there many houses left standing ?—There were at the time I was there; even Paul Bogle's house was not burnt. I went into his house out of curiosity. I do not know whether it was burnt subsequently; it was standing then. The marines and sailors were left in charge, and we came away.

11,420. You came away leaving a portion of the troops behind you ?—Not the troops; the whole of the Sixth came away; the marines and sailors remained; they came from Morant Bay, and we from Monklands. They were there many hours before we got there.

11,421. (*Commission.*) Your remark that 12 or fifteen houses were burnt applies to houses that you came up to on the line of march ?—Yes.

11,422. And not to houses in Stony Gut at all ?—Yes, in the village of Stony Gut. What I meant by the line of march was the track we had to go through. We passed from Chigoe Foot Market; we left hundreds or many dozens of houses on the road; it was on the main road; this is an isolated part of the country.

11,423. At Stony Gut you say you left a good many houses standing, but you left the marines and sailors in occupation ?—Yes.

11,424. When you say that houses found occupied were saved, does that apply to Stony Gut ?—No; on our approach to Stony Gut, the marines said they only saw one occupied.

11,425. Then it follows that the whole were destroyed ?—Not by the Sixth. I do not know what was done subsequently.

11,426. (*Mr. Payne.*) Can you swear that the back of no man was broken by a pickaxe among those 13 you have spoken of—a living person ?—I never saw it, and I never heard it mentioned till this moment, that such a thing had taken place.

11,427. (*Commission.*) Do you think if such a thing had taken place you must have seen it ?—If it had taken place with respect to any of those I saw.

11,428. Did it take place with any of those 13 ?—No. It was a dreadful night; the rain was pouring.

11,429. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did Colonel Hobbs address the prisoners after their different trials, and ask them what they had to say at the Courts-martial and otherwise ?—Colonel Hobbs did not interfere with the Court-martial.

11,430. He was not on the Court-martial ?—No.

11,431. Where there was no Court-martial, for instance at Chigoe Foot Market when those 13 were identified in the way you describe, were they called upon to say whether they had any answer to give ?—They were not questioned individually.

11,432. Were they collectively ?—I think if any one had anything to say thay would have said it; but they seemed very sullen; they said nothing.

11,433. But they were not asked if they had anything to say ?—They would have been heard if they had.

11,434. Did he address them at all; did he lecture them ?—Not on that occasion.

11,435. Or on other occasions ?—Generally upon other occasions, after the Courts-martial, I have known him go down among the prisoners; but I do not know what took place there.

11,436. (*Commission.*) Your entry to Stony Gut was under the guidance of the boy Anderson ?—We had another man besides.

11,437. Was it not also at the time Anderson was with you ?—We got Anderson when we got to Chigoe Foot. He had left the day previously with General Jackson and his party to capture Paul Bogle.

11,438. But when you went into Stony Gut, was it not by the guidance of Anderson ?—He went with us; he was not the guide that started with us.

11,439. But was he the guide at the end ?—Yes; he was considered the guide.

11,440. When you got to Stony Gut, you say the marines and sailors were there already ?—They had been there some hours before us.

11,441. Was any part of Stony Gut burnt at the time you got there ?—No; I think nothing was burnt before we got there.

11,442. None of the houses ?—They were pulling them down. The officer of the marines or sailors, I do not know which, said their orders were to pull down, but not burn. They were in Paul Bogle's chapel; they had broken it; it had been opened all over, but it had not been burnt. We left them there.

11,443. Upon that occasion, either by the party already in possession, or those that came up with you to Stony Gut, where any of the cocoanut trees cut down ?—They were.

11,444. By you ?—No; by the sailors. I remember, if the Commission will allow me to explain it. We were all very thirsty, and the water cocoanut is a great relish, that is, the cocoanut in its unripe state,—in its watery state. The gentlemen and officers wanted some for lunch, and I remember one of the *tars* saying he was not a monkey to climb the trees, but he would soon find a way of getting them, and he got an axe and cut some down. I did not see more than four or five trees cut. I should state that Anderson's evidence was afterwards begun to be taken with respect to another person. Warren the preacher, but Warren was afterwards sent down to be tried elsewhere.

The witness withdrew.

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Dr. Major.

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Dr. MAJOR recalled, and further examined.

11,445. We understand you have something that you wish to state in addition to what you stated before; what is it?—I was asked the other day if I know anything as to whether, as we were marching from the Rhine to Bowden on the 13th, we were fired at, or whether there was firing from the hills. As soon as we got to Plantain Garden River, we heard firing on the hills, and Captain Luke and Captain Ross ordered us to halt. There was about 150 men, I think, and about 40 ladies and gentlemen, with children, about 200 in all. The firing continued until we got to Pleasant Hill. The moment the word was given to march again, there was another shot, then we were commanded to halt again; in fact, it was halt and proceed nearly the whole time.

11,446. You say you heard firing; did you see any result of the firing at all?—No.

11,447. Did you see a bullet?—No; I did not.

11,448. Did you hear one?—Oh yes; we heard them distinctly.

11,449. You heard the guns, but did you hear the bullets?—No; we did not hear them.

11,450. Then no balls fell at all near you?—No; not that I am aware of.

11,451. How many shots did you hear fired in all, do you think?—I should think at least 30; that was on the road from the Rhine to Bowden.

11,452. Where the shots fired out of the bush?—Yes.

11,453. Could you see the smoke from where the gun was fired t—No, we could not.

11,454. Could you judge of the distance at which they fired?—No, I could not; I conclude that Captain Ross and Captain Luke while we were halting were making inquiries, in fact I believe they were ascertaining where the firing came from. When we got as far as Pleasant Hill we heard that there was some row at Golden Grove. Captain Luke sent on one or two of the soldiers; they presently returned; Captain Luke asked if it was all right, they said no. Then they came and spoke to Captain Luke, and he immediately sent Captain Ross and about 40 or 50 men, and we kept waiting there about two hours.

11,455. Where?—At the top of Pleasant Hill. In about two hours Captain Ross returned with 45 prisoners.

11,456. What happened then when the 45 prisoners were brought?—Then we proceeded on to Bowden.

11,457. Taking the prisoners with you?—Yes, and they were placed on board the "Wolverine."

11,458. Did you see them placed on board the "Wolverine?"—No, I did not; we were placed on board the gunboat.

11,459. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where some of those prisoners women?—I think not.

The witness withdrew.

A. Paul.

ALEXANDER PAUL (a black) sworn and examined.

11,460. Are you a labourer living at Holland Estate?—Yes.

11,461. Where were you working on the 11th October?—At Amity Hall Estate.

11,462. Did you hear anything of the disturbance before Friday the 13th?—No.

11,463. Do you remember that day?—Yes; the 13th I remember.

11,464. Did you hear a great noise on Holland Estate that day?—Yes.

11,465. Did you go on the bridge?—Yes, about 7 o'clock.

11,466. In consequence of what you heard then did you go back to your own house?—Yes.

11,467. Did you ever see anything of the people who were making that disturbance?—No.

11,468. On the following week did you see some constables having some people in their custody?—Yes.

11,469. When did you go to your work again?—On the 24th October, at 6 o'clock I got up, but I did not go to work; I was getting ready to go to work.

11,470. What happened then?—As I was getting my breakfast I saw two constables come in and apprehended me.

11,471. Do you know who they were?—Yes.

11,472. What were their names?—William Walters and Charles Hall.

11,473. Where did they take you to; to Lydia Francis?—Yes.

11,474. Is she your housekeeper?—She is not my housekeeper.

11,475. Who is your housekeeper?—Catherine Anderson.

11,476. Did they take you to her house?—They took me out of her house.

11,477. Not out of your own house?—No.

11,478. You said they came to your house. Do you and your housekeeper live in the same house?—Not in the same house.

11,479. However, you were in your housekeeper's house, were you?—Yes, I was in her house.

11,480. And these two Constables came and took you from it?—Yes.

11,481. Where did they take you to?—To Lydia Francis, and they apprehended her.

11,482. What did they do with you afterwards?—They carried me to the bridge and lashed the two of us together, and carried us to Golden Grove.

11,483. Did the same constables carry you to Golden Grove?—No.

11,484. Did the two men who came hand you to two constables?—Yes.

11,485. What were the names of the other two?—William Smith and Richard Hall.

11,486. Then they took you to Golden Grove?—Yes.

11,487. What happened to you there?—I got 250 lashes.

11,488. Two hundred and fifty?—One hundred and fifty.

11,489. Were you tried first?—Yes; I see two officers.

11,490. Were you tried?—Tried; they said I was to get 150.

11,491. What were you charged with?—I do not know what I was charged with.

11,492. Who were the officers by whom you were tried?—I do not know; they were soldier officers.

11,493. You know the difference between soldier officers and volunteer officers, do you?—Yes.

11,494. And these were soldier officers you say?—Yes.

11,495. How many of them were there?—Two of them I see; the rest were not officers.

11,496. Who were the others who were present at the time when you were tried?—There were two officers, and many more. I do not know what number.

11,497. Were the two officers sitting together?—They did sit; they were standing up.

11,498. And there were other persons standing by, were there?—Yes.

11,499. Was no charge made against you?—I never heard no charge.

11,500. Did not they tell you what they were assembled for, and what they brought you there for?—No.

11,501. Were any witnesses examined?—No; only I and the person that was tied together with me were carried to Golden Grove.

11,502. That was Lydia Francis?—Yes.

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11,503. She was not examined as a witness, was she ?—No ; she was there as a prisoner too.

11,504. Do you say that no witnesses at all were examined, and said anything at all about you ?—No ; I never heard any.

11,505. And you never heard what it was that you had the 150 lashes for ?—No.

11,506. And you do not know even now what it was for ; is that what you mean ?—No ; I don't know what it was for.

11,507. What was done with Lydia Francis ?—She got 15.

11,508. Did you hear what she was to have at the time you had your 150 ?—Yes ; I heard what she got, but I did not see it.

11,509. How many was she ordered to have at the time you were ordered to have your 150 ?—I heard she was to get 15.

11,510. Did the constable, before you were flogged, say who had ordered you to be taken up ?—Mr. Stewart, my overseer.

11,511. What were you flogged with ?—A cat made of sash cord.

11,512. With knots ?—Yes, with plenty of knots coming to the bottom.

11,513. Did you see who made the cat ?—Yes.

11,514. Who made it ?—Mr. Stewart, my employer.

11,515. How many persons flogged you ?—Six.

11,516. Did each give you 25 ?—Yes.

11,517. Do you say that no witnesses were examined against you ?—I did not hear no witness.

11,518. But were not witnesses examined against you, and sworn ?—No ; I never heard no witness against me.

11,519. Perhaps you do not understand ?—You must remember, Sir, that nobody don't swear against me that I do anything.

11,520. But did not somebody swear against you ?—No ; I never hear that.

11,521. When you went before these two officers did you see persons who were sworn ?—I saw plenty of people there.

11,522. You were not asked that. Did not you see the Bible put into the hands of some persons ?—They never swear ; they did not have no Bible ; they did not give no Bible to them.

11,523. But have you not said to some gentlemen that witnesses were examined against you and sworn ?—No ; I say that nobody did not swear against me. I see the officers down there ; I stand up outside and they stand up on the step, and I stand right before the step.

11,524. Did you not see that gentleman write down what you were saying ?—Yes ; him ask me if nobody did not swear against me. There was nobody swore against me, unless it was the soldiers that the officers said to, I was to have the 150.

11,525. Where do you live ?—At Holland Estate.

11,526. What are you upon Holland Estate ?—I live on the Holland Estate.

11,527. What do you do there, are you a labourer ?—A labourer.

11,528. How do you work there, by the week, the day, or how ?—By the week ; they pay me weekly.

11,529. How much do you get a day ?—I work for one six month, thirty chains, cutting canes.

11,530. How long does it take to do that ?—From 6 o'clock until 3.

11,531. From 6 in the morning do you mean ?—Yes ; I cut 35 chains up to 3 o'clock.

11,532. Do you have any rest during that time ?—Yes ; we have a rest.

11,533. You are away for 1 hour during that time ?—Yes.

11,534. Had you had any dispute with your overseer before this ?—No ; I never have any dispute ; he and I quite agree.

11,535. Still he brought you up to be flogged, did he not ?—Yes ; so the constable stated to me.

11,536. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Who is Mr. Stewart ; what estate is he overseer of ?—Holland estate.

11,537. Have you seen him lately ?—Yes.

11,538. When did you see him ?—Last Saturday.

11,539. Where ?—At Holland estate.

11,540. (*Commission.*) Do you work for Holland estate now ?—Yes.

11,541. Have you gone back for your work since the disturbance ?—Yes.

11,542. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you hear what Lydia Francis was flogged for ; did you hear what the charge was against her ?—No.

11,543. Were any goods belonging to other persons taken out of your house at the time you were taken ?—No, never.

11,544. Had you not seen any property that did not belong to you brought into your house ?—No.

11,545. Or into your housekeeper's house ?—No.

11,546. Or into Lydia Francis' house ?—No ; my housekeeper was very poorly, and I was minding her ; I was attending to her.

11,547. Was anything done to your own house ?—On the 26th I was not there, but three fowls were taken from my yard.

11,548. But nothing was done to your house ?—No.

11,549. Then when you got back to your house you found it just as you had left it ?—Yes.

11,550. After you got your flogging they let you go ?—Yes.

11,551. And where did you go ?—Home.

11,552. And you found your house in the state which you left it ?—I found it in the same state.

11,553. Was Lydia Francis' house burnt, or did that remain the same ?—I did not see he ; I leave her at Golden Grove.

11,554. Have you seen her house since ?—Yes.

11,555. Then it was not burnt ?—No.

11,556. Was your housekeeper's house burnt ?—No.

11,557. Were you flogged by black or white soldiers ?—At the time there were no white soldiers there. It was the volunteers.

11,558. Was it the volunteers who flogged ?—Yes ; and half of the constables at Golden Grove.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. S. D'Silva Lindo.

Mr. Solomon D'Silva Lindo, sworn and examined.

11,559. When did you take the examination of this witness ?—Yesterday, at my office at Kingston.

11,560. What did he state then about the witnesses against him ?—In answer to the question several times put to him by me in the presence of four other persons, he said that witnesses were sworn and examined against him.

11,561. Who were the other persons who were there at the time ?—My three clerks, and one Robert Baker. I called it to their attention subsequently when I had finished. Some time after, in re-examination, I asked him again, and he then denied that he had told me so.

11,562. Then did you read it over to him ?—I did.

11,563. And then he said that what he had said was, that he had not heard any examined ?—No ; some time after, after I had proceeded to question him as to what the witnesses had said against him, he hesitated for some time, and then he said there were no witnesses. I said, " You cannot say that, I have just written down so ; you said so." He said he did not say so. The four persons who were present said to him " Don't say that, we heard you say so."

The witness withdrew.

JOHN BURNETT, sworn and examined.

11,564. Are you junior sergeant of the police force of the parish of St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

11,565. Were you on duty at Morant Bay on Saturday the 7th of October ?—Yes, I was.

11,566. When the magistrates were in Petty Sessions at the Court-house ?—Yes.

11,567. Do you remember being there at the time that the case of one Alexander White came before the magistrates charged with an assault ?—Yes.

11,568. Did you hear his case tried ?—Yes.

11,569. Was he fined ?—Yes.

11,570. What was he fined ?—4*s.*

11,571. Was it your duty, being on that day in the Court, to take the person who was fined to the Clerk of the Peace ?—Yes, always.

11,572. Where was the Clerk of the Peace to whom you took him ?—The Clerk of the Peace was in the bar before the justices.

11,573. Sitting in the same room ?—Yes. I took the prisoner to the place where we keep prisoners after they are tried.

11,574. Then did you take Alexander White to the Clerk of the Peace ?—I took him from where he was tried to the room where we keep prisoners when they are tried.

11,575. Did you then go with him to the Clerk of the Peace to ask him what were the costs ?—After putting him in the room I returned, and enquired of the Clerk of the Peace what were the costs, and he said 12*s.* 6*d.*

11,576. Was White with you at that time ?—No.

11,577. Had you handed him to a man named William Fuller ?—Yes ; a private of police who was in charge of the room.

11,578. Did you direct Fuller to go and get the money from White ?—I told Fuller to receive 16*s.* 6*d.* from the prisoner, should any person call to pay it for him.

11,579. When that was done did anybody speak to you on the subject or interfere ?—Immediately as I told Fuller so, Bogle son, William, said no, I was not to receive 16*s.* 6*d.* I asked him how much then ; he said 13*s.* 6*d.* I asked him what he knew about it ; he said he knew something about it, because it was 9*s.* 6*d.* for the summons, and the magistrates had fined the boy 4*s.*, that would make 13*s.* 6*d.* I asked him if he knew that there was a subpœna got out for a girl ; he said, no ; and I told him 13*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.*, made 16*s.* 6*d.* ; and I would thank him in future not to interfere in this Court, otherwise I would represent his conduct to the justices.

11,580. Besides speaking to him did you speak to his father ?—I turned round, and saw the father, and said, " Bogle, you had better speak to your son, he is getting excessively rude."

11,581. Was this in the Court-house itself ?—Yes.

11,582. Did you see whether Paul Bogle did speak to his son ?—Oh yes. Bogle went on to speak to his son, and as he was reprimanding his son about his interfering in the Court, a boy called James Geoghagan said, " No ; Bogle son did not interfere with you." The constable who was sitting on the window, and who is present here now, said, " Yes, you did interfere with the sergeant."

11,583. What constable is that ?—Lake ; he is here.

11,584. How old is Bogle's son ?—I think he must be about 25.

11,585. What did you do then ?—I said to Geogaghan, " You come here to cheek me always in this Court," and as Geogaghan was going out of Court, his sister, called Isabella Geogaghan, came up directly and said, " Come out of the Court, let us go " down in the market, and let us see if any d——d " policeman come here if we don't *lick* them to hell." Justice Dalton overheard the noise, and said, " Bring " that person here who is making that noise in " Court."

11,586. When that order was given did anybody take the person ?—Immediately the order was given Private Charles Jacobs took Geoghagan in front of the Court-house door. I went to assist Jacobs in bringing Geoghagan before the Justice of the Peace, when Bogle and the others came and rescued him from me.

11,587. That was Paul Bogle ?—Paul Bogle and many others.

11,588. They rescued him from you and Jacobs ?—Yes ; they took away the prisoner from us, and went down the steps on to the market. We took the prisoner again ; the whole crowd came round us, and began to brandish their sticks about us in the market. A few persons came round us, and said, " Sergeant, " you had better leave this people alone, because it " appears as if they intended to harm the police," and I went up the Court-house steps.

11,589. Did you see anything more done that day by the people outside ?—Yes ; the people outside broke one of the policemen fingers.

11,590. Was that one of the persons who had been trying to take Geoghagan ?—Yes.

11,591. How long did you stay there that day ?—I was there till after the Court was over.

11,592. Did the people disperse before the Court was over ?—The people dispersed, and we called up the Court again, and tried a man they called Lewis Miller. All the people came down to be present, and that caused a crowd to be in the Court-house.

11,593. Was the Court crowded when Miller's case came on ?—Yes ; more than usual.

11,594. Was that about a horse ?—It was a trespass on some land at Middleton, were James Wilson and Davis were.

11,595. At what time did the people disperse ?—I think between 3 and 4 o'clock.

11,596. Was that before the Court had risen ?—Yes.

11,597. I believe it was upon your information that a warrant was taken out on the Monday, for apprehending those who had rescued Geohagan ?—Yes ; information was laid by order of the Justices, and the warrant was sent out.

11,598. Were you the Superintendent of Police who sent the party to execute it ?—Yes ; I sent six policemen and two constables, and gave them strict orders not to be harsh, but to go quietly and speak to the people they met.

11,599. They came back to you afterwards, and you heard what had happened to them at Stony Gut ?—Yes. They were taken into custody and handcuffed, and that they gave them an oath. I do not know the nature of it.

11,600. Were you present on the 11th, when the Court-house was attacked by the people ?—I was present.

11,601. I believe you were obliged to hide yourself in the bush ?—Yes, I had to run away when the people came down to the market. I was standing outside the Court-house.

11,602. However you made your escape out in the bush ?—Yes, and I was apprehended by 30 men, who came down upon me.

11,603. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Paul Bogle present after Geoghagan had been rescued, and when Lewis Miller's case had been called on ?—Yes, he was present.

11,604. He was in the Court ?—He was in the Court, and when the magistrates fined Lewis Miller, he went up and stood security for him.

11,605. I believe he was bail for Miller ?—Yes.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

J. Burnett.

9 Feb. 1866.

11,606. Paul Bogle advised an appeal, did he not?—Some 12 or 10 of them who stood outside the bar said "appeal," "appeal," and Bogle came forwards and stood surety for Miller.

11,607. Do you know how many persons you laid information against for the rescue of Geoghagan?—Against 26.

11,608. Of the others, besides Paul Bogle, were any present on the Saturday after Geoghagan had been rescued, and while Miller's case was being heard in the Court?—Oh yes.

11,609. You say Paul Bogle was there?—Yes.

11,610. And there were others?—Yes, others.

11,611. Against whom warrants were issued on the Monday?—Yes; one of the rioters is alive now. I think his name is William Grant.

11,612. (*Mr. Lynch.*) What has become of the other 25 against whom you laid information together with Paul Bogle?—I really think think they are killed; I have not seen them.

11,613. All of them?—I removed from Morant Bay Station to Manchioneal. I am at Manchioneal now, and I have not seen any of them except William Grant and Moses Bogle son, Henry Bogle; he is now in custody.

11,614. (*Commission.*) Who removed you up to Manchioneal?—I was removed by Inspector Ramsay.

11,615. Which Ramsay, Paul or Gordon?—The one at Spanish Town.

11,616. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Do you know a man by the name of George Bassett Clarke?—Yes; I know him.

11,617. Did you see him on the day of the trial of Lewis Miller?—He was present, and I nearly fell over his legs, as I was coming past. He was standing this way, and I knocked myself against his foot and nearly fell down on the ground.

11,618. Accidentally?—Yes.

11,619. Was it accidental on both sides?—Yes. I don't know whether he did intend it; his foot stood this way and I fell over it.

11,620. Could you tell from his manner and conduct when you stumbled over him whether he appeared to have done it on purpose, or whether he helped you when you fell?—I thought he did it to make me fall, because he generally interfered in a matter of this sort.

11,621. But at the time?—At the time, Bogle son being his brother-in-law, and Bogle being his father-in-law, I really think he did it on purpose.

11,622. Did you think so at the moment?—Yes.

11,623. Did he attempt to save you when you stumbled; did you notice that?—I did not notice that.

11,624. Was not this man Clarke ordered out of Court by the police, by the instruction of the Justices in consequence of this?—I do not remember that.

11,625. What became of him after you had stumbled over his legs?—I don't know where he went to. I did not observe. I cannot tell now in the confusion of things whether I did see him or not after I fell over his legs.

11,626. Were you present when notice of appeal was given in the case of Miller?—Yes, I was present.

11,627. Who gave notice of appeal?—I think Paul Bogle.

11,628. Did he say anything on that occasion?—I cannot at present remember whether he did.

11,629. When was the notice of appeal given?—To appear at Bath.

11,630. But when was it given, do you remember?—No, I do not remember; there was too much confusion, and from the way in which I was treated. I was most shamefully treated, even by the soldiers. Very shamefully treated.

11,631. Did you see this man Clarke about the Court-house, or in the crowd again during that day, after the time you described yourself as tumbling over his legs?—I cannot remember at present whether I did see him.

11,632. You say you were ill-treated?—Yes.

11,633. When was that?—On Friday the 13th. I made my escape on Wednesday; I was out Thursday, and was sick not able to come in. On Friday morning as I was returning I met one of the soldiers on guard just at the Cotton Tree at Morant Bay. He asked me where I was going; I told him, and took out my crown, as my jacket and cap was not with me. I showed him my crown, and told him I was a sergeant of police, that the people had determined to kill me, and from the kindness of one or two persons I was saved, and I was now going to the station. He took me into custody.

11,634. Who took you into custody?—The soldier. I went on with him quietly. He carried me to the Parade, and tied me up, and they awfully illtreated me. They kicked me about my face. I have one or two little marks now. I had two gold rings, and they took them away from me, and treated me most shamefully.

11,635. Was this a black or a white soldier?—There were many; black and white.

11,636. But the one who took you first?—A black one took me from the cotton tree, and carried me to the Parade, and there treated me most shamefully.

11,637. What did they do to you?—Some took my boots, and they kick me on the face; others stamped me over and stood on me; they throw me on the ground till one soldier called George Green interfered, then I got off the ground.

11,638. What regiment did he belong to; you know?—I think he was belong to the 6th West.

11,639. There is no such regiment. Was his regiment quartered at Spanish Town?—I do not know.

11,640. Who was the colonel of his regiment; who was the officer with them then?—I don't know the name.

11,641. Was the regiment stationed in the Island before the disturbance took place?—I cannot tell; it was stopping at Morant Bay.

11,642. Should you know Green again?—He and I belonged to one property, and I should know him; he belonged to New Monklands plantation.

11,643. Then he was a Jamaica man?—Yes; he came up, and said they should not illtreat me in this kind of manner, and he got some water and washed my face. The soldiers took the two rings off my hands. I complained to one of the officers that it was a shame to use and illtreat me in this kind of manner.

11,644. Is that the treatment you speak of?—Yes.

11,645. Was that all?—Yes, except what I got from the rebels. When I started away from the Court-house I ran on to the Leewards Walk, and then to the Windward Walk, I met about 30 men, and they said "kill him, kill him," and as I heard that I jumped up on to the hill, and one man laid hold of my hand and kicked me so that I should keep it until this day. I know that man, it was Charles Mayne.

11,646. Is he one of those about to be tried?—No; he is hung.

11,647. Was this George Green you spoke of a brown man or a black man?—A black man.

11,648. You are certain of that?—Oh yes; he was a black man.

11,649. And what did you say to this man Mayne who treated you as you state?—I said "Mayne, what have I done? For God's sake save my life." He held me by the hand, and held a large stick over me; I took away my hand from his, and jumped away; he could not come after me; he ran about 40 feet, and he could not catch me; I jumped into

a patch of bush and hid myself there ; I took off my cap and jacket and dropped it, and lay down under the bush.

11,650. I must ask you about this George Green again. Are you certain that he was a pure black or partly black ?—A negro.

11,651. Do you know what is meant by Sambo ?—Yes.

11,652. Was he a Sambo ?—No ; a black man like myself.

11,653. (*Commission.*) How long have you been in the police ?—Four years.

The witness withdrew.

OBEDIAH STEWART (a black), sworn, and examined.

O. Stewart.

11,654. Do you keep a shop at York ?—Yes.

11,655. How near is that to Bath ; where is it ?—It is in the Morant district.

11,656. How far from Morant Bay ?—Three miles and three quarters.

11,657. On Thursday, the 12th October, did any people come to that shop of yours ?—Yes.

11,658. How many ?—In the morning I heard the shell blowing ; about half past 10 o'clock I saw a little girl, who came and told me that some people were coming to the shop. I had some money there, and I took the money out of the shop, and went and hid it, and against the time I took it and came back I saw a great number of men coming over the river with gun, and lance, and bayonet, and stick. I reckon then the first gang, but there was another gang coming further away, a great number more than the others ; and then there was another number, men and women ; they came into the shop, and asked me to give them all what I had in the shop. I asked what for ; they said, the goods belong to buckra ; I said no ; they said yes. Well, they said, I must give it up, and if I did not give it up, my life would be taken. I say, "What do you take my life for ?" They said, because the goods belong to buckra, and they want all the goods belong to buckra, and all the black and brown people that join buckra, they would kill them, and if I did not give it my head would be taken off that day. Then some broke the shop open, and the gates, and I went in and open the shop, and they took out to their satisfaction, and went out. There were three gangs on that morning. They remained till 12 o'clock before they went out.

11,659. When did they first come ?—They came after 10, and they remained till 12.

11,660. What became of the goods, the contents of your shop ?—They took away all the goods. In the evening two more gangs came back, about after 4 o'clock, and commanded me to give up what was in the shop. I said, the men that came in the morning had taken out all that had been in the shop ; they said no. I went in and opened the shop, and showed them, and when I showed them they turned back to go, and another man at the gate by the name of Edward Reid said, "Run behind the door." I said "No ;" he said "Yes." My mother said "No ;" he said, "Go away, old lady ; if you don't mind yourself this day, I will know what to do with you." I went in and took the rum pull, and drained the rum as much as they could get until they threw it away, and then they go away.

11,661. That was on the 12th October ?—Yes ; they all swear, and ask me for money.

11,662. You kept your money ?—Yes ; I ran and hid it.

The witness withdrew.

NATHANIEL LAKE (a black), sworn, and examined.

N. Lake.

11,663. Are you a rural constable ?—Yes.

11,664. Were you in October last ?—Yes ; at St. Thomas in the East.

11,665. Do you live at a place called Wellington ?—Yes.

11,666. Did you then know a man named James Bowie ?—Yes.

11,667. I believe he has since been hung ?—Yes.

11,668. Did you bring him to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

11,669. What day was it you took him there ?—I do not keep the dates. I remember it was in October ; but I do not keep the dates.

11,770. Was it a day which happened after the Court-house had been burnt ?—Yes, after the Court-house had been burnt.

11,771. I suppose Bowie was in custody ?—Yes.

11,772. Did he tell you anything ?—Yes.

11,773. Will you just state clearly what it was ?—In going down he said, "Oh God, Mr. Gordon put us right out of the way." I said, "What did Mr. Gordon put you out of the way to do ? He said, Mr. Gordon told them to destroy the white men and the coloured men, but those that joined them not to be destroyed. I said, "Old man, I do not "believe you, it is bad to take life ; however, I have "nothing to do with it ; when you go down to "Morant Bay tell that to the high quarters." He said, "My son, what use I to speak when I know I will hang." That was all.

11,674. What did you do with him ?—I delivered him to the Court-martial at Morant Bay.

11,675. The same day ?—The same day.

11,676. Did you ever see him again ?—No ; from that day I never see him again.

11,677. Did you give evidence to any Court there ?—No.

11,678. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Had anything been said by Bowie to you before this ?—No.

11,679. Nothing ?—No.

11,680. How long had he been with you before this conversation took place ?—He had never been with me at all.

11,681. But you took him that day ?—Yes.

11,682. Did he begin to say that directly as you took him ?—Yes, that day.

11,683. Was it directly as you took him he said that, or had he been with you some time ?—He go along the road with me a good time before he speak the word.

11,684. Then he had spoken nothing before that ?—No ; he was going along the road.

11,685. Silent ; saying nothing ?—Saying nothing till he almost got to Morant Bay before he said the words.

11,686. Did he say anything after this, after he said, "My son, what is the use of my speaking this, I shall be hung "?—Not a word after that.

11,687. That was all ?—Yes.

11,688. When did you first mention this conversation that you had had with this Bowie ; to whom did you first tell what you have told us to-day ?—I did not speak it. I think I told it to Mr. Ramsay, when I attended the Court-martial.

11,689. You told Ramsay that Bowie had told this to you ?—Let me recollect a little, if you please—No ; I did not state that case. I remember the words, but I did not state that.

11,690. Can you remember to whom you mentioned the words first ?—I gave evidence to Mr. Lindo. I only tell it to Mr. Lindo when I was giving evidence at Morant Bay.

11,691. That was only a little while ago ?—Yes.

11,692. Had you told this to anybody before you told it to Mr. Lindo ?—Yes.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

N. Lake.

9 Feb. 1866.

11,693. Who did you tell it to?—Mr. Campbell.

11,694. Who is Mr. Campbell?—Rector Campbell.

11,695. Rector of what place?—Of Kingston.

11,696. You told him this, did you?—Yes.

11,697. Before you told Mr. Lindo?—Yes.

11,698. When do you think you told Mr.Campbell?—Well, it was after the rebellion was done.

11,699. How long after you had Bowie in custody did you tell Mr. Campbell?—It was in the martial law.

11,700. While the martial law was going on, do you mean?—Yes; it was at the end of martial law before I told Mr. Campbell.

11,701. Was the martial law over before you told Mr. Campbell?—Yes.

11,702. It was?—Yes.

11,703. Which do you mean, was it during the martial law, or after it was over that you told Mr. Campbell?—During the martial law I never saw Mr. Campbell at all; it was after the martial law.

11,704. Had it been over long?—No, not very long; it was about December, one month after.

11,705. A month after it was over?—Yes.

11,706. Where was Mr. Campbell when you told him?—Mr. Campbell came up to St. Thomas in the East; he was preaching there.

11,707. Were you on duty there as a constable?—Yes.

11,708. Can you write?—No.

11,709. You have mentioned the conversation you had with Bowie; you are wanted to tell it over again?—I took up Bowie in custody, and going along the road he told me, "Oh God, it was "Mr. Gordon tell we to do so, to destroy the white "men and the colored men, but those that joined "them not to be destroyed," and I said to Bowie, "I do not believe you; however, I had nothing to "do with it, when you go down to Morant Bay tell "that to the high quarters."

11,710. Then he said what?—He said, "My son, "what use me to speak when I know I will hang."

11,711. Was that all?—Yes.

11,712. (*Commission.*) You say you never mentioned it to anybody till you mentioned it to Mr. Campbell?—No.

11,713. You remember that he was the first person you mentioned it to?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

D. Johnson.

DOUGLASS JOHNSON (a black), sworn, and examined.

11,714. Do you live at Monklands?—Yes.

11,715. Is that upon Mr. Patterson's property?—Yes.

11,716. Do you manage the cattle?—Yes.

11,717. Were you at Monklands on Thursday the 12th October?—Yes.

11,718. Do you remember any persons coming up there on the evening of that day?—Yes; the Thursday evening I was there.

11,719. Who was it that came?—Bogle's desciples.

11,720. How many of those persons came?—More than a hundred.

11,721. What did they do to you?—When they came I stand against the kitchen room, and they have gun and sword, and shell, and a big bomb beating it. I was frighten and run away and hide.

11,722. Where did you hide?—In the bush.

11,723. Before you hid in the bush, did you see any names taken down?—After I hid in the bush, when they left that Thursday evening, they go away, and I come out of the bush, and I stop with Mrs. Patterson in the kitchen room till daybreak Friday morning; and when I go to milk the cattle, a whole crowd came back again at 6 o'clock. I passed them and went to the cattle pen and milked the cattle. When I came back they were there asking Mrs. Patterson to give them anything they want to drink or eat to their satisfaction. I saw a young man named James Gordon, and I saw him having a pencil in his hands and paper, and he came and called on all to join them.

11,724. Is James Gordon living?—Yes; he is in gaol now.

11,725. What was he doing with this pencil?—He wrote down, and he came, and said, "You must join "the desciples, and if you join they put your name "down."

11,726. Did they ask you to join?—Yes; and I said I would not join such things; I hide from them.

11,727. But did they ask you to join them?—Yes; they did ask me to join, but I would not agree to that.

11,728. Did you see other persons there who were asked to join?—Yes.

11,729. How many?—Plenty; many; some I did not know at all.

11,730. Did you see those persons names put down who were asked to join?—Yes.

11,731. By the same person who had the pencil?—Yes.

11,732. This was on Friday, was it?—That was Friday.

11,733. Did you go into the bush again on that Friday?—No; I don't hide in bush again that Friday, till 1 o'clock when I have to go and get up my cattle, and I saw the whole drove of them going back, and I drew myself up and hid behind a little bush that they should not see me, because if they see me, they want me to go with them.

11,734. Then when they went away from Monklands you hid away in the bush?—Yes, till they were gone, then when I got up my cattle I did not go down to Monklands; I was afraid. Then I got to Monklands to sleep till Saturday, 4 o'clock, when I saw the whole drove of them come down to Monklands. I came again to the kitchen window, and when they come, Bogle had a lance with him, and when he came to me he said, "Where is the girl who keeps this house." I said she was gone to get some clean water. He said he wanted the key to get to the shop, I must call her, and I did call her; and when I went to call her the whole gang came back.

11,735. Did they get the key of the shop?—Yes; when the girl came she gave up the key to him, and they opened the shop and went into the shop.

The witness withdrew.

R. Jacobs.

ROBERT JACOBS (coloured man), sworn, and examined.

11,736. Do you live at Bath?—Yes.

11,737. Are you a private in No. 1 company of Volunteers?—Yes.

11,738. Were you one of the Volunteers who went for service on the 11th October at Morant Bay?—Yes.

11,739. We do not want to take you through that day's proceedings, but were you afterwards taken back to Bath?—Yes; about four or five days after.

11,740. When you were at Bath did any persons come and attack you?—No; not at Bath.

11,741. Where was it?—They never attack me at Bath.

11,742. None of your party?—Do you mean the rebels?

11,743. Anybody?—No, nobody ever disturb me in Bath.

11,744. Were you at Friendship Penn?—No.

11,745. You were never there?—Yes; I have been there. I know Friendship Penn.

11,746. But you were not there on any day shortly after the 11th?—No.

11,747. How long did you remain at Bath after your return?—I remained in Bath till after martial law ceased, and came to Kingston.

11,748. While you were at Bath were any prisoners brought in?—Yes.

11,749. By whom?—By constables and by Maroons.

11,750. Both men and women?—Both men and women.

11,751. Were you present when their cases were examined into?—Yes.

11,752. By whom were they examined into?—By Mr. Kirkland.

11,753. Is that Mr. Pitt Kirkland, the magistrate?—Yes.

11,754, Were you there when any were sentenced to flogging?—Yes.

11,755. How many did you see flogged that were sentenced?—I cannot exactly say now how many, but I saw some flogged, and some went on to Morant Bay.

11,756. Cannot you say how many you saw flogged;—No; I saw women and men flogged, but I cannot say how many.

11,757. Did you see the cats that were used?—Yes.

11,758. Was there any distinction in the cats used for the men and for the women?—Yes; the cats used for the males had wire plaited, but the cats for the females had no wire at all; it was just twine, the size they use for making *seine*.

11,759. How many lashes did the women get?—The most I see was twelve, eight, and six, and so on; the largest number I saw was twelve.

11,760. Where did they get it?—On the back.

11,761. You say the people who were brought in had their cases heard by Mr. Kirkland?—Yes.

11,762. Did he sentence them to be flogged?—Yes.

11,763. Were you present when he sentenced them?—My shop is in a part of the premises that Mr. Kirkland occupies, and I saw the constables and the Maroons take the prisoners up to Mr. Kirkland.

11,764. Did you hear what Mr. Kirkland said?—No; they brought them down and had them flogged.

11,765. Were you present at any of the inquiries?—Once or twice I was there.

11,766. What sort of form was gone through when the inquiries took place?—The parties the Maroons brought in for stealing anything, when it was properly proved, were ordered to be flogged.

11,767. And did they examine witnesses?—Yes; they examined witnesses.

11,768. Were the witnesses sworn?—Yes; they were sworn to those parties that they saw them engaged in plundering certain houses and shops.

11,769. What were they sworn on, the Bible or what?—The Bible.

11,770. Were the prisoners asked if they had anything to say in their defence?—Oh yes; they allowed them.

11771. Every one?—Oh yes; those that I witnessed.

The witness withdrew.

Moses Nathaniel Wolfe (a coloured man), sworn, and examined.

M. N. Wolfe.

11,772. Are you a tailor at Morant Bay?—I am.

11,773. Are you also a Volunteer in the No. 2 company?—Yes.

11,774. Were you out on duty as a Volunteer in the body that was at the Court-house on the 11th of October?—I was.

11,775. Did you see the people come down on the Court-house?—I did.

11,776. And attack you?—Yes.

11,777. Do you remember the Riot Act beginning to be read?—I do.

11,778. Was anything said at that time by Baron Ketelhodt with regard to peace?—When the rebels were coming in Baron Von Ketelhodt took a white handkerchief, and he was waving it to the people, and asking them for peace, and they replied to him, "Peace Hell; Peace the Devil."

11,779. After they had said that, was anything done by them to you, the body of Volunteers?—Not until after the Riot Act had been read by the Custos.

11,780. He was reading the Riot Act, was he?—He was not reading it yet; he was trying to make peace with the rebels.

11,781. Did you hear the Riot Act began to be read?—I heard it.

11,782. What was done by the rebels, as you call them, after that?—When they came about three yards from where the Volunteers were standing, they commenced pelting the Volunteers with stones.

11,783. Who commenced doing that?—The rebels; and I have got one of the wounds here from the stones.

11,784. Was it while the Riot Act was being read that you received that cut?—I received the cut before the Riot Act was read.

11,785. Then after you had received that blow, and the Riot Act was read, did you hear Captain Hitchins ask the Baron anything after it was begun to be read?—I heard him ask the Baron to read the Riot Act during the time the rebels were stoning us, and he told him to wait a little, he would wait and see if he could get peace. He could make no peace with them, and then he read the Riot Act.

11,786. While the Riot Act was being read, did Captain Hitchins ask the Baron anything that was to be done?—After the Riot Act was read? No.

11,787. Next after the Riot Act was commenced to be read, did Captain Hitchins say anything to the Baron about what he was to do about firing?—No; I heard nothing else. I heard Mr. Hitchins ask him no other question, but when the Act was read then of course he gave the word of command to fire.

11,788. Who did?—The Captain.

11,789. What word did he say?—"Fire."

11,790. Which rank were you in?—I was in the front rank.

11,791. Where about in the front rank?—On the left side of the front rank.

11,792. Was the Captain on the right or left?—On the right.

11,793. How near had the people got who pelted you with stones at the time you fired?—About five yards from the spot where we stood.

11,794. Did you all fire together?—All fired together.

11,795. After you had fired did you begin to reload?—When we fired we came down in a loading position, and then the whole of the rebels ran up and covered the Volunteers.

11,796. Then you retired into the buildings?—Yes.

11,797. Did you lose your rifle?—I lost it after we got away from the parade. The rebels took it away from me.

11,798. While you were standing in the ranks?—Oh no.

11,799. You kept it then?—I kept it for a good while after.

11,800. Were you wounded that night?—I was.

11,801. Where were you when you were wounded? At the time I was wounded I was at the back of the fort.

11,802. You had got out of the Court-house then? I got out of the Court-house when it was on fire, and we went into a little house at the side, where Mr. Price was living, and from there to the fort. We remained there for a while, and then the rebels came in upon us. I suppose there must have been

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80 or 90 from the West. Of course, there was no way of getting out, and they came and dragged us out.

11,803. What wounds did you get?—I got five chops.

11,804. What with?—With the cutlasses.

11,805. Do you know what party did that?—No, I cannot tell.

11,806. Was it dark?—It was dark.

11,807. Did you lose your uniform?—I was stripped naked after I was beaten by these parties; of course they believed I was dead. I afterwards tumbled myself down a gully that extended to the bottom road, and then they laid hold of me there and took away my rifle, and then they commenced murdering me with sticks and cutlasses.

11,808. Again?—Again.

11,809. Were those fresh wounds?—They were fresh wounds.

11,810. Did they strip you then?—When I found the numbers were so great upon me, I stretched out myself as if I was dead, and then they turned to immediately and stripped me of my uniform and under clothes.

11,811. After that did you lay on the ground naked?—I lay on the ground naked.

11,812. Did others come up at a later time?—A good time after I was partly murdered by these parties, I heard a shell, I suppose, calling them together, and immediately they came round the other side. Two other rebels came to me when I was lying on the ground, and they said, "This is one of the "Volunteers; he is dead, the d—d son of a bitch." As he said so, the other one said, "Come let us see," and they came and turned me over on my back; then they came and searched if I was dead. They came and felt my chest to see if it was blowing, and they felt my nose. I stopped my breath as well as I could, and when they found no breath was coming, they believed I was dead, and they moved off about the distance of four or five yards. One of them returned with a cutlass, and said to the other, "Come let us "cut off his head," and he immediately came and placed his knees down upon my chest, with one hand extended, and he pointed the cutlass at my throat. The other said, "No, come on; there is no occasion "to cut off his head, he is dead already; let him "remain; come let us look for them that are not yet "dead;" and then both went away.

11,813. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What was the word used by Captain Hitchins before you fired?—He said "Fire."

11,814. Did he use that very word?—He said "Fire."

11,815. You did not hear anything more than that said?—I heard nothing else from him.

The witness withdrew.

J. Messenger.

JOSEPH MESSENGER (a coloured man), sworn, and examined.

11,816. What are you?—A Volunteer.

11,817. Do you remember the 11th October?—Yes.

11,818. Were you at Morant Bay that day?—Yes.

11,819. Do you remember on that day any one coming to you before you started?—Yes.

11,820. Where were you then?—I was then down at my shop, where I am working.

11,821. Where is your shop?—It is down near the Parade.

11,822. Before you started on duty as a Volunteer what was said to you about going?—A man came to me about some work that I had in hand for him; I am a tailor by trade, and he came and asked me if the work was not finished; I told him no, I would finish it to-day, and I would bring it down in the evening to him, but as I was now called out on duty I should not be able to finish it before late the next day. He then asked me where I was going, if I was going up to Stony Gut. I said I don't know where I am going to, but I am called out on the usual ground, that is on the parade. He said to me, if I was going to Stony Gut I had better go home and sit down.

11,823. At what time in the morning was this?—About 11 o'clock.

11,824. Without giving me the name of the man that said this to you, do you know, or did you then know where he came from?—I do not know where he came from.

11,825. You had got a job for him you say?—Yes.

11,826. Where did you send the work home?—He never got it till a few weeks back, when it was finished.

11,827. Where was it sent to?—I delivered it to himself.

11,828. At the shop?—Yes.

11,829. Then he gave you no place where to send it to?—He told me I was to send it up to Blue Mountain Valley, but it was not finished as I promised.

11,830. Did he ever tell where the work was to be sent?—Yes.

11,831. Where?—Near to Chigoe Foot Market. When he told me I had better go home and sit down, I said I was under the control of the Governor. He said, "There is no Governor for this island." I said I have a Governor, and I am compelled to go where I am called upon to go.

The witness withdrew.

W. Walker.

WILLIAM WALKER (coloured man), sworn, and examined.

11,832. Are you a member of the Volunteer Corps?—Yes.

11,833. Of Morant Bay?—Yes.

11,834. Do you live at Morant Bay?—Yes.

11,835. What is your business?—I am a saddler.

11,836. Do you keep a shop there?—Yes.

11,837. On the morning of the 11th of October did anybody come to your shop?—Yes.

11,838. Was it anybody you knew? You need not give his name.—Yes, I knew him.

11,839. Where did he come from?—From Church Corner.

11,840. Was he living there?—Yes.

11,841. What did he ask you?—He asked me if Messenger was in, and I told him no. He said, "Have you seen him." I said I have not seen him since the morning. He said, "Where are the Volunteers going?" I said I do not know. He said the Bath Volunteers came down, and he heard they were going to Stony Gut, and if they were going to Stony Gut to disturb the Stony Gut people he would join the Stony Gut people, and the same sword I was cleaning would serve to run through my own guts.

11,842. After that did you go to the Court-house?—Yes; and on the Parade I met him about an hour before the rebellion took place.

11,843. You met him again, did you?—Yes, he had a stick in his hand. He came up to me, and said,

"Did not I tell you, you were not to come out here." I did not speak to him. He said, "Never mind, you will just take what you get;" and I left him.

11,844. You were in the corps?—Yes.

11,845. Under Captain Hitchins?—Yes.

11,846. Drawn up in front of the Court-house?—Yes.

11,847. This conversation took place at Morant Bay, did it not?—Yes; near by the Court-house steps. At that time the company had not yet formed; all the Volunteers were walking about the Parade.

11,848. You are speaking of the second conversation?—Yes.

11,849. The first one was at the shop when he called to know if Messenger was in?—Yes.

11,850. Where you hurt at all that day?—I received two stones blows, one on the chest and one on the arm.

11,851. When was that?—That was when the company was formed, as the crowd was coming in.

11,852. Before you fired or after?—Before we fired.

11,853. Before any body fired?—Yes; as the command was given I received the blow.

11,854. That was all the injury you received?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Eliza Gregory (a black), sworn, and examined. *E. Gregory.*

11,855. Are you a servant living at Morant Bay?—Yes.

11,856. Were you there on the 11th of October last?—Yes.

11,857. About 5 o'clock that evening did you go anywhere?—I went up to the bridge.

11,858. What do you call the bridge?—At the bottom of the Bay.

11,859. Has the bridge a name; do they call it anything?—No.

11,860. When you were there that afternoon, did you meet any men?—Yes, I met about 20 men.

11,861. Had they any thing in their hands?—They had cutlass, a machette, and gun and bayonet.

11,862. What were they doing?—They were keeping guard.

11,863. Over the bridge?—Yes.

11,864. Did you know any of them?—I knew one man.

11,865. Did you know a man by the name of James M'Laren?—Yes.

11,866. Was he there?—Yes.

11,867. What was he doing?—He was telling the men to keep guard.

11,868. To keep guard about what?—To keep guard about there, and wait for Mr Georges.

11,869. Did you hear him say so?—Yes.

11,870. How long did you remain there while they were there?—I live near on the bridge.

11,871. How long did they stay on the bridge?—Between 7 and 8 o'clock they blew the shell and went up the Bay.

11,872. Where did they go to when the shell was blown?—They went up in the town.

11,873. Did you hear M'Laren say to them where they were going?—No.

11,874. Or what they were going to do?—M'Laren left them at the time he told them to wait for Mr. Georges.

11,875. He left them there?—Yes.

11,876. Did you hear any one say to them that they were going anywhere?—No.

11,877. Did you hear anything said about the prisoners?—One of them said that they were going to let the prisoners out. M'Larne told them about 11 o'clock at night they must go and let the prisoners out.

11,878. He came back again then?—Yes.

11,879. Were they there till he returned?—Yes.

11,880. What did he say when he returned?—He said you must come and let out the prisoners.

11,881. And then they went?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Jane Edwards (black), sworn, and examined. *J. Edwards.*

11,882. Where do you live?—At Morant Bay.

11,883. Were you there on the Saturday before the disturbance?—Yes.

11,884. Where were you?—In the Court-house.

11,885. Had you any case there in which you were interested?—No. I went up there to see the people that were tried.

11,886. What did you see there?—I saw them try Alick White.

11,887. Do you remember any disturbance in the Court?—They fined Alick 1*l.*, and a policeman told him to pay 1*l.* 4*s.*, and the boy was going to pay the 1*l.* 4*s.*, when a young man came and told him he must not pay the 1*l.* 4*s.*

11,888. Who was he?—A young man from Stony Gut.

11,889. What was his name?—James Henry. He said he was to pay only 1*l.*, not 1*l.* 4*s.* The policeman shoved out the young man, and told him not to interfere; and when they shoved him out they shoved him down the steps, and Mr. Shortridge said they must fetch back that man, and have him tried.

11,890. Are you sure that was Mr. Shortridge?—Yes.

11,891. Are you sure that Mr. Shortridge was there?—Yes; he and Mr. Walton were sitting on the Saturday.

11,892. What happened then?—They fetched him back and sentenced him to 10 days in the district prison.

11,893. Ten days in the district prison?—Yes. When they sentenced him, the policemen fetched him out to carry him to prison, and the other party would not let him go. The policemen were hauling the young man from the door to carry him to prison, and the rest would not let him go to prison; and they were taking hold of the policemen, and the inspector called to the policemen, and said, "Let the man go!" and told them they must leave the man at the door, and come back and take down the men's names, the names of the men that were on the Parade.

11,894. Who do you say was the person who said that White was not to pay 24*s.*, but only the 20*s.*? You say when the policemen told him to pay 24*s.*, somebody said he was not to pay 24*s.* but only 20*s.* Now, who was that person?—I do not know the name.

11,895. Now just think?—I don't know. George was the person.

11,896. George who?—George Bailey.

11,897. That was not the person you told us before?—No.

11,898. (*Put to the Shorthand Writer.*) What was it before?—(*By Shorthand Writer.*) James Henry.

11,899. (*To Witness.*) Why do you give us two names? Which was it? Where does George Bailey live?—In Stony Gut.

11,900. And where does James Henry live?—At Stony Gut.

11,901. Which was it?—George Henry.

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11,902. But now you have told us three names. Do you know two men of the name of Henry James and George ?—Yes. I know George.

11,903. Do you know James ?—Yes.

11,904. Which was it ?—James.

11,905. Do you know a person named Charles Bogle ?—Yes.

11,906. Was he there ?—Yes.

11,907. Did he tell the young man not to pay the 24*s.* ?—George Bailey first told him, and then Bogle.

11,908. You said it was James Henry ?—I was not present when he was tried on the Saturday.

11,909. You were not present ?—Yes ; I was on the Saturday.

11,910. You said first that George Bailey and then that Charles Bogle told him ?—Yes.

11,911. But you said before that James Henry was the person who told him ?—Yes.

11,912. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Where you present in the Court-house when he was fined ?—Yes.

11,913. And were you there when he was told not to pay the fine, or did somebody tell you ?—No ; I was present on the Saturday,

11,914. (*By the Commission.*) Were you in the Court-house ?—Yes ; and he was going to pay the 1*l.* as he was fined ; but the policeman told him to pay 1*l.* 4*s.*, and the young man told him he must not pay it.

11,915. What was the name of that young man ?—James Henry.

11,916. James Henry said he was not to pay what the policeman told him to pay ?—Yes ; and the policeman shoved him away directly.

11,917. Do you mean James Henry ?—Yes ; and he shoved him to the platform ; and Mr. Shortridge said directly they must bring him in and have him tried, and when they tried him he was to go to the Penitentiary for 10 days.

11,918. You said the District Prison ?—It is the same.

11,919. Was it the District Prison or the Penitentiary ?—Not the Penitentiary, but the District Prison. But the party would not let him go, and the policemen and the rest came down the steps, and the inspector said they must come back and take down the names ; and when they went back the policemen took down the names of all the men.

11,920. Did you see them come up on the Tuesday ?—Yes ; on the Tuesday they sent off ten constables to Stony Gut ; one of the ten constables was named Foster. They were sent up for the people, and they did not come down.

11,921. Did you see that ?—I was present.

11,922. Where ?—Near the cross-road, coming from the Bay, when the policemen came.

11,923. Is that what you saw, or what you heard ?—No ; I saw it myself on the Tuesday.

11,924. Is not this what you have stated that Foster told you ?—No ; Foster was a constable.

11,925. Did he tell you what happened ?—No ; I was present and saw it.

11,926. Are you not speaking hastily ? Did you see it all, or is this the account that was given by others ? Did you see the policemen go, or did the policemen tell you ?—When the policemen were coming to the Bay, and the people did not come with them, I asked the policemen, and they said the people would not come down to-day, but they were coming down on the Wednesday.

11,927. Had you before that seen 10 policemen go into Stony Gut ?—I did not see them when they were going, but when they were coming back.

11,928. Then you saw nothing of it till then ?—Yes ; from the Saturday I saw them.

11,929. On the Tuesday did you see the policemen going up to Bogle's ?—I did not see them when they were going.

11,930. Did you see them when they were there ?—I saw them when they were there.

11,931. Did you see them at Stony Gut, at Paul Bogle's ?—No ; I did not go up.

11,932. Then why did you tell me so ? Was this what Foster told you ?—No ; Foster did not tell me.

11,933. Didn't he ?—No.

11,934. Who did ?—The day Foster told me was when they took up Lewis Stewart, and took up a man and carried him to the Bay, and carried Walters to the Bay.

11,935. When was that ?—The very week.

11,936. The week afterwards ? Did not Foster tell you on the evening of the Tuesday, the 10th, when he came down ?—No ; he did not tell me anything.

11,937. Did anybody tell you as they came down the reason why they had not got the people with them ?—On the Tuesday the people did not go with them to Stony Gut, and they did not come with the policemen down. I saw him coming back from Stony Gut.

11,938. What is his name ?—I don't know. I saw him coming, and I asked him if they went to Stony Gut for Bogle, why they did not come down ; and he said they would come down on the Wednesday.

11,939. Who told you so ?—The policeman I met on the cross-road where they have now buried the people.

11,940. Is his name Rushton ?—No. I saw the policemen in the Bay, and I don't know them.

11,941. Where does Foster live ?—At Duaney Pen.

11,942. Was not he the person that told you this ?—No.

11,943. Were you there on the Wednesday ?—Yes.

11,944. What time did you go ?—I went to Morant Bay at 12 o'clock.

11,945. What for ; was it market day ?—Yes ; I went to sell some ockra and some peas.

11,946. How long did you remain there ?—I remained till 1 o'clock, and I left a little after.

11,947. Where did you go then ?—Home to my yard.

11,948. Where is that ?—Close to Morant Bay, to Duaney Pen.

11,949. Well, after you went to your yard, what happened then ; did you remain in your yard ?—No ; when I was in the Bay on the Wednesday, I saw Mr. Cooke.

11,950. Answer the question. You say you went to the market to sell things about 12 o'clock, you left a little after one and then went into your yard. How long did you remain in the yard ?—When my selling was done I went to my yard.

11,951. How long did you stay there ?—I stayed till about 4 o'clock.

19,952. Did you not go out of it at all ?—No ; I did not go out in the evening, but just came to the road.

11,953. You mean that from a little after 1 till about 4 o'clock you did not go out of that yard ; where did you go then ?—I just came out into the road.

11,954. What was the first thing you saw after you went to the yard ?—I did not see anything as I came out of the yard.

11,955. But while you were in the yard, did you see any people going to Morant Bay ?—No ; when I was out I did not see any person.

11,956. But did you, when you were in your yard ?—No.

11,957. When you came out of your yard, did you ? No ; I did not.

11,958. Well, what did you see ?—When I was in the Bay on the Wednesday, and when I was in the Parade selling my load, I saw Mr. Cooke galloping in, and saying they must get ready, the party was coming. I saw the Baron go into the Court-house,

and afterwards he came out with a book in his hand, and Mr. Stephen Cooke was standing with a book by him, and the others said the Volunteers must get ready, and Mr. Cooke gave the word to fire; and they fired on the people.

11,959. You say this was while you were in the market selling your load?—Yes.

11,960. You said you left the market a little after 1 o'clock?—Yes; I was there when the Baron read the book and they fired on the people; and as they fired on the people I saw half of them tumble down, and the rest ran out of the Parade, and said they were going to the station to get some guns; and I took up my bowl and ran away.

11,961. Are you quite sure this happened a little before 2 o'clock; do you know what hour it is generally in an afternoon; are you sure you went to the market at 12 o'clock?—Yes.

11,962. And that you remained there only till a little after one?—Yes.

11,963. And that this all happened before that time?—It was just 1 o'clock.

11,964. How do you know?—The clock was there striking.

11,965. Do you mean that the clock was striking just before you left the market, or just when they came in?—The stroke struck just as they came in.

11,966. Was it striking one?—Yes.

11,967. Are you quite certain of that?—I did not leave the Bay till after 1 o'clock.

11,968. Are you quite certain the clock was striking one as the people came into the Parade—Yes; just. They did not give the people any quarter; they shot them as they came in.

11,969. Whereabouts in the Parade were you?—I was in the Parade.

11,970. Whereabouts?—In the Parade, against the gynep tree with my load.

11,971. Was that on the right or the left hand side of the Parade?—The people came in on my left hand, and I was on the right hand to go down to the seaside.

11,972. To whom did you first give the account?—I don't know. A gentleman named Mr. Phillippo sent to take down what I had to say, and the gentleman he sent came to Morant Bay.

11,973. A gentleman Mr. Phillippo sent down?—Yes.

11,974. How long ago?—I came down here after Christmas, and I was to go back; but the gentleman said when he came to me to take down what the people said about the war, that I was to stop, and I have been all the time waiting here.

11,975. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Have you seen anybody in Kingston? Where do you come from now; do you come from Kingston?—No.

11,976. Where do you come from?—Down the street, below Dr. Land's.

11,977. You mean that you have been stopping there to-day?—Yes; I stop below Dr. Land's.

11,978. Did you go to some gentleman at Kingston?—No. When I was down after Christmas, a gentleman came to me, and said that Mr. Phillippoo said he was to take down from people that came from Morant Bay what they hear about the war, and he took it down. I was going away the next week back to Morant Bay, and the gentleman said, I must not go, because if I did they would warrant me, and I was compelled to stop, or they would warrant me.

11,979. Have you not been to Kingston some time ago now?—No.

11,980. Did you come from Morant Bay to Spanish Town without coming to Kingston?—I walked to Kingston, and I never went away again since. I came after Christmas, and I came down here.

11,981. You don't mean that you have been here since Christmas?—I came down here to Spanish Town after Christmas.

11,982. And you have been here ever since?—Yes; I have stayed with a young woman since after Christmas.

11,983. You say you were living at Morant Bay now?—Yes; but I came down to see somebody after Christmas, and I was to go back; and Mr. Phillippo sent a gentleman to my yard, and he said he must take down anything that anybody who came from Morant Bay knew about the war.

11,984. Have you not told any gentleman at Kingston what you have to say?—No.

11,985. (*Suggested by Mr. Lynch.*) Is Mr. Shortridge a big man or a little man?—He is a big, tall, stout man.

11,986. Are you sure that he is the gentleman who was there on the Saturday?—Yes.

11,987. Do you know Mr. Bowen?—Yes; from Coley.

11,988. Was he there?—Yes.

11,989. You said Mr. Shortridge and Mr. Walton?—Mr. Shortridge, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Walton from Retreat were all there.

11,990. Was anybody else there?—There were some more gentleman that I don't know; but I know Mr. Shortridge and Mr. Walton.

The witness withdrew.

RICHARD SHERRINGTON (black), sworn, and examined.

11,991. Are you a labourer living at Font Hill?—Yes.

11,992. Were you at any time at Minto in St. David's?—Yes.

11,993. Were you taken into custody there?—Yes.

11,994. By what soldiers?—The 6th Regiment.

11,995. When was that?—On the 23d of October.

11,996. Was that on a Monday?—Yes.

11,997. Were you taken to Monklands?—Yes.

11,998. How long did you remain there?—Three weeks.

11,999. How were you employed there?—They put me in charge of the prisoners, to guard them and to mind them.

12,000. Were you a prisoner yourself?—No; there were plenty more besides me, but the others came behind me.

12,001. You said you had to guard the prisoners?—Yes; they took me a prisoner, and after we got down some of the parties said, I didn't belong to St. Thomas in the East, but to St. David's, and they let me go; and they said I must stand and mind the prisoners, and give them water and something to eat.

12,002. Were you a prisoner?—Yes.

12,003. Were you let go?—Yes.

12,004. And were you afterwards employed to guard the others?—Yes.

12,005. Where were the prisoners kept?—About the coffee store.

12,006. Did you see M'Laren and Arthur Wellington brought in?—Yes.

12,007. When was that?—I don't remember the day.

12,008. How long was it after you were taken and released; you were taken on Monday the 23d?—Yes, and I went away on the Monday and came back on the Wednesday.

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12,009. How long after that was it that M'Laren and Arthur Wellington were brought in ?—They came on the Saturday.

12,010. That would be the 28th ?—Yes.

12,011. What was done to them after they were brought in ?—They took them in charge, and they remained the night and the morning, and then they sentenced them to be shot.

12,012. There was nothing done on the Sunday, was there?—They were brought it on the Saturday, you say ?—Yes.

12,013. Then the night and the next morning would be Sunday. Was anything done on the Sunday ?—Yes; and they came from Minto Gap, and to Arntully Gap and to Hagley Gap.

12,014. But on the Saturday that M'Laren and Wellington were brought in, how soon after that was anything done ?—They were not shot on the Sunday, but on the Monday.

12,015. Was anything done on the Sunday ?—They didn't trouble anybody on the Sunday.

12,016. Do you know whether these men were tried or not ?—I did not see them.

12,017. But on the Monday you say they were shot ?—Yes.

12,018. Did you see them shot ?—Yes.

12,019. How were they shot ; who was shot first ?—Arthur Wellington was first.

12,020. Where was he placed to be shot ?—At a a pimento tree, over against Mr. Patterson's coffee place, over the way.

12,021. Where were the soldiers ?—In the big buckra house in the distance like between here and the Court-house.

12,022. That is where the soldiers were ?—Yes.

12,023. What was there between where the soldiers were and where Wellington was ?—He was beyond the river on the hill.

12,024. Then whereabouts were you ?—At the same place, the Monklands coffee store, guarding the people.

12,025. How far from you were the soldiers ?—I was sitting down and looking at them.

12,026. Were you very near them ?—Yes, at the coffee store, and the buckra house is just by.

12,027. How many soldiers fired ?—I didn't reckon.

12,028. But was there not a guard, a certain number ordered out ?—Yes, close in a rank.

12,029. But how many were they in a rank ?—I could not acknowledge how many, but lots of them standing up.

12,030. Were there five or ten in the rank?—More than ten.

12,031. How many ranks were they ?—About 16.

12,032. You don't mean there were so many as that to shoot him ?—They put two men exactly to shoot, and the others were standing up, but did not fire.

12,033. The rest were put away ?—Yes.

12,034. And two were appointed to shoot ?—Yes.

12,035. Do you know who they were ?—No.

12,036. What were they; soldiers of the Sixth ?—Yes.

12,037. What did they do ?—Four of the soldiers took over Arthur Wellington and Daniel M'Laren.

12,038. But we have it at present that Wellington is tied to a pimento tree, and two soldiers are ordered to shoot him ?—Yes.

12,039. And they were near Mr. Patterson's house, the great buckra house ?—Yes.

12,040. After he was tied to the tree, and the two soldiers were appointed to shoot him, did they fire?—Yes.

12,041. Did anybody else ?—Those two.

12,042. Those two only ?—Yes.

12,043. What was the result of the first fire?—One of them fired, and fired five times, and he didn't receive no shot.

12,044. Five times ?—They fired 35 times, and the man was standing over the hill.

12,045. One man fired 35 times ?—Not one man. One man stood up and fired first, then the other; the second stood up and fired ; then the third and the fourth behind the rear rank.

12,046. You said just now that only two men fired at him ?—Yes; I saw two men fire first, and the other regiment behind did not fire then, but afterwards they did.

12,047. Two men fired and missed, and then all the men behind fired ?—Yes.

12,048. The two men went away ?—Yes; the others were on the step.

12,049. How many of them ?—I cannot tell how many, but all the balls that were fired came from behind the regiment and went over my head.

12,050. Where were you sitting ?—Down by the Barbacue wall.

12,051. And was each a separate shot, only one soldier firing once ?—No, more.

12,052. And you counted the 35 shots ?—Yes; 35 shots.

12,053. How long did it take to fire 35 shots ?—I cannot remember that.

12,054. Was one directly after the other as quick as you could count ?—Yes; the one fired "bang," and the other fired "bang," and another fired, and I reckoned it, and the man was tied to the tree.

12,055. And was it the 35th shot that hit him ?—Yes.

12,056. Was that the only one ?—Only one.

12,057. And where did it hit him ?—On the breast, and right on the heart ; on the stomach here (*pointing to his heart*).

12,058. That's not the stomach ?—Right on the heart.

12,059. Did you see the body afterwards ?—Yes.

12,060. Did you see a wound in the neck ?—Yes.

12,061. Then they were more ?—Paul Golden, after he was shot, cut off the head with a cutlass. The soldiers ordered him to do it.

12,062. What soldiers ?—The 6th Regiment.

12,063. One of the officers ?—No ; a soldier.

12,064. The head was cut off ?—Yes.

12,065. Were you sent across to bury the body ?—No.

12,066. Then how did you come there ?—I was standing up on the store and tried to see where he was buried, but could not see, it was too far. There were Arthur Wellington, Joseph Russell, and others.

12,067. Who buried him ?—The soldiers.

12,068. Where ?—In Monklands Market.

12,069. What became of the head ?—It was put on a stump and remained there.

12,070. Where ?—In the same place were the body was buried.

12,071. In the Market-place?—Yes; in the Market-place.

12,072. When the 35th shot hit him, did he fall down ?—Yes ; he made a bow.

12073. Was any thing more done then, besides cutting off his head ?—That was just coming off then as he made the bow and received the shot, and then they blew a horn, and the soldiers were there behind, and they came forth and loosed him, and he fell to the ground, and they stood over him, and gave him another close shot on the ground.

12,074. Who did ?—The soldier.

12,075. Didn't you say that he had only one shot, one wound, except that was given him with the cutlass ?—Yes, one shot him.

12.076. Where ?—Over the hill.

12,077. On what part of the body ?—On the head.

12,078. Was that before or after the head was cut off?—Before the head was cut off. When the head was cut off they pitched him down when the shooting was done, and they pitched him down into the Market.

12,079. We understood you did not go to where he was tied ?—We stood where we were and saw him.

12,080. You were on the Barbacue ?—Yes.

12,081. Could you see the tree from the Barbacue, and could you see him taken down from the tree ?—Yes.

12,082. What did the soldiers fire; a gun, a rifle, or a pistol ?—A rifle.

12,083. You saw that ?—Yes.

12,084. Then did you see the cutlass drawn and his head cut off ?—Yes ; and when they came to the mast-wood tree they buried him there.

12,085. Did you know anything of Wellington before ?—I met him once or twice before.

12,086. Where ?—At Coley Way and Morant Bay.

12,087. Did you know what he was ; how did he get his living ; was he a labourer ?—He was a man that laboured well on his grounds, and for Mr. Patterson at all times.

12,088. Was he thought to be anything more than a common labourer ?—I cannot say ; I don't live in that one village.

12,089. You don't live in that part ?—No.

12,090. Did you hear anything said by the prisoners while he was shot about him ?—No, I didn't hear anything at all. James Brown cried out hard when they shot him. His brother was standing outside, and he cried "Brother!" and "Lord have mercy upon me!" The brother was not shot, and James Brown was getting shot, and he cried, "Good Lord have mercy on me!"

12,091. Did you hear the prisoners say they would not believe in Obeahism again ?—No.

12,092. Do you know what it is ?—No,

12,093. Did you ever hear of it ?—No.

12,094. Did you never hear it mentioned in any part of the country ?—No.

12,095. Did you ever hear of Obeah ?—Yes, I hear them say it, but I don't know it.

12,096. We don't suppose you have anything to do with it, but did you hear anything about it when Wellington was shot ?—No, I didn't hear anything at all.

12,097. Did you hear them say anything ?—No.

12,098. What do you know about it yourself ?—I know nothing more than what they asked me. Nothing at all.

12,099. When this man was shot over the way, at the pimento tree, what became of the body ?—It was buried in a deep hill place.

12,100. You say he made a bow and fell down, what did they do then ?—They rolled him down the hill.

12,101. How ?—They rolled him down to the flat where he was buried.

12,102. Did they not carry the body down the hill ?—No ; the soldiers took their feet and capsised him down the hill.

12,103. Was the head on then ?—Not till after they came down, and then they cut his head off. They loosed him when he received one shot and could not finish him, but as he fell down they gave him another close shot, and then they capsized him down the hill, and I saw the men pitched him down to the market.

12,104. How near to you did the body come when it was pitched down ?—About from this to the cocoa-nut tree on the other side (*distance estimated at* 130 *yards*). I looked upon him till he came down the market.

12,105. But didn't it come near to you, because you say there was only one wound, and that was in the heart ?—Yes ; the soldiers shot him from Monklands, and when he was cut down they gave him one in the head.

12,106. But what do you mean by saying that when you saw the body there was only one wound, and that was in the heart ?—Yes.

12,107. It must have been in the head ?—No. I saw the man when he was taken out, and I saw he had no wound.

12,108. Did you go across to the place ?—As they shot the two men they called us to meet them down there in the market.

12,109. Was this second shot given him at the market or at the tree ?—They cut him from the tree, and laid him down on the ground, and gave him a second shot.

12110. After that he was rolled down ?—Yes.

12,111. Where did they cut off his head ?—They pitched him from the hilltop to the place where the hole was dug.

12,112. You say M'Laren was there also ?—Yes.

12,113. Where was he when Wellington was being shot ?—He was tied to the same pimento tree.

12,114. Not while Wellington was being shot ?—No. About three soldiers were at the back of a hill, and had M'Laren with them.

12,115. After Wellington was shot, and the body knocked down to the market, was nothing done with M'Laren ?—Yes.

12,116. What ? — The horn blew up Monklands guard, and two other soldiers who were with M'Laren went to the back of the hill, and they began to fire, and we looked at them, and M'Laren wore a serge jacket.

12,117. And where were the soldiers who shot M'Laren ; was he tied to the same side of the tree to which Wellington had been tied before ?—Yes ; the same very tree.

12,118. But was it on the same side of it ?—Yes, the same facing.

12,119. Where were the soldiers who shot him ?—On the same Monklands step.

12,120. In the same place where they were when they shot Wellington ?—Yes.

12,121. How many soldiers were ordered out to shoot M'Laren ?—Thirty-four loaded and fired.

12,122. Were 34 shots fired at him ?—Yes.

12,123. Were they the same persons ?—The same soldiers.

12,124. Were two ordered out together, as before ?—Two men stood out, and fired first.

12,125. And after that 32 others ?—Yes ; they fired behind.

12,126. And was it the thirty-fourth shot that hit him ?—The one that hit him on the mouth.

12,127. Was that the thirty-fourth ?—Yes.

12,128. Thirty-three were fired before he was hit ?—Yes.

12,129. What was done with the body ?—They broke his neck, and then they gave him another close shot again when they loosed him. It's no use telling lies, for if I am dead to-morrow I shall have to answer for it. I only tell the truth.

12,130. Did you know M'Laren before ?—Yes.

12,131. Was his name M'Laren ? — Daniel M'Laren.

12,132. Did he ever go by the name of Graham ?—Yes ; that is the father's name.

12,133. Sometimes he was called Graham, was he ?—I can't say so, when he was shot.

12,134. Was he sometimes called Graham and sometimes M'Laren ?—No ; his name was Daniel M'Laren.

12,135. Did you ever know him called Graham ?—No.

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12,136. His father's name is Graham?—Yes, and he is Daniel M'Laren.

12,137. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) What became of Wellington's head after it was on the stump? How long did it remain there?—M'Laren and Wellington were shot as to-night, and a good force of rain came down in the night, and the river came down and drove away the stump, and took away the head. The gully came down, and in the morning we could not find the head.

12,138. And the head was never seen?—No; up to this day never again.

12,139. Have you anything to tell us about Brown?—James Brown?

12,140. We don't know. Brown you spoke of?—I don't know any Brown. I know the one boy that was shot called James Brown, and he cried out.

12,141. Can you tell us anything about him; what happened to him?—When James Brown was shot, there were 14 of them shot together.

12,142. Was he one of the 14?—Yes, that was one of the 14.

12,143. Do you remember the names?—Yes, as far as I could go.

12,144. Were these 14 all in a row, and were they shot together?—Yes.

12,145. When was that?—On Wednesday the same October.

12,146. Was that the day when Wellington and M'Laren were shot?—They were buried long ago.

12,147. How long after they were shot and buried were these 14 shot?—A week afterwards.

12,148. Was James Brown one of them?—Yes.

12,149. Who were the others?—James Spence, Samuel Beckett, Edward Richards, Andrew Betty, Peter Bicknell, William Robinson, William Grant, Joseph Grant, William Gillespie.

12,150. Or Thomas?—William Gillespie, Charles Wheeler, Charles Williams, George Hamilton.

12,151. Were there any women or any one else?—William Seward, Andrew M'Farlane, Abraham Anderson, George Gill, Billy Carr, Joseph Russell.

12,152. Are you quite sure about the names?—Yes; I knew them well.

12,153. Are you quite certain? You said 14, and you have told us more?—Because I forgot. I did not remember the names altogether.

12,154. Was John Morgan one?—Yes.

12,155. Was Lewis Cubisson one?—Yes. Alexander Thomas, Daniel Stewart, Thomas Gibbon, Edward Richards, James Wellington.

12,156. Were all these tied together?—Yes, all.

12,157. All that you have named?—Yes; all tied together.

12,158. And what was done with them?—They were all shot.

12,159. That's more than 20; you said 14?—No; they took out 14 from the bottom side, and took out half from Monklands way, to meet them from the coffee store.

12,160. And then they were all shot together?—Yes; on the side of the river.

12,161. How many soldiers were ordered to shoot them?—I can't reckon them all, but a great number. The soldiers went down on their knees, and turned their faces to the hill.

12,162. Whereabouts on the property?—At Monklands.

12,163. Near the Barbacue, or the pimento tree, or the market place?—In the market place.

12,164. Was it on the road?—You can walk on the road and put your hand on the graves.

12,165. What soldiers were they, white or black?—The 6th Regiment.

12,166. How far off were they when they fired?—They all stood like the wall at the end of this room, and the rank of soldiers like the people at the other end of this room, and they fired.

12,167. Were they all shot dead at the first discharge?—They blew the horn, and they fired ready together, and every one of them fell down into the hole.

12,168. Every one?—Yes; they all fell.

12,169. All these people you have mentioned?—Yes.

12,170. Did you hear any of them cry out afterwards?—No; only Jimmy Brown and Alexander Thomas.

12,171. What was done with them?—Jimmy Brown cried out first, and Alexander Thomas cried out afterwards, "Do, oh Lord, save my soul," and the soldiers said, "You ———, shut your mouth or I'll blow out your brains;" and they let fly in the same place, and knocked their brains out.

12,172. Where were they lying then?—They put them on the top of one another.

12,173. Where were they when they cried out?—In the hole.

12,174. In the trench?—Yes; at the same time when the soldiers shot they all fell down, but did not finish dead.

12,175. What did the soldiers do?—They mixed five blocks of white lime.

12,176. But what did they do to the two men that cried out? You say they were shot by somebody who stood just by them?—No; I don't know.

12,177. Who shot them?—The 6th Regiment.

12,178. Was it the soldiers who fired from as far off as you have described? Did somebody go up to them?—When the first shot was fired they went up to them and gave them a close ball.

12,179. Both of them?—Not to say the two alone.

12,180. But you said they were all dead but two?—Yes.

12,181. Were they all dead after the first discharge except Brown and Thomas?—Well, I don't know; but the whole of them fell down together, and the two of them fell at top, and the rest were down at the bottom, and they gave the two a close shot.

12,182. Did they give any others a close shot?—I did not see that.

12,183. Then they put a quantity of quick lime?—Yes; they made five blocks of white lime and threw it in on them.

12,184. Now this trench you talk of, was it behind the men, and were they shot with their backs to it, or was it in front of them?—The hole was just behind them, and their feet were just right at it.

12,185. Had they their backs or their faces to it?—Their faces were turned to the hill, a steep place.

12,186. Where was the hole?—Behind them.

12,187. Are you sure the trench was behind them?—Yes. They shot them as they were on the knees, and as they shot them they fell back into the hole.

12,188. They all disappeared in the trench?—Yes.

12,189. How deep was the trench?—They did not dig it up at all. I cannot say; some were deep, but that one that day was something like the depth of this table.

12,190. But as to these 20 men, was their trench behind them?—Yes.

12,191. What do you mean by saying that they put them all one on the top of the other?—They put them all head and tail.

12,192. They arranged them?—

(*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) How were the men who were shot arranged?

(*By the Commission.*) Were they bound before they were shot?—Every one was single, with his hands tied.

12,193. Were they tied to each other?—Yes; every man was tied.

12,194. Were they standing, sitting, or kneeling?—They tied the whole of them, and they all knelt down.

12,195. When they put one at the top of the other did they unloose the cords?—Yes; they cut them and unloose them.

12,196. Who did?—The soldiers; they had a knife and a cutlass, and they cut them.

12,197. Did you see anything done with the bodies afterwards?—Yes.

12,198. What was it?—At the time the head was taken from the stump by the river, during the day after I went over and saw crows flying, and I went and saw all the men's feet out of the bottom of the graves, and the crows eating them.

12,199. After the rain had washed away the stump?—Yes.

12,200. But it was a week after that that these people were shot?—Yes.

12,201. How do you mean?—I mean the new people who were shot after Arthur Wellington.

12,202. You don't mean these 20?—No.

12,203. You mean the other new people after Wellington?—Yes.

12,204. You say the water washed away the ground with which they were covered, and you saw the crows eating them?—Yes.

12,205. You perfectly recollect what you have told us about Wellington, and Mr. M'Laren or Graham?—I don't know them.

12,206. Are you quite certain that M'Laren or Graham, as well as Wellington, was tied to the tree and shot from the Barbacue?—Yes, positive.

12,207. And that there were 30 odd shots?—Yes.

(*At the suggestion of Mr. Gorrie the witness was asked to count thirty, and did so.*)

12,208. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did the two soldiers who were put out to fire first fire both at the same time, or "one, two?"—One fired first, and the other second.

12,209. (*Commission.*) Did you count them off at the time on your fingers as you have done now?—No; I was not counting my fingers, but I reckoned so.

12,210. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you sure that you mean 30 or 13?—Thirty.

12,211. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) What distance were you from the trench when you heard the firing?—About as far as from here to that tamarind tree; twice as far. There was bush between, and I could not see clearly.

The witness withdrew.

Joseph Hall (black), sworn, and examined.

J. Hall.

12,212. What are you?—A cooper.

12,213. Do you live at Font Hill?—Yes.

12,214. Do you remember being at your house there on the 19th of October?—Yes.

12,215. Did any one come to you on that day?—Yes; Augustu Lightburn, and other two, one a constable, and one young man, by the names of Kitto Davis and Morais Hunter.

12,216. What did they do?—They came to me, and Lightburn said to me, "You are my prisoner in the Queen's name." I said to him, "What for?" He said, "Never mind, come along with me." I said, "Then you must read my charge." He said that I would hear when I went down; and he took me from there, and carried me to the District Prison at Morant Bay.

12,217. Is that all they said to you before you went to Morant Bay?—Yes.

12,218. That they had come in the Queen's name, and you will hear what the charge was when you got to Morant Bay?—Yes. They said to me when I asked about the charge that when I went I should hear it, for they had power to cut off any one's head in St. Thomas in the East.

12,219. What became of you when they got you there?—I was in prison for 18 days and afterwards five days in a cell.

12,220. Do you know who it was who took you when you got to Morant Bay?—They took me to Mr. Ramsay, and he ordered me to be sent to prison.

12,221. You were 18 days and five days more, and then what happened to you?—Ramsay came in and ordered 95 of us to be flogged, and he gave me 75 lashes.

12,222. Why did they give you 75?—They said that I belonged to Font Hill, and it bears a bad character, and of course they gave me that as a pass to go free.

12,223. Who said that?—Ramsay said so.

12,224. Did he give you that as a charge against you?—There was no charge, for I was never entered for trial.

12,225. Except that you came from a bad place?—Yes.

12,226. Are you quite certain of that?—Yes.

12,227. There was no charge made against you till the end of the day you had been in the cell?—There was nothing said to me till they marched me to the Parade and back in the evening.

12,228. When?—When the others were executed.

12,229. How often?—Every day.

12,230. There was no charge made against you when you first got to the prison?—No.

12,231. None?—None at all.

12,232. What did they say you were there for?—They only stated that they took me as a prisoner and brought me; nothing else.

12,233. Did not they say why they sent you to prison?—No; they did not say why they sent me to prison. They only took me to Ramsay, and then carried us to the prison to be left there.

12,234. But didn't they try you when you were there?—No.

12,235. And at the end of that time you got 75?—Yes.

12,236. Were you tried before you got the 75?—No; they only took us to the prison yard and flogged us.

12,237. How may of you?—Ninety-five of us. They took us two by two, and they tied us to two posts, and as they flogged us they gave "God save the Queen," and then they gave us a pass.

12,238. But you were present in the yard the whole time while the 95 were flogged?—No, I was not; but they sent us two by two.

12,239. When you had got your flogging you got your pass?—Yes.

12,240. Were you the first or the last?—I was about the middle.

12,241. Who flogged you?—A soldier.

12,242. What soldier?—A white soldier.

12,243. Was it a sailor or a soldier; what was the colour of his dress?—I saw him with a white smock shirt.

12,244. What sort of a cap?—Cap with a crown right over his shoulder.

12,245. Did he give you the whole of the 75 himself?—Yes; they held the cat and flogged us.

12,246. How many men flogged you?—Three men gave me 25 lashes each.

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12,247. Were they all soldiers ?—Yes ; I am not acquainted with them.

12,348. You are acquainted with who flogged you ?—No ; I am not acquainted with them.

12,349. But you can tell us. Was he a white soldier ?—Yes.

12,350. What did they flog you with ?—With cats.

12,351. Three people flogged you, and gave you twenty-five each ?—Yes.

12,352. Do you know positively that they were soldiers ?—Yes ; for I saw them at the Bay, and they came into the prison after, and I saw them there, and they were soldiers.

12,353. This place where the executions at Morant Bay were, and where you were taken every day, was there a burnt building there ?—Yes.

12,354. Do you mean to say—don't be in a hurry now—that every day when you were in prison you were taken up to that place to executions ?—Every day.

12,355. During the whole time of the 18 days ?—Yes.

12,356. Did you go 18 times ?—Yes ; every morning till Ramsay came, and said, "Send the prisoners to the Parade," and we went and saw the people executed, and all the others were put in a straight line loooking at them, and whenever you held down your head a soldier told you to hold up your head and look upon them.

12,357. Do you know how many days there are in a week ?—Yes ; I know there are seven days in a week.

12,358. And one day of these is Sunday ?—Yes.

12,359. Were you taken down there on Sundays ?—Sometimes they carried us on Sundays.

12,360. Did you go on Sunday there ?—They did on some Sundays, but not every Sunday.

12,361. How many Sundays were you in prison ?—I was in prison two Sundays, and the third Sunday they flogged us, and let us go. I was in prison two Sundays, and the end of the week I was flogged and let go.

12,362. Were you flogged on Sunday ?—No ; on Saturday.

12,363. How many Sundays before that had you been in prison ?—Two.

12,364. Only two ?—Yes.

12,365. Are you certain of that ?—Yes.

12,366. You say you were in prison two Sundays, and how many of them were you taken to the execution place ?—On the Sundays they used to take us to bury each other, those that were dead and hanged on Saturday evening.

12,367. You said you went on the Sundays to see people hung ?—They took me on Sunday to bury those who were hung on Saturday evening.

12,368. Where did they bury them ?—Some at the back of the burnt Court-house and some at the cross road.

12,369. Do you mean to say you ever saw people hung on the Sunday ?—No.

12,370. You went out to bury people on the Sunday ?—Yes.

12,371. That is what you now say ?—Yes.

12,372. Did you ever see people flogged on Sunday ?—Yes ; the first was on Sunday.

12,373. Where ?—In the prison yard.

12,374. Except on those Sundays do you still say that every day when you were at the prison you were taken to see people hung ?—Yes ; except two Sundays.

12,375. Were you taken more than once a day ?—Only once ; they took us in the morning, and brought us back in the evening.

12,376. Were you all day seeing them hung ?—Every evening they hung.

12,377. What did they do in the morning ?—They took us out every morning, and every day they selected persons to bury those that were hung yesterday.

12,378. But you say you were taken out to see people hung every day, and that was in the morning ?—They took us out every morning, but every evening they hung ; they did not hang in the morning.

12,379. In the morning, you say, you were taken out to bury ?—Yes ; and then we went to the Parade and stayed till the others were executed.

12,380. How many did you see hung each day ?—The first day I went I saw 25.

12,381. 25 hung ?—25 hung.

12,382. In the evening ?—Yes.

12,383. How many the second day ?—All that week the same till the next week, 11.

12,384. Were there 25 hung every day of the first week ?—Yes.

12,385. Was that in six days or seven ?—Six days, to my knowledge.

12,386. On the next week how many ?—Sometimes 11 and sometimes 8 up to the last day, that was Friday. On Thursday they hung five only.

12,387. And how many the third week ?—I was not there the third week.

12,388. In 18 days there must have been a third week. What did they do the third week ?—They were still going on.

12,389. In the same way ?—Yes.

12,390. How many each day ?—Sometimes three.

12,391. But at the end of the time ?—At the last, at the ending of the third week, there were only five.

12,392. Five every day ?—Yes ; part of that week, each of the three days, I saw five.

12,393. The 25 that you say you saw hung, were they hung all at once ?—Yes. The gallows was down at the Parade, and they hung 19 on the gallows and 6 on the burnt wall of the Court-house.

12,394. What was the gallows made of ?—They took bamboo, and tied them together, and put a stick up and took a rope and fixed it upon the gallows.

12,395. Was there a rope to each beam ?—Yes.

12,396. Were there 25 ropes ?—There were nine ropes on the gallows at the bottom at once, and then there were six men hung there.

12,397. Under the arch ?—Yes.

12,398. Do you know a person named Scipio Cowell ?—Yes.

12,399. Was he a prisoner ?—Yes.

12,400. Do you know anything that happened to him ?—Yes ; he was flogged twice and discharged, and afterwards brought back and hung.

12,401. He was discharged and then brought back ?—Yes.

12,402. He got two floggings ?—Yes.

12,403. Do you know why he was flogged, or why he was hung ?—No ; but he was with us for the first flogging ; then he had the last flogging, and was discharged, and the next day he was brought back and hung.

12,404. Did that happen to more people than one ?—I never acknowledged it but in that case.

12,405. How many lashes did he get in the first flogging ?—The first time twelve.

12,406. And the second ?—50.

12,407. What interval was there between the first and the second ; what time elapsed between the first and the second ?—They gave the first on the Tuesday, and the other week, Wednesday, they gave him the second. On Tuesday they gave him 12, and Wednesday the other week they gave him 50.

12,408. What for ?—I don't know.

12,409. How soon afterwards was he brought back ?—He was brought before us on the Parade. Ramsay was there, and Cowell could scarcely walk, and two men had to sling him by the arms, and the next day he was hung, and I can't tell what for.

12,410. Are you sure he was the only person you saw flogged first and then hung ?—Yes.

12,411. Then it is not true that you saw some flogged first, and then flogged afterwards ?—He was the only one.

12,412. Then it is not true that you saw some ?—No.

12,413. Did you ever anywhere, at any time, see men hung who first were flogged ?—Hung first and flogged afterwards ?

12,414. No ; first flogged and then hung ?—I saw Scipio Cowell. He is the person I know.

12,415. Was there any place or time where or when you saw people flogged and then hung ?—I saw persons hung, but I never knew that they had been flogged, except this one that I knew.

12,416. Do you know who ordered Cowell to be hung ?—No. He was brought to Mr. Ramsay that day.

12,417. You are certain that you don't know who ordered Scipio Cowell to be hung ?—No.

12,418. Who ordered him to be flogged ?—Mr. Ramsay.

12,419. Did you, when you were at Font Hill, afterwards see men shot ?—I was not there when they were shot, but I was there and saw them.

12,420. After they were shot ?—When they apprehended them, and carried them to the soldiers, and when the soldiers came we could not face them, and we were compelled to hide.

12,421. You only saw the soldiers take them ?—The soldiers did not take them. The constables took them, and carried them to the soldiers.

12,422. Is that all you saw ?—Yes ; and they carried them to M'Laren's Chapel.

12,423. Is that a chapel ?—Yes ; he gave service there.

12,424. Then it is a sort of chapel ?—I don't know ; they called it so.

12,425. Was it used as a chapel ?—I don't understand.

12,426. Do you know what a chapel is ?—Yes, where people go to prayer.

12,427. You say the constables took up ten men, and gave them to the soldiers, and ten men were taken to what is called M'Laren's Chapel, whether it was a chapel or no ?—Yes, it was.

12,428. Did you go there ?—I went after they left, but I could not go when the soldiers were there.

12,429. Did you see the people at the time when they were shot ?—When they were pointing the gun to shoot them ?

12,430. Yes ?—No.

12,431. You saw them afterwards ?—Yes.

12,432. Is that all you know ?—When they shot them, and left them, of course we went and saw them, and had to bury them.

12,433. Do you know whether they were tried or not ?—No, I do not know. I did not see them tried.

12,434. Have you ever said that you saw people who never were tried ?—I do not say whether any of those who were taken and went up to be shot were tried.

12,435. Have you ever told any persons, or any one, that you saw men shot who had not been tried ?—I said that I saw men shot and hanged in Font Hill, and they said to me, "Were they tried," and I said, "I don't know, there was no Court-martial."

12,436. Did you see any man shot, and hanged too ?—There were persons shot and they afterwards hung them. There were some shot there, and they afterwards hung them, and left them in the rope in the chapel.

12,437. Do you mean that they strung them up, hung them up, after they had shot them ?—Yes ; on the cross beam.

12,438. Was that at Font Hill ?—Yes.

12,439. Were these the same men you saw ten constables take to the soldiers ?—Yes.

12,440. You saw that yourself ?—I saw when ten soldiers shot them, and again we saw them hanging up in ten ropes.

12,441. Did you see ten wounds made by the shot in their bodies ?—Yes, and the blood.

12,442. Where was it you saw them hanging ?—At M'Laren's Chapel.

12,443. Inside or outside ?—Inside, on the cross-beam.

12,444. You saw in M'Laren's Chapel hanging to the beam men who had first been shot, and were hung afterwards ?—Yes.

12,445. That is what you state ?—Yes.

12,446. Then as you describe it they were put into the rope ?—Yes.

12,447. Did you see them put into the rope, and did you see who did it ?—No ; I saw them when the soldiers left there.

12,448. When you first saw the chapel, how many were hanging there ?—Nine.

12,449. Had the whole of them been shot ?—Yes.

12,450. It was inside the chapel they were hanging ?—Yes.

12,451. When was it you saw this ?—They shot them before they took me to prison.

12,452. Before you went to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

12,453. Do you remember the news coming to Font Hill of what had happened at Morant Bay ; the riot that took place there and the burning of the Court-house ?—Yes, I heard of it.

12,454. Can you tell when you heard of it first ?—I heard it on Thursday.

12,455. How soon after that Thursday did you see the men hang in the chapel ?—It was the Thursday before, and the other week the soldiers came in and were hanging the men there.

12,456. You heard what had happened on the Thursday ?—Yes.

12,457. Was it before that or after that ?—After that the soldiers came, a week afterwards.

12,458. Were they white or black soldiers ?—White.

12,459. Do you know what regiment ?—From the 6th Regiment.

12,460. Did you know a person named Richard Cherrington ?—Yes.

12,461. Did he live at Font Hill ?—Yes.

12,462. Did you see him ?—Yes ; he was shot at the same time.

12,463. Did you see him ?—When he was shot ?

12,464. Yes.—No, not when the gun was upon him, for nobody could face that time, but afterwards I saw him dead.

12,465. You did not see this thing done ?—No, I did not see when he was shot.

12,466. Were you ever told what Cherrington was doing when he was shot ?—The day he was shot I left him in his house a little before the soldiers came ; he was combing his hair and dressing himself.

12,467. Was that the same day the people were hung in the chapel ?—The same day he was shot.

12,468. Was that the day the soldiers came to Font Hill ?—Yes.

12,469. Was that the same day they hung the people up in the chapel ?—Yes.

12,470. Was that all one day ?—Yes.

12,471. Did you see houses that were burnt in Font Hill ?—Yes.

12,472. How many ?—In all fifteen.

12,473. When were they burnt ?—The same time the troops came in they commenced to fire all the houses.

12,474. Was that the same day too ?—Yes.

12,475. The same day Cherrington was shot ?—Yes.

12,476. Did you lose anything ?—Yes.

12,477. What did you lose ?—They took two pairs of boots from me and three pairs of pantaloons.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

J. Hall.

9 Feb. 1866.

12,478. Who did that?—The soldiers and the people.

12,479. What do you mean by the people?—The people I mean were constables.

12,480. Did the constables take them?—The constables were walking with the soldiers.

12,481. Were there any other people there?—I don't know, except the prisoners.

12,482. Did you see them taken?—No, I didn't; my mother was in the house. I was not there when the soldiers took the things; my mother told me the soldiers took them.

12,483. That is all you lost, two pairs of boots?—Three pairs of pantaloons, a black hat.

12,484. Was that all you possessed in the world?—No; but they took away all, even to table, tumblers, knives, and spoons, and everything.

12,485. What else did they take?—They took my pantaloons, boots, and hat, my mother's gown, three pairs of knives and forks, a little chair, plates, spoons, and a table; and they smashed up the furniture, and took my mother's diagram attached to the title, and tore it to pieces.

12,486. Do you or did you know Cecelia Christie?—Yes.

12,487. Did she live there?—Yes; in the same place.

12,488. Did you see anything done to her?—She was flogged.

12,489. Did you see it?—No; if I had been there I would have been shot by the soldiers. I did not see her flogged, but I saw stripes on her.

12,490. Whereabouts did they flog her?—On the lower part of the back; on the hip.

12,491. Did you know Paul Sampson?—Yes; he lived in the same yard.

12,492. Was anything done to him that you saw? I saw the marks of the flogging upon him, but I was not there.

12,493. Then you don't know how he was flogged, do you?—I was not there.

12,494. Have you ever said you knew he was tied to a cocoa nut tree?—Yes; he showed me the cocoa nut tree.

12,495. You did not see him knocked on the head with a gun?—The wound is there.

12,496. But you did not see it?—No.

12,497. This is what somebody else told you, or he told you himself?—Yes; and I saw the wound on the side of his head.

12,498. You were in the bush?—Yes; I was compelled to go to the bush when the soldiers came.

12,499. It was after all this you were taken to Morant Bay?—Yes.

12,500. (*Mr. Payne.*) At what time of day did you first see the soldiers? Do you remember what time of day they came to Font Hill?—At what hour?

12,501. Yes?—I can't tell. I have not a watch.

12,502. But without being so accurate you can sometimes tell whether the sun has been up 3 or 4 hours?—The sun was nearly up above the head in the morning when they came.

12,503. Where were you when you first saw the soldiers?—I heard that the soldiers were burning the houses coming up.

12,504. Did you see them before you escaped?—Yes; I saw them burning the houses.

12,505. How far off were you from Font Hill when you made your escape?—They were just coming over the line of Coley land to Font Hill. It is about a quarter of a mile.

12,506. When did you see Cherrington last?—I saw him in the morning as I passed; he was in the house when the soldiers were coming, and I made my escape after the alarm, then he was shot.

12,507. You say you were making your escape?—Yes; I passed his house, and heard of it, and made my escape.

12,508. Where were you going?—His house was near the road; we are all living neighbours, and I was going across.

12,509. Were you running away?—No, I was going to my house, and when I got there I heard the alarm that the soldiers were coming, and burning houses as they came along, and I made my escape.

12,510. When you saw Cherrington you saw him dressing?—Yes.

12,511. How do you know what he was doing when the soldiers came in?—I was not there then in the said spot, but that was when I passed him, and in an hour afterwards he was dead.

12,512. Did you see his dead body?—Yes.

12,513. Where?—At his house.

12,514. In his yard or on the road?—In his yard at his own house.

12,515. In what position was it in? Can you tell from the position what he had been doing when he was shot; was he sitting or lying?—He was lying down, and had on an Oznaburgh shirt.

12,516. How long was he shot before you saw him lying dead?—A good while afterwards, when the soldiers returned.

12,517. Was it some hours or some days afterwards?—On the same day; a couple of hours afterwards.

12,518. Do you know how many houses were burnt?—15 that day; but afterwards when I got to prison I don't know how much.

12,519. Do you know a sailor from a soldier when you see him?—Well, I distinguish them by the dress.

12,520. Do you know a marine?—Yes.

12,521. Were the floggings at Morant Bay generally done by soldiers or sailors?—The marines flogged in the Parade those that were tried and sentenced to be flogged, but in the prison it was not a marine.

12,522. Who flogged you?—The night I was ordered into the yard to be flogged it was not a marine; it was a white soldier.

12,523. Not a sailor?—No.

12,524. You saw the people hung there?—Yes.

12,525. How were they hung?—They marched them up to a board placed on two barrels, and they stood upon the board with their hands tied and the feet tied, and the rope round their necks.

12,526. Was anything done to them after they were hung, after the rope was pulled up; that is, to the men you saw?—When they hung them, they left them till the next morning, and then took them off and buried them.

12,527. You did not see anything done to the people after they were hung?—No; the people did nothing beside hanging them by the neck; but sometimes the marines pulled the rope closer, and held it down close to the neck.

12,528. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Where were you on Wednesday the 11th of October?—At my house.

12,529. At Font Hill?—Yes.

12,530. You say the next day you heard about the row?—Yes.

12,531. What day was it that the soldiers came to Font Hill?—The Thursday, about a week after.

12,532. Why did you run away that day?—I made my escape because the soldiers were shooting and catching the people.

12,533. Did you see them?—I did not; because if I had been there they would have taken me.

12,534. Did you see them shoot or catch anybody?—No; I didn't see them, but they were coming in the same district where I was living, and everybody was making their escape, and I went with them.

12,535. Why did you run away?—Because I was afraid.

12,536. What made you afraid?—I was afraid of the soldiers.

12,537. If you were standing peaceably in your house would you be afraid of the soldiers?—If you sat in the house, they would take you as well. They didn't make any distinction between those who were in the houses and those who were not.

12,538. And that is why you ran?—Yes.

12,539. Where did you go to when you ran away?—I ran into the bush opposite my house.

12,540. How far?—I can't exactly say; I don't know the length of it, but I was living on the level, and I ran up the hillside.

12,541. Was it so far that you could not see what was going on in the level?—I could not show myself.

12,542. You could not see anything?—No.

12,543. How long were you there?—The day after they went to Coley I came out.

12,544. How long were you there?—About 2 hours.

12,545. How did you know when the soldiers left?—You can see them going down the road to Coley, from where they shot the people.

12,546. How comes it that you did not see them when they were in the level?—When they are in the road in an open space you can stand and see them.

12,547. How long was it after the soldiers came to Font Hill that you were arrested and taken to Morant Bay?—The soldiers came in the day, and in the same afternoon I was taken and sent to Morant Bay.

12,548. After that you remained in prison 18 days?—Yes.

12,549. Then you were 5 days in the cells?—Yes.

12,550. That made 23 days?—No. The 5 days were during the 18.

12,551. Were you taken every morning to the Parade?—Yes; they took out everybody.

15,552. What were you sent to the cells for?—I don't know myself, but I was taken to the cells.

15,553. (*By the Commission.*) Can a man not make a guess; can a man not imagine?—No; I know no reason whatever.

12,554. Did you do anything?—No; I never did anything for the time.

12,555. While you were in prison, did you commit any breach of prison rules?—No.

12,556. You say Richard Cherringto w as shot?—Yes.

12,557. Did you know more than one man of that name?—I knew father and son.

12,558. There were two of the same name?—Yes.

12,559. When you went to M'Laren's chapel to see these men hanged, did you go alone?—No; there were plenty of us.

12,560–3. Who went with you?—Mr. Brown, who is here, Mr. Cherrington, and Logan, and Mrs. Stewart, and Alexander Brown is here too.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN M'LAREN (a black), sworn, and examined. *J. M'Laren.*

12,564. Do you live at Font Hill?—Yes.

12,565. And you are a labourer?—Yes.

12,566. Were you ever taken as a prisoner?—Yes.

12,567. When?—In my own yard at Font Hill.

12,568. At what time were you taken?—I was taken on the 21st October.

12,569. Where were you taken to?—Up to Monklands.

12,570. Did you go by Coley?—Yes.

12,571. Who took you?—A Coley constable.

12,572. When you got to Monklands what was done with you?—I was standing a whole night and a whole day, Sunday; a night and a day.

12,573. After that where did you go to?—After that they let me go.

12,574. Did you go back again to Font Hill?—Yes.

12,575. And when you got to Font Hill did anything take place there, or did you find anything?—They burnt my house.

12,576. Had it been burnt, or was it burning when you got there?—It was burnt before they took me up.

12,577. Did they burn it that same day?—They burn it on the 20th October, Friday, and then on the Saturday they took me up.

12,578. Do you know a chapel at Font Hill?—Yes.

12,579. Did you see anything done to that?—Yes.

12,580. What?—There were 10 men taken, and they shot nine and hung them up on the beam.

12,581. Did you see that at the time it was done?—The same Monday they burn the house they done that.

12,582. Did you at this chapel see the men strung up yourself?—The chapel they burnt was near my place.

12,583. They did not burn the chapel?—No; nine dead men were hanging on one beam.

12,584. Did you find them hanging in your chapel when you got from Monklands?—Before I got to Monklands.

12,585. Did you see it done yourself?—Yes.

12,586. You say your chapel was used for hanging the men up before the constables of Coley took you to Monklands?—Yes.

12,587. Did you see the men when they were first hung up on the beam?—I saw them hung. I stood away at a distance, and I thought if they saw me they shoot me.

12,588. Did you yourself see the men shot?—Before my face when the men were shot? No; I did not see when they shot them; I did not come up when they put up the gun and take shoot, but I heard the gun, and when they were gone I came down, and saw the men hung up there.

12,589. How many did you see hanging there?—Nine men.

12,590. The chapel is yours, you say?—Yes.

12,590*. But you are not the preacher?—I only lead the people—I give a preacher.

12,591. You are not the preacher himself?—No.

12,592. You are a leader you say?—Yes.

12,593. Is it a Methodist Chapel?—A Baptist.

12,594. Besides this, did you lose any clothes or property?—Yes; I lost two *young* shirts and two new waistcoats just made; they took those away.

12,595. Who took them away?—When I go back to my house they take my clothes. I had hid all my desks and things in a hole, and if they burn the house they could not burn that. When they came to the house they did not see anything. They searched all about. and took out every article and thing.

12,596. Did they find out the place where you had hid them?—Yes.

12,597. Who found them?—Francis Bonner, the head constable.

12,598. Have you never said that those things were taken away by a person called Joseph?—Joseph picked the coffee.

12,599. Have you not said Joseph was the man that took your clothes and saddle?—I can't say who took it.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

J. M'Laren.

9 Feb. 1866.

12,600. Have you not said before that Joseph was the man that took your saddle and clothes?—No; not Joseph took the saddle and clothes.

12,601. Have you not said that he did?—Francis Bonner took the saddle and clothes; Joseph only picked the coffee.

12,602. Joseph took your coffee?—Yes.

12,603. But he was left in charge, was he not?—Joseph and Francis Bonner took the things. It is the same thing, the property was taken from me.

12,604. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you know Paul Bogle?—Yes; I knew him.

12,605. Used he to preach at your chapel sometimes?—No.

12,606. Did you know James M'Laren?—He was my son.

12,607. Who used to preach in your chapel?—Thomas Richards.

12,608. Did you ever preach there yourself?—Me can't preach.

12,609. When was it you were arrested and carried to Monklands? Was it the same day they burnt your house?—The same day they burn the house? No; they burn the house Friday, and they take me up Saturday.

12,610. Was it on Friday they hung up the men? Yes. Friday they shot the men, and hung them up that day, the 20th of October.

12,611. And next day, Saturday, you were arrested?—Yes; when the nine men hang dead; when they go to bury the men I go to the yard, and the constable come and take me.

12,612. Did the constables tell you what they took you up for?—They took me up for my son James M'Laren, and knowing Mr. Gordon, they said I must know something about it. I told them I did not. James M'Laren, my son, lived at the valley, and I did not know anything about his proceedings.

12,613. That was the reason they gave. Was it because you were the father of James M'Laren they took you up?—Yes; and say they would shoot me.

12,614. But they let you go?—Yes.

12,615. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Has any of your property been returned to you; any of the things that were taken, have they been returned to you?—Since I came down to Kingston, they tell how much things they take from me, and when I go back to Font Hill to ask Mr. Bonner, Mr. Bonner tell me all the things were given to Mr. Bowen. Mr. Bowen have my saddle and my hog.

12,616. Have any of the things been returned to you?—Since I come up the last time?

12,617. They have been returned?—Yes.

12,618. Which of them have been returned?—Mr. Bonner give me two bushels of coffee; he take it out of the stone hole.

12,619. That was returned to you?—Yes; when he heard the thing was talked about.

12,620. When was it you came to Kingston and this was returned to you?—Since I came down from Kingston.

12,621. Then have you come here from Kingston now?—I have been back home since I was at Kingston, and then I come back again here.

12,622. How long ago did you come to Kingston?—In January.

12,623. And then you went back home?—Yes.

12,624. When did you leave home?—Last week Thursday.

12,625. Is this two bushels of coffee all that has been returned to you?—Yes.

12,626. Has anything else been returned to you besides the two bushels of coffee?—The two bushels, of coffee, and two desks, and one trunk.

12,627. And the saddle?—No; that has not come to me.

12,628. Two desks and one trunk?—Yes.

12,629. Anything else?—And my handsaw. Mr. Bowen has my saddle now.

12,630. Have you asked him for it?—I deal with Francis Bonner the constable; I no deal with Mr. Bowen.

12,631. But have you asked Mr. Bowen for the saddle?—I do not; but the constable Francis Bonner go and ask him.

12,632. You say Mr. Bowen has the saddle; have you ever asked him to return it to you?—I never go to ask him.

12,633. How old was your son James M'Laren?—Some 22 years of age.

12,634. What was his trade?—A labourer.

12,635. He was a preacher too, was he not; did he preach in the chapel?—Him can't preach; him can read.

12,636. Could he write and read?—Me can't read or write, but James M'Laren him could read and write.

12,637. Where did he go to school?—I put him to school when he was a little bit of a boy.

12,638. Where was the school?—At Morant Bay, in barrack.

12,639. Did you build the chapel at Font Hill?—Yes, we built it, and the minister consecrate it.

12,640. Did your son ever preach in that chapel? No, the minister preach; not all times.

12,641. Who was the minister?—He was drowned in the heavy weather.

12,642. But who was he?—Thomas Richards.

12,643. Where used your son to preach; how often?—He not preach at Font Hill; he preach at Morant Bay. There is two chapel. My son live at Morant Bay, and on Sunday when no minister he give service there.

12,644. (*Commission.*) What denomination do you belong to?—Baptist.

12,645. What society of Baptists; the Native Baptists?—John the Baptist.

12,645 *a.* Do you belong to the Native Baptist Society, or to the one in England?—No understand.

12,645 *b.* (*Mr. Walcott.*) Is your society a Buckra Society or a Nigger Society?—Nigger Society.

The witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.]

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Saturday, 10th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, ESQ.

GEORGE M'MURRAY (a black), sworn, and examined.

12,646. Are you a labourer living a Manchioneal?—Yes.

12,647. Do you work on any particular estate?—No.

12,648. What do you work at?—I work on my own fields.

12,649. Had you, in October last, two houses at Deeling?—Yes.

12,650. Is that near Manchioneal?—Yes.

12,651. Who did you rent them from?—One from the Rev. Jones; the other was my own place.

12,652. Was it the one at Friendship that was your own place?—Yes.

12,653. And the other you rented from Mr. Jones?—Yes.

12,654. Did two black soldiers come to you at any time?—Yes.

12,655. Did they come to your place at Friendship, or the other?—The house I rent from Mr. Jones.

12,656. I thought you only rented one house?—I rent one house in the place where I live.

12,657. Was it to your house, or the one that you rented, that the two soldiers came?—Soldiers came to the two; they came the first day to the one that I rent.

12,658. Were you living at that house then?—Yes, I live in that house.

12,659. What did you do with the other house that belongs to you?—When I go up to the mountain I stay there.

12,660. They came to the house that you rent, you say?—Yes.

12,661. When was that?—On Monday morning, the first Monday morning when the soldiers came up to Manchioneal.

12,662. Was that the Monday after what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

12,663. Do you know who those black soldiers were?—I do not know their names, but they were two black soldiers.

12,664. Did they belong to the West India Regiment; that you don't know, perhaps?—No, I do not.

12,665. What did they do?—They broke into my house, and into my room and took out me.

12,666. Did they ask you leave to search your house first of all, and did you give them leave?—They did not ask no leave.

12,667. What did they do when they came in?—When they came in they went straight into the room, and went to the clothes box, put it on the ground, and took the butt-end of the gun and smashed it in, and took it from the room, out of the house, and took out all the clothes belonging to the lady and myself; they did not even leave me a handkerchief.

12,668. Have you a wife?—Yes; a married wife.

12,669. Living with you?—Yes.

12,670. And they took all the things belonging to your wife, and to you?—Yes.

12,671. Were there any things in your house that did not belong to you?—Every thing in the house belonged to me and my wife.

12,672. What did they do with those things?—After they took out the things they made up a bundle, and when they were packed up they gave them to a man to carry.

12,673. Did you know who that man was?—No.

12,674. What did you do after that?—They took the clothes, and I found my wife was crying because the things were taken away, and I was forced to cry myself; we staid in the house all day, and in the evening, when my mind was cooled a little, I went out into my garden-field.

12,675. After that day, when your things were taken away, where did you go to?—On the Monday evening, we heard the soldiers were coming back on Tuesday morning to burn every house and kill every man in Bath.

12,676. Then, what did you do?—I got frightened, and tried to escape.

12,677. Did you go into the bush?—Yes.

12,678. Was that to hide yourself before the soldiers came?—Yes.

12,679. How long did you remain there?—I went two weeks into the bush.

12,680. How were you living there?—I go to the field where I work.

12,681. Up to your place in the mountain, do you mean?—Yes; I got up that way.

12,682. You say you remained there two weeks; did you then come back?—Yes.

12,683. When you came back, did you find your house?—No; when I came back there was no house at all.

12,684. Was it burnt down?—Yes.

12,685. Was that the house belonging to Mr. Jones?—Yes.

12,686. Was anything done to you up in the mountains?—Yes.

12,687. Did the soldiers come to your house in the mountains?—Yes.

12,688. When did they go to that house?—In the other week.

12,689. Do you mean by that, the week after you went up there?—Yes.

12,690. Were you there when they came?—No; I did not go up to the mountains when the soldiers came there.

12,691. You say on Monday night you went into the bush and went up to your house in the mountains; is that so?—No, I go to the field I work in, and look and come back; I did not go to the mountains.

12,692. When did you go the mountains; how soon afterwards? Was it whilst martial law was going on?—When martial law was going on. I could not get any power to go there at all before.

12,693. How soon afterwards did you go there; did you go there before Christmas?—Yes; I go there before Christmas.

12,694. How long before Christmas?—Just two weeks before Christmas.

12,695. What did you discover when you got there?—The house burnt down, and everything I had in it gone.

12,696. What had you in it?—My clothing and my wife's, which we kept there that we might always have some to wear when we went up that way.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

G. M'Murray.

10 Feb. 1866.

12,697. Was that as well as the other clothing you had in the other house ?—Yes, all destroyed.

12,698. Do you know whether any other houses were burnt down ? Did you see any other burnt houses ?—Every house was burnt down at Deeling, not one was left.

12,699. Who did those houses belong to ?—Every one of them had its own owner.

12,700. Do you mean they belonged to the people who lived in them ?—Yes ; people lived in every one of them.

12,701. Who did the other houses at Deeling belong to ?—They belong to the same Mr. Jones.

12,702. Were there any houses up in the mountain that were burnt besides yours?—Yes, about 10 houses; my house made the tenth, and they burn every one.

12,703. Did they belong to the people who were living in them ?—Yes.

12,704. Then they did not belong to Mr. Jones?—No.

The witness withdrew.

M. Williams.

MARY WILLIAMS (a coloured woman), sworn, and examined.

12,705. In October last were you living at Holland ?—Yes.

12,706. Upon that estate ?—Yes.

12,707. Are you a married woman ?—No.

12,708. Were you living there alone ?—Yes.

12,709. Did you work upon the estate ?—Yes.

12,710. On some Tuesday did any constable come to you ?—Yes.

12,711. Do you remember what Tuesday that was ?—No.

12,712. Do you remember hearing of the disturbance at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

11,713. Was it the Tuesday next after that, you heard of that, when the constable came ?—Yes.

12,714. Do you know the name of the constable ?—It was George Davis who came to take me up.

12,715. What did he say when he came to you ?—He told me that the Reverend Parson Foote sent him to come for me.

12,716. Where did he take you to ?—He took me up to Manchioneal.

12,717. Who did you see at Manchioneal ?—Mr. Warmington of Muirton.

12,718. Did not he t ake you before Mr. Foote ?—Mr. Warmington gave me to Mr. Foote.

12,719. Where was Mr. Foote ?—At Kensington.

12,720. Is that in Manchioneal ?—Yes.

12,721. What did Mr. Foote say to you ?—He sent me to Morant Bay Prison for three weeks.

12,722. You do not mean that he ordered you to be kept there for three weeks ?—Yes ; he said the constable was to take me to Morant Bay for three weeks.

12,723. Were you tried at any time ?—No, they no try me at all.

12,724. Were you never tried?—When I go to Morant Bay, in the fourth week, they took me out and try me.

12,725. After you had been at Morant Bay three weeks were you taken out and tried ?—Yes.

12,726. Who were you tried before ?—Mr. Ewart.

12,727. What was done after you were tried ?—Mr. Ewart let me go ; he said I did not deserve punishment.

12,728. Had you been punished in any other way than being sent to the prison ?—Yes ; the first week of the martial law Mr. Foote came and took me up, and persuaded the constable to carry me to Bath to the Maroons, and catted me.

12,729. Was that before or after you were sent to Morant Bay ?—After.

12,730. Do you understand the question ? You say when you were taken before Mr. Foote he ordered you to be taken to Morant Bay for three weeks ?—Yes.

12,731. Was it before that he ordered you to be flogged ?—They flogged me first before they sent me to Morant Bay.

12,732. Did Mr. Foote order that ?—Yes.

12,733. That you were to be flogged and afterwards to be taken to Morant Bay for three weeks ?—Yes.

12,734. Where was it that you were flogged ?—I was flogged at Bath.

12,735. Who flogged you ?—The Maroons.

12,736. A Maroon.—Yes.

12,737. Was it a constable that flogged you ?—The Maroon flogged me ; the constable gave me to the Maroon.

12,738. Was the Maroon who flogged you a constable ?—No.

12,739. How many lashes did you receive ?—14 lashes he gave me.

12,740. At the time you were taken up, you said you had been working on Holland estate ?—Yes, and when they let me out of Morant Bay prison I came to Mr. Stewart for my two weeks' money. He told me he would not pay me the money, that after martial law I should not get my money at all ; that the Queen said so.

12,741. Were there two weeks due to you ?—Yes.

12,742. And Mr. Stewart said that the Queen said nobody was to be paid for work done before martial law ?—Yes.

12,743. Has he ever paid you ?—No.

12,744. How much did he owe you ?—About two weeks.

12,745. How much had you earned during those two weeks ?—When we work from Monday to Friday, I earn from one shilling to sixpence a week.

12,746. Do you mean you had only earned one shilling in each of these two weeks ?—No ; one shilling for one week.

12,747. And how much for the other week ?—One shilling again.

12,748. Then two shillings were due to you ; is that so ?—Yes.

12,749. How long had you worked for the shilling; a day during the week ?—No; I worked five days.

12,750. Do you mean that you worked five days for one shilling ?—Yes.

12,751. How many hours each day ; at what time did you go in the morning ?—Six o'clock in the morning.

12,752. And how long did you stop there ?—Till 4 o'clock in the evening.

12,753. You were away part of that time, of course; for an hour during the time ?—No; the task was too heavy.

12,754. Do you mean that you worked from 6 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in every one of the five days ?—Yes.

12,755. What was the work ?—Weeding the canes.

12,756. Be careful what you are saying. Do you mean that you worked every one of the five days from 6 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon ?—Yes ; I went from 6 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the evening before I was able to go away.

12,757. And you worked all that time, did you ?—Yes.

12,758. Every one of those five days ?—Yes.

12,759. And you earned only one shilling ?—Yes ; only one shilling.

12,760. Do you mean one shilling a-day, or one shilling for the five days ?—One shilling for the five days ; he had to take *four bits* for the rent.

12,761. Did you pay *four bits* (eighteen pence) a-week for your rent?—Yes.

12,762. Then what you mean is, that you earned two shillings and sixpence a week?—Yes.

12,763. But that eighteen pence was kept for the rent?—Yes.

12,764. And all that time you were working the hours you mention for two and sixpence; that is sixpence per day?—Yes.

12,765. Where does your mother live?—My mother lives at Manchioneal.

12,766. Whereabouts at Manchioneal?—In Manchioneal Bay.

12,767. Had she a house there?—Yes.

12,768. Did it belong to her?—Yes; it was her own *buy* land.

13,769. What became of that house?—It was burnt down.

12,770. You did not see it burnt, did you?—No.

12,771. You have seen that it was burnt?—Yes.

12,772. Where is your mother now?—I took her down to Holland with me.

12,773. Is she living with you now?—Yes.

12,774. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you paid by the task, or by the day?—Task work.

12,775. (*Commission.*) And that task work was so heavy that you were obliged to work from 6 o'clock till 4?—Yes; 25 chains I had to do.

12,776. Did that take you 10 hours a day, from 6 o'clock till 4?—Yes.

12,777. Weeding 25 chains?—Yes.

12,778. Did you not have any food during that time; from the time you went at 6 o'clock in the morning, till you got home at 4 in the evening?—No.

12,779. Nothing at all?—No.

12,780. Nothing either to eat or to drink?—I only got water to drink.

12,771 a. Did you have any food at all to eat?—We eat food in the morning before we go to work.

12,772 b. Did you take any food with you?—When we get any food to carry, but when we do not get any we go without.

12,773 c. Did you carry any food with you during those two weeks; did you stop to eat any food before you got back at 4 in the evening?—No.

12,774 d. You surely do not mean that, do you; you say you never went home for breakfast or dinner?—No.

12,775 e. But did you carry any food with you to eat during the time?—Yes, when we had got sufficient food.

12,776 f. Had you any food during the two last weeks that you say you were working at Holland; did you leave off work in order to eat some food that you had taken with you?—No; I never leave the work till I finish it at 4 o'clock, when I go home.

12,777 g. You say you had nothing except some water to drink all that time?—Yes.

12,778 h. Had you any sugar-cane?—We were not able to take any.

12,779 i. How far was your house from where you worked?—About half mile.

12,780 k. You say you had 14 lashes?—Yes.

12,781. What was the instrument used?—A small twine that they made into a cat.

12,782. Explain what you mean by 25 chains which you had to weed; was it 25 chains long?—Yes, 25 chains long.

12,783. And how broad?—A small chain; you hold it and stretch it.

12,784. Was it one line all the way long?—Yes.

12,785. Was it one row?—Yes.

12,786. Was there more than one chain all along?—If one row does not hold 25 chains, then you have to work two rows.

12,787. So that you have to weed all the canes which there are in a length of 25 chains?—Yes.

12,788. Where were you flogged; on the shoulders?—Yes, and on my back.

12,789. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were there a great many weeds on Holland estate, or was it well kept up?—It was very bad in grass.

12,790. In the part that you had to weed?—Yes.

12,791. You mean that there was a great deal of grass?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

SOPHIA DAVIS (a black), sworn, and examined.

S. Davis.

12,792. Do you live at Fonthill?—Yes.

12,793. Is that your own house?—Yes.

12,794. You do not pay rent to anybody for it?—No.

12,795. Do you live alone there, or are you married?—I am a married woman.

12,796. Do you live with your husband there?—Yes.

12,797. What is his name?—Jacob Davis.

12,798. Do you remember hearing of the disturbances at Morant Bay; do you remember the war there, or hearing anything about it?—No; the distress of my house being burnt brings me here to speak.

12,799. When was it that anything was done to you? Do you remember Francis Bowen coming with some soldiers to your house?—Yes.

12,800. When was that, on what day?—It was on a Friday.

12,801. What Friday?—I cannot tell the day of the month.

12,802. Do you remember hearing about the troubles down at Morant Bay?—Yes.

12,803. How long after you heard of that was it that they came to your house; was it directly afterwards, or a week afterwards?—It was the same week.

12,804. That would be Friday the 13th, then. Who is Francis Bowen; is that the magistrate?—Mr. Bowen of Coley.

12,805. What did they do when they came to your house?—I had nine children in the house.

12,806. And your husband, was he there?—My husband saw the soldiers come, and he ran into the bush, for fear they should shoot him.

12,807. How long before had he gone into the bush?—He heard that if the soldiers saw any man in the house they would shoot him.

12,808. Did you hear that before they came to the house?—Yes.

12,809. And so he had gone to the bush?—Yes.

12,810. Leaving you and your nine children?—Yes.

12,811. When Mr. Bowen and the soldiers came, what did they do or say?—I sat down with my little child at my breast, then I rose with the child in my arms, and said, "Massa, I beg you not to burn my house with my nine children;" and he said, "Come out, woman."

12,812. Mr. Bowen said so, do you mean?—Yes; he said, "We will put fire to the house;" and then my children came out of the house.

12,813. Did they put fire to the house?—Yes; they did not let me get anything at all out of it.

12,814. Before they gave orders to burn the house, did they search to see what was in the house?—No.

12,815. Not at all?—No.

12,816. Was there anything in the house which did not belong to you?—No; nothing at all, only my own things.

12,817. Do you say that they burnt the house with all the things in it?—Yes.

12,818. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

12,819. Did not they take anything out of the house?—The soldiers took all my clothes.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

S. Davis.

10 Feb. 1866.

12,820. Then the house was not burnt with everything in it?—They not burn my clothes; they take away all my clothes.

12,821. Were there any clothes of your children?—Every bit.

12,822. Did they take all away?—Every bit; and when they took all the clothes they left the house naked, and then set fire to it.

12,823. Did they take away anything else?—Yes.

12,824. What?—The little panikens the children fed from.

12,825. Was there a hog?—Yes; they took away my barrow, my fowls, and my hog.

12,826. Anything else?—Yes; they took my ring.

12,827. What ring was that?—My married ring.

12,828. Who took that?—The soldier took it off my finger to save my life; so he told me.

12,829. Was Mr. Bowen present?—Mr. Bowen was present.

12,830. And he saw them take the ring from you, did he?—Yes, he was present.

12,831. And saw the man take the ring, when he said it was to save your life?—When the man took the ring, I can't say whether he saw the soldier; the soldier took me so, and the rest ransacked my house. Then he said, "My woman, you must not speak; if you speak I will kill you."

12,832. I was asking you about the ring?—The soldier took that.

12,833. When Mr. Bowen was present?—Mr. Bowen was there.

12,834. Did he see the soldier take your ring?—I cannot tell whether Mr. Bowen see him take it.

12,835. Did the soldier say it was to save your life you must give up that ring?—Yes; and he asked me for money.

12,836. Was that the same soldier that took your ring?—The same soldier.

12,837. What became of you after this; where did you go with your nine children?—A good massa gave me half a house.

12,838. Where was it that you went to this half house?—Close near; a neighbour.

12,839. Was it at some friends?—We build a new house, and the half house was part of the old building, which was empty.

12,840. Did you remain there?—Yes.

12,841. Did your husband come back to you there?—Yes.

12,842. Is he living there with you now?—Yes.

12,843. Were these white or black soldiers?—They were Newcastle soldiers.

12,844. Was there any officer with them?—Me don't know officer; the officer was riding; when the officer rode up he asked me for a pipe. While I was looking at the house that was burnt two officers rode up, and when I spoke to them about the burning of my house they said it was martial law; and I said, "Look what martial law has done for me!"

12,845. What became of your husband; when did he come back to you again?—After the martial law was over.

12,846. Did he live in the bush till martial law was over?—Yes.

12,847. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you see any other houses burnt at Fonthill?—Yes.

12,848. Can you tell how many?—Massa, me cannot reckon, I no reckon number; but there was plenty burnt.

12,849. Were there many left?—Yes.

12,850-60. Were there many not burnt?—Yes.

12,861. How many?—Me cannot recollect.

12,862. (*Commission.*) Were there as many left as burnt?—Yes.

12,863. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you say they were white troops?—Yes.

12,864. Newcastle soldiers?—Yes.

12,865. And two officers and Mr. Bowen were present?—Yes.

12,866. You did not hear the officers names, did you?—No; I don't know their names.

12,867. You did not hear Mr. Bowen call their names?—No.

12,868. How do you know they were officers?—They ride, and the soldiers walk.

12,869. It was by their riding that you say they were officers?—Yes; that make me call them so.

12,870. Did Mr. Bowen tell you that any of the things found in your house did not belong to you, but to somebody else?—No, he did not.

The witness withdrew.

A. Wedderman.

ANNE WEDDERMAN (a black), sworn, and examined.

12,871. Did you live at Holland Estate?—Yes.

12,872. Were you living there with a person of the name of Samuel Walker?—Yes.

12,873. Do you remember the time that martial law was on?—Yes.

12,874. Were you there during that time?—Yes.

12,875. Was there a Sunday during that time, that you recollect, when Mr. Stewart came to see you?—Yes.

12,876. Who was Mr. Stewart?—The busha on the estate.

12,877. What did Mr. Stewart do?—On the second Sunday of martial law, he sent one William Sewell and one Joseph Lewis, two police constables from Golden Grove. They came *chock* into my house, and took out Samuel Walker from the house, and carry him to Golden Grove.

12,878. Where were you at that time?—Me was at home.

12,879. In the house, do you mean?—Yes.

12,880. Did you stay there after Walker went?—Yes.

12,881. When did you see Samuel Walker after that?—They take him to Golden Grove and keep him there for a week, and take him from there up to Manchioneal.

12,882. How do you know that?—Me see him in the morning when he was going up.

12,883. Did you see him at Manchioneal?—Me see him when me went from Golden Grove. Mr. Ramsay, the constable, came in. I ask to walk through the house. I had two piccaninnies. I ask leave to bid them good-bye to go up to Manchioneal. They carry him up on Wednesday, and on Saturday him dead, and on Saturday morning them take him down to the churchyard.

12,884. What churchyard?—Manchioneal churchyard.

12,885. How far was the place where you were living from Manchioneal?—I cannot reckon, but not long walking.

12,886. Did you ever go to Manchioneal and see Samuel Walker there?—No, I did not go there, but one, Mr. Panton, who belonged to Manchioneal, was present when they shot him.

12,887. You did not see Samuel Walker shot?—I did not see, but Mr. Panton tell me.

12,888. Mr. Panton said he was shot?—Yes.

12,889. Where was Mr. Panton?—He go up to Manchioneal.

12,890. Is he there now?—Yes.

12,891. At the time Samuel Walker was taken, as you say, was any money owing to you?—Yes; just two weeks, before the martial law, was due to Walker by Mr. Stewart.

12,892. And was two weeks due to you?—Yes.

12,893. That he had got to pay you?—Yes.

12,894. Did you ever get paid?—After the martial law I go to Mr. Stewart, and say, "Will you pay me the money?"

12,895. What he did say ?—He would not give me the money at all; and I had the two picaninnies going to perish with hunger.

12,896. Did you ever get the money ?—No ; I don't get it.

12,897. And you have not got it now ?—No ; I don't get it.

12,898. How much was it you wanted him to pay you ?—I was working in the trash house at a shilling a day.

12,899. How many days did you work ?—Six days, from Monday to Saturday.

12,900. And that was what you wanted ?—Yes.

12,901. (*Mr. Payne.*) How many days wages was owing to you ?—Six.

12,902. And how much was owing to Samuel Walker ?—A shilling a day.

12,903. Does Mr. Stewart owe Samuel Walker six shillings, then ?—Yes. He paid him a part—it was six shillings, but they had to deduct "four bits" rent. If it had not been for my father I should not have been able to live, me and my pickaninnies would have died of hunger.

12,904. Did you see any houses burnt ?—No.

12,905. (*Commission.*) How long have you lived on Holland estate ?—I was born on it.

12,906. Have you worked there long ?—Yes, from growing up. I never work anywhere else.

12,907. How much have you been in the habit of earning a week ?—Sometimes I work always full up, and get *four bits* a day ; but when you do work full up, you never get the money.

12,908. Is four bits a day full pay ?—Yes ; but sometimes Mr. Stewart stopped it.

12,909. When are you paid ? Upon what day of the week ?—They always pay on a Tuesday.

12,910. What are you paid on a Tuesday ? Is it for the week preceding ?—Yes, for the week ; sometimes you just get two shillings.

12,911. Who pays you ?—Mr. Stewart. If I work last week I should not get paid till the following Tuesday.

12,912. Then you are not paid for the week which has just expired, but for the week before that ?—Yes.

12,913. Is Mr. Stewart the overseer ?—Yes.

12,914. When he pays you, does he explain to you your account, so many days so much ?—No ; he stops it, and he never tells you what he stops it for ; sometimes I work all the week and just get sixpence, and sometimes just get a shilling, and sometimes four bits, after the rent is paid.

12,915. Did you ever complain to anybody about this ? Have you ever made a complaint to the magistrates ?—No.

12,916. Never ?—No.

12,917. Have you ever complained to Walker about it ?—Yes ; sometimes I don't go to the work, and he gets the money and brings it to me.

12,918. Has he never made complaints to the magistrates ?—No.

12,919. Never ?—No.

12,920. How many times do you think you have been dissatisfied with the amount paid to you ?—Anything he gave me I was obliged to be satisfied with.

12,921. Have you complained ?—I complained all times. Not a week we ever get full pay.

12,922. I suppose you do not get full pay because you do not work the full time ; is that so ?—I work from Monday *chock* down to Saturday, except when I sick. When I don't sick I work from Monday till Saturday.

12,923. What time do you begin in the morning ?—When I have to carry cane trash I have to *budge* part of the night to carry it.

12,924. Have you been in the habit of working on Holland Estate all the year round ?—Yes.

12,925. Every day in the year ?—Yes, *barring* when I sick.

12,926. Were you working for the two weeks before Walker was taken into custody ?—Yes ; two full weeks.

12,927. The whole of those two weeks for five days in each week ?—Six days in each week.

12,928. And for what time ?—From before daylight in the morning.

12,929. How long did you go on working ?—Sometimes I had to *budge* part of the night.

12,930. When you went before daylight in the morning how long did you stop there before you went away ? Where you there all day ?—All day till night again ; sometimes till all the people gone to bed.

12,931. And every one of them six days for each of those two weeks you were there the whole of the day ?—Yes.

12,932. You were ready to do your work the whole day ?—Yes.

12,933. How far do you live from the trash house ?—Me do not live much far ; not quite a mile.

12,934. How much was owing to you ?—Two weeks.

12,935. But how much money was it that was due to you ?—For one week, eight shillings.

12,936. And how much for the other week ?—The other week the same.

12,937. Then you earn eight shillings in the week ?—Yes ; but we are not getting it.

12,938. Was it four bits a day that was due to you ?—Yes.

12,939. Except that the rent would have to be deducted ?—Yes.

12,940. How much was your rent ?—Four bits.

12,941. Then that would leave about seven and sixpence ?—Some days you get you work by the pan, piece work.

12,942. Were you working task work ?—It is of me I am talking.

12,943. Then how was it four bits a day ?—Working by the pan.

12,944. Then do you mean that you really earned by the number of pans you worked four bits every one of the days during the fortnight, except Sundays ?—Yes.

12,945. You were working every day during the two weeks, except Sundays, is that so ?—Yes.

12,946. How much did you earn each day ?—We worked three days at four bits.

12,947. What did you earn in the other four days of that week ?—A shilling a day.

12,948. Then the second week four days you earned four bits ?—Yes.

12,949. And how much the other two days ?—One shilling.

12,950. Then that would be 7*s.* 6*d.* for the first week, and 8*s.* for the next week ; 15*s.* 6*d.* altogether ?—Yes.

12,951. Your rent, you say, was four bits each week ?—Yes.

12,952. Was anything paid you for those two weeks ?—No ; I did not get anything.

12,953. You said at first that 6*s.* was due to you ; 1*s.* a day ?—That was to Samuel Walker.

12,954. Then did Walker work at the same place ?—Yes ; he was driving the wain.

12,955. Was there anything due to him ?—Him work two weeks at a 1*s.* a day.

12,956. Then there would be 12*s.* due to him ?—Yes.

12,957. And that was not paid ?—No, not paid.

12,958. Then there was some 12*s.* 6*d.* owing to you, and 12*s.* to Walker ?—Yes.

12,959. You paid the rent ; not Walker ?—No ; I paid the rent.

The witness withdrew.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

J. March.

10 Feb. 1866.

JOHN MARCH (a coloured man), sworn, and examined.

12,960. Do you live at Bath, St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

12,961. Do you remember being there on the 12th of October last ?—Yes.

12,962. Was that the Thursday in that week ?—Yes.

12,963. On that, day did you see any people enter the town ; blowing horns ?—Yes, they came from the direction of Morant Bay, blowing a horn, and also with a great noise.

12,964. About how many came ?—They came in two bands of about 100 each.

12,965. Were they armed ?—Yes; with various sorts of weapons.

12,966. What were the weapons you saw ?—Guns, cutlasses, and other such like ; bayonets and harpoons.

12,967. Any machetts ?—Yes; and harpoons.

12,968. What did they do ?—They went to Mrs. Hitchin's and demanded of her powder. She said she had not any there ; and they went away.

12,969. And did they not ask for keys ?—They demanded of the shopkeepers or their servants the keys of the several places.

12,970. Did they get them ?—They got them, and they opened the stores.

12,971. What did they do when they opened them ?—They took, especially out of Mr. Ford's store, a large amount of goods; several articles of various kinds.

12,972. Food or dresses ?—Dresses; more clothes than anything.

12,973. Did they take out anything else ?—They took guns also ; two guns.

12,974. Was that from Mr. Ford's place ?—Yes.

12,975. Did you see them leave Bath and go away ?—Yes ; they go up and down the streets, carrying away the goods of Mr. Ford.

12,976. After they had done all that, did you see the people that had done it go away from Bath ?—I escaped to the mountains that day. What I relate was what happened on the first day.

12,977. When did you come back again ?—About three days after; by the time the Maroons were in possession of Bath.

12,978. When you came back again the Maroons were there, were they ?—Yes.

12,979. Did other persons besides yourself leave Bath ; those who were the inhabitants of the place ?—Yes; mostly all the coloured people, especially the women, the ladies of Bath.

12,980. When you returned, and found the Maroons in possession of Bath, were any prisoners brought in ? Yes; they brought in several.

12,981. Who brought them in ?—The Maroons and the constables.

12,982. Were you present when those prisoners were tried and punished ?—Yes ; I think they were justly tried by Mr. Kirkland; and I think it does honour to him.

12,983. We want not your opinion, but what you saw ?—They were justly flogged.

12,984. Were you present when they were tried ?—Yes; I was.

12,985. Did you see any of them flogged ?—Yes.

12,986. Who were flogged ?—Men and women.

12,987. Were they any of the persons that you had seen at Bath, when the stores was opened ?—Yes.

12,988. Did you know them again ?—Yes.

12,989. Were they part of the persons that had come in armed ?—Yes ; they were afterwards flogged.

12,990. You had seen them in Bath, when they came first armed ?—Yes, I did see them.

12,991. And you afterwards saw them brought in as prisoners ?—Yes.

12,992. How many did you see that you knew again ?—I recognised about 10 of them.

12,993. Did you give evidence against them ?—No, I did not.

12,994. Against none of them ?—No.

12,995. Were women as well as men flogged ?—They were.

12,996. What was the greatest number of lashes the women got ?—They got from 20 to 30 lashes, and less than that; but the men got 50, not exceeding that.

12,997. Did you see the cats that were used ?—Yes.

12,998. What were they made of ?—They were wrapped very closely with wire; the wire was wrapped very closely upon them; but there was another kind not wrapped with wire, made of cord.

12,999. Did you see any distinction made between the cat used for the men and that used for the women ?—Yes ; the heavy cats with the wire were not laid on the women.

13,000. As to this cat that you describe with wire, were the wires separate or covered ?—The wire was closely put on, covered.

13,001. Do you mean to say that the wires were covered ?—The whip was covered with the wire; they were wound closely together.

13,002. What were the strands or lashes composed of ?—They were composed of cord. I could not see what they were.

13,003. Had you ever one of them in your hand ?—No ; but I have seem them very closely.

13,004. Can you state what your impression was that they were made of from what you saw ?—I think they were made either of coarse twine or cord.

13,005. Did you see anything else among them ?—Bumps ; there were heavy bumps on some of them.

13,006. Do you mean knots ?—Yes.

13,007. Anything else ?—Nothing else.

13,008. Then the wire was to attach the lashes to the cats ? Are we to understand that ?—The whip was lashed to the stick, and the wire went to a certain distance upon the whip.

13,009. Were the wires covered with anything, or were they plain wires ?—Plain wires, brass wire ; it was outside; the whip was overlaid with wires; it was not inside, but laid outside, wound round.

13,010. Do you mean to say the wire was like this; as close as this over the cord (*describing it*) ?—Yes, closer than that, or else it could not have made such dreadful wounds when they were flogged.

13,011. Do you mean to say that the wire was laid so closely on the cord that you could not see the cord underneath ?—No, I could not, unless I had gone and opened it.

13,012. Were there any cords that had not wire round them ?—Yes, there were.

13,013. Are you so certain as to be able to describe the mode in which the wires were twisted upon the strands ?—Yes.

13,014. How many of the tails of the cats had wires so twisted rounded them ?—I did not reckon them, but I believe from what was said there were nine tails.

13,015. Do you say the wire was twisted quite close ?—Yes, to each lash.

13,016. Did the wire extend from the handle to the end ; the tail ?—No.

13,017. How high did it go; half way up the tail ?—Yes, about half way up.

13,018. That is the lower half ?—Yes.

13,019. The half nearest the handle ?—Yes.

13,020. Do you mean nearest the end of the lash, or nearest the handle ?—It was nearest the end.

13,021. Over the lowest part ?—Yes.

13,022. Then, that would be furthest from the handle ?—Yes.

13,023. You say you never had one in your hand ?—No.

13,024. How near were you to one of them ?—As

near as I am to you, but I never went close, because I could not bear the sight of flogging.

13,025. On the 16th of October, did you go to Morant Bay?—Yes, I had occasion to go there.

13,026. Did you see anything there on that day?—Yes, as I entered the bay I saw a man just about dying; on the part in front of the burnt Court-house.

13,027. Any others?—No more; he alone was there.

13,028. Did you see any being prepared to be flogged?—Oh yes.

13,029. Did you see them flogged?—Yes.

13,030. After they were flogged, what did they do?—There was a road immediately opposite to the flogging post, and the soldiers were on either side, forming an avenue, and they had to run through that avenue, and the soldiers were prepared, some with large sticks, and some with heavy clubs, as large as this chair leg.

13,031. Was the point where they were whipped at one end of the avenue of soldiers?—A little way from the avenue, but stretching itself in the avenue.

13,032. When they were whipped, and let loose, had they to pass up between the two lines of soldiers?—Yes.

13,033. Was this in front of the Court-house?—Not quite in the centre, but in front; the flogging post was nearly at the right hand of the Court-house, and they ran from there, and as they ran through the avenue of soldiers, the soldiers struck them on the ground; I saw many felled to the ground by the blows.

13,034. Who struck them down?—The soldiers with these clubs.

13,035. What soldiers were they?—Black soldiers.

13,036. How often did you see that?—I was there for nearly an hour, or about an hour.

13,037. You only saw it once?—Yes; the soldiers were removed before I went.

13,038. Was there an officer present?—No, there was no officer; but the officers could have seen them, if they were at the flogging post, and must have seen if they were there.

13,039. Did you see any officer there?—No, I did not.

13,040. How many soldiers were drawn up in this avenue, as you describe it?—About 20, I think.

13,041. Ten on each side?—Yes, I think about that; I did not reckon them.

13,042. Was that all you saw at the whipping place?—In Morant Bay, I was so afraid, that I went away, and therefore saw nothing more.

13,043. Upon your return to Bath, did you go to Leith Hall estate?—Yes, I called in there.

13,044. Was that on the same 16th of October?—No.

13,045. When was it?—I think about three days after; about the 19th or 20th.

13,046. Then did you remain three days at Morant? Yes, but I never out to the Bay, I was afraid.

13,047. What did you see at Leith Hall, when you went back on the 19th?—We were talking in the house, when suddenly I heard the cries of "The troopers are coming," and when I came out I saw Mr. Ford's Irregular Cavalry and Mr. Astwood's Mounted Volunteers coming on riding to Leith Hall.

13,048. Where you there when they came in?—Yes, I followed them to the dwelling house.

13,049. But you said you were at the dwelling house before they came?—No; I said that I was at a house, the Bookkeeeper's Barracks.

13,050. What was done there that you saw?—As I went up the people told the officers that they had some prisoners there.

13051. Who were the people that told that to the officers?—The people belonging to Leith Hall.

13,052. Had they any prisoners there?—Yes; they had several prisoners in the room there.

13,053. When they told the officers that, what was done?—They brought them out, and just at that time some of the 6th Royals, I think, and a black corporal of the 1st West India Regiment, came up, and brought some more prisoners, so they put them together with those who were at Leith Hall before the others whom the soldiers brought up; they had some charge against them.

13,054. What did you see done?—They were flogged.

13,055. Who were flogged?—All the prisoners were flogged, except one.

13,056. How many were flogged?—I did not reckon how many were flogged.

13,057. Were there 10, 20, or how many?—About 15, I think; something of them number.

13,058. Did you see them tried?—They were not tried, so to speak, because the court had not been formed or witnesses called at that time.

13,059. Who was by that you knew by name when these 15 were flogged?—I do not know their names.

13,060. Were there officers by?—Yes; Mr. Ford was by.

13,061. When the 15 were flogged?—Yes, and an officer belonging to some of the regiments; a tall officer.

13,062. Belonging to a regular regiment?—Yes.

13,063. Was any body else there?—Mr. Astwood.

13,064. Was it a white regiment or a black regiment the tall officer belonged to?—I think he belonged to the black.

13,065. How many lashes did these men get?—Fifty.

13,066. Do you mean fifty each?—Yes.

13,067. Did you see them inflicted?—Yes, I was very near, holding the soldiers' guns whilst they were employed in flogging.

13068. Was that all you saw at Leith Hall?—Yes; there was also another man there who was to be shot, but he was not shot. The officer said he would return and see whether he could be shot.

13,069. But he was not shot?—I am told that he was hung, but I do not know.

13,070. You did not see him shot?—I did not see him shot, but I saw the other one.

13,071. What other?—Two of them were to be shot, and they removed one, and questioned the other. He had a wound here in the breast. They asked him, "How came you by that wound," he said he went to Morant Bay the day of the fight to buy medicine for his sweetheart, and suddenly he felt something here, and when he looked he saw he had received a wound. Then they said, "Oh, this is one of the Morant Bay men; shoot him," and he was put out.

13,072. Was he shot?—He was shot.

13,073. What was that man's name?—I do not know, I never inquired.

13,074. By whom was he shot?—By the Volunteers.

13,075. By Mr. Ford's Volunteers?—They were mixed together, Mr. Ford's and Mr. Astwood's.

13,076. Did you hear any orders given by anybody to shoot him?—Yes.

13,077. Who gave the orders?—I did not see; I was some distance off; as far as from him to the picture [*the length of the room*].

13,078. Did you hear the order given?—Yes.

13,079. Who gave the order?—I do not know; I did not see the person who did, because I was looking on the man, the object, more than anything else.

13,080. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know where the General's quarters were with respect to the flogging place?—No, I do not; I was only there for a few hours, because I was actually afraid.

13,081. Of what?—I went away because I feared Mr. Ramsay would flog me. I saw people running away from Mr. Ramsay as he was coming up, so I went away, and never returned at all.

13,082. Why were you afraid that he would flog you?—Because if I was to remain carelessly about there he would flog me, they say, and I ran away.

13,083. Are you connected in business in any way with Mr. Kirkland, the magistrate?—In no way whatever.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

J. March.

10 Feb. 1866.

13,084. (*Commission.*) When this man was shot at Leith Hall, you do not know who gave the order for his being shot?—No; but I heard Mr. Ford say, "Shoot him, shoot him."

13,085. Did you hear Mr. Ford say that?—Yes.

13,086. Then he did make the order?—It was then he asked the question as to the wound he had.

13,087. And that you represent as being the only evidence on which they shot him?—Yes; when he was asked about the wound and he told them how he got it, they said he was one of the Morant Bay people, and so he should be shot.

13,088. That was the evidence on which they shot him?—Yes.

13,089. Then you say Mr. Ford said "Shoot him, shoot him"?—Yes, that was what he said, as the man told them his story, but when they put him out yonder to be shot, the Volunteers drew up in that direction, and I did not follow them, so I do not know who ordered them to fire.

13,090. You do not know who actually gave the word of command to fire?—No.

13,091. But who ordered him to be shot?—The officer.

13,092. What officer?—Mr. Ford.

13,093. When he said "Shoot him, shoot him," did they then and there and then put him out?—Yes.

13,094. Directly after?—Yes; but besides Mr. Ford there were the other officers.

13,095. What were the other officers?—Soldier officers.

13,096. Were they white soldiers?—The officer I told you of just now, whether he was of the white or black regiment, I don't know, but I think of the black.

13,097. What part did he take?—He agreed also that he should be shot.

13,098. What was his name; don't you know?—No, but he said the other man should not be shot till he returned; then he would know whether he would be able to shoot him or not.

13,099. When he returned from where?—They were going up the River District.

13,100. Do you mean the Plaintain Garden River District?—Yes.

13,101. Which was the man that you say that the officer said was not be shot until he returned?—I don't know him at all.

13,102. Was it the man that was put up to be shot?—Yes, but afterwards removed.

13,103. That was the second man?—Yes.

13,104. Not the man that had the wound in the chest?—He was shot.

13,105. That was not the man that was told to be kept?—No.

13,106. (*Mr Gorrie.*) Were you in any way connected in business with Mr. Ford?—No.

13,107. At any time?—No. I went to be employed as book-keeper on Leith Hall Estate. I did not get it then, as I did not see Mr. Espeut. My clothes were taken away from me, and then I had to remain in Bath, and do something else.

13,108. What are you doing now?—I am working in the shoe-making trade. Mr. Espeut promises to employ me, and so I do that until I can get that.

13,109. (*Mr. Lynch.*) What distance were you from Mr. Ford when you heard him say, "Shoot him, shoot him"?—As near as I am to you (*about two yards*).

13,110. How near were the officers to Mr. Ford?—Very near; just about the same distance. They were consulting what was to be done.

13,111. Had the cats which the women were flogged with wire to them?—No.

13,112. Did you ever have them in your hand?—No; but I could plainly see what they were.

13,113. Were you quite close to them?— Yes.

13,114. Did you see the women flogged?— Yes.

13,115. How many?— I think about 10 women in Bath.

13,116. How were they flogged; on what part of their bodies?—On their backs; they were stripped of their clothing thus far, and they were flogged.

13,117. Were they tied up?—Yes; they were tied to a board which was placed against the cart.

13,118. Who flogged them?—The constables, I think.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER BROWN (a coloured man), sworn, and examined.

A. Brown.

13,119. Do you live at Fonthill?—Yes.

13,120. Do you remember seeing some soldiers come to Fonthill?—Yes.

13,121. What time was that?—On Friday.

13,122. What Friday?—Friday before Saturday.

13,123. Do you recollect the war at Morant Bay?—Morant Bay?

13,124. Do you remember the war there?—No.

13,125. Did you never hear of it?—Yes; I hear of it.

13,126. Did you hear of it when you were at Fonthill?—Yes.

13,127. How soon after was it that the soldiers came?—The soldiers from Newcastle came to Monklands on Friday.

13,128. Did you see those soldiers come in to Fonthill?—Yes, on Friday they came to Fonthill.

13,129. Did you see them do anything on that Friday?—Yes.

13,130. What did you see them do?—Burn houses.

13,131. Did they burn yours?—No, they don't burn my house that time.

13,132. How many houses did you see them burn?—The soldiers burn nine houses on the Friday.

13,133. Did they do anything else?—Yes.

13,134. What was that?—After that they kill nine men.

13,135. Did you see them kill nine men?—I saw the men; I did not see any killed on the Friday; it was Saturday morning.

13,136. Where did you see them?—In the place where they kill the men. Me and another man called Naylor were lying together; it was at McLaren's place.

13,137. Were they lying on the ground there?—No; they hang them up.

13,138. Did you see them there hanging?—Yes.

13,139. Nine men?—Nine men.

13,140. Did you go to a place called Coley on that same Saturday?—Yes; that same Saturday.

13,141. Did you see any persons there?—Yes, I saw the dead bodies that they killed on the Friday.

13,142. You saw the dead bodies on the Saturday, you say?—Yes.

13,143. How many?—Fourteen.

13,144. Did you know any of them?—Yes; I knew three of them.

13,145. After this, did you see soldiers go up the valley, towards Monklands?—Yes.

13,146. What day did they go up there?—After the Friday evening.

13,147. Do you remember, on the Tuesday after the Saturday that you went to Coley, seeing soldiers going up towards towards Stony Gut?—Yes.

13,148. Was that the very next Tuesday after?—Yes; the Tuesday after.

13,149. Did you go to Stony Gut?—No, I did not go to Stony Gut. I was working at Coley.

13,150. Do you remember at that time any soldiers or marines coming to you?—Yes; after the Sunday.

13,151. That was the Sunday after the Tuesday?—Yes.

13,152. Where did they come from ?—They came from St. David's way. When they came to Fonthill, they did not find me out ; but they saw my wife, and they got into my house, and took all the things I had got there. They got into my trunks, and took out all my clothes, and took away my wife's clothes ; and they took away my rings, and a saddle I had saved, which I bought for three pounds four.

13,153. They did not take any money ?—No ; they did not see any money ; I don't have any money for them to take.

13,154. When they had done that, did they do anything more to your house ?—After they did that, they burnt down the house, one of the men say, We take many things out of the house. There was an old lady there.

13,155. Was she ill ?—Yes ; very weak.

13,156. Did the soldiers know that ?—Yes.

13,157. And they would not burn down the house ?—Yes.

13,158. That was your own ?—Yes; my own house.

13,159. Did you go on the 11th of October to Morant Bay ?—No.

13,160. Where you at Morant Bay on that day ?—Where is it ?

13,161. Don't you know where Morant Bay is ?—Yes.

13,162. Did you go there ?—No.

13,163. Never ?—No; long time I never go to Morant Bay.

13,164. You did not go at all ?—No.

13,165. Were you ever wounded at all ; did you ever get a wound ?—No.

13,166. Not a gun shot ?—No.

13,167. Did you ever get a cut with a sword ?—No.

13,168. Were you never wounded at all ?—No ; the soldiers don't see me.

13,169. Where were you ?—I was dodging on one side ; I never faced them.

13,170. Were you in the bush ?—Yes ; not so deep into the bush, but on one side away from them, so they could not see me.

13,171. But could you see them ?—Yes.

13,172. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you see any gun shot wounds on the bodies of the persons that were hanging at McLaren's chapel ?—Yes ; they were shot.

13,173. All of them ?—Yes.

13,174. Do you know the names of the persons you saw hanging in McLaren's chapel ?—Yes ; I know some of their names.

13,175. What were they ?—One was Thomas Stewart, one Simon Wilson, and Jaspar Telfer, and one Abraham Kelly, and one Charles Smith, and one Bunting.

13,176. How many houses were burnt altogether at Font Hill ?—The soldiers that came there on the Sunday, they kill the nine men, and burn four houses on that Sunday.

13,177. Were other houses burnt that day ?—No ; only on the Friday.

13,178. Can you tell the names of the people to whom any of those houses belonged ; were any of them your relations ?—Yes.

13,179. Do you know what soldiers they were that you say came over from St. David's to Fonthill ?—Yes.

13,180. What sort of soldiers were they, white or black ?—White.

13,181. Where they soldiers or sailors ?—Soldiers.

13,182. Do you know the difference between the Newcastle soldiers and the marines ?—Them from Newcastle came down on Friday, and go back to Monklands and Stony Gut ; and after that, on the Sunday, these soldiers came over the hill from St. David's.

13,183. Do you know the Maroons ?—Yes ; black people.

13,184. Were those the persons that came from St. David's ?—No ; we don't see the Maroons at Fonthill.

13,185. They were white soldiers that you saw, were they ?—Yes.

13,186. (*Commission.*) Did you see the things taken out of the house ?—My wife did ; they were taken from my wife.

13,187. But you were not there ?—No.

13,188. You were in the bush ?—Yes ; that morning.

13,189. Your wife told you about it ?—Yes.

13,190. Do you know the names of more than four of those who were killed at Coley ?—Yes.

13,191. Did you know John Walker, Edward Clyne, George Gale, Reid, and William Graham ?—Yes ; I knew them.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN COLLINS (a black), sworn, and examined.

J. Collins.

13,192. Are you a mason at Kingston ?—Yes.

13,193. Were you formerly at Leith Hall ?—Yes.

13,194. On the 10th of October last, were you there ?—Yes.

13,195. Did you remain there until after martial law had expired ?—Yes.

13,196. Do you know a soldier of the West India regiment of the name of Phillips ?—Yes.

13,197. What was he ?—A drummer.

13,198. Did you see him do anything during the martial law ?—Yes.

13,199. Where was it ?—At Leith Hall.

13,200. Do you remember when it was ?—I believe it was on Wednesday.

13,201. Which Wednesday ?—In October.

13,202. Do you remember hearing of what happened at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,203. Was it the Wednesday after that, or the second Wednesday ?—The Wednesday after that.

13,204. What did you see this man Phillips do ?—I saw him bring in a man and a woman, and he hung the man and flogged the woman.

13,205. Who was present when he hung the man ?—Mr. Espeut's son. The man was hanging upon the tree.

13,206. Was he tried ?—No.

13,207. Who ordered him to be hanged ?—Drummer Phillips said there was a letter come from the Bay to hang the man.

13,208. And so he hung him ?—Yes ; he hung him, and shot him.

13,209. Which did he do first ?—He put the man on the mango tree, with a rope, and the rope slipped, and the man fell down, and Mr. Espeut's son took a pistol and put it to the man's head, and blew his brains out. The man was beginning to struggle, and Drummer Phillips took a rifle and *blowed* the man again, and hung him up till next morning.

13,210. Do you mean that the body was hung again after he was killed ?—Yes.

13,211. When Mr. Espeut's son fired a pistol at him, was the man dead or alive ?—When he fired, the ball go through the man's brains.

13,212. When he fired the pistol at him, was he dead or alive ?—He was alive.

13,213. What is the name of Mr. Espeut's son ?—Peter.

13,214. What colour is he ?—A fair young man, a brown man.

13,215. What was done with the woman ?—The woman got fifty lashes.

13,216. Who ordered that ?—The 6th Regiment did that.

13,217. Was she tried ?—No.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

J. Collins.

10 Feb. 1866.

13,218. How long after she was brought in was it that she had the 50 lashes ?—The next day.

13,219. How do you know that she was not tried ?—Because I was there.

13,220. That was when she was flogged ?—I was there when she was brought in, and I was there when she was flogged.

13,221. Do you know that she was not taken before anybody to be tried ?—None of those were taken before anybody. They said they were rebels, and began to flog them.

13,222. Without anybody giving directions for it ?—Some one said they were in the Bay ; some said the woman was in Morant Bay.

13,223. Who did they say that to ?—They only said that to the officer of the 6th Regiment.

13,204. What officer was that ?—One with a red jacket ; I do not know his name.

13,225. Was he a naval officer ?—A navy officer.

13,226. Did he order her to have the 50 lashes when he was told she was at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,227. Who flogged her ?—Two of the white soldiers.

13,228. Do you remember Lieut. Adcock ?—I do not know him.

13,229. However, you say it was a naval officer who was there ?—Yes.

13,230. Was there more than one naval officer there ?—There were some of the Volunteers.

13,231. But was there more than one naval officer there ?—Only one.

13,232. You say it was a naval officer who ordered her to have 50 lashes ?—Yes.

13,233. Do you know what is meant by a naval officer ?—Yes. I don't mean an officer on board a ship. I mean an officer of the soldiers.

13,234. It was an officer of the army, then, was it ?—Yes ; an army officer.

13,235. A soldier ?—Yes.

13,236. Was he a white officer ?—Yes.

13,237. How was he dressed ?—He had on a red jacket and dark trowsers, with little red seams of cord.

13,238. Was he tall or short ?—He was not so very short.

13,239. Should you know him again if you saw him ?—I do not know ; I cannot tell.

13,240. Do you think you should know him if you saw him ?—No.

13,241. Do you remember whether he had any whiskers ?—I don't remember that he had any whiskers.

13,242. Had he a moustache ?—I think he had a little moustache ; I don't think he had any whiskers.

13,243. And he sentenced this woman to be flogged, you say ?—Yes.

13,244. What did he say ?—He said the woman was to get 50 lashes.

13,245. Did she get 50 lashes ?—Yes, she got 50.

13,246. Where did she get them ?—Over the back.

13,247. What with ?—A cat.

13,248. What sort of a cat ?—They had two cats.

13,249. What was the first cat ?—A large cat ; she had 25 with the large cat.

13,250. What was the second cat ?—A small cat, a small thread with wires in it ; she had 25 with that.

13,251. How do you know the cat had wires in it ?—I held it, and noticed it myself.

13,252. Had you it in your hand ?—I had the cat in my hand.

13,253. With which this woman was flogged ?—Yes, before she was flogged.

13,254. Who put it into your hand ?—The drummer put it down, and I took it up.

13,255. You swear that you had the cat in your hand ?—Yes.

13,256. And you swear that it had wires in it ?—Yes.

13,257. Did you see any other woman flogged at Leith Hall ?—Yes ; too many flogged ; lots flogged after that.

13,258. At Leith Hall ?—Yes.

13,259. Who ordered them to be flogged ?—That same officer from the 6th regiment, but he was not there when the rest were flogged ; they said he left messages to flog them as fast as they catch them.

13,260. Who said that he had left word they were to be flogged ?—Drummer Phillips said that.

13,261. Was he a black or a white man ?—A black man.

13,262. Was there not an officer present when they were flogged ?—No, there was no officer; only those people that were on the estate ; no officers ; they were gone.

13,263. When these other women were flogged, or when both women and men were flogged at Leith Hall, was not an officer present ?—No officer at all.

13,264. But have you not said there was ?—When the first one was flogged ; not afterwards.

13,265. Did you not say this, " Some of the soldiers " flogged women and men at Leith Hall there was no " trial at all ; there was an officer present ; he gave " orders to flog the people " ?—That was when he came the first day.

13,266, But there was no officer present, you say ? The first day there was ; the other day there was no more officer there.

13,267. How long did the officer remain there ?—About six or eight hours.

13,268. Was there no officer there afterwards ?—No.

13,269. Were the men left without an officer there ?—The whole of them went afterwards down to the Bay.

13,270. Then, no officer was left there after the six or eight hours you speak of ?—With the exception of Drummer Phillips.

13,271. You say some of the soldiers flogged women and men? Who were the soldiers that flogged them ?—That was the first day.

13,272. But after that ?—After they went away, it was only Drummer Phillips there.

13,273. Who flogged the people after that ?—Drummer Phillips.

13,274. Was he the only person that flogged ?—There was he, and one named Gordon, and named Murray,

13,275. Where they the only persons that flogged ?—Yes.

13,276. Who were Gordon and Murray ?—They were working on Mr. Espeut's estate.

13,277. Then nobody gave any orders except, you say, that order which was given before the officer left ?—Yes, I was told so I did not hear anybody giving any orders.

13,278. Do you remember a man being brought in who was wounded ?—Yes.

13,279. When was that ?—That was the same day when the 6th Regiment came up there.

13,280. And while they were there ?—Yes.

13,281. What was said or done to him ?—That same officer asked what was the matter with him, and they say his side was wounded, and they supposed he was a rebel in the Bay.

13,282. Who said that ?—Drummer Phillips said that.

13,283. What was done then ?—The man was tied and shot.

13,284. Who ordered that ?—The officer ordered that.

13,285. He was not tried at all ?—No, he was not tried; only questioned.

14,286. What did he say when he was questioned ?—He said that he was passing through the Bay, going to buy medicine for his housekeeper, and he received a ball.

13,287. And then the officer ordered him to be shot ?—Yes.

13,288. Do you remember whether when the soldiers of the 6th were going to Bath, they left a man at Leith Hall ?—Yes, they left the man there.

13,289. Who was that man ?—The man was hung.

13,290. What was his name ?—I cannot remember his name, but they left the man there. They could not find any proper evidence against him ; so they said he must remain there till they return back from Bath, and while they were gone to Bath Drummer Phillips hung the man.

13,291 Before the officer came back ?—Yes.

13,292. What did the officer do when he came back ?—He asked for the man, and Drummer Phillips said the man was hanged, and he said he would remove Drummer Phillips, and send him down to the Bay the next day ; and next day Drummer Phillips went to the Bay.

13,293. You say this was when the 6th went to Bath ? Was it after they had been the six or eight hours at Leith Hall ?—Yes.

13,294. Then they came back again ?—Yes; next day.

13,295. How long did they stay there ?—Not an hour.

13,296. You stated that after they had gone Phillips and two other men flogged these persons ?—They went down to the Bay in the evening, and they never returned back till Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock.

13,297. That was the next day ?—Yes.

13,298. Was it during that time that all these people, men and women, were flogged ?—Yes; meanwhile they were gone to the Bay.

13,299. When were the women flogged ?—The first woman, do you mean ?

13,300. No; the other women?—They were flogged when they were gone down to the Bay.

13,301. You say Phillips was the person that flogged them ?—Yes.

13,302. But you say Phillips was sent down to the Bay by the officers ?—Phillips was not a white soldier ; he was a black soldier.

13,303. Answer the question. You say when the officers came back from Bath, and Phillips said he had hung this man, they sent him off to the Bay ?—Yes.

13,304. Then he could not have flogged people after the officers sent him to Morant Bay ?—Yes ; he flog the people after they went to Morant Bay.

13,305. Where did he flog them ?—At Leith Hall.

13,306. You say the officers, when they came back from Bath, sent Phillips down to the Bay?—They said they would send him down to the Bay.

13,307. Did he go to the Bay then ?—No; he never went till afterwards.

13,308. How long afterwards ?—About two or three days afterwards. He was there two weeks before he ever went down to the Bay.

13,309. Then the officer did not send him away?—He did not send him away immediately ; he was to stop till martial law was over.

13,310. Do you remember on some day the Maroons bringing in a man to Leith Hall ?—Yes.

13,311. Do know who that man was ?—They said the man was an Obeahman.

13,312. What was his name ?—I cannot remember the name.

13,313. What was done with him ?—He was then tried.

13,314. By whom was he tried ?—By one of the same Maroons.

13,315. Do you mean that one of the Maroons made a charge against him ?—One of the Maroons formed a judge, and a busha from the estate, named Smith, stood and witnessed it.

13,316. Witnessed what ?—The trial.

13,317. Before whom was he tried ?—Before this Maroon ; a fair man.

13,318. Did anybody give evidence against him ?—The man's brother.

13,319. Who ordered him to be hung ?—He did not hang ; he was shot.

13,320. Who ordered him to be shot ?—The same Maroon that tried him.

13,321. Who was present at the time ?—I was present, Mr. Espeut's son, and Mr. Smith.

13,322. Is Mr. Smith dead ?—No ; he is alive ; he is overseer of the estate.

13,323. Was any other person present ? — Yes; there was one Murray, the headman of the estate.

13,324. Were other persons shot that same evening ?—Yes.

13,325. How many ? — There were many more along with him.

13,326. How many about ? — About three that evening, I think, altogether were shot at Leith Hall; there were four shot ; two hanged.

13,327. Let us have first those that were brought in by the Maroons; were there three others with him ?—Yes.

13,328. Were they brought in by the Maroons ?—Yes.

13,329. Were they tried by the Maroons ?—Yes.

13,330. And he ordered them to be shot ?—Yes.

13,331. All those four ?—Yes.

13,332. Were there any others at Leith Hall shot or hung besides that one man that you mentioned before ?—Yes, there was one man hanged.

13,333. What was his name ?—I cannot say his name.

13,334. Were any others shot ?—Yes, there was one shot.

13,335. One other ?—Yes ; there was one that the Kingston Horse Guards shot ; that was the man that was brought in, whose side they said was wounded.

13,336. That was the one you told us of before ?—Yes.

13,337. Was that all who was either shot or hung ?—Yes.

13,338. How many were flogged ?—I cannot number them ; every day they were flogging ; some five-and-twenty.

13,339. Some five-and-twenty a-day, do you mean that ?—Yes.

13,340. For how long ?—For about two weeks.

13,341. How many women were flogged ?—I cannot number the women.

13,342. Out of the 25 that were flogged almost every day, how many were women ? — I was so frightened I could not keep a list of them.

13,343. But about how many do you think were women ? Were there 20 women flogged altogether, while you were there ?—More than that.

13,344. Were there 50 ? — More than that was flogged.

13,345. At Leith Hall, while you were there, do you mean ?—Yes; about 60 women were flogged.

13,346. Were any of those flogged while the officer of the 6th was there ?—Yes.

13,347. How many ?—About 14 were flogged that day.

13,348. About 14 flogged in the presence of the white officer ?—Yes ; men and women.

13,349. You were asked how many women were flogged ?—About 11 women that day.

13,350. Were they flogged while the white officer was there ?—Yes.

13,351. Are you sure of that ? — Yes, because 11 women were flogged that day.

13,352. And he saw it ?—Yes, he saw it.

13,353. Did he order it ?—He ordered them to be flogged, and ordered when they finished flogging them every man must have a stone in his hand, and when they leave they tell them to run, and as fast as they run they pitch stones at them from the other side.

13,354. Do you say that every man was to have a stone in his hand, and was to throw it at the men as they went away ?—Yes ; they stone him all the way till he get up to the gate.

13,355. Did they do anything to the women ?—Yes ; they stone them in the very same way, every woman and every man.

13,356. Did you see any of them hurt with the stones ?—Yes, I saw plenty tumbled down.

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13,357. Can you mention the names of any of the women that were hurt ?—I don't know them.

13,358. Can you mention the names of any of the men ?—I don't know the men either ; I was just a stranger there.

13,359. Did the officers see it done ?—He saw that done.

13,360. And was he the person who ordered the men each to have a stone in his hand ?—Yes.

13,361. The officer of the 6th ?—The officer of the 6th.

13,362. What were you doing during the fortnight you were there ?—I was up and down.

13,363. Up and down where ?—In the estate.

13,364. Doing what ? — I went there to repair Mr. Espeut's house.

13,365. Were you engaged in that all the fortnight ?—Yes, I was engaged in that.

13,366. Was Mr. Espeut paying you for that ?—No, he did not pay me, but the master workman who got the job paid me for it.

13,367. What was his name ?—John Lewis.

13,368. He paid you for the work you did ?—Yes.

13,369. Did you stay there day and night ?—Yes, day and night.

13,370. During the whole fortnight ?—Yes.

13,371. Upon the premises ? — Yes, upon the premises.

13,372. (*Mr. Lynch.*) What was the charge the Maroons made against this man that was brought in, and was tried by the Maroon, and sentenced to be shot ?—They said he was an Obeahman.

13,373. (*Commission.*) What is an Obeahman ?—I cannot say.

13,374. What do you understand by it ?—Well, I understand only hypocrisy.

13,375. What sort of hypocrisy ?—I don't know anything about it.

13,376. Do you mean it is a person who pretends to do something that he cannot do ?—Yes, that is just it.

13,377. But what does he pretend to do ? —I cannot say, because I do not know.

13,378. Have you ever heard ?— Oh, I hear of them all times.

13,379. Have you ever heard what he pretends to do ?—He pretends to make others do good, and he cannot do good himself.

13,380. (*Mr. Lynch.*) You speak of a letter which was brought, and given to Drummer Phillips, when he shot the first man. Was that letter read before the man was shot? Did you see that letter ?—Yes, I saw it.

13,381. You saw a letter ?—Yes.

13,382. Was it read ?—Yes, it was read.

13,383. (*Commission.*) What were you doing there at this time that you happened to be present when this man was shot ?—I was present in the same busha's house when the letter was brought. It was brought by a constable from the Bay.

13,384. Did you hear what the letter was ?—Yes, the letter said the man cannot walk to come to the Bay, and they must hang him or shoot him.

13,385. That was that the prisoner could not walk to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,386. And therefore they must hang him or shoot him there ?—Yes.

13,387. Do you know that man's name ?—I do not know the man's name, I was a stranger up there.

13,388. When did Drummer Phillips go down to the Bay ? Not till after martial law was over, was it? —Yes ; it was the Friday before martial law was over.

13,389. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Mr. Hague present when the first woman was flogged ?—Mr. Hague was present.

13,390. At the time the first woman was flogged ? —Yes ; Mr. Hague, the Custom House officer, was present when many were flogged.

13,391. Was anybody else present ? — Yes, Mr. Woodrow, the engineer.

13,392. Any body else ?—Mr. Espeut's son and Mr. Smith.

13,393. And the officer of the 6th ?—Yes ; it was that day.

13,394. Do you know the woman's name ?—No.

13,395. Should you know the name if you heard it ?—I cannot say, for I never heard the name that day.

13,396. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Was Mr. Hague present on more than one occasion when women had been flogged ? — Yes ; he stopped there many days and many nights.

13,397. And he saw many flogged ?—Yes ; every day,

13,398. Are you quite sure he was present upon the other days when the women were flogged ?—Yes.

13,399. Every day almost, I think you said ?—Yes, every day.

13,400. What was he doing there ?—He said he was afraid to stand up by the Custom House, and he came up there for protection.

The witness withdrew.

W. G. Astwood.

Mr. William George Astwood sworn, and examined.

(The caution already printed was read to this witness.)

13,401. Are you Captain of the Kingston Volunteer Cavalry ?—I am.

13,402. On the 19th of October did you march from Kingston to Easington ?—Yes.

13,403. And thence to Morant Bay ?—On to Morant Bay.

13,404. Was that the first day on which you took any part ?—I was called out immediately on the intimation of the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East, on the 12th, and served in Kingston until then with my troop.

13,405. I don't think there was anything you saw at Kingston bearing upon this inquiry ; was there ? —Nothing.

13,406. Had you any prisoners with you at that time, when you went to Morant Bay ?—I had 24 prisoners with me.

13,407. Did you pass by Stony Gut as you went ? —On the road to Morant Bay we were enabled to see smoke rising from Stony Gut. It was then being burned by a detachment sent out from Morant Bay.

13,408. That is what you were informed ?—We were informed.

13,409. Was any remark upon that made by the prisoners in your charge ?—The sight of it occasioned a good deal of attention amongst the prisoners, and one or two of the principal of them remarked, "That "is the place where all this was got up ; the people "there have brought us to this." That was said by several of the prisoners, who appeared to me to be prominent, and were heading the file of prisoners.

13,410. Did you sit on Courts-martial in Morant Bay ?—I did.

13,411. Will you describe what the proceedings were ?—Men were brought before the Court charged with either being privy to murder or sedition, riot or rebellion, just as the case might be, and their cases were inquired into, witnesses were called, every fact that was brought out against them was corroborated, and if not it was not attended to at all. The prisoners had every opportunity of cross-questioning the witnesses ; they were allowed their time to do so, and no man was considered liable to be condemned or

sentenced to death who had not taken part in the riot and affray where murder was committed, or who had not assisted to commit a murder, or who had not committed a murder.

13,412. Did they cross-question ?—They did ; and some of them very cleverly.

13,413. Do you know how many Courts-martial you sat upon ?—I sat upon one Court-martial at Morant Bay and one at Golden Grove.

13,414. How many prisoners were tried before the Morant Bay Court-martial ?—I took no notes ; I was the junior of that Court ; but I think 8 or 10.

13,415. Who were the other members ?—The President was Colonel Lewis.

13,416. Were the members of the Court all sworn ?—Yes.

13,417. And the witnesses ?—Yes.

13,418. What form of oath did the Court take ?—I can scarcely repeat it now ; it was the usual form of oath, that all matters should be tried conscientiously and considerately, and that the proceedings of the Court should be private, and should not be divulged until——

13,419. Was it the oath in the Mutiny Act ?—Yes. I know it to be the oath in the Mutiny Act.

13,420. How long did you stay at Morant Bay ?—I arrived there on the 19th, staid there on the 20th, and marched for Plantain Garden River on the 21st.

13,421. That was on the Saturday ?—Saturday.

13,422. How far did you get on Saturday ?—We halted definitively that day at Golden Grove, and made that our head-quarters.

13,423. You got to Golden Grove on the Saturday ?—Yes ; but we stopped at Leith Hall on the way.

13,424. How long did you stop at Leith Hall ?—Not long.

13,425. You said part of the oath was that the proceedings before the Court-martial should not be divulged until—— ; until what ?—I am not quite sure that was part of the oath ; but I understood it to be that we were not to divulge the proceedings of the Court unless a reasonable time had elapsed, and perhaps never. I know I have been careful not to divulge the proceedings of any Court that I sat on.

13,426. Were they held with closed doors ?—No, they were not.

13,427. Then anybody could come in ?—Anybody could come in.

13,428. Who went with you on going to Leith Hall ?—A detachment of the 6th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Adcock (by courtesy, Captain Adcock, being Aide-de-Camp to the General), and some local Volunteers.

13,429. How many of the 6th went ?—About 15 or 18 men, I think.

13,430. Any black soldiers with you ?—None whatever.

13,431. Was Provost Marshal Ramsay with you ?—He was not with us. I found him at Morant Bay, and left him there.

13,432. You left him at Morant Bay ?—At Morant Bay.

13,433. Did you see any letter that was found from an ex-policeman ?—A letter was shown to me.

13,434. Do you know what has become of that letter ?—No ; I do not know.

13,435. Who had that letter last ?—That letter was shown me by the Provost Marshal, and I am under the impression, as far as I was concerned, he had it last.

13,436. Was anybody brought before you at Leith Hall ?—When we arrived at Leith Hall we found a number of persons, several people, men and women, who had been captured by the constabulary, and they were handed over to us to be dealt with.

13,437. And how were they dealt with ?—The women were dismissed ; I am not so sure that all of them were dismissed, but it was an invariable rule of ours not to punish the women. I think upon that occasion all were dismissed. There was one man.

13,438. Just confine yourself first to the women. Was any woman flogged there ?—No woman was ever flogged at Leith Hall in my presence, to my knowledge.

13,439. Do you know a woman named Susanna Bennett ?—I never heard of her. I did not hear of her then.

13,440. You have heard she has given evidence here ?—I have.

13,441. Do you remember her being brought before you ?—She was never brought before us, that I am aware of.

13,442. You say there were women brought before you, and dismissed ?—Not before the Court-martial. Captain Adcock said to me at the time—I think these were his words—"I have not come out here to flog women, nor will I."

13,443. If there were any women who were not at once dismissed, what was done with them ?—Upon one or two occasions, when women were before us, where the evidence tended to show that they were connected with any murder, they were either sent to Bath or Morant Bay, with the witnesses.

13,444. Do you remember a prisoner named Prendergast ?—Yes ; I captured such a man.

13,445. Where ?—At the 11th mile, on the road from Morant Bay, during the previous ride.

13,446. Where was he taken to ?—I brought him to Kingston, and he was taken by one of the men of my troop to camp ; from that he was taken to Morant Bay.

13,447. What was his statement to you when you took him ?—He admitted to me that he had been in connexion with the rebels, but he stated he was obliged to be so to save his own life ; had he not they would have killed him ; that they had killed others for not having joined them.

13,448. Were you present afterwards when he was on the gallows ?—I saw him on the gallows.

13,449. Where was that ?—At Morant Bay.

13,450. Was that before you went to Golden Grove ?—Before I went to Golden Grove.

13,451. What took place when you saw him on the gallows ?—On the gallows he seemed to see a person in the crowd whose life he had saved. He cried out, "Mr. Miller, Mr. Miller, I saved your life, and your wife's life." General Nelson was present ; he ordered a halt. Mr. Miller came forward and said that the man had saved his life and his wife's, and he was then and there released by order of General Nelson.

13,452. Did you go into the Plantain Garden River district with Captain Adcock ?—I did.

13,453. When was that ?—I left Morant Bay, I think, on the 21st. It was Saturday the 21st, I think.

13,454. That was the day you went from Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,455. Who went with you at that time ? You say there was Captain Adcock and a detachment of the 6th. Were there any others with you at that time ?—There was a body of local Volunteers. The planters of that district had been organized into a local body of Volunteers.

13,456. Did you take up any prisoners ?—We took a few, very few.

13,457. Were several brought in by the Maroons and constables ?—Yes ; at Golden Grove, which was then head quarters, and others were brought to us in our various roads, for instance, at a place called Bricklayer's Hill a Maroon captain brought us some prisoners.

13,458. It was in reference to those you were speaking before ?—Yes.

13,459. Did you see a person of the name of Hague ?—I did, at Leith Hall ; but I am not sure whether it was when I was going towards Plantain Garden River, or on our return.

13,460. Was there any woman flogged, as far as you know ?—Certainly not.

13,461. While you were at Leith Hall, do you remember two men being ordered to be shot by Captain Ford ?—Captain Ford had no command, and

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I do not know of two men being ordered to be shot. I doubt whether he would give such a command.

13,462. Was he with you?—He was, but he was looked upon as a subordinate, and he was not allowed any command.

13,463. Where there any people shot at Leith Hall?—There was one man shot there, that I am aware of.

13,464. Do you know what the circumstances were?—The man was brought in to the officers, and the three commissioned officers who were present were assembled and the evidence taken, certainly not in the form that things are going on here, but the evidence was taken as well as it could be at the time, and he was proven to have aided and abetted in the rebellion upon the 11th October at Morant Bay, and attacked the Volunteers, and aided in committing murder, &c., &c., and he was ordered to be shot.

13,465. Do you remember the name of that person?—I do not.

13,466. Were there two persons brought before you at that time?—Yes, there were.

13,467. Was one ordered to be flogged?—No; the one was ordered to be detained.

13,468. Did you pass by Harbour Head on the way from Leith Hall to Golden Grove?—We did.

13,469. Do you remember seeing a person called Mitchell on your way?—We captured a man named Mitchell.

13,470. Where was he?—Standing at the road side. I believe near his own gate.

13,471. Were you with Captain Adcock at that time?—I was.

13,472. At the time that Mitchell was captured?—At the time he was captured.

13,473. Were you near enough to hear anything said by Captain Adcock?—The officers of the detachment or column were together, three officers; and witnesses were examined.

13,474. But before that, at the time Mitchell was apprehended first of all, were you near enough to Captain Adcock to hear what he said at the time of his capture?—I think I must have heard everything that he said.

13,475. Is it true that he said, "This fellow looks damned suspicious; can any one identify this man?"—It is possible he might have said, "Can any one identify the man?" but I doubt whether he said, "This fellow is damned suspicious."

13,476. Did you hear that?—No, I did not.

13,477. Did he call out for the rear to advance?—We all came up together, and formed a knot on the road.

13,478. Do you remember whether any one did identify him?—Yes, a Mr. Duffus and a Mr. De Pass identified him.

13,479. What was done after they identified him?—Evidence was taken as to who he was, and he was ascertained to have been the companion of a man by the name of Flemming, for the capture of whom a detachment of one of the West India Regiments had been sent out, they had captured Flemming, and were unable to capture him; he was proved to have taken part in the riot or massacre at Morant Bay on the 11th; he was proved to have taken part in the destruction of Mr. Duffus's property at Bowden, and of having attempted Mr. Duffus's life and the life of De Pass; he was also proved to have known of the riot at Morant Bay one or two days previously to its breaking out.

13,480. After that evidence was given, what was done?—He was ordered to be shot.

13,481. Is it true that immediately upon his being identified by Mr. Duffus and Mr. De Pass, that Captain Adcock said, "Tie him, and shoot him?"—No, it is not true.

13,482. You say this inquiry took place before?—He was in the first instance tied to be flogged; but it was the subsequent evidence of Mr. Duffus and Mr. De Pass that caused him to be shot.

13,483. Did you witness the execution of many men at Golden Grove?—I witnessed the execution of six men who had been tried by Courts-martial, and executed at Golden Grove.

13,484. Were any men there shot and afterwards hanged?—None.

13,485. Do you remember any occasion upon which the man was not shot when the firing party shot?—I do.

13,486. Do you remember what was the name of that person?—I do not.

13,487. What was done in that case?—One of the men seemed to be suffering very much; the rope was improperly adjusted, and he seemed suffering very much.

13,488. That was a man who had been hanged?—Yes; after he was swung off, and Captain Adcock ordered two men to advance and shoot him, and put him out of his misery. We had had a great deal of rain for a few days previously, and their pistols snapped. My pistol was in my holster. I knew it to be dry, and I lost not a moment, but stepped forward and shot him through the head, in order to end his miseries.

13,489. Were there any cases where they were shot and not killed, in the first instance, that you saw?—None whatever.

13,490. Is there a place called Dalvey?—There is, on the sea coast, at the south-east end of this island. It is near Rocky Point on the sea coast, the south-east end of the island.

13,491. Do you remember a woman being brought there?—On reaching Dalvey we found a number of prisoners, women and men; among them a fair coloured woman who had been taken up for having stolen property in her possession. Seeing such a person in such a position attracted my attention, and Captain Adcock's. I was questioning her particularly as to what induced her to take part in a crime of that sort. She then explained to us that she had no idea of such a thing, but a lot of men came up from Plantain Garden River district, after sacking the houses down there, for the purpose of raising the men at Dalvey, and they then told her and others that if they did not go down to the River district they would get nothing, that the Court-house was burnt, the Magistrates killed, the Custos killed, and all the law of the land was gone.

13,492. What was done with that woman?—Dismissed.

13,493. What was done with the others?—We supposed she was with the other people at the time of the murder of Mr. Hire, and we directed the constables to take them on either to Morant Bay or to Bath.

13,494. On your way from Morant Bay to Golden Grove were any houses burnt?—We found some huts there; I don't think they ought to be denominated houses.

13,495. Places in which persons lived?—Yes, we we found some places in which were stolen goods, but abandoned by the inhabitants; those we fired.

13,496. How many of those were fired?—Ten or twelve, perhaps.

13,497. Ten or twelve, altogether?—During the entire road.

13,498. That is, the road to Golden Grove?—Yes; through the country, and back to Morant Bay, during a period of five days.

13,499. In what way did you ascertain that the property found in there was stolen?—There was a large dry goods store totally emptied of its contents at Golden Grove, and in those houses we found packages of dry goods, some with marks upon them, and with the name; things which the inhabitants of the houses could not possibly have in their possession.

13,500. Were there any cases in which the inhabitants were there, and claimed the goods found there as being their own?—In no case.

13,501. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were any persons apprehended in Kingston by your corps, or under your direction, with your knowledge?—Not that I am aware of. I was absent from Kingston a part of the

time, and some of my corps were left behind. Prisoners might have been apprehended without my knowledge. I am not aware of it.

13,502. Was it some privates of your corps that escorted Mr. Gordon to the "Wolverene ?"—No ; not of my corps.

13,503. Where were those 24 prisoners apprehended ?—In the mountains about Easington, and handed over to me by the constables.

13,504. Were none of them apprehended in Kingston ?—No ; in St. David's and in St. Thomas in the East.

13,505. Did you investigate the cases before you received them from the constables ?—No, I did not. I took them over from the constables, because I saw the constables were unable to guard them ; and I ultimately handed them over to the Clerk of the Peace of St. David's.

13,506. Who is the Clerk of the Peace of St. David's ?—Mr. Fitzgerald is the Clerk of the Peace ; but a Mr. McLean acts for him. I found the constables were not fit ; there were five constables and five policemen with arms without locks. I considered they were not fit to take the prisoners through the country, and that it would be almost inviting the rebels to attack them ; therefore I took charge of the prisoners myself.

13,507. Have you any list of those 24 prisoners ? —I have no list. I took them on the road, and delivered them to the Provost Marshal at Morant Bay.

13,508. Was there any list delivered you by the Clerk of the Peace of the prisoners ?—There was no list.

13,509. (*Commission*). You were on your march, as I understand ?—Yes ; and I met constables and policemen conducting these prisoners, and I did not consider them safely guarded, and I took charge of them ; the Clerk of the Peace having assured me they were prisoners. I met him about three miles from there. I allowed the constables to escort them to the Clerk of the Peace, and then received them from him, upon representing that they were not fit to go on to Morant Bay. He gave me a list of those prisoners, but where it went to, I cannot say.

13,510. To whom did you give it ?—To the Provost Marshal.

13,511. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) In what capacity was McLean acting then ?—I cannot say. I looked upon him as deputy to the Clerk of the Peace, or a person in authority in the parish, whom I had ever known to be Deputy Clerk of the Peace, or Magistrates' Clerk, or something of that sort. I always looked upon him as part and parcel of the government machinery of that parish.

13,512. Was Mr. McLean acting in a military capacity, or a civil capacity ?—I believe him to be a militia officer ; I do not know in what capacity he was then acting.

13,513. Was he in uniform ?—No, he was not.

13,514. Would you know the names of any of the prisoners, if they were mentioned to you ?—No, I would not.

13,515. Were you present when the Clerk of the Peace made any investigation ?—No ; when the Clerk of the Peace received 'the prisoners,' I was taking some refreshment.

13,516. (*Commission.*) Could you say from the time occupied at Easington whether there was an investigation or not ?—It appeared to me the prisoners had been some time at Easington. I found them on the road in custody of the police and constabulary.

13,517. Then you took them, as we understand, to the Clerk of the Peace, or directed the constables to take them there ?—I found them on the road, on the way to the acting Clerk of the Peace, at what is termed the "Nineteen Mile" Tavern. I immediately halted them, and said to the police, "Are you loaded ?" They said to me "No." Their guns were beautifully cleaned, and I at once supplied them with cartridges, and made them load, but in order to be particular, I said "Let me see your pieces ; I will prime them myself." I looked at them, and found some had no locks, some no hammers, some no pins ; they were the old "Brown Bess" affair. I said, "Go on ; I will follow you to the "Nineteen Mile Tavern." I decided that they were unfit to guard the prisoners to Morant Bay, and I took charge of them myself.

13,518. But what you are asked is, when you went to the Clerk of the Peace, these men accompanying you, whether after that time there was any investigation by the Clerk of the Peace ?—Not that I know of.

13,519. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was there time for any investigation into the cases while you were at Easington ?—Yes ; there was time for a short preliminary investigation.

13,520. How long were you at the "Nineteen Mile" Tavern ?—I suppose I was there three quarters of an hour.

13,521. Do you know where the prisoners were when you were taking refreshment ?—Below ; in charge of the police and constabulary.

13,522. And where was Mr. McLean ?—I don't know.

13,523. Was he refreshing with you ?—No.

13,524. Were those prisoners tied on the road ?—They were tied two together.

13,525. (*Commission.*) Handcuffed ?—No ; just by the wrist.

13,526. The wrist of one ; to the left wrist of the other ?—Yes.

13,527. Did you see any one flogged at the "Nineteen Mile" Tavern ?—Upon what occasion ?

13,528. Upon this occasion, when you received these prisoners ?—No ; I saw none flogged ; there were none flogged.

13,529. Upon any other occasion, did you see anyone flogged at "Nineteen Mile" Tavern ?—I did.

13,530. When was that ?—About a week after.

13,531. Who was that ?—I don't know the names. I saw several men flogged.

13,532. Under what circumstances were they flogged ?—Those men had been caught in the woods ; and ascertained to have had stolen property with them ; others again were recognized to have been associated with the rebels, and hiding from justice.

13,533. How was this ascertained, that they had, for instance, stolen property in their possession ?—It was ascertained by the Clerk of the Peace.

13,534. Were you present at any inquiry ?—No ; the Clerk of the Peace represented to me that such had been the case.

13,535. And did you give directions for their being flogged ?—Yes.

13,536. On the representation that you received from the Clerk of the Peace ?—From the Clerk of the Peace.

13,537. There was no Court-martial, no examination, before you upon that occasion ?—No.

13,538. Or in your presence ?—No.

13,539. But you were told by the Clerk of the Peace that there had been an investigation, and that he considered them to be guilty ?—Yes.

13,540. And upon that you gave directions for them to be flogged ?—Yes.

13,541. What number of lashes were ordered ?—From 30 to 50.

13,542. Any less than 30 ?—I rather think not.

13,543. Any more than 50 ?—No ; no more than 50.

13,544. Were there any women among those ?—None.

13,545. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was that the person you called the Clerk of the Peace, or was it McLean, who is not really Clerk of the Peace ?—No ; it was the real Clerk of the Peace.

13,546. Was the day when the flogging took place at "Nineteen Mile" Tavern, October the 15th ?—No.

13,547. What date ?—It must have been October the 24th or 25th.

13,548. Had you ascertained that these persons had been some time in custody before ?—I understood they had been brought in that day.

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13,549. (*Commission.*) I don't know whether you mentioned how many there were who were flogged at that time?—Eight, I think.

13,550. When was it that you were at "Nineteen Mile" Tavern again?—On my return to Kingston on the 24th.

13,551. With regard to the Courts-martial at Morant Bay, what oath was given to the witnesses? Do you remember the form of the oath that was administered to the witnesses at Morant Bay?—I cannot repeat it now, but it appeared to me to be ample; it was the same form of oath administered at all the Courts-martial that I have attended.

13,552. Administered to the witnesses by the Court-martial?—Yes. I cannot tell you the form, but it appeared ample to me.

13,553. Do you know whether it was a form taken out of the "Mutiny Act?"—The President of the Court repeated it, and I think from the manner he repeated it, it was.

13,554. Do you know the form in the "Mutiny Act?"—I have read it, but I cannot repeat it now.

13,555. Were the members of the Court first sworn?—The members of the Court were first sworn upon an oath, which I, at the time believed to have been taken from the "Mutiny Act."

13,556. Would you know it if you were to hear it again?—I think I should.

13,557. "You shall well and truly try and determine according to the evidence in the matter now before you. So help you God." "You shall duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of Her Majesty's Forces, and according to an Act now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, and other crimes therein mentioned, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said articles or Act, then according to your conscience, to the best of your understanding." Was that the whole of it?—I cannot say whether it was verbatim to that, but it was something like that.

13,558. "And the custom of war in the like cases. And you shall not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be duly approved; neither shall you upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a Court of Justice or a Court Martial in due course of law." Is that the oath?—That is the oath.

13,559. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you as a Volunteer officer consider yourself sitting under the authority of the "Mutiny Act"?—I considered myself sitting under the authority of the officers who commanded me.

13,560. What officers do you refer to?—I considered myself serving under the authority of whatever senior officers happened to be over me at the time.

13,561. What senior officers do you refer to?—When I was at Morant Bay I was under Brigadier General Nelson.

13,562. And at Golden Grove?—There I considered I was under Captain Adcock.

13,563. (*Commission.*) By whom were you directed to sit upon the Court-martial; were you directed by any one?—We were directed by warrant.

13,564. Oh, you had a warrant had you?—Yes; and in answer to that question, I considered we all sat under the same authority.

13,565. Who was your superior officer upon this occasion?—The aide-camp to Brigadier General Nelson, known by us as Captain Adcock.

13,566. Do you know whether he was authorized to hold Courts-martial by General Nelson?—I have reason to think so.

13,567. That is what you mean by the warrant you talk of?—Yes.

13,568. Did the Attorney General sit upon any Courts-martial with you?—No.

13,569. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you appear as a witness on Prendergast's trial?—I did not take Prendergast to Morant Bay; I took him to Kingston.

13,570. Were you a witness upon his trial?—I was not.

13,571. I have taken that you were at Morant while he was executed?—That is so.

13,572. How long had you been there before he was executed?—He was never executed.

13,573. Well, put up for execution?—I was there the day before.

13,574. Do you know the time that elapsed between the trial and the executions?—I believe men who were tried in the morning were executed in the afternoon, and those tried in the afternoon were executed on the next morning.

13,575. You may have been at Morant Bay when this man was tried, but you were not called as a witness?—I may have been at Morant Bay, and was not called as a witness.

13,576. While you were at Morant Bay, did you see any of the regular floggings on the Parade?—I saw several floggings, not many, that were ordered by Court-martial. I saw none of those floggings I hear popularly talked of. I saw few floggings by Court-martial.

13,577. (*Commission.*) What was done after the number of lashes ordered had been inflicted?—The men were generally loosed; the moment they were loosed, they ran away, and the soldiers and people standing about picked up bits of cocoanuts and sticks, everything they could get, and hooted and threw them after them.

13,578. Was that seen by the other officers?—I don't know.

13,579. You saw it?—I saw it.

13,580. Did you do anything to check such a practice as that?—I did not see anything in it; they ran like deers, and things were thrown at them which did not hurt them; they were light materials.

13,581. Was not this practice stopped afterwards? I heard afterwards it was stopped.

13,582. You do not know it of your own knowledge?—I do not know it of my own knowledge.

13,583. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see any rope extended behind the prisoners that were being flogged, and was it not the practice to try and trip them up, when they ran?—That is decidedly untrue.

13,584. You never heard of it?—I should have seen it or heard of it, if it had been so; nobody would have taken the trouble to do it.

13,585. What do you mean by the light materials that were thrown?—Well, you know that cocoanuts have a lot of fibrous stuff round them, and when it is dried in the sun it is as light as cork; in all villages there is a great deal of it lying about, and nothing is easier than for people to pick up this, and things of that sort.

13,586. (*Commission.*) You say "things of that sort." Were there any stones thrown?—I never saw it.

13,587. You saw bits of stick, you say?—Yes and cocoanut trash, the outer rind of the cocoanut.

13,588. The fibrous part?—The fibrous part.

13,589. The shell of the cocoanut?—The outside part of the shell.

13,590. Did you ever see anything thrown that could hurt a person?—Never.

13,591. You say they hooted them?—Yes; and they ran.

13,592. What was the greatest number of lashes that you saw men receive?—I never saw them receive more than 75 lashes, and I never saw a man flogged who could not have ran faster than I could.

13,593. How many different men flogged, when a man had as many as 75 lashes?—Sometimes two. I have seen one man give 75 lashes.

13,594. Have you seen more than two?—Well, I don't think I have. I may have.

13,595. Who were the people at Morant Bay who flogged ?—Marines and sailors.

13,596. Did you see any stones thrown when these parties ran away ?—I never saw any stones, and don't believe stones were thrown.

13,597. Did you ever see them struck by the soldiers with their muskets or their sticks ?—I have seen soldiers pretend to strike at them; but they never struck them, and never intended to strike them; like a man would take up a stick to a horse or anything in the yard, and make a sham blow at them.

13,598. Do you mean to say that upon no one occasion did they strike them ?—I never saw a soldier upon any one occasion strike them.

13,599. (*Mr Gorrie.*) In what condition were the men when they were thus being pursued, after having received these floggings; were they dressed ?—They generally took their shirts in their hands.

13,600. And ran ?—Yes.

13,601. With their bleeding backs ?—Yes, or without; sometimes their backs did not bleed.

13,602. (*Commission.*) Did you ever see any of the officers in charge present upon these occasions at the time these people were pelted and ran away ?—I doubt very much whether any were present. I cannot say as to Morant Bay, but I am inclined to think some of the officers were present in the country districts.

13,603. Was the same thing done in the country districts ?—Yes, it was done everywhere; the nigger never stopped when he had had his lashes; he ran directly, and some of the people pelted him.

13,604. Can you mention any occasion when any officer was present ?—I cannot say that the officer who commanded our party witnessed it, but he might have.

13,605. When these men were flogged were the troops and Volunteers under arms ?—Generally speaking, their arms were put aside.

13,606. Were they in the ranks, fallen in regularly ?—They were not.

13,607. (*Mr. Gortie.*) Did you make any remonstrances in the country districts ?—Yes; I repeatedly told the people not to hurt them, and I saw they were not hurt.

13,608. Had they been hurt before you gave this caution ?—No.

13,609. (*Commission.*) But saw there was some danger of their being hurt ?—I saw, if a man were to throw a stone instead of a cocoanut fibre, it would hurt them.

13,610. Had you ever occasion to give those instructions ?—I think upon one occasion, I cried out, "Don't hurt anybody; don't hurt those people."

13,611. Was that in consequence of seeing somebody hurting some one ?—No; no one was ever hurt.

13,612. But did you see any one with something that would hurt ?—No; it was more to prevent the possibility of any one taking up anything that would hurt them, so that no complaint should be made.

13,613. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Who gave any evidence as to Mitchell having had previous knowledge of the riot ?—Mr. James Duffus.

13,614. And it is only from Mr. Duffus's evidence that you make that statement. Was there anybody besides Mr. Duffus who gave that evidence ?—A man by the name of DePass corroborated him.

13,615. That was only as to an attempt upon their lives ?—And as to what took place at Morant Bay.

13,616. (*Commission.*) Did you see DePass fire a gun or pistol at the time Mitchell was shot ?—De Pass, I think, was with the party who fired at him. De Pass's fire, I think, hung a little while, and, as it were, his piece went off, making a distinct report, so that you might say he fired last; but it is just like in many volleys, where one piece goes off after the others; but De Pass certainly did not come up and fire a last shot at him.

13,617. Was he one of the firing party ?—He stepped in.

13,618. He volunteered ?—He volunteered.

13,619. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Have you read the evidence of those parties about this ?—Yes; that De Pass fired after the others had fired. There is a mistake in that evidence; he fired not simultaneously with the others, but he fired afterwards.

13,620. Was Mitchell dead when De Pass fired ?—I believe he died instantaneously; every bullet fired at him went through him, and through his head chiefly.

13,621. Did you see how many wounds he had in his head ?—No, I did not count them, but I am under the impression that Mitchell never moved.

13,622. How long after the others fired did De Pass's gun go off ?—I should suppose a second or two.

13,623. (*Commission.*) Who were the firing party ?—Men of the 6th Regiment.

13,624. Who told them off ?—Captain Adcock.

13,625. How came this man De Pass to be there ?—Captain Adcock ordered a firing party. I don't think he told off any particular persons; he ordered a firing party, and his men obeyed him with more alacrity than the others who were in De Pass's file, and under that party.

13,626. Under whose command was De Pass ?—We were all under the command of Captain Adcock, but the local Volunteers were under the command of Mr. Ford.

13,627. Did he step out of his own troop up to the firing party ?—They were not in regular order.

13,628. Who told the men off for the firing party ?—The men were not regularly told off.

13,629. But what order was given ?—I think Captain Adcock addressed a party of the 6th Regiment, and said, naming a number, "We will shoot him."

13,630. How many did he name ?—I don't exactly know how many he named, but I know four or five fell out.

13,631. Were your own troop and the 6th party all there ?—Yes; all in the road; not in regular order as you see men drawn up on parade.

13,632. This man was shot on the road ?—Yes, on the side of the road, just off the road a little way.

13,633. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you tell us all the witnesses that were examined against Mitchell ?—Mr. Duffus was examined, Mr. De Pass was examined and there were two other men examined, but I forget at the moment who they were. There is not the slightest doubt they can be got. Mr. Harrison, a magistrate of the parish, gave evidence against him. It could be got, but I cannot give it to you now.

13,634. (*Commission.*) How do you mean, it could be got, by learning from the individuals themselves ?—Yes.

13,635. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Mr. Harrison present as a magistrate or as a witness ?—He was present more as a witness than as a magistrate; he is a magistrate of the parish, but he was present as a witness.

13,636. Did he after giving testimony against the man decide with the others as to the man's fate ?—He did not.

13,637. (*Commission.*) Were the witnesses called sworn ?—They were not sworn.

13,638. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did Mr. Duffus consult with the officers as to what should be done ?—No, he did not.

13,639. Who were the officers ?—Captain Adcock acted with myself and Lieutenant Brass.

13,640. What was, in your opinion, established against Mitchell, which warranted death ?—He had aided in committing murder.

13,641. (*Commission.*) You mean being a party at Morant Bay ?—Yes; that he was an outlaw and a rebel.

13,642. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you name the other witnesses who spoke as to his having taken a part at Morant Bay ?—There was evidence, but I forget the witnesses.

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13,643. Were those witnesses soldiers, Volunteers, or magistrates ?—They were men composing the local Volunteers.

13,644. The two persons that were witnesses ?—Local Volunteers; men of that district.

13,645. Which district ?—That district.

13,646. Morant Bay district ?—Yes.

13,647. Some of Captain Ford's men ?—Yes.

13,648. Were they black men, white men, or brown ?—They were not black men, but it is not easy to tell whether a man is brown or white in this country.

13,649. But what were they ; bookkeepers or what? —They were two bookkeepers.

13,650. Can you recollect to what estate they belong ?—If I could recollect to what estate they belong I could tell who they were. The reason I say they were bookkeepers is, because every one of that force, except two, were bookkeepers.

13,651. Do you remember how many there were of the local Volunteers under Captain Ford ?—25 or 26.

13,652. (*Commission.*) Therefore there were two of his force who were on the ground that day under him ?—Yes.

13,653. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you recollect the evidence the witnesses gave as to Mitchell being present at Morant Bay ?—They identified him as one of the rioters ; that was the substance of their evidence.

13,654. Did they state they had seen him ?—Yes.

13,655. Were those witnesses in Morant Bay the day of the riot ?—I don't know; I should presume they were.

13,656. Did they say in their evidence that they had been in Morant Bay on the day of the riot ?—It was stated to us that this man had been at Morant Bay, and we had no reason to doubt it.

13,657. (*Commission.*) That they saw him at Morant Bay ?—That they saw him at Morant Bay, and we had no reason to doubt it.

13,658. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you inquire whether the witnesses had been at Morant Bay yourself ?—Yes. You can understand, your excellency, that we should not upon such an occasion be so concise as a barrister would be here.

13,659. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Do you consider it possible that a woman could have been flogged without Captain Adcock's knowledge while you were with him ?—No woman could have been flogged by his orders, without his knowledge.

13,660. Could any man or woman, after punishment with flogging, have been stoned, without Captain Adcock or any other officer under his command seeing it ?—Oh yes, that might have been; any man, certainly not a woman, because Captain Adcock's fixed principles, arranged between himself and myself, were that no woman should be flogged by our authority.

13,661. Do you know of Captain Ford having giving any orders for inflicting punishment upon any prisoner under Captain Adcock ?—I don't know of any case, and I don't think Captain Ford would have been obeyed if he had done so ; his position would not warrant it.

13,662. When was it you saw the cocoa-nut fibre thrown at the men after they had been flogged ?—I saw them the first afternoon I arrived ; I saw two or three men flogged there, and I saw it.

13,663. Was there a magazine at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,664. What arms were kept there ?—I don't know of my own knowledge, but I believe a considerable number of old militia arms. I saw the door, a strong wood door, covered with copper, very much battered, apparently as if great exertions had been made to force it open without effect.

13,665. When was it you saw that ?—On the morning of the 20th. I was taken by a gentleman at Morant Bay there, and I saw most strenuous exertions had been made to force open that door.

13,666. (*Commission.*) Was there much powder in it ?—I don't know if there was any powder in it.

13,667. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Will you state the condition in which you found Plantain Garden River District, when you arrived there ?—Well, I found nearly all the men of the district had taken to the bush; they were not seen; every respectable house in the district had been totally destroyed in the interior ; all the contents, clothes, furniture, books, pictures, everything was destroyed or carried off. I found that there was not a respectable house in the district where a gentleman had been living that was not demolished.

13,668. You mean the interior of it ?—Yes ; and all the smaller part of them which could be taken away, except in one instance at Golden Grove.

13,669. (*Commission.*) And where other places damaged—Wheelersfield, Hordley, Amity Hall, and Holland ?—Yes.

13,670. Those four ?—Yes.

13,671. Duckenfield Hall?—Yes; that was damaged.

13,672. That was five ?—Yes.

13,673. Did you go to Potosi ?—No, I did not.

13,674. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Will you state the condition in which Morant Bay was ?—I found Morant Bay, when I got there, in a state of considerable excitement; there were not many troops, but a great many prisoners. A letter was produced there by an ex-policeman from a man named Bailey.

13,675. (*Commission.*) Was that the letter of E. K. Bailey ?—Yes.

13,676. Addressed to Mr. Graham ?—Yes.

13,677. Do you recollect any of the contents of it ? —As far as I can say, it was to this effect, that the iron bars were broken, that there were few troops in Morant Bay, and now was the time to come down.

13,678. What took place in Morant Bay with reference to that letter?—That letter rendered it necessary for the Provost Marshal, in my opinion, and his own too, I think, to be most particular and strict with reference to the prisoners, in guarding the prisoners, and also to guard against surprise.

13,679. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Do you know the reason why two men who were to have been hanged with others at Golden Grove were shot instead ?—They were not shot instead; they were hanged ; they were supposed to have been suffering more than they ought to have been, and orders were given for them to be shot.

13,680. (*Commission.*) While they were hanging ? —Yes ; to put them out of their misery.

13,681. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) After they had been shot, were they left hanging ?—Yes.

13,682. (*Mr. Lynch.*) While under your observation, what was the conduct of the Provost Marshal ? —I considered him a most active and efficient officer; his position was a very trying one ; his responsibilities were enormous. Of course, I have not had much experience as to what Provost Marshals ought to be, but I was under the impression, certainly, during my experience in Morant Bay, that he never did anything that I did not consider the urgency of his position warranted.

13,683. How long were you there ?—I went there on the 19th, remained there on the 20th and 21st, and then came there again on the 24th; he was most active in getting provisions and rations for us, and our men and our horses.

13,684. (*Commission.*) But did you see any cruelty toward the prisoners ?—I cannot say that I saw any cruelty towards the prisoners ; he was strict with them. I sometimes saw a prisoner get a few lashes from a sailor ; I never inquired into the case, as to whether the man deserved it or not.

13,685. Did you see any display of temper on his part ; any hasty punishmeut from temper ; any punishment for anything personal to himself ?—I saw a sailor hitting a man over the head one day. I called Mr. Ramsay's attention to it, and he directed the man to stop.

13,686. What was the name of that person, do you remember ?—The man Bailey, who wrote that letter.

13,687. E. K. Bailey ?—Yes.

13,688. How long was Bailey in custody then ?—I found him in custody on the 19th; he attempted to escape on the 20th, and he was shot by a sentry.

13,689. As he was escaping ?—Yes.

13,690. Shot dead ?—Shot dead.

13,391. Where was he confined ?—He was confined in a tent. All the prisoners at that time were under canvas.

13,692. You say it was Bailey who was struck in that way over the head; were you there on the 18th ?—No, I was not.

13,693. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Did you see the cats used by order of the Provost Marshal at Morant Bay, or the description of them ?—Some were Navy cats, and others were cats made up there of ordinary cord.

13,694. Was there any cat at Morant Bay with wire, that you saw ?—I should say not. I have never heard of any cat in St. Thomas in the East having wire until I have heard it here.

13,695. Should you have seen it; did you have one in your hand ?—Yes; I have examined them.

13,696. Did you see any wire in any one cat that you examined ?—No; I did not.

13,697. At Bath, or at Leith Hall?—There was no cat used at Leith Hall while any soldier or officer was present with wire in it.

13,698. While you were there ?—Not while I was there.

13,699. During the time that you were under Lieutenant Adcock's command, what was his conduct and treatment of the prisoners ?—Firm and humane.

13,700. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you present when Bailey was shot ?—I was not present, but I heard, in the morning, that he had been shot by a sentry. I know he was violent, because the night before in my presence he broke the handcuffs off his hands. In the morning I heard he had attempted to escape, and I saw him lying dead in front of his tent.

13,701. (*Commission.*) Who was it shot him; do you know ?—I think it was a man from the "Wolverene."

13,702. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were the irons on him when you saw the body ?—I did not observe whether he was ironed. I was more struck with the quantity of blood that came from him.

13,703. (*Commission.*) Where was he hit ?—In the neck somewhere.

13,704. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What time did you see the body ?—Just after daylight.

13,705. (*Commission.*) How far from the tent was the body lying ?—About as far as from here to that window.

13,706. The sentry, I suppose, was outside ?—Yes; there were many sentries.

13,707. Was there any inquiry held the next morning as to how this man was shot?—I cannot say.

13,708. That you do not know ?—I do not know.

13,709. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was he shot just in front of the tent where he was confined ?—Yes; I saw his body there.

13,710. (*Commission.*) You were at Morant Bay on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the Tuesday ?—No; I was at Morant Bay on Thursday the 19th, Friday the 20th, and part of Saturday the 21st.

13,711. And then again on the 24th ?—I returned again, I think, on the 24th.

13,712. How many days did you sit on Courts-martial during that time ?—One day at Morant Bay and one at Golden Grove.

13,713. Do you recollect which day it was ?—Saturday the 20th.

13,714. Saturday would be the 21st ?—Then I sat upon Friday the 20th.

13,715. How many people did you try that day ?—Six or eight, I think.

13,716. Separately, or together ?—All were separate.

13,717. Six trials ?—Six trials.

13,718. Then you say it was that Colonel Lewis was present ?—Yes; and Captain Espeut and myself.

13,719. Was that the only day you sat at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,720. Now, at Golden Grove, how many days did you sit on Courts-martial ?—On one Court-martial.

13,721. Do you remember the day ?—I forget the day; it was in the evening we sat at Golden Grove. I forget what day it was.

13,722. Do you recollect who the members of the court were ?—Myself.

13,723. You were president ?—I was president, and there was Ensign Cullings and Dr. Morris.

13,724. Do you remember how many were tried ?—We tried eight there, I think.

13,725. Did you keep notes of the proceedings ?—Yes, and handed them to somebody or other. I handed them to the Commanding Officer who sent them forward to the Brigadier-General in command.

13,726. And notes were kept of the Morant Bay sittings as well ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM PITT KIRKLAND sworn and examined.

W. P. Kirkland.

(*The caution already printed was read to this witness.*)

13,727. Are you collector of dues at St. Thomas in the East ?—I am.

13,728. Do you live at Bath ?—I do.

13,729. Do you remember being at Bath on 12th October ?—I was there.

13,730. I believe you reside there; your house is there ?—Yes.

13,731. Do you remember upon that day people coming to Bath ?—On the 12th.

13,732. What happened on the 12th ?—A large number of people came into Bath.

13,733. How did they come ?—With arms.

13,734. Many do you know ?—A great many.

13,735. About how many ?—I should say that previous to their coming I had seen two Maroons, who I urged to go up to their township (that was on the morning of the 12th) and bring down a force of Maroons, and that I would see that they were rewarded for it, for the protection of Bath.

13,736. Was that before the other armed people entered the town ?—It was just before.

13,737. Then you say these people came armed in great quantities ?—Yes, in large numbers.

13,738. What did you see them do ?—I had to fly from my house to the woods for refuge.

13,739. Did you have any conversation with any body of them ?—No; had I remained in my house I should not have been here now. I fled to the woods; the woods came down very near to the house; the shrubs grow very thickly, fortunately for me.

13,740. The bush is very near ?—Yes, within 50 feet, I should say.

13,741. How long were you in the bush ?—From about 9 o'clock in the morning till the next day.

13,742. Till Friday the 13th ?—Yes; large numbers of men took possession of Bath; they came in military array, marching.

13,743. Did you see them ?—I saw them from the bushes marching in ranks with flags flying, drum beating, and a horn blowing.

13,744. How long did they remain in Bath ?—They remained till the Maroons came down on Friday.

13,745. What time did the Maroons reach Bath ?—They came in between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning; about 30 in number.

13,746. What became of the other lot that came in

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the day before ?—As soon as they heard the Maroon horn they fled ; they gave up sacking the stores and fled, and no more showed their faces in Bath except as prisoners.

13,747. How many Maroons came into Bath ?—Thirty on that day.

13,748. How many altogether came there ?—About 62.

13,749. Was that the strongest force of Maroons in Bath ?—Yes, until Colonel Fyfe came in, and he brought about 120 more.

13,750. Then you had, when he arrived, about 180 ?—Yes.

13,751. When did Colonel Fyfe arrive ?—About 10 days after the break out.

13,752. Then, for 10 days from the 10th of October you had only 30 Maroons there ?—Yes.

13,753. Afterward you returned to your house, I believe ?—Yes.

13,754. Had anything been done to it ?—I only missed a watch I had left on the sideboard and an old hat.

13,755. Was that all that you missed ?—Of the moneys of the public I had not a shilling was taken, they were so anxious looking for my old head, as they called it, that they did not find the money.

13,756. After you returned to your house did the Maroons bring in any prisoners to the town ?—Yes ; on the Monday they commenced, and the constables took heart and brought in prisoners daily.

13,757. Where had the constables been before ?—They did not appear to have any confidence until the Maroons came in ; after the Maroons came in they commenced capturing several prisoners and bringing them in.

13,758. What was done with the prisoners when they were brought in ?—They were examined, and those who had serious offences against them were sent on to Morant Bay for trial.

13,759. How many were sent ; a very large number ?—I really cannot say.

13,760. Then the rest of the prisoners that were not sent, what was done with them ?—Those who were not found with stolen property were sent home ; but those who were found with stolen property were whipped.

13,761. Who decided what should be done with the prisoners ?—I did.

13,762. As a magistrate ?—As the only magistrate in that district ; in fact, I may say, in the parish, except one who was at Morant Bay.

13,763. Had you any particular instructions ?—Yes.

13,764. What were they ?—Brigadier-General Nelson sent up instructions through Mr. Ramsay, the Provost Marshal, that I should send down all serious cases to him, but to deal with the minor cases myself.

13,765. And you proceeded to carry out those instructions ?—Yes.

13,766. And you did deal with the minor cases ?—I did.

13,767. Had you any other Justice of the Peace to act with you ?—None ; there was only Mr. McKenzie in the whole parish. Some fled to Port Antonio, others went on board the gunboat ; but when the Maroons came, and when they saw a detachment of soldiers pass through they came back, but we were afraid the soldiers might come into Bath and fire on to us mistaking us for rebels, and I said, "I will go "with you at daylight to the officer at the Rhine "estate, and state how you are situated" ; which I did.

13,768. How many days were you sitting engaged in trying the minor cases ?—I should suppose about seven days before Colonel Fyfe came in.

13,769. Did you take notes of the evidence in the minor cases ?—Those were sent on with the prisoners always to Morant Bay.

13,770. Those are the grave cases. Did you take notes of the minor cases ?—No ; they were too numerous, and I had scarcely any assistance.

13,771. I only want to know the fact ?—In fact, I did not.

13,772. You took notes of the graver cases ?—In all the cases.

13,773. And sent them forward to Morant Bay with the prisoners ?—Yes, and the witnesses.

13,774. Had you any acquaintance at Bath who took notes for you ?—Not in the minor cases ; I had no assistance whatever ; I had such a multiplicity of business. I was applied to by every one ; not a despatch was forwarded but what was sent through me. I had to provide the rations for the men.

13,775. Was there any gentleman there who came in and offered to take notes ?—Yes ; there was my nephew, who was my clerk at the time, he rendered me some assistance ; but he had to attend to the rationing of so many he could render me very little assistance.

13,776. Then, as a point of fact, no notes exist of the minor cases tried by yourself ?—None. Mr. Gray, who came to Bath with his wife for safety, did offer me some little assistance, but not much.

13,777. Was the evidence against these parties given upon oath ?—Always.

13,778. What were the class of cases tried by you —mere possession of plunder ?—Yes ; those that were found with stolen property in their possession were punished ; the others were dismissed.

13,779. What class of sentence did you award ?—To the women were given from 10 to 20 lashes, and the men more severe.

13,780. What was the severest of the men ?—The severest was 50 lashes.

13,781. Did anybody get more than that ?—Not with my knowledge.

13,782. Who flogged them ?—I employed an old soldier of the "Second West," who was a bandmaster at Bath at the time.

13,783. Bruce ?—Yes.

13,784. Was he a black soldier ?—He was.

13,785. What kind of cats were made by Bruce ?—The first that was made was of common twine.

13,786. Were there any others made afterwards ?—Yes, there were.

13,787. What were they made of ?—These cats that had been used for a considerable time were laughed at as trifling, and playing with the people. It was never by my order they were altered ; but I believe they were altered afterwards.

13,788. To what ?—They introduced two little thin pieces of wire into the cat. It was never done by my order.

13,789. But did you know it ?—Yes, I did know of it after.

13,790. After ?—Yes, after it had been used.

13,791. Did you know it whilst they were applying these cats ?—I found out they were using it after some time. They had not applied to me in the first instance. They were so trifling that I really did not make any serious objection to their use. They were not twisted, but long thin pieces.

13,792. How long were the first cats used before they were altered ?—I don't think the alteration was made three days, when Colonel Fyfe came, and the whipping was stopped.

13,793. Then for 10 days it was continued ?—No ; because Provost-Martial Ramsay came up some days afterwards, and he catted several of the prisoners I had on hand, several of them that night.

13,794. What day did he reach Bath ?—I imagine it must have been about five days after. About five days after I returned home, and got back on the morning of the 13th.

13,795. Then he must have come up about the 18th ?—Yes, about that.

13,796. And Colonel Fyfe came into the town about the 23d ?—I think about the 23d he came in.

13,797. Were the prisoners brought into Bath and tried by you before the arrival of the Provost

Marshal ?—There were some that had been. We had a large number on hand when he came up.

13,798. Were these prisoners brought up and tried, and sentenced by you, before the arrival of the Provost Marshal ?—There were some brought up.

13,799. Was it during those days that the alteration took place in the character of the cat ?—No, it was after he left.

13,800. After he left ?—Yes.

13,801. Then no alteration had taken place in the kind of cat used, or about the wire, till after the Provost Marshal had been, and after he had gone ?—It was after he had gone.

13,802. He came on the 18th ; when did he go away ?—During the same night he came in and went up to the police station, where there were a great many prisoners, and he catted the greater number of them.

13,803. That would be with the ordinary cat—the unaltered cat ?—One that was brought.

13,804. That he brought of his own ?—I did not see it brought. I saw him using it, because he requested that I would go with him to the station, which I did.

13,805. He ordered the prisoners to be catted ?—Yes.

13,806. What cat was used then ?—I rather think the cat must have been brought up with him.

13,807. Do you know whether it was or not ?—I do not know.

13,808. Or whether it was the same used under your sentences ?—I am not aware.

13,809. Who made the cats ?—Bruce ; he made the original cats of twine only. Those that he made originally, that I saw, were twine only.

13,810. And they were used by you until after the Provost Marshal had left ?—Yes.

13,811. Who made the alteration in the cat ?—I am not aware ; I never altered it.

13,812. But who made them ?—I cannot say ; several persons were making cats.

13,813. Whose business was it, after sentence, to see the sentence executed ?—Bruce's.

13,814. Was it his business to provide the instruments with which the sentence was executed ?—Yes ; I looked to him to provide the instruments.

13,815. When Mr. Ramsay ordered those people to be catted, you went with him you say ?—I did.

13,816. Did he inquire into their cases separately ?—Yes ; he asked me why they were there. There were several implicated in the murders. The whole of them were parties concerned in the massacre at Morant Bay.

13,817. Those would be parties you would send to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,818. Were any of those who were implicated in murders at Morant Bay in the prison when Ramsay came there ?—They were.

13,819. Were any of those ordered to be catted ?—Yes ; he ordered them to be catted.

13,820. Those who went to Morant Bay ?—Some of them went afterwards.

13,821. Were those the cases that Ramsay ordered to be catted ?—Yes.

13,822. And they were after that sent down to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,823. Was that done in your presence ?—Yes, it was.

13,824. At the gaol ?—At the police station, during the night that he came up.

13,825. The same night ?—Yes.

13,826. Besides these more serious cases which were destined for Morant Bay, were others catted by Provost-Marshal Ramsay on that visit ?—No.

13,827. None ?—No.

13,828. Then they had only been investigated by you preliminary to their being sent off ?—Preliminary.

13,829. They had never been sentenced or anything ?—No; it was my intention to send them to Morant Bay, he came up during the night and applied the cat to them.

13,830. Without sentence; was there no sentence on them ?—No ; it was my intention to send them on, agreeably to the instructions I had received.

13,831. Did you ever order any cases sent to Morant Bay to be catted before they were sent ?—Not one.

13,832. Are the cases that Ramsay ordered to be catted the only cases that were so treated before they were sent to Morant Bay ?—All those cases were forwarded.

13,833. That he catted ?—Yes.

13,834. Those were the only cases ?—The only cases, the others were catted and sent to their homes ; we had no places for confinement and no arrangements for food. It was done from verbal instructions that the brigadier sent to me; he had so much to do he could not write. I got several messages of that sort : to send on all the serious cases and to deal with the minor cases myself.

13,835. Were these simply wires, the length of the twine forming part of the tails, that were used for the cats ?—Yes.

13,836. Or were they bound round ?—No ; nothing of that kind that I ever witnessed, nor do I believe any cat was made of that description ; I rather think it was to stiffen the twine.

13,837. Were they knotted together with the twine ?—They were knotted.

13,838. Were they knotted by themselves ?—They were merely introduced the full length of the cat to make it stiffer.

13,839. Among the people who suffered flogging were any women flogged ?—There were women flogged ; the principal thieves were women ; they plundered upwards of 3,000*l.* worth of property in Bath, and the Potosi houses were almost gutted.

13,840. I think you told us they were flogged with the twine only ?—No ; they were flogged very mild. I did not consider it my duty to send them forward, or to let them go without punishment. Colonel Fyfe sentenced them to work upon the roads.

13,841. How did you feed them then ?—From the provisions taken out of the rebel provision grounds.

13,842. What did you give them ?—Yams and plaintains, and whatever we could get, and they had fish also. I procured fish for them, some of which I am liable for now.

13,843. Did you see on the night that Ramsay was there a stick, called the supple jack, used ?—No they were all catted.

13,844. You were present ?—Yes; I went to the station with him.

13,845. Then you were by when they were flogged under Ramsay's orders ?—Yes.

13,846. Did you see a supple jack used then ?—No; he used a cat.

13,847. While they were being flogged with a cat, did he strike them with a supple jack ?—No ; I don't think he did. I cannot remember that I saw him doing anything of the sort.

13,848. Did you see him with a supple jack in his hand ?—He might have been riding with one; he did ride up; I cannot say positively that I did see him with one in his hand.

13,849. Cannot you speak positively, one way or the other, whether you saw him striking people with anything he had in his hand ?—No ; he used the cat himself upon that occasion.

13,850. Did he flog several of the prisoners with his own hand ?—Well, I believe he did.

13,851. But did he ?—Well, he did.

13,852. How many ?—Several of them.

13,853. He flogged several with his own hand ?—Several.

13,854. Was Bruce there that night ?—No; he was not.

13,855. Then those who were not flogged by Ramsay, by whom were they flogged ?—I rather think he must have had one of the police.

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13,856. But you were there; who flogged when Ramsay did not?—I think myself that Ramsay flogged them entirely.

13,857. Do you mean to say he flogged the whole of them?—I think he did.

13,858. How many?—I think we had about 15.

13,859. Did he flog the whole 15?—Yes.

13,860. What was the greatest number of lashes he laid on?—I cannot exactly say; I don't suppose he could have given them more than 30 lashes.

13,861. Each?—Each.

13,862. Were they men?—Yes.

13,863. Were they tied?—No; they were held down by the police, and he took the cat in his hand and flogged them.

13,864. Was that the only visit Ramsay paid to Bath while you were there with the prisoners?—The only visit.

13,865. He came on horseback one night, and returned the same night?—Yes.

13,866. How many hours was he with you?—He was not altogether in Bath two hours; he went immediately to the police-station.

13,867. And then rode home again?—Yes.

13,868. What distance is it by road from Bath to Morant Bay?—14 miles.

13,869. You say when Colonel Fyfe got into Bath, there was a difficulty in maintaining the prisoners, and he put the men to work on the road?—Yes.

13,870. And the women?—Men and women.

13,871. How long did that last?—Until the end of the year.

13,872. Until the end of December?—November and December they were working on the road which goes towards Portland.

13,873. How many had you in prison during that period?—I think we had about 44 working upon that road; they did not all turn out; some of them skulked off and escaped; they had two weeks to prepare themselves to go on the road; for two weeks after they did not turn out.

13,874. Were they in prison or out of it when they were repairing the roads?—No; they were sent home; they went to their own houses; they carried their own yams and ground provisions they had every Saturday; again, they were only sentenced for five days each week, and I provided them with salt produce; they had an allowance of salt fish.

13,875. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You paid them no wages?—No wages.

13,876. You gave them salt fish you say?—Yes.

13,877. Was that all the food they had?—No; they had the ground provisions.

13,878. Where did they get those?—From their own ground; they went home every Saturday, and they were to take the yams from their own grounds, and come to Bath and get an allowance of fish for the week.

13,879. What did you do with them at night?—They were allowed to go home, I believe; they were never imprisoned at all.

13,880. They were sentenced by Colonel Fyfe to work on the road?—Yes, in the place of whipping, correctly I think, he sentenced them to work on the road.

13,881. Were these people tried?—Yes, examined by Colonel Fyfe and myself, and they were convicted clearly of theft.

13,882. Did you convict them upon an examination, or after a formal court?—We had no regular court. I was the only magistrate, and Colonel Fyfe was the only officer.

13,883. You took evidence?—Yes.

13,884. (*Commission.*) Sworn evidence?—Yes.

13,885. Did you swear the witnesses?—Yes; they were regularly sworn.

13,886. (*Mr Gorrie.*) In what capacity did Colonel Fyfe act?—He was then Colonel of the Maroons.

13,887. (*Commission.*) But he is a magistrate also, is he not?—Yes.

13,888. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is he a magistrate of Bath?—No; a magistrate of Port Royal, I believe.

13,889. How far is that from Bath?—Do you mean Port Royal down here.

13,990. The parish of Port Royal?—Port Royal Mountains. Bath is not in the parish of Port Royal.

13,891. There is a parish between that and St. Thomas in the East?—Yes; St. David's lies between.

13,892. Did you report to any superior authority, at any time, that you had those people working upon the roads?—No; Colonel Fyfe was my authority.

13,893. Is it within your knowledge that he reported to any superior authority?—No.

13,894. You made no joint report?—No.

13,895. Did you ever propose to Colonel Fyfe to make a report?—No; I proposed to him to have a court established in Bath, and he said he would endeavour to get it done, that the cases might be more gone into; but we never managed to get a court established.

13,896. You wanted a court in Bath to go more fully into the cases of the people you had sentenced to work on the road?—In all cases.

13,897. Was it thought of, in connection with them, more?—No.

13,898. It was during martial law you sent down the prisoners to Morant Bay, was it not?—Yes, during martial law.

13,899. Had you any intention of trying again those parties who were working on the road?—No.

13,900. By the new court which you proposed to establish in Bath?—Had it been established we might have referred their cases to it; but there was no court established in Bath.

13,901. (*Commission.*) Colonel Fyfe was the superior officer in Bath?—Yes.

13,902. He holds an appointment in the Militia, does he not?—Yes, he has held that years ago.

13,903. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you give us some examples of the crimes which the prisoners were tried for?—For larceny.

13,904. Take one case, take a woman for instance; can you recollect the name of any woman particularly?—I cannot remember the names of the parties who were sentenced to be flogged.

13,905. Had they plunder upon their own bodies?—Many of them brought the plunder upon their heads.

13,906. Did you try any people who had been brought into Bath with plunder on their heads?—Yes.

13,907. Men or women?—Both men and women.

13,908. Recollect some particular instance, and tell us what plunder it was on her head, and what punishment you gave for that offence?—In most case furniture was brought in.

13,909. Did they bring in furniture upon their heads?—Yes; chairs and tables, and various things, sometimes goods that had been stolen.

13,910. I want a special case. Do you recollect any woman bringing a table on her head into Bath, or a chair?—I cannot name any individual.

13,911. Do you recollect any case of a woman bringing a table upon her head?—No.

13,912. Do you recollect a chair being brought in?—Yes.

13,913. Suppose a woman was brought into Bath with a chair on her head, what punishment would you award for that?—A simple whipping.

13,914. What do you call that?—12 lashes.

13,915. What evidence was taken with regard to that?—The constables who brought them in were examined.

13,916. As to what?—As to their being in possession of that property, and as to that property belonging to other parties.

13,917. But had you before you the owners of the houses?—No; the owner of one house, where the greater number of things were, was murdered.

13,918. Do you mean Mr. Hire?—No. Some of his property was brought in, but most of the property was Mr. Herschell's.

13,919. Had you Mrs. Herschell before you?—No; she returned to her father's property at Portland as soon as she could get away.

13,920. You had no other people then to identify the property?—The servants of the houses were in Bath, and they identified the property.

13,921. Was the whole evidence you had of identification that of a servant?—Yes, there were two servants in Bath. Enormous books and various property of all descriptions was brought in, and some Latin books and German books, but it did not signify.

13,922. Did you investigate each case, and have the witnesses regularly before you in each case?—Yes.

13,923. Of the whole of the cases of the parties who were flogged in Bath?—Yes, and they were never flogged, unless they were brought in and a case of stealing proved against them.

13,924. How long would a trial occupy, Mr. Kirkland?—It would depend entirely upon the number of witnesses.

13,925. Give us the average?—It might be a quarter of an hour; we had to be prompt; there were many cases. Mr. Herschell's servant came into Bath also and identified articles brought from his house. Various servants were there; my house, in fact, was the resort of all who were in this state.

13,926. (*Commission.*) Did you ask every prisoner if they had anything to say in their defence?—Oh, yes.

13,927. Did you hear any witnesses they might produce?—There were very few cases in which they could do anything but acknowledge that the property was not theirs. Scarcely in any case did they attempt to defend themselves.

13,928. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you mean to say that they all acknowledged?—In a great many cases they made no defence.

13,929. Did you give them any opportunity of bringing forward witnesses to tell that that property was their own?—We never could have got through the cases.

19,930. In order to get through the cases you thought it was unnecessary to give the accused any chance of making a defence?—Time did not allow of it.

13,931. (*Commission.*) But I thought you said you asked if they had anything to say in their defence?—In all cases they were allowed to say anything to rebut the evidence against them.

13,932. Did you ask them whether they had anything to say?—We might, in serious cases.

13,933. Do you not consider a case of larceny, which entails flogging, a serious case?—Yes, it is.

13,934. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you prepared to swear that upon no cat that was used, that you saw, was there wire twisted around?—I will. I will solemnly swear that I never saw a cat with wire in it, except in the way I have stated, with thin wires.

13,935. (*Commission.*) Were they only thin wires?—Thin wires.

13,936. Were these cats submitted to you before they were used?—No; no cat had ever wire wrapped round it.

13,937. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you consider a cat with a plain wire the more humane of the two?—Yes, I do; the wrapping round would lacerate the skin.

13,938. Where did you give any directions that the cat should be made with the plain wire?—I gave no directions at all for the wire to be put into the cat. It was done without my orders.

13,939. You saw them being used?—I did.

13,940. And you did not stop it?—I did not, as I ought to have done.

13,941. You mentioned that they considered the cat made of common cord to be too light?—Not cord, twine.

13,942. Will you tell us who they were?—I cannot state any particular person, but it was spoken of about Bath, and laughed at as trifling.

13,943. Was it spoken of in your house by the refugees in your house?—I cannot say exactly who. It appears to me that it was on the visit of the Volunteers from the River District, that when they came up they laughed at the cat we were using, and it strikes me it was after that it was altered.

13,944. What River District?—Plantain Garden River District.

13,945. What Volunteers were they?—Under the command of Captain Ford.

13,946. Was Captain Astwood there?—No.

13,947. Lieutenant Adcock?—No.

13,948. Captain Cole?—No; no regular officers. Captain Ford was in command of that detachment.

13,949. Then you say it was after the visit of Ford's volunteers that the cat was introduced?—Yes; it appears to me it was in consequence of their laughing at the old cat.

13,950. Did you hear that?—No, but I think that was the mode by which it was changed.

13,951. Did Captain Ford speak to you about it?—No; they were passing their remarks in Bath, I suppose.

13,952. Did it come to your ears at all?—I heard that remarks were made.

13,953. That the Volunteers were laughing at the cat?—Yes, that some of them were; as playing with the people.

13,954. Did you speak about that to any one?—No, I did not.

13,955. Did you speak to any of the constables about it?—No, I did not; the cats were ordinarily made by boys.

13,956. (*Commission.*) Where are these cats; could you produce any of them now?—I am not aware where they are.

13,957. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were not those cats kept at Colonel Fyfe's, or taken from his house, after martial law was over?—They were not, to my knowledge; I am not aware what became of them. I am not aware that they were ever given to Colonel Fyfe, nor do I believe they were.

13,958. Did you get a message from Colonel Fyfe with regard to those cats?—I never received a message from Colonel Fyfe.

13,959. Or any one in your house or employment? No, never; not naming a cat.

13,960. To your knowledge?—No.

13,961. In whose custody were they?—Bruce's.

13,962. When he left, to whom did he give them? I do not know.

13,963. Was there ever a cat in your house?—Oh, yes; they were in the house, but not given up possession formally.

13,964. When did you last see one in your house?—I cannot really say.

13,965. Try and recollect; Was it the end of the year, when the people were working on the roads?—Oh, it was before that.

13,966. Was it two weeks before that?—Yes, I think it must have been soon after the floggings were given up.

13,967. When did you give up flogging in Bath?—As soon as Colonel Fyfe came in, on the 22nd; he came in about 10 days after.

13,968. (*Commission.*) After what?—The breakout.

13,969. It was the 22nd of October that he came?—Yes.

13,970. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you prepared to swear there was no flogging in Bath after the 22nd of October?—None, I believe.

13,971. But you must know if there was?—No, there was not.

13,972. Did you see anyone flogged in Bath after that date?—Not an individual.

13,973. Neither male nor female?—Neither male nor female.

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W. P. Kirkland.

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13,974. Was there anyone reported to you as having been flogged in Bath after the 22nd ?—Never.

13,975. What Ramsay do you refer to upon this occasion ?—The Provost Marshal.

13,976. You mean Gordon Duberry Ramsay ?—Yes

13,977. Not Paul Ramsay ?—No ; he was not there at the time.

13,978. He was there, at Bath, in some capacity, was he not ?—Not during that time.

13,979. Not during martial law ?—No, since martial law.

13,980. Has he since been appointed inspector of police ?—Paul Ramsay, the Provost Marshal ; Mr. Ramsay has never visited Bath, except that night.

13,981. When he flogged the people ?—Never since.

13,982. Did anyone else take part in that flogging besides Mr. Ramsay ?—I don't think he employed any person, I think it was altogether done by himself ; others took part in holding down the prisoners.

13,983. And these prisoners he flogged, he took himself down to Morant Bay ?—No ; I had them forwarded to Morant Bay.

13,984. To the Provost Marshal, the same person who had catted them ?—Yes.

13,985. For what purpose ?—To be tried.

13,986. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Is not Mr. Fyfe a magistrate for Portland and a magistrate for St. David's ?—Yes, he is ; and has been acting as a magistrate for those parishes till lately.

The witness withdrew.

H. Minott.

HENRY MINOTT (a black man) sworn and examined.

13,987. Are you a carpenter at Pleasant Hill, near Manchioneal ?—Yes.

13,988. Do you remember the Monday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

13,989. Did some white and black soldiers come ?—Yes.

13,990. Do you know what officers came with them ?—No, sir, I don't know what rank of officers, but it was Dr. Morris.

13,991. Do you know of anybody else ?—No.

13,992. Were you in your house when they came ?—No, I was at the Rev. Mr. Foote's house then.

13,993. When did you go back to your house ?—When I returned back Dr. Morris came up to my house.

13,994. What time was that ?—It was about 10 o'clock.

13,995. In the morning ?—In the morning.

13,996. Were there any soldiers with him ?—Three besides himself.

13,997. Did you meet them ?—Yes, we came in contact coming from my house ; by that time they had set my house on fire.

13,998. The house was on fire when you got up, was it ?—Yes.

13,999. Did Dr. Morris do anything ?—No, he did not do anything, but when I came up to him he fired his revolver after me. I cry out to him, "I am not one of the rebels ;" he said, "Who you are, then ?" I said, "I am Henry Minott," and he turned me back from the way to my house ; and I turned back into another house. He put me into a chair to set down, and told the three other soldiers to turn outside ready to fire at me, to wait for the order ; but they did not, and there were minister's things in that house.

14,000. Who did that house belong to ?—Charles Noville.

14,001. What is he ?—He is a minister, the Rev. Mr. Foote ; and Charles Noville is the person into whose house I was put.

14,002. What was he ?—He had removed a part of the minister's property from the plunderers.

14,003. What became of you after that ?—He took me out of that house.

14,004. Who did ?—Dr. Morris.

14,005. What did he do with you then ?—Carried me along to another house, and he went in there and set that house on fire.

14,006. Whose house was that ?—One Dorothy Noville.

14,007. Where did they take you to after that ?—After they had set that house on fire I returned back to my house, and by the time I got to my house it was burnt down, with all my things, clothing, carpenter's tools, and everything. I do not save as much as a pin head.

14,008. Did he tell you why he burnt your house ?—No.

14,009. Did he not give any reason for it ?—No reason.

14,010. Did he say there was any stolen property in your house ?—No stolen property at all was there.

14,011. Did he say there was ?—No, nothing of the kind ; never spoke a word to me.

14,012. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Do you know who it was who set your house on fire ?—I know Dr. Morris set it on fire. I was coming from the Rev. Foote's house, and as I was coming he came to my house already and set it on fire.

14,013. (*Commission.*) He himself, with his own hand ?—Yes, for this reason, that he came to this other woman's house and set it on fire, to my knowledge.

14,014. Then it is because he set this woman's house on fire that you say he set yours on fire ?—Yes.

14,015. You did not see him set your house on fire ?—No ; but nobody else did it.

14,016. (*Mr. Harvey.*) Do you know Weybridge Village ?—Yes.

14,017. Where is that ?—Three miles from Kensington.

14,018. Is that part of Governor Darling's property ?—Yes.

14,019. Was there great destruction at Weybridge ; was there burning there ?—Yes.

14,020. (*Commission.*) Did you see it done ?—No ; I did not see it personally.

14,021. Have you been there since ?—Yes.

14,022. How many houses were burnt down there ?—I did not observe them.

14,023. Have there been many burnt there ?—I did not observe them.

14,024. About how many ; as many as 10 ?—I cannot personally tell, because I am not living there.

14,025. (*Mr. Harvey.*) Do you know a house called Weybridge House ?—Yes.

14,026. Was that plundered, do you know ?—Yes, it was.

14,027. How do you know that ?—Because I went there, and saw the sashes broken.

The witness withdrew.

P. Burnard.

PHILIP BURNARD (a black) sworn and examined.

14,028. Do you live at Port Antonio ?—Yes.

14,029. Did you upon some occasion go to Morant Bay to sell tobacco ?—Yes.

14,030. When was that ?—On Monday.

14,031. What Monday ?—In October.

14,032. Which of the Mondays in October was it ?—I cannot remember the date of the month. I cannot read, and therefore I cannot tell.

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P. Burnard.

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14,033. Do you remember the disturbance, or the war, as some of them call it, at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

14,034. Was it before or after that ?—Before that.

14,035. The Monday before that ?—Yes.

14,036. Were you there on the Wednesday ?—Yes.

14,037. What did you see on the Wednesday ?—I was selling tobacco. On the way coming up, just as I got to Morant Bay, from Stanton, I saw two women coming down—a big stout woman, and a black one ; they were running down with a person's tongue on a bit of pole, and they said, "This tongue won't tell any more lie from heaven to hell." I got frightened, and I hid in a cave with my tobacco, and I was in the cave three days; and on the Monday I tried to make my way out of the cave and came away.

14,038. (*Mr. Lynch.*) At what hour in the day was that ?—About 3 o'clock.

14,039. (*Commission.*) Did you examine the tongue?—No ; I did not.

14,040. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Did you know the two women ?—No ; I did not know them.

14,041. Were they tall women or short women ?—One was short and the other one was tall.

14,042. What was their colour ?—One was a brown person, and the other was a black woman.

14,043. Which was black ?—The tall one.

14,044. (*Commission.*) What are you ?—A freeholder.

14,045. You do not work ?—Yes.

14,046. What do you work at ?—Provisions.

14,047. On your own provision ground ?—Yes.

14,048. You do not work for anybody ?—No.

14,049. Then you do not earn anything except what you make out of your provision ground ?—No.

14,050. Do you sell what you get from your provision ground ?—Yes ; I take it in a boat from Falmouth.

14,051. Have you a wife ?—Yes.

14,052. Any children ?—One, only a month old.

14,053. How old are you ?—I can't rightly tell my age.

14,054. Can you read ?—No.

14,055. Can you write ?—No.

14,056. How much do you make a week by this provision ground ?—From 10*s.* to 11*s.* a week.

14,057. Do you pay any rent ?—Yes ; I pay 1*l.* a year to Mr. Hinchlewood.

14,058. Have you any ground of your own, your own property ?—What I have I rent, and I have some from my grandfather.

14,059. Have you got a house ?—Yes.

14,060. Do you pay nothing for that ?—Yes ; pay taxes for it.

14,061. Have you not got any better clothes than these ?—(The witness's clothing was very ragged.) They took me up, and I was in gaol for seven weeks, in irons, and they sent me from there to Spanish Town. Mr. Inspector Stewart said I was to be put in irons, and I was put in gaol for nothing at all.

14,062. When was it you were taken up ?—Seven weeks now.

14,063. Seven weeks ago from this time ?—Yes.

14,064. After the rebellion ?—Yes.

14,065. After martial law ?—Yes.

14,066. What were you charged with ?—Nothing.

14,067. Are you a prisoner now ?—No.

14,068. You are at liberty ?—Yes ; they send me to Kingston, I was to give evidence, and they gave me liberty.

14,069. Up to yesterday were you in gaol ?—Yes.

14,070. At Kingston ?—No ; here.

14,071. Have you got better clothes at home?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

CECELIA VICTORIA STEWART (a black woman) sworn and examined.

C. V. Stewart.

14,072. Do you live at Font Hill ?—Yes.

14,073. During martial law, did a constable named Collins come and take you up ?—Yes.

14,074. Do you remember what day it was ?—Thursday.

14,075. How long after the disturbance at Morant Bay was it ?—A week.

14,076. What did Collins tell you ; what did you say to him ?—I asked him where him carrying me to. He tell me the charge was against my husband. He said that Mr. Bowen told him to take my husband, and if they did not find him, to keep me.

14,077. Where did they take you to ?—Blue Mountain.

14,078. How long did you stop there ?—A night.

14,079. Then, were you brought back to Font Hill?—Yes.

14,080. Did they find your husband ?—Yes.

14,081. And he went with the constable ?—Yes.

14,082. You were let go ?—Yes.

14,083. Do you know where they took your husband to ?—To Blue Mountain.

14,084. Did you go with him ?—No ; but the constable told me he was going to take him to Blue Mountain.

14,085. Was he afterwards brought back to Font Hill ?—Yes ; afterwards to Font Hill.

14,086. When did he come back?—Friday morning.

14,087–8. The next day, do you mean ?—Yes.

14,089. Do you mean he was taken to the Blue Mountains on Thursday, and brought back to Font Hill on Friday ; that can't be ; it was Thursday you were taken ?—Yes.

14,090. On Friday your husband was taken ?—Yes, and killed too.

14,091. Do you remember that he was taken on the Friday to the mountains, and then taken back to Chiego Foot Market?—Yes.

14,092. And was he shot on the same day ?—Yes, by the McLaren Chapel.

14,093. How far is the Blue Mountain from your place ?—Far enough.

14,094. How long would it take you to go there ?—It don't take me two hours.

14,095. How far is it from there to Chiego Foot Market?—It is not too far; I would scarcely walk that road ; it is too far.

14,096. Does it take half-an-hour to walk, or an hour ?—I don't reckon on that; it is not too far from Blue Mountain.

14,097. How far is Chiego Foot Market from Font Hill ?—Far enough. I don't know the way from Chiego Foot Market.

14,098. It is not far, is it ?—It is a place, we get up in the morning, go to market, and come back before 11 o'olock.

14,099. What time of the day was it that your husband was brought back to Font Hill ?—Friday.

14,100. What time ?—Friday morning.

14,101. But it was on Friday morning he was taken first of all ?—Yes.

14,102. He was taken to Blue Mountain ?—Yes.

14,103. Then to Chiego Foot Market ?—Yes.

14,104. And then to Font Hill?—Yes.

14,105. Then he could not get back there on Friday morning ?—Friday they took him ; Friday they shot him.

14,106. Did you see him shot ?—No, but on Saturday morning I went and buried the body.

14,107. Did you see him on Friday, when he came back ?—No ; I don't know what time he came. They took them up to McLaren Chapel to shoot them, and they burnt the house before they went past with the prisoners.

14,108. Did you see them burn the house ?—Yes ; I was sitting down at my door.

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C. V. Stewart.

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14,109. Who came by?—Mr. Bowen, General Jackson, and Colonel Hobbs, and the soldiers with them.

14,110. Were they all present when your house was burnt?—Yes; and Mr. Bowen ordered me to get up and take out my things; he was going to burn the house, and to hang my husband; I said, "As you are going to burn the house, save my husband;" and Mr. Bowen said he would not, he would not save my husband, and he would burn the house, and I came out of the house and saw it burn.

14,111. Had you any children?—Yes, three.

14,112. Were they there?—Yes.

14,113. Where did you go to?—Stood outside under a mango tree; and they burn the house.

14,114. Did Mr. Bowen tell you why he was going to burn the house?—Yes, going to burn the house, because my husband was a rebel.

14,115. Who did the house belong to?—My husband.

14,116. Did he pay any rent for it?—No, it is a buyed place, he bought it for Mr. Bowen.

14,117. How long ago had your husband bought it?—About two years. He gave him title and diagrams with it.

14,118. Did you see the bodies of the persons in McLaren's Chapel the next day?—Yes.

14,119. Can you tell us the names of those persons?—Abraham Kelly, Thomas Stewart, Charles Smith, Richard Murray, Jasper something, but I don't know the spelling.

14,120. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was it Jasper Telfer?—Yes I think it was, and one Bunting, I don't know his name, and one Davey, and another stranger man, whose name I don't know.

141,21. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Stewart was your husband?—Yes.

14,122. (*Commission.*) Did you know all these eight persons?—Yes.

14,123. Did they all live near you?—No, they don't live near me, but I knew them.

14,124. You say Mr. Bowen, and General Jackson, and Colonel Hobbs were present, did you know them by sight?—Yes, I knew Mr. Bowen, from my husband having Mr. Bowen's place.

14,125. And Colonel Hobbs?—Yes; he came with the soldiers.

14,126. And General Jackson?—Yes; a gentleman who was lame.

14,127. (*Mr. Payne.*) And a constable named Robert Collins?—Yes.

14,128. Did he do anything to your husband?—He took me up, and afterwards took my husband.

14,129. (*Mr. Lynch.*) How do you know it to be Colonel Hobbs that came?—Because I heard when Mr. Bowen and the other gentleman came into the yard, he said "Colonel, we will have this house to burn;" and then I heard him call him Colonel Hobbs.

14,130. Had you ever seen him before that day?—No; I heard Mr. Bowen call him so.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

G. Cherrington.

12 Feb. 1866.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Monday, 12th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, ESQ.

GRACE CHERRINGTON (black) sworn and examined.

14,131. Do you live at Font Hill?—Yes.

14,132. Do you remember the disturbances at Morant Bay on the Wednesday; do you remember hearing of it?—Yes.

14,133. On one Thursday after that did you go to the bush with your children?—Yes.

14,134. Was that the next day, or the following week?—No; when I heard the soldiers coming we were frightened.

14,135. That must have been Thursday the 19th; how long did you remain in the bush?—I went in the morning, and the other people came and told me I must go home, because if the soldiers and Maroons came and found us in the bush they would kill us.

14,136. Was that the same night?—Yes; I came back and did not stay in the bush at all.

14,137. On the next day, the Friday, did you see the soldiers?—I sat in the house and they were burning in the bottom. I went and looked for them and they came back to my house.

14,138. Were they the soldiers from Newcastle; the white soldiers?—Yes, from Newcastle.

14,139. Did anything happen there on the Friday or the Saturday?—When they had burned the houses in the bottom they went up to the top.

14,140. Did they burn on the Friday and Saturday?—Not on the Saturday.

14,141. Did they on the Friday?—Yes.

14,142. How many houses did they burn on Friday?—In my district four that I know.

14,143. Four houses?—Yes.

14,144. Whose houses were they?—Abraham Dacres's, Ann Pennyglass', Cecelia Christy's (the woman that was flogged), and Valentine Dacres's.

14,145. That was on the Friday; on the Saturday they did not burn any?—No.

14,146. On the Sunday did your husband send you out anywhere?—To my next neighbour's.

14,147. What was he doing when you left; was he dressing?—Yes.

14,148. How long were you away?—I can't well tell. I know I did not stay long.

14,149. When you came back you found him dead?—Yes; 10 Newcastle soldiers came.

14,150. You did not see it?—No.

14,151. But you found he had been shot?—Yes; when the Newcastle soldiers came they slept in the house.

14,152. You must just tell us what you saw. You found he had been shot while you were away?—

But that's the last; when the Newcastle soldiers had killed the people at the top they came.

14,153. When did they sleep in your house?—On the Friday.

14,154. On the Friday or the Saturday?—My husband got dry clothes for the soldiers, and gave them dinner.

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G. Cherrington.

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(Examination interrupted to swear an interpreter.)

JOHN DAVIS, Sergeant of Police, was called and sworn as an Interpreter.

Examination of GRACE CHERRINGTON continued.

14,155. Was that on the Friday or the Saturday?—In the evening he gave them dry clothes and dinner, and they slept there and went away on the Saturday morning.

14,156. Did you see the body of your husband after you came back?—Yes; they shot him when they came over the hill.

14,157. You don't know that; answer the questions; did you see what wounds there were?—Yes; I buried him.

14,158. Was there a shot wound?—I had to bury him. It shot him through the front and through the back, and hit a chair at the back and dropped to the ground.

14,159. Was there any other wound?—There was one wound with a sword that went into the arm and came out the other side.

14,160. Did they take anything out of the house on the Sunday?—Yes; when the soldiers shot him he asked the child to give him money.

14,161. Were you there then?—I stood at the kitchen door and heard him. The child said "yes," and took frightened and went into the room and showed him a chest, and he turned the chest on the ground, the chest where we kept the clothes, and he took the money.

14,162. How much money?—Five shillings.

14,163. Was there more than one soldier?—Two came into the yard, and one shot my husband, and the other stood at the door—that made two.

14,164. Do you know the names of the soldiers?—No, I do not.

14,165. Were they soldiers; were they white soldiers?—Yes; the one that slept in the house was named John Tierney.

14,166. Do you know the names of the two who were there on the Sunday?—No.

14,167. Were there any other soldiers about at the time when you came back on the Sunday?—No; no one but those two. The whole regiment had gone to the bottom, where they burnt houses, and the two ran up to the house.

14,168. What did they do to the house?—They took away all the clothes and the money, and my ring and my father's ring.

14,169. Did they take clothes?—Yes; and my glasses and knives and forks.

14,170. Did they begin doing anything to the house?—When they had done they said I must go out, and the picaninny must go out, and they would burn the house. My father was a weak man. The soldier told the child to go out of the house, and the little boy said his father had not done anything that they had killed. A constable came up and said my husband was a good man. I have five children.

14,171. Did the constable interfere to prevent their burning the house?—Yes.

14,172. Who was that constable?—Augustus Leightman.

14,173. Was he present when you first came down?—He did not come at the time when my husband was dead. He ran up afterwards.

(The witness produced the bullet with which she said her husband had been killed.)

14,174. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was your husband lame?—Yes, he was a hale man; but he went into the bush and the thorn went into his feet.

The witness withdrew.

AUGUSTUS WALTER HEWETT LAKE (brown) sworn and examined.

A. W. H. Lake.

14,175. In the month of October last were you reporter to the "Colonial Standard?"—Yes.

14,176. On Friday, the 13th of October, did you leave Kingston in the "Caravelle" steamer, and arrive at Morant Bay that evening?—I arrived at Morant Bay on the evening of Friday, the 13th of October.

14,177. Having gone in the "Caravelle" steamer?—Yes.

14,178. On the following morning was there a Court-martial?—Yes.

14,179. Were you present?—Yes.

14,180. How many persons were tried?—Three men and one woman, named Lewis Stewart, James Williams, Charles Read, and Sarah Francis, that was the day after I arrived.

14,181. Who were on the Court-martial?—Colonel Hunt presided, His Honour the Attorney-General, and the third gentleman I don't recollect; there might have been four.

14,182. Who prosecuted?—There was no prosecutor but the Provost Marshal.

14,183. That was Ramsay?—Mr. Ramsay.

14,184. At what time did the Court-martial assemble?—About 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

14,185. What was the result of the case?—They were all condemned to be hanged, and the sentence on the woman was recommended to be commuted.

14,186. Was the sentence announced at the time?—The sentence was promulgated at the time.

14,187. With the recommendation?—Yes.

14,188. Were witnesses examined against them?—Witnesses were examined.

14,189. We may suppose that nobody appeared for the prisoners in any way?—None.

14,190. Were they asked whether they had any answer to give?—They were called upon to make their defence, which they endeavoured to do.

14,191. What was the nature of the charge, and the evidence against them?—I have not that case in my note book, but I rather think it was for being on the Bay with a lot near, and having arms and sticks and cutlasses.

14,192. Were they executed?—They were.

14,193. At what time?—About 5 the same evening.

14,194. Was there anything particular in the mode of execution?—Yes; I was struck with the peculiar mode in which they were executed; they were executed by some sailors of the "Onyx" or the "Wolverene," Her Majesty's steamers, and after they had been suspended about 5 minutes, the sailors went and jerked their necks by pulling their feet.

14,195. Had you ever seen an execution before?—Several.

14,196. They were placed on a cart?—Yes; and the cart was drawn away.

14,197. What was the gallows?—It was under the arch of the Court-house, and the rope was fastened over the rail of the Court-house.

14,198. How long did the bodies remain?—They

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A. W. H. Lake.

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were cut down the next morning, I believe, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

14,199. Was there a number of prisoners untried at the time ?—A great number.

14,200. Were they required to be present ?—They were brought out specially to see the execution.

14,201. Did the bodies remain till the Sunday morning ?—Yes.

14,202. When did any flogging begin ?—Flogging commenced on Wednesday the 18th.

14,203. Was there anything between the bodies being cut down on the Monday morning and the Wednesday ?—Not that I recollect.

14,204. Were the persons that were flogged tied in any way ?—Those on the 18th were not; they were brought in as stragglers found on the road without passes, and ordered to receive each fifty lashes; one was George Marshall.

14,205. Was there a trial at all ?—No trial.

14,206. Was there no inquiry ?—I cannot say whether the Provost Marshal made an inquiry.

14,207. But before a magistrate ?—No.

14.208. Did Ramsay sentence them ?—He brought them out and ordered them to be flogged.

14,209. Was it mostly for being without passes ?—Yes.

14,210. Had there been a general order that persons should not walk about without passes ?—There had been an order so promulgated on the 15th of October.

14,211. In what way was it made public ?—It was stuck up, and was to the following effect :—

"Morant Bay, Sunday, 12 o'clock,
"Provost Marshal's Office,
"October 15, 1865.

"Provost Orders.

"No. 1.—Police and all well-disposed inhabitants will have passes numbered.

"No. 2.—All inhabitants to be in their houses at 5 p.m. and not to move out until 5 a.m. unless the military authorities order the evacuation, or otherwise.

"No. 3.—Persons without passes will be dealt with summarily.

"No. 4.—All persons who are aware of any rebel or accomplice will give information to

"G. W. Ramsay,
"Provost Marshal."

14,212. Is that signed by Ramsay ?—Yes, the original was, and this was a copy taken from the other.

14,213. Was it printed ?—It was written.

14,214. Where did you see it ?—I saw it at Morant Bay on one or two stores, and at the police station.

14,215. Was it printed ?—It was written, and there were several copies.

14,216. Were none flogged by order of any Court-martial ?—Yes; there were several.

14,217. Then those without passes were those who were not tried by Court-martial ?—Yes.

14,218 .For more serious offences were they tried ?—Yes.

14,219. When was the first Court-martial after that ?—According to my despatches ——

14,220. Are those your original notes ?—No, these these are my printed despatches taken from my original notes.

14,221. Have you not got your original notes ?—I have.

14,222. Properly those are all you ought to refer to ; what were they printed in ?—In the "Colonial Standard."

14,223. Perhaps you can get a copy ?—Yes.

14,224. Have you no notes, your original notes of the Court-martial ?—I have. (Witness referred to his notes.) Catting continued on the 19th.

14,225. That was the Thursday ?—Yes ; in all, on the Thursday, twelve were catted and released.

14,226. Were those tried by Court-martial; you said the Courts-martial began on that day ?—Yes, but the catting by the Provost Marshal continued ; Saturday the 21st is the first day I have of the Court-martial.

14,227. Was there there none on Thursday ?—None.

14,228. How many were catted and released on Thursday ?—Twelve.

14,229. How many lashes did they receive ?—Fifty lashes each.

14,230. Were those flogged for travelling without passes ?—For being found without passes.

14,231. On Friday what was done ?—Eight more were catted and released.

14,232. Were those also for travelling without passes ?—Without passes too.

14,233. And then on Saturday ?—On Saturday the Court-martial commenced.

14,234. What was done on the Saturday ?—On the Saturday 20 were tried, rather 21 were tried ; 23 were tried, 20 were ordered to be hanged. John Minot, a cripple, was ordered to receive 50 lashes, William Cameron 50 lashes, and Edward J. Barrett, an alleged deserter from the Volunteer corps, 25 lashes.

14,235. Do you know anything of William Gordon ? Yes, he had 50 lashes.

14,236. These four received lashes ?—Three had 50 lashes, one had 25, and 20 were hanged.

14,237. Were those 20 hanged ?—They were executed the same evening between 5 and 6 o'clock.

14,238. On the same evening, Saturday ?—Yes.

14,239. Have you the names ?—No, I have not the list of that batch.

14,240. That is Saturday the 21st ?—Yes.

14,241. Was nothing done on the Sunday ?—Nothing done on the Sunday.

14,242. What was done on Monday the 23d ?—Sixteen were catted and released, 50 lashes each, and 18 men were tried that day and hanged.

14,243. Were those who were catted brought in for travelling without passes ?—Yes.

14,244. There was no other charge whatever ?—None.

14,245. The 18 were tried by Court-martial ?—Yes.

14,246. And the others ?—Merely by the order of the Provost Marshal; in that batch Mr. George William Gordon was executed.

14,247. On the 23d ?—Yes.

14,248. On Tuesday the 24th what was done ?—Four were catted with 50 lashes each and released ; I may mention that prisoners were continually being brought in ; persons who were found on the road without passes ; continually over two or three hours in the day.

14,249. Were any executed that day ?—Sixteen were hanged.

14,250. Were they tried by Court-martial ?—Yes.

14,251. On the 25th what was done ?—Eight were catted, and got 25 lashes each, and were committed for trial before the Court-martial.

14,252. By whose order were they catted ?—By the Provost Marshal's.

14,253. Was any further charge brought against them afterwards ?—No ; it was usual the moment prisoners were brought in, if statements were made by constables or Maroons that they had committed murder, that they were immediately catted and sent down to the tents to await trial.

14,254. That was done instantly ?—Yes.

14,255. The eight were committed for trial after being catted ?—Yes.

14,256. Were any tried or executed that day ?—Not that day.

14,257. On the 26th what was done ?—Five were catted with 25 lashes each and committed for trial, 18 were catted and released, and 16 hanged.

14,258. On the 27th ?—I believe on that day I took sick.

14,259. Then you know nothing about it?—That was the last execution, or among the last I saw; and it rendered me very ill indeed.

14,260. But on the 27th of October what was done?—Four men were catted with 12 lashes each; and 18 were hanged—15 men and three women.

14,261. You are not able to give us any further?—The others which I reported were given to me while I was sick.

14,262. By whom?—Mr. Sergeant Major Judah, late of the Volunteers. He is no longer attached to the Volunteers. I got well again, and was able to go out on the 31st.

14,263. We will take the others, subject to proof afterwards?—I may mention that up to the 26th I was informed by Provost Marshal Ramsay, upon asking him.

14,264. Well, about the 28th?—On the 28th 11 were hanged, and two flogged by order of the Court-martial; one received 100 lashes and the other 150, that is the information I got

14,265. There was nothing done on the 29th?—Nothing, but on the 30th nine were catted with 25 lashes each and committed, 12 were hanged—nine men and three women.

14,266. On the 31st?—I got better between those two days, and I speak positively as to this item; one was catted and released.

14,267. How many lashes?—I have not the number in my notes; 12 were hanged. On November the 1st 15 were hanged, and on that day I left Morant Bay.

14,268. On the 1st of November?—Yes.

14,269. Well now on the 18th of October was there anything you witnessed as to Frank M'Queen and Joseph Mitchell?—Yes, as was my custom, I always went to the police station every morning to see what was going on, and get the news. After a short time I saw two men brought in, and I ascertained their names to be Frank M'Queen and Joseph Mitchell. They were brought in by constables from Airy Castle, and reported to be the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Herschell. The Provost Marshal ordered them to be catted; to be loosed, their shirts taken off, to be tied to the posts of the police station, and to receive 50 lashes. Immediately afterwards they were ordered to be hanged by the Provost Marshal. I followed them close to their heels to the parade where the executions took place, and they were handed over by 10 policemen to the sailors, and orders given as received from the Provost Marshal; they were immediately tied by their feet and arms and placed either on a cart or a barrel, and the ropes adjusted, when a young naval officer belonging to the "Wolverene" came up and inquired by whom they were ordered to be hanged. He was told "by the Provost Marshal;" he asked "by a Court-martial?" they said "no." He stopped the execution and said he would go to the Provost Marshal, and in about three minutes he came back and ordered them to be taken down. The ropes were taken off, and they were sent back.

14,270. They were subsequently tried?—M'Queen was, and hanged; but I am not certain as to Joseph Mitchell.

14,271. With respect to these floggings, was anything done after the men were flogged?—Yes, they had to run what I considered the "gauntlet,"—there was a large string placed across and an avenue made of black soldiers and sailors on both sides. As they were flogged and released they were pelted with cocoanut shells.

14,272. Do you mean the shell or the fibre?—Shells, stones, and the butt-ends of guns.

14,273. Do you mean they were struck with the butt-ends of guns, they would not be pelted with them?—I have seen them so struck that they fell down and then got up again. They were pelted with tin pans, and the usual *coup de grace* was that the sentry at the corner gave them as many blows as possible with his gun.

14,274. Could he give a man more than one?—Sometimes he gave them two by running after them.

14,275. Who were these sentries?—Black soldiers of the 4th West India Regiment, I believe.

14,276. Was this the ordinary course?—I only saw it done on one occasion.

14,277. What day was that?—The day George Marshall was hanged, on the 18th of October.

14,278. Were any officers present at the time?—I won't charge my memory with it, I rather think there were, but I won't be sure.

14,279. It is rather an important matter, can you speak positively?—I took no note of that.

14,280. You spoke of the execution of Marshall?—Yes.

14,281. Did you witness that?—He was one of the batch executed on the 18th of October. He was a very thin man and rather sick. After being tied to the gun by order of the Provost Marshal, he was ordered to receive 50 lashes. On receiving the 47th or the 48th he turned round and ground his teeth. The Provost Marshal saw him, and ordered him to be hanged immediately.

14,282. Were you near enough to hear whether any expressions fell from him?—Yes, as near as I am to you.

14,283. Are you able to say whether he spoke?—He did not speak.

14,284. He did not?—No, and his hands were so tied that he could make no gesture. His back was like a bit of raw beef, bleeding very profusely. He was taken down, thrown on his back, his hands and feet tied, a rope put round his neck and thrown over a rail, and then he was hoisted up as you would a barrel of flour. He had no drop. In connection with that I may mention that after he had been suspended about three minutes a huge white stone was taken and put between his arms which were tied behind him. I should like it to be noticed that Mr. Henry Ford of Kingston was near by and saw it, and could corroborate it, as were Mr. Daniel Marshalleck, Mr. Gentle, and Captain Beckett.

14,285. Who is Captain Beckett?—The captain of a schooner trading between Morant Bay and Kingston. Mr. Miller of Serge Island was also there.

14,286. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Is Mr. Henry Ford Captain Ford?—He is Mr. Henry Ford, a merchant in Kingston, and he commanded some of the Volunteers.

14,287. (*By the Commission.*) Do you say he was present at the time and saw it?—He was. We conversed in reference to it, and he expressed his belief that the Provost Martial was only making fun.

14,288. That was when he first gave the order?—Yes, and so did I.

14,289. What were the words?—The Provost Marshal said "Take him from the guns and hang him!"

14,290. On the 31st did you go anywhere with the Provost Marshal?—On the 31st I accompanied him to M'Laren's Chapel.

14,291. How came you to do that?—He came to see me and advised me to walk out. He was on horseback, and I went with him. He went to the chapel, kicked open the door, ordered two policemen to take the lamps to the police station, gave me one or two relics, and then went into the next yard, where a man was standing up and conversing with some females. He had to pass by the man who had his hat on, and he gave him a violent blow in the face, and asked him how did he dare to keep his hat on? The man said he didn't know he was an officer, but he ordered him to be taken to the police station and to receive 12 lashes; he was taken, his shirt was taken off, and he got 50 lashes, and was directed to be sent to the district prison to await evidence against him.

14,292. What was his name?—I did not know.

14,293. What were the relics?—White gloves that were said to belong to M'Laren and a collection box, which I brought to Kingston with me.

14,294. Where were you staying at that time?—I was lodging at the house of Mrs. Matthew's; previously I had lodged with Mr. Judah where

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Mrs. Anderson was, but afterwards the house was taken by the soldiers and we had to remove.

14,295. What about Mrs. Anderson?—On or about the 23d of October, when the military came and ordered us to evacute the house, we left the house desiring Mrs. Anderson to remove our traps. We missed her for some time; two or three hours; and whether she was met by Mr. Judah and myself in the streets or at her house I am not certain, but when we met her again she said to Mr. Judah, "I am fainting."

14,296. Did she account for it?—She said, "Do give me a little ale." It struck me that something had happened, but she could not tell us, and the next day we found a blue jacket in the house cohabiting with her, and she exhibited symptoms of weakness.

14,297. Is she alive or dead?—I believe she is alive.

14,298. You have something to tell us about Mr. Brand?—During my illness at Morant Bay Lieutenant and Commander Brand, of the gunboat "Onyx," came into my room uninvited. I was then in a doze, and the first thing I knew of his being there was seeing a revolver in one hand, and a "Colonial Standard" in the other. He approached my bed, and in these words he addressed me "Did you write this, Sir?" The revolver pointed at me. I was very much alarmed. I said "What is it?" He said that I had called him Lieutenant Brent." I said that I had been ill and a friend had done it for me; and he said "Well take care and have that corrected at once; my name is not Lieutenant Brent, it is Lieutenant and Commander Brand, and if you do not have that corrected, you will take the responsibility." I called Mr. Judah to correct it. Lieutenant Brand went away and I had a relapse. It made me exceedingly ill.

14,299. It was a question of spelling.—Yes.

14,300. Who composed the Courts-martial which you attended?—Lieutenant Brand, Ensign Kelly of the 1st, and Mr. Errington.

14,301. And the others?—Mr. Andrew H. Lewis, Mr. Espeut, and Captain Astwood, afterwards Mr. Hutchins.

14,302. Have you anything to say as to the way in which the business was conducted?—Yes. Before the Naval Court-martial they got through the trials in a remarkably quick space of time, each man's case did not occupy more than ten minutes. The sentences were never promulgated. The comparison struck me when I went into the other court, where they took more pains in investigating. The cases occupied a longer time, and the sentences were promulgated.

14,303. What do you mean by "promulgated?"—Announced at the time.

14,304. But were they promulgated when they came out?—Yes.

14,305. And in the other court they were promulgated inside?—Yes.

14,306. Were you ever at a Court-martial before?—Never. The president acted as secretary, and took all the notes. The Provost Martial prosecuted, and I may mention that on one occasion there was before that court the case of Thomas Holgate, a man who was tried three times.

14,307. What about him?—He was tried first before the Militia Court-martial, sentenced to receive 75 lashes, sent under the tent, and in about 10 minutes afterwards he was placed before the Naval Court-martial.

14,308. Had he been flogged?—He had not been whipped yet. During his trial, nearly after termination of it, he mentioned to the President of the Court that he had already been tried in the other Court-martial, and sentenced to receive 75 lashes.

14,309. They had taken some evidence?—Yes. At the termination of his trial, or a short time before he was sent under the tent, he mentioned to the president that he had already been tried and sentenced; upon which the president called upon the Provost Martial for an explanation. The explanation was that he had made a mistake, and the man was sent to his tent. Two days afterwards he was placed before the Militia tribunal on the same charge, but worded differently.

14,310. What do you mean by that?—He was first charged with being seen in arms and threatening the lives of persons in Morant Bay. On the third occasion George Judah, Mr. Marshalleck, and other influential gentlemen of the town had him re-taken. He was re-brought before the Court-martial, and they swore that if he were let loose they felt in great danger of their lives; upon which he was sentenced, and ordered to be hanged.

14,311. You say the charge was the same, but differently worded; what were the two?—The first was for being concerned in the rebellion and found in arms; the second was that these gentlemen had felt that they were in danger of their lives, and that on one occasion he had threatened to do for Mr. Judah on the account of a dispute of 2*d.* between them.

14,312. Then the second charge was that in addition to what had been charged against him before, he had threatened Judah's life?—Yes, great efforts were made by these gentlemen to hang him.

14,313. How do you know?—They went about gathering evidence.

14,314. Did you see them?—Yes.

14,315. What evidence?—They went about asking gentlemen if they had heard certain things; whether they had heard him say so, and whether they were not afraid of their lives.

14,316. What gentlemen?—Mr. Miller, Mr. Marshalleck, and Mr. George F. Judah.

14,317. Were you living with Mr. Judah at the time?—I was; we were intimate friends.

14,318. Then, after the two former Courts-martial, although sentenced, he got two whippings?—No.

14,319. Then he was sentenced to be hanged?—Yes.

14,320. And he was hanged?—Yes.

14,321. Did you see the execution of James M'Laren?—I did.

14,322. Did he make any statement on the scaffold before he was executed?—He did not. I was as close to him as I am to that bible.

14,323. Was Mr. Espeut there?—I do not recollect.

14,324. You say there was no statement?—There was no statement made by M'Laren on the scaffold.

14,325. (*Mr. Payne.*) What was the age of the young woman who was sentenced to be hanged, but whom the Court-martial recommended to mercy?—About 20 or 22.

14,326. You say in your statement it was about 24?—You can hardly judge of the age of these people.

(The witness was requested to hand in to the Commission his original notes, and the statement he had prepared, and he did so.)

14,327. Who was it flogged the people?—A man belonging to the Navy, usually a stalwart, heavy man.

14,328. What were they flogged with?—With cats.

14,329. Did you ever see one of these cats?—No. I never ventured to touch one of them.

14,330. How were they tied, and what were they attached to—that is, the people who were flogged?—To the police station and to the guns.

14,331. How were they tied to guns?—By their arms.

14,332. Did you see any woman flogged?—No; none were flogged there.

14,333. Were you present at the trial of George William Gordon?—Yes; from the moment he was brought in till the time he was led away.

14,334. Did you take notes of the trial?—I did.

14,335. Have you those notes?—They are in the possession of Mr. Bicknell, the police magistrate of Kingston. I lent them to him for his perusal, and he has not returned them.

14,336. You can let us have them?—Yes.

14,337. Do you write shorthand?—I do not write stenography. I have a system of my own of abbreviation.

14,338. You have since printed an account of the trial?—I have.

14,339. Are you able to swear to the correctness of this report ?—In substance I can, in reference to those portions of the documentary evidence which are mentioned, the rest is a verbatim report.

14,340. These would be your notes dressed up, not to use the word in any offensive sense, that is, put into shape ?—Yes.

14,341. So that you supplement your notes, and give the report in consecutive order ?—Yes.

14,342. What you mean is writing out the abbreviations ?—Yes.

14,343. Not adding words ?—No.

14,344. Then do we understand that no document was put in during the trial except those which you have mentioned here ?—There were none whatever except those.

14,345. You have given in this report what appeared to you to be the material parts of the evidence ?—Yes. (The report alluded to was then put in, and is as follows) :—

" St. Thomas in the East Riot.

" Trial of George William Gordon, Member of Assembly for the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, &c. &c.

" Saturday, October 21, 1865.

" Before a Drum-head Court-martial, composed of—

" (1.) 2d Lieutenant and Commander Brand, of the Royal Navy, (President) ;

" (2.) 2d Lieutenant Errington (of the Royal Navy) ; and

" Ensign Kelly (of the 4th West India Regiment).

" Mr. Gordon Duberry Ramsay, Provost Marshal.

" The President read the charges to the prisoner, which are as follow :—

" 1st. High treason and sedition.

" 2d. Having complicity with certain parties in the insurrection at Morant Bay on the 11th October 1865.

" To both charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

" John Anderson (a rebel) sworn, states :—The rebels told me if I did not join them they would shoot me. I saw Mr. Gordon at Stony Gut. I was forced to travel away to Leith Hall barracks, where Mr. Espeut is. Old Bogle got M'Laren to go to the mountains to look men, and to come to Morant Bay. I saw M'Laren going to the meeting with paper, and a piece of lead pencil in his ears. I heard George W. Gordon say to Bogle, they are going to hold a meeting, and if we did not get the back lands they must all die.

" Cross-examined by prisoner, through the President of the Court.—I saw Mr. Gordon at Stony Gut on a Sunday. I did not date the month. I think it was June or July, but it was this year. I did not date it down. There were plenty more persons there besides Bogle and himself. All who were there heard it. It was in the morning after evening chapel ; the sun rose. At about this time chapel was over 3 p.m. I know Mr. Gordon quite well.

" The prisoner here asked the Court for pencil and paper to take notes of the evidence.

" The Court was ordered to be cleared to consider the application.

" The Court opened, and the application was granted. The prisoner was then furnished with pencil and paper.

" James Gordon (a rebel) sworn, states :—In August last M'Laren went up to the Valley, Mount Lebanus, and says that George W. Gordon says that they must hold a meeting, because he wants to gather up men, and that he (Gordon) sent a letter to the Queen, and if no answer came he would go himself to the Queen.

" Here a deposition of witness, made before the inspector of prisons, and taken before Mr. M'Kenzie, J.P., was put in and read, as follows :—' Mr. George W. Gordon sent a letter to the Valley, stating there would be a war, and they must be prepared for it, and that the people would get their lands free.'

" Witness continued—I still adhere to this deposition. Mr. Gordon sent up afterwards to say that all the people must throw up money and send it to him, that he might pay for the letter to go home to the Queen, and if the letter don't go he will go himself to see the Queen face to face ; and when we tell him we not able to do that, if it is the Queen send we will do so, he said we must try our endeavour, and if we get the money we must send it to any post office, and direct it to Mr. Gordon, and he will get it, and it must be signed G. W. Gordon at the back, and he will receive it anywhere at all ; and from that I never heard anything at all until I saw a large body of them.

Cross-examined by the prisoner, through the President of the Court.—I know the letter came from Mr. Gordon ; I don't know his signature ; but according to what the letter states, it comes from him.

" The prisoner.—I disclaim that letter. I never wrote such a letter in my life.

" The Provost Marshal tendered to the Court the dying confession of a rebel, Thomas Williams, and stated—' That is my handwriting ; I wrote it in the presence of Lieut. Jones, of the Royal Artillery ; I was sent for, and told the deponent was dying, and wished to speak to me ; I took other officers with me.

" The deposition was then read. The following are extracts :—' Mr. Gordon said all the outside land you will get for nothing.' ' He had two meetings.' ' He had tickets signed G. W. G.' ' He said white man keep all the money, and black people work for nothing.' ' Mr. Gordon's people made the disturbance, and Mr. Gordon teach them.' ' All is Gordon's friends at Stony Gut.'

" The prisoner.—That is given on hearsay ; and I deny it all.

" The Provost Marshal cross-examined by the President of the Court.—The dying man said all were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut, and Gordon teach them.

" The Provost Marshal also tendered to the Court a document, signed ' William Robertson Peart,' and ' James Fyfe Humber,' of the parish of Vere, sworn to before a justice of the peace, Mr. Gibb, of the same parish.

" The document was read, and the following are extracts :—' William Robertson Peart and James Fyfe Humber were present at a meeting at Vere, called to discuss the merits of Dr. Underhill's letter. We heard Mr. Gordon address the meeting.' He said, ' We petitioned the Governor ; he is a bad man, and not sound. The Governor sanctions everything done by the white man to the oppression of the black man. My people get nine shillings a week. What do you get ? (A voice—two shillings and sixpence.) Look at your clothes ; you are half naked and starved. They represent to the Queen that you are thieves. The Queen's advice is all trash ! it is not her advice. Mr. Price and a few others are worthy people. You work on Sundays. Why are you putting fire to your own souls ? Sabbath breaking is bringing down a curse upon you. I hear your overseer has said that if you attend this meeting he will tear down your house ; he can't do it. Do as they do in Hayti.

" The prisoner.—I said the labourers in England get that. As to Hayti, I never thought of it ; and my Heavenly Father knows it.

" The Provost Marshal also handed to the Court another letter seized by him in the house of the rebel Chisholm (one of the ringleaders), which he swore to as being in the handwriting of George William Gordon. The letter was read, and the following are extracts :—' Dear Chisholm, I have much to say to you, but can't write ; please send and tell M'Intosh, Clarke, and Bogle to inquire for letters ; they are all starving in Vere ; pray to God for help and deliverance.'

" The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a deposition of Chas. Chevannes, sworn to before H. J. Bicknell, Police Magistrate of Kingston. The deposition was read and received, and the following are extracts :—' Shortly after the trial Gordon vs. the

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Baron, Mr. Chevannes expressed his regret to Mr. Gordon; he Mr. Gordon said, 'Never mind; if I don't get revenge, my people will.'"

"The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a deposition sworn to by George Thomas (a rebel), who was not able to attend the Court, being sick in hospital, taken before Mr. Marshalleck, J.P. The deposition was read, and is as follows:—'I, George Thomas, residing at York, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, do solemnly swear that these three weeks they begin on it—Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle. They sent to call me and several others. When I went they swore me, and told me that on the appointed day I would see what was done. The day appointed was Wednesday, the 11th October, 1865.—They told me that I was entitled to 4*s.* a day, and we never get it. Mr. Gordon never came at the meetings. Mr. Paul Bogle got Mr. Gordon's handwriting, and he (Mr. Gordon) was the person who told Mr. Bogle the lands was going to be free, and he (Mr. Gordon) put up Mr. Bogle to do all this rebellion. They said if I did not swear they would kill me. Tuesday night, the 10th October, 1865, was the last meeting we had. I heard them say they were not to trouble Mr. Georges, because he is a friend of Mr. Gordon. I repeat that Mr. Gordon is the head of the rebellion. He (Mr. Gordon) put up the Bogles to do it. I heard Paul Bogle say, on Wednesday evening, the 11th October, 1865, 'Good God, we can't get no fire; look at the white men killing all the black people.' He called for the fire. I have heard Mr. Gordon advise the people not to pay for their lands, and they must seek for the white people first. Monday, the 9th October, 1865, I saw four policemen come to Bogle's yard; they were Fuller, Lake, a Maroon, and M'Kay, and two constables, whom they pressed. I know one of the constables; he is named Liston Davis, and one named Betty. I have seen James Dacres at one of the meetings; I have seen William Bogle and the other brother, who work Mr. Marshalleck logwood dray, at the meetings. M'Laren, of Church Corner, and a man named Grant, of Stanton Land, used to write at the meetings, and I have seen a small man from town (I hear he is a family of George Clark), at Paul Bogle's house, and he all time write there. George Clarke, and his father-in-law (Paul Bogle), got out, and he (Clarke), has nothing to do with this row. I never see him at the meetings.

his
GEORGE × THOMAS,
mark.

"Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1865.

"DANL. MARSHALLECK, J.P., Parish St. Thomas in the East."

"The prisoner—That is quite untrue.

"The Provost Marshal handed to the Court 300 placards found in Mr. George W. Gordon's portmanteau in Kingston, of which the following is a copy:—

PUBLIC MEETING.

"A public meeting will be held at on the day of for the purpose of .

Chair to be taken at o'clock, by .

"The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a placard, supposed to be printed at the "Watchman" office. The following is a copy:—

"STATE OF THE ISLAND.

"PUBLIC MEETINGS—ST. ANN'S BAY, ST. THOMAS YE EAST.

"A requisition, numerously signed, for a public meeting, to consider 'the state of the condition of the people,' having been presented to the Custos, his honour has appointed Saturday, the 29th inst., for a public meeting at Court-house, Morant Bay. We trust there will be a good meeting, and that the people will not, on that day, allow themselves to be interfered with by any of those who have already written to their disparagement, and made statements without proper foundation, which has so misled Her Majesty's Government, as to cause the very indiscreet despatch which the Right Hon Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State, was induced to send to Mr. Eyre, in reply to the St. Ann's memorial. This document ought to be well handled in a loyal spirit. We know that our beloved Queen is too noble hearted to say anything unkind, even to Her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. Cardwell and Her Majesty's other ministers are gentlemen too honourable and honest in their intentions, wilfully to wound the feelings of Her Majesty's colonial subjects; but we fear they have been deceived and misled, and the consequence is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise them to be prudent, yet firm in their remonstrance; and we have no doubt that truth will ultimately prevail.

People of St. Ann's!
Poor people of St. Ann's!
Starving people of St. Ann's!
Naked people of St. Ann's!

"You, who have no sugar estate to work on, nor can find other employment, we call on you to come forth. Even if you be naked, come forth, and protest against the unjust representations made against you by Mr. Governor Eyre and his band of Custodes. You don't require Custodes to tell your woes; but you want men free of Government influence—you want honest men—you want men with a sense of right and wrong, and who can appreciate you. Call on your ministers to reveal your true condition, and then call on Heaven to have mercy.

"People of St. Thos. ye East, you have been ground down too long already. Shake off your sloth. Let not a crafty, jesuitical rector deceive you; speak like honourable and free men on Saturday, the 29th. Prepare for your meeting. Remember the destitution amidst your families, and your forlorn condition; the Government have taxed you to defend your own rights against the enormities of an unscrupulous and oppressive foreigner, Mr. Custos Ketelhodt. You feel this, and no wonder you do; you have been dared in this provoking act, and it is sufficient to extinguish your long patience. This is not the time when such deeds should be perpetrated; but as they have been, it is your duty to speak out and to act too! We advise you to be up and doing on the 29th, and maintain your cause, and be united in your efforts; the causes of your distress are many, and now is your time to review them. The Custos, we learn, read at the last vestry the despatch from Mr. Cardwell, which he seemed to think should quiet you; but how can men, with a sense of wrong in their bosoms, be content to be quiet with such a reproachful despatch as this? Remember that he is only free whom the truth makes free—you are no longer slaves, but free men; then as free men act your part on the 29th; if the conduct of the Custos in writing the despatch to silence you, be not an act of imprudence, it certainly is an attempt to stifle your free expression of your opinions; will you suffer this? Are you so short-sighted that you cannot discern the occult designs of Mr. Custos Ketelhodt? Do you see how every vestry he puts off the cause of the poor, until the board breaks up, and nothing is done for them? Do you remember how he has kept the smallpox money, and otherwise misdistributed it, so that many of the people died in want and misery, while he withheld relief? How that he gave the money to his own friends, and kept it himself instead of distributing it to the doctors and ministers of religion for the poor? Do you perceive how he shields Messrs. Herschell and Cook in all their improper acts? You do know how deaf he is on some occasions, and how quick of hearing in others? Do you remember his attempt at tyrannical proceedings at the elections last year and this? Inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, you have been afflicted by an enemy of your peace—a Custos whose views are foreign to yours. Do your duty on the 29th day of July 1865; try to help yourselves, and Heaven will help you.

" Elizabeth Jane Gough sworn, states : I am post-mistress. There was a correspondence between Mr. Gordon and certain parties,—George M'Intosh, William Grant (the saddler), William Chisholm, James M'Laren. I have seen letters for Paul Bogle, but very seldom. I saw two packets of papers come through the Post Office. I can swear to the handwriting of Mr. Gordon.

" (Printed placard handed to Mrs. Gough to identify).

" Witness continued.—This was one of the two papers addressed to Paul Bogle and Chisholm ; it had a wrapper in the handwriting of Mr. Gordon. I can, and do swear to the handwriting. I never saw one posted to a tree in front of M'Intosh's house.

" (Letter of Mr. Gordon to Chisholm handed to witness for identification).

" Witness.—It is Mr. Gordon's handwriting, and signed by him.

" Question by the President. Was it not customary for him always to attend vestry meetings ?

" Answer. Yes; he is always on the Bay the day before the vestry.

" Question by the President. Was it not an exceptional instance that he was missing in attending the vestry on that very day ?

" Answer. It was. The slaughter commenced in the evening. He was not in the Court-house.

" Question by the President. Have you seen or heard of any meetings in Morant Bay ?

" Answer. I have never heard of any.

" Question by the President. Were they kept secret.

" Answer. I don't know.

" Cross-examined by the prisoner, through the President of the Court.

" Question. Are you not aware that I have been for some time corresponding with Bogle ?

" Answer. I can't tell. Some time before my husband's illness, Mr. Gordon had written my husband to pay Bogle for shipping wax and sugar. I only remember that letter.

" Question. When was my last letter through the Post Office to Bogle ?

" Answer. I can't remember.

" Question. Was it more than two or three months ago ?

" Answer. It may be more or less. I can't remember the exact time.

" Question. Are you not aware that Chisholm has been an old servant of mine, and that I have been corresponding with him more or less ?

" Answer. I am not aware he was a servant of Mr. Gordon.

" Question. Was he a friend of mine ?

" Answer. I don't recollect his writing Chisholm, but when he comes in late on the Bay, I have heard him talk about getting grass from Chisholm.

" Question. Did not a title come through the book post lately for M'Intosh ?

" Answer. There was a paper with a penny stamp on it for M'Intosh, which came through the post lately.

" Question. What induced you to take that placard from the wrapper ?

" Answer. It is always a habit of the Post Office here to take the wrapper off the newspapers, and read them and return them.

" Question. Was the seal broken off the wrapper ?

" Answer. I just squeezed the book post parcel and took one out.

" Question. Have you happened to hear that I have been labouring lately under indisposition ?

" Answer. I have never heard so.

" James M'Laren (rebel prisoner under sentence of death), sworn, states:—I know Mr. Gordon as a Member of the House of Assembly for this parish, and vestryman.

" Question by the President of the Court. Do you know Mr. Gordon has something to do with this rebellion ?

" Answer. I know I am going to be hanged this night; I don't know if he has anything to do with it.

" Question by the President of the Court. Did you ever hear of Mr. Gordon being concerned with Paul Bogle ?

" Answer. Paul Bogle is a freeholder, and always gives votes for him. Mr. Warren is Paul Bogle's minister.

" Cross-examined by the prisoner, through the President of the Court.

" Question. Do you know a man named James Gordon ?

" Answer. I know several James Gordon.

" Question. Have I ever sent up to tell you to get up a subscription, and not to pay for the lands, and to get up a rebellion, or to advise them to any improper act ?

" Answer. No ; I heard him at the public meeting on the 12th of August advise me and others to pay my taxes.

" The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a letter, dated 12th October, addressed E. C. Smith, marked 'private,' and signed G. W. Gordon. The letter was read, and the following are extracts :—

" 'I thank you for yours of the 12th (?), but the door to money-letters are closed. I lament deeply the death of Hire ; to be attributed to the arbitrary power of the Baron. People can't hope for justice. This is the true cause of the discontent.'

" The prisoner. I admit that to be my writing, but there is no intent there.

" This closed the case for the prosecution.

" The prisoner asked the permission of the Court to call a witness ; which being granted,

" Theodore Testard was called and sworn ; examined by the President.

" Question. Did you not recently call upon me in Kingston, and find me in ill state of health, about two weeks ago ?

" Answer. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa, but I don't know if he was sick. I went at Mr. Mesquita's, and finding he was out, and hearing he was at Mr. Gordon's, I went to Mr. Gordon's. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa. I saw him dressed. Mr. Mesquita and myself left together.

" The prisoner. May I be allowed to examine Dr. Major as to the state of my health, which prevented my attending the vestry ?

" The President. Dr. Major is not in Court, nor is he on the Bay.

" The prisoner then made the following statement :—

" Your Honours,—I have to state that I was not taken up ; but when I heard there were suspicious rumours about me, and feeling I was innocent, I gave myself up. I went to the General's house, in company with Dr. Fiddes, and told his Excellency that if I was required for anything concerning the disturbance here, I was at command. He told me he had no authority over me at all, and when about taking leave of him, his Excellency the Governor came in with Dr. Bowerbank, and I was about stating to his Excellency the same thing. (Here the prisoner asked for water, which was given him.) When his Excellency said he had come for me, and would take me on board the " Wolverene," and immediately Dr. Bowerbank escorted me to my lodgings, and took me to the Ordnance Wharf, and I was taken on board the " Wolverene." I have been entirely brought up with Europeans from my early days, and my best and confidential friends are of that class at this moment. I have never had any other but a feeling of love and affection for them. I have imported European labourers myself, knowing they would be of benefit to the country, and able to instruct the Negroes, and I have always desired to see the Europeans introduced into the country as a blessing to it. Instead of driving them out, my desire is their increased locality here. Then the extensive possessions of land which I have would, I think, be a sufficient guarantee for wishing the safety

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of property; and therefore rebellion would be the last thing I would wish to see. I have always recommended the people, who have frequently complained to me, to patience and perseverance; and, as a proof of that, I have always endeavoured to have their votes recorded so as to obtain legitimate position. And I solemnly before my Maker and this Court, declare that I never knew from Paul Bogle, or any other person in this parish, of an intended insurrection. If I die, I will die triumphantly. I knew nothing of it until I was informed by a policeman in Kingston. I then went to the police station, and next to my friend Mr. Airey, who is connected with this parish, to know if he had heard any thing about it. I never heard from any of the parties of their movements or intentions in the least degree. I admit that the circumstantial evidence may be suspicious on me, but I can't help that. Paul Bogle, I admit, is my political friend, and it was his duty, by his profession, to have practised peace and good-will; and I was astonished to hear he was at the head of this disturbance. I can hardly believe it. I regret it; but cannot control it. M'Laren I have lately known, chiefly since the last meeting here. My reason for not attending the vestry was solely from ill health. I was afflicted with a severe cough, which shook my whole frame. When Dr. Major called upon me in September, he regretted I would not be able to attend the vestry, as I was so poorly. Then I was obliged to see Dr. Fiddes, and I could not possibly come up. I also mentioned to Mr. Airey, to whom I refer you, that my knees were so weak I could hardly stand, and he said I had better be away. This will, I hope, satisfactorily answer the suspicions about my not being at the vestry. The late Custos and myself were old and familiar friends, and although we have had political differences, fought upon their own merits, I should never have done, nor wished him any personal harm; I would have protected his person at any time. In proof of this, at the last election therewas a slight disturbance, and I went to the Baron and said I hope he would allow things to go on quietly, although we were not on speaking terms; and I advised the people to be quiet towards him, and generally. And as to the Rector, I told him he ought to love me as his own son, and that I had no animosity against him.

"The President. That closes your defence!

"The prisoner. I beg, Mr. President, you will note that the evidence of Gordon is not correct, but hearsay; and Anderson seems to be a volunteer witness. It is not correct, I solemnly declare. I have only been at Stony Gut Chapel once. I am sorry to keep you so late. I wish to clear my character, if I die or live; and then it was a Sabbath meeting, when we could have nothing but religious conversation. If I said anything, they must have misunderstood me. The statement of the man at York seems to be a general statement. I don't know him, and I deny what he attributes to me. In the deposition (Humber and Peart), the words attributed to me, especially in reference to Hayti, are incorrect. I solemnly declare I never thought of Hayti when I was at the meeting at Vere; and those words, supposing they were correct, were spoken in another parish, having nothing to do with this. And I emphatically declare I never made disrespectful reference to the Governor, nor did I say he was a bad man on that occasion. I was in a most chastened spirit that day. I emphatically deny the statement of Mr. Chevannes. Revenge is a feeling not in my breast. With reference to the parties, Paul Bogle and Chisholm, writing them letters, I have been in correspondence with them for some time time on general and political matters; and I have no letter from them which I would not wish this Court or the world to see. I have no secret correspondence from them. I hope it may be the pleasure of the Court to take further information that no charge is made against me for being concerned in any rebellion. I had expected, if any crime or misdemeanor were charged against me, I should have been tried on the merits in Kingston, as I was not taken up in any rebellious act, nor on rebel ground, neither within any martial law district. As I said before, I freely gave myself up to his Excellency the Governor, so soon as I heard that that suspicions were held against me.

"(The prisoner's defence lasted over an hour.)

"The Court was then ordered to be cleared.

"After sitting in deliberation for nearly one hour, the Court was re-opened.

"On the re-opening of the Court the President pronounced—'The Court is dissolved.' The prisoner was led back, in the custody of the Provost Marshal, to the place of his confinement."

Witness. I want to explain how his defence lasted over an hour.

14,346. You state in your printed report of the trial, that it did last over an hour?—Yes; I want to explain. The President of the Court-martial was very careful in taking down, word for word, everything that Mr. Gordon uttered, and hence it was that it occupied so long time. The moment he said a few words he was stopped that they might be taken down, and hence it is. He could have spoken it all in 10 minutes.

14,347. It was not a written statement?—It was not.

14,348. It was extempore?—It was. There was no time allowed to prepare his defence. He was called upon immediately after the prosecution closed.

14,349. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you go into the matter of Mr. Gordon's treatment from the time when he was brought from the "Wolverene"?—He was subjected to a great many indignities in the following manner.

14,350. Tell us what you saw?—I saw him at the police station with his arms tied, lying on a rug and a blanket, and some sailors came up and, when they saw him, enquired "Who was that d—d son of a B?" "Is he a white man or a Frenchman?" They held up a cat and said to him "Would you like to have a taste of this, old boy?" "He'll soon get it," said another; and a third said, "We'll get a rope for you, you haven't long to remain here;" and some other remarks were made, which I do not recollect just now.

14,351. Do you consider that Gordon had a very patient trial; was he fully heard in everything he had to say?—I do not; he was interrupted in the latter portion of his defence by the President, who announced "that closes your defence." To which Mr. Gordon replied, stating that he begged the President would take note that the evidence of Gordon the rebel was not correct, and then he went on.

14,352. Was he allowed to cross-examine all the witnesses?—He was.

14,353. He was not interrupted in that?—He was not.

14,354. Is your reason for saying that you consider he had not a patient trial founded on the remark of the President?—Yes.

14,355. He was not interrupted except to know "is that the end," is that the interruption?—I took it as an exclamation; it was when he had stopped for some time, and then he resumed.

14,356. And when he resumed he was not interrupted?—No.

14,357. At what o'clock did the trial commence?—At about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

14,358. And when was it over?—About candle-light, between 7 and 8.

14,359. Then it lasted——?—Fully four and a half hours.

14,360. Is it true that he was given a very patient trial?—That would be only a matter of opinion; I do not think it was.

14,361. Have you not stated it; did you write at the time that "he was given a very patient trial, and was allowed to cross-examine all the witnesses through the President of the Court, and above all was per-

mitted to enter into a lengthy defence. The trial lasted till past candlelight, when the Court was ordered to be cleared. The Court sat in deliberation for nearly half an hour, during which time there was a profound silence." Is that a correct account of what took place; is that in the letter of the 21st of October?—Yes; I would not be bound for my manuscript being all in print. It may not appear in my manuscript.

14,362. Is that what you at that time stated?—I may have so stated, but I won't be bound by it.

14,363. How do you mean?—I have known some very serious errors occur.

14,364. Do you mean that it is not correct?—I may have so stated.

14,365. Was that your opinion at the time?—My opinion at that time was that he had a patient trial.

14,366. "A very patient trial?"—A patient trial.

14,367. These are the words, "he was given a very patient trial." It was my opinion at that time that he had a patient trial.

14,368. Was it your opinion that he had a "very patient trial?"—I won't be bound by that.

14,369. It was your opinion that he had a patient trial?—Yes.

14,370. You have altered your opinion since?—Yes.

14,371. What was your reason for altering your opinion?—Because I think there should have been some patience exercised in allowing time to call Dr. Major, who he stated could prove as to the cause of his absence from the vestry that day.

14,372. Did he ask for it?—He did not ask, but simply submitted that Dr. Major could do so; the President stated in reply that Dr. Major was not on the Bay; he said "Dr. Major is not in court, nor is he on the Bay."

14,373. Did Mr. Gordon ask for any postponement to produce Dr. Major?—No.

14,374. (*Suggested by Mr. Payne.*) Was not Dr. Major brought to the Bay on the following day to another court-martial?—He was.

14,375. Was that as a witness for the prosecution?—Yes; his residence is not very far from the Bay.

14,376. (*By the Commission.*) You are not quite correct, are you; because the following day was Sunday?—Then it was on the Monday.

14,377. And that was after the execution of Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

14,378. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you hear Marshall say these words, looking at Provost Marshal Ramsay while he said them, "I'll do for you"?—He said nothing of the kind; if he had I would have heard him; in fact I was nearer to Marshall than the Provost Marshal himself.

14,379. Did you ever write that to the "Standard"?—No, I never did; I'll tell you what I wrote.

14,380. You are asked did you ever write that to the "Standard," that Marshall said to the Provost Marshal "I'll do for you"?—No; I wrote this:—"Among the rebels was George Marshall, a brown "man, of about 25 years old, who on receiving 47 "lashes ground his teeth, and gave a ferocious look "of defiance at the Provost Marshal; he was im- "mediately ordered to be taken from the gun and "hanged; no time was to be lost, and he was accord- "ingly strung up in the presence of the insurrec- "tionists."

14,381. Did you see any one attract the Provost Marshal's attention to what Marshall was doing?—Nobody did; if they had I would have seen them, because I watched that case very closely.

14,382. Did Marshall repeat the expression "I will do for you" after he was cut down from the gun?—He never said so, nor could he have repeated it; he never said it at all.

14,383. Did you ever write that to the "Standard"?—Never.

14,384. You did not write that after he was cut off the gun he stated that he would "do for" Mr. Ramsay?—No, I never did; I wrote that "he was imme- "diately ordered to be taken from the gun and "hanged; no time was to be lost, and he was accord- "ingly strung up in the presence of the insurrec- "tionists."

14,385. Do you remember a man named E. K. Bailey there?—I have seen him.

14,386. Are you aware if he gave any information to the Provost Marshal; were you present, or are you aware that he did so, and volunteered his services?—I am not aware; the first time I saw him was under tent tied as a prisoner.

14,387. In custody?—Yes.

14,388. You know nothing of the finding of a letter in Stony Gut at Bogle's house, written by him?—Only from hearsay; what I wrote in reference to the case was communicated to me.

14,389. Have you any recollection of the number of prisoners in confinement in Morant Bay itself at the time when Marshall was hanged?—I won't speak within 50 or 60.

14,390. There was a great number; were there something like 350?—I think not.

14,391. You cannot speak within 50?—No.

14,392. Were there over 200?—I could not judge; some were at the police station, some were being catted, and some were at the place.

14,393. What force had the Provost Marshal at his command?—Soldiers of the 4th West India Regiment and marines.

14,394. What number?—I should think numbering 40 or 50, and he had two field pieces placed at each corner of the Bay.

14,395. Were they two at each corner?—No, one; and one at the parade; in fact he had four altogether.

14,396. Commanding the entrance to the town?—Yes.

14,397. Did you tell the Provost Marshal that Mr. Marshalleck, the Justice of the Peace, was concealing a rebel named Fuller, who was afterwards tried and hanged as a murderer?—I did not, for the best of all reasons, we were not on terms.

14,398. Did you inform the Provost Marshal that Marshalleck was concealing Fuller?—I did not.

14,399. As to the case of George William Gordon, did you write to your employers that the evidence of which you have composed your pamphlet was merely the oral testimony given, and that there was a mass of documentary evidence in the possession of General Nelson which you could not communicate, and had not had the opportunity of seeing?—(After referring to notes.) I wrote this to my employer: "I have full "notes taken of the trial, but am not permitted to "forward them for publication until leave is given "me to do so by the Brigadier General."

14,400. Did you inform Mr. Levy, your employer, that the notes of the evidence sent by you and forwarded to his office were notes merely of the oral testimony given at the trial, and that there was a mass of documentary evidence in the possession of General Nelson which you had not the opportunity of seeing, and which you could not communicate?—At what date?

14,401. It must have been after the trial when you sent the report of Gordon's execution?—I wrote so many despatches that I really don't remember. (Witness examined his papers.) On reference to my original despatches I find no such thing.

14,402. (*By the Commission.*) Do you mean that you positively say you wrote no such thing?—I see none here, and it would have been here.

14,403. Have you drafts of all your original despatches?—No; I have them as printed in the "Colonial Standard."

14,404. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you write a letter to Mr. Levy accompanying the report, stating that you merely sent up the oral testimony, and there was a mass of documentary evidence in the possession of General Nelson that you could not get sight of?—Is that a private letter?

14,405. It may have been?—I may have done so.

14,406. (*By the Commission.*) But how do you reconcile that with your statement that every piece of

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documentary evidence appears in the report?—On reference there you will find not less than nine pieces of documentary evidence, the long placard, two confessions, and six others.

14,407. Did you write a letter accompanying the report of the trial to Mr. Levy, stating that you merely sent up the oral testimony, but there was a mass of documentary evidence in the possession of General Nelson which you could not get sight of?—I rather incline to the opinion that I did not.

14,408. You rather incline to the opinion that you did not?—I did not; I will say I did not, and I will state, for the information of the Commissioners, that Mr. Levy himself in a note at the foot of one of my despatches acknowledges the receipt of two documents which I sent to him—two confessions: it is under date the 18th October, and is as follows:—"Note. The confessions are in our possession, but we do not feel ourselves at liberty to publish them, as our doing so may thwart the action of the Government, and impede the course of justice against the parties implicated by them. The fate of the principal miscreant appears to be sealed." So that he was in possession of the two documents.

14,409. Those are the confessions of two men who were executed?—Yes.

14,410. Were they put in evidence at Gordon's trial?—Yes.

14,411. Does the statement of the evidence given at Gordon's trial, which you forwarded to Mr. Levy, your employer, and which has been printed and is now before the Commissioners, contain the whole of the evidence?—It contains the whole of the evidence that I forwarded to Mr. Levy, with the exception of one deposition of Thomas Williams, which I lost after borrowing the trial from Mr. Levy, but which I took in my notes—Thomas Williams *alias* Johnson.

14,412. Then some part of the evidence before the court-martial is left out of the pamphlet?—I have already stated to the Court that these are merely substantial extracts.

14,413. You have lost the evidence of Williams or Johnson?—Yes.

14,414. Is it not there?—It is here.

14,415. He gave oral testimony?—No, he gave a deposition, and you will find it in my notes. Williams and the man at York.

14,416. Did you send that to Mr. Levy?—I did.

14,417. It is a dying confession, not a deposition, it is written here in the pamphlet that the Provost Marshal tendered the dying confession, and the deposition was then read; do you mean one and the same thing?—I do.

14,418. Was that forwarded to Mr. Levy?—It was.

14,419. Is there nothing more besides the evidence; nothing of your own statements in the pamphlet than you have already stated?—Nothing more.

14,420. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) Did you write to Mr. Levy to say that the evidence was conclusive in your mind of the guilt of Mr. Gordon?—I did so write, not that the evidence was conclusive.

14,421. (*By the Commission.*) Then you did not?—I wrote "these confessions implicate Mr. Gordon "most seriously, and there is no doubt of his being "summarily dealt with." M'Laren's evidence is opposed to these, and I altered my opinion as soon as I heard it; the former opinion I had before the trial.

14,422. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see the execution of George William Gordon?—I did.

14,423. Did you see the body hanging on the following morning?—I did.

14,424. It remained a night and a day?—24 hours.

14,425. Did you write to your employer that the face of the arch traitor was turned from the land which he had deluged with blood?—What was written about that was written at the time I was ill, and I requested Mr. Judah to write for me and there it is.

14,426. You say you took notes and you forwarded your note books; have they all been handed to the Commission?—Yes.

14,427. Can you read off now from your notes the substance of your pamphlet which you published?—No I cannot, because I have not got those notes here.

14,428. Could you read them if they were here?—I suppose so.

14,429. But you have some here; can you read off some of those?—Yes; (reading) "Catting commenced".

14,430. But the notes of trials which you took?—I took no notes of any trials except that of Mr. Gordon's. I undertake to produce those notes.

14,431. How do you reconcile the two statements you have made to-day; that you changed your opinion because Mr. Gordon was not allowed to call Dr. Major, and that you changed your opinion because of Mr. Taren's evidence?—I changed my opinion because shortly after Mr. Gordon was taken I had conversations with several gentlemen in the Bay, who told me that the evidence against him was unmistakeable, and that he would be hanged; I formed my opinion upon that before he was tried.

14,432. Did you tell the Provost Marshal that you were desirous of giving the Government some information about arms?—No, I did not; I had none.

14,433. Had you at any time?—I did not. In fact I dreaded the Provost Marshal so much that I had very little to say to him.

14,434. But about arms being ready for transhipment from some place to Jamaica?—Yes, I did; but I thought you meant at Morant Bay. I said I could give him some information upon a letter I had received from Colon, in which the writer stated that a vessel had cleared out with a large quantity of arms, and he suspected it was for Jamaica. I think I can produce that letter.

14,435. You say you dreaded the Provost Marshal; did you ever write to him after these things were over, and after the cessation of martial law, and express your gratification at the way in which he had conducted himself in his office as Provost Marshal, and thanking him?—No; I simply asked for a pass to Kingston, which I got.

14,436. Did you write to your employer, Mr. Levy, stating that the Provost Marshal was "the right man in the right place, and a Crimean hero"?—I did. I wrote to say he was the "right man in the right place," and if I had said he was the "wrong man in the wrong place" I knew what I would have got.

14,437. Then it is not strictly true?—It is not strictly true. I don't believe I committed any sin. I only saved my back from being lacerated.

14,438. (*By the Commission.*) Your reason for stating what was not true was to prevent your back from being lacerated?—Yes, and some of my most intimate friends had been arrested, and I thought the Provost Marshal might have had his eye upon me, and I dreaded him very much.

14,439. Did you go about with the Provost Marshal?—Only on one occasion.

14,440. You have spoke also of the haste of the proceedings conducted before the Naval Court-martial; did you write the following with regard to Lieutenant Brand:

"Lieutenant and Commander Brand is a credit to "the service to which he belongs and to the Crown "he serves. Patient, calm, deliberate, with a mild "voice and manner, as President of the Court-"martial he gives every prisoner, however proven to "be guilty, his own way of questioning witnesses "through him, and the right of entering into his "defence"?—And did you write,—"The Provost "Marshal still continues as active and energetic as "ever, preserving order and discipline on all sides, "which astonish every one. How he has stood the im-"mense amount of fatigue and labour he has undergone "surprises me; from early morn till late at night he "is here, he is there, he is everywhere. Frequently "he takes a midnight ride into some late stronghold "of the rebels, accompanied only by Sergeant

" M'Kenzie of the Police, and is back again ready for " the active duties of the day. Verily he is a man " of iron " ?—No, I did not; that was written by Mr. Judah.

14,441. But you adopted it ?—I did.

14,442. Did you see what he had written by your desire ?—Yes.

14,443. Did you adopt it ?—I did.

14,444. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Was this immediately after the revolver scene ?—It was.

14,445. Just look and see about that, will you ?—I wrote according to the tone of the newspaper with which I was connected.

14,446. Do you mean that you wrote what you did not believe to be true, because you thought it would please the newspaper ?—No, I mean that if my article were a little in praise of anybody, it was simply because of the position which the newspaper had taken up.

14,447. Although the praise was ill-founded ?—I don't know that it was. I did not write it.

14,448. No, but you adopted it. What was the date of the revolver scene ?—On or about the 27th of October, between that and the 1st of November. This would seem to be on the 1st of November. It was written after I left by Mr. Judah.

14,449. And adopted by you ?—I made a mistake. I was not at Morant Bay. I left on the morning of the 1st.

14,450. Were you not the correspondent ?—My correspondence had ceased, and Mr. Judah became the correspondent. He was then employed by Mr. Levy to take my place. That was after the 31st of October.

14,451. What is that you are referring to, which was written by Mr. Judah and adopted by you ?—(Witness having referred to his notes, read as follows): " Rumour soon spread that George William " Gordon was to meet his doom at seven o'clock, and " as it wanted only a few minutes for that time I " hastened down to the place of execution. There he " stood high above all the other rebels, beneath the " great arch of the burnt Court-house, with his hands " and feet pinioned, and the halter round his neck." I was too affected by the scene, and requested Mr. Judah to write it.

14,452. On Wednesday what was done, how many were hanged ?—I came home unwell, and the letter was written after that.

14,453. You said that you went from Morant Bay to Kingston exceedingly ill ?—I left at 2 o'clock, they were hanged in the morning.

14,454. Then there was some communication by you after you left ?—That despatch was written by Mr. Judah.

14,455. Who reported the number of executions and floggings ?—Mr. Judah reported them to me.

14,456. You gave them to us as being your own, you said Mr. Judah's were down to the 31st ?—I left Morant Bay on the 1st November.

14,457. But did you send a letter of that date to your newspaper ?—No.

14,458. Then the whole of that letter is Mr. Judah's ?—Yes.

14,459. What do mean by saying that you authorized that statement respecting Lieutenant Brand in consequence of the terror produced by his revolver ?—You did not state the date of the letter, and I fancied that was the document I requested him to write.

14,460. And you fancied you had made the statement under terror of the revolver ?—I did at the time. My last despatch is dated the 31st of October.

14,461. Then you did not write any of this at all (quoting passage about Ramsay given above) ?—I did not.

14,462. Amongst your notes there is one of which you have not told us—" Friday morning, 20th October, last night (midnight) E. K. Bailey, while escaping from the tent, was shot. First time did not succeed." (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) How did you know that ?—I was so informed.

14,463. That was only information which you received ?—Yes; in fact nearly all my despatches were founded upon information which I received.

14,464. Do you mean the man who gave you the information ?—Private Vickars of the 4th West India Regiment.

14,465. Was he on sentry at the time ?—Yes.

14,466. Was Bailey ever tried ?—I believe not.

14,467. What information did you receive that he attempted to escape twice ?—On the first attempt he was ordered back to his tent and he obeyed, but on the second attempt the soldier shot him.

14,468. Did you see the body ?—I was told that it was taken away very early the next morning. I did not see it.

14,469. Here is an entry in your notes, dated " November the 2d 1865 ?"—I think that is Mr. Judah's handwriting (note book handed to witness). It is my handwriting, but there is a mistake in the date; I left on the 1st.

14,470. " Mrs. Marshalleck refused to make any " cash advance on the eve of my travelling to " Kingston; left Morant Bay at 1 o'clock ?"—It is a mistake in the date; I arrived in Kingston on the 1st about 7 o'clock.

14,471. How was Mr. Gordon dressed ?—He had on a pantaloon and vest, with a white blanket thrown across him. He had no coat or jacket on.

14,472. (*Suggested by Mr Gorrie.*) Did any medical man attend you, Mr. Lake ?—Dr. Goodman.

14,473. Was that after the revolver scene ?—He attended me from the commencement to the last of my sickness.

14,474. (*By the Commission.*) Did Lieutenant Brand call to inquire after you while you were ill ?—He called afterwards.

14,475. After he paid the visit with the revolver ?

14,476. Were you on friendly terms afterwards ?—We were never friends.

14,477. But he called repeatedly to inquire after you ?—No, only once; whether he called to see the effect of his fright I cannot say.

The witness withdrew.

ELIZA BERRY (black), sworn, and examined.

E. Berry.

14,478. Do you live at Long Bay ?—Yes.

14,479. It is not far from Manchioneal, is it ?—About four or five miles.

14,480. Do you remember a constable named Mayne coming to your house ?—Yes.

14,481. Do you remember when he came ?—On Wednesday.

14,482. And do you remember hearing about what had happened at Morant Bay ?—I can't really tell, because I was away from Morant Bay.

14,483. Did you ever hear what had happened at Morant Bay ?—Yes; I heard a war was there.

14,484. Did Mayne come before or after you had heard that ?—After the war.

14,485. What did he do ?—When he came he told me—" Mrs. Berry, I have heard that your husband " is gone away, and we have no charge against him, " so you had better send and call him and let him " know, and when he comes, tell him I am at the " Bay side, and he must come to me, and I will clear " him with Mr. Codrington, for they have no charge " against him."

14,486. Where was he ?—Gone out to the ground.

14,487. Did you fetch your husband ?—Yes.

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14,488. Did Mayne see him ?—Yes.

14,489. What happened ?—When he came he went to the shop door, and I followed him.

14,490. Where to ?—David Mayne's.

14,491. How far is that from your house ?—About a mile.

14,492. He took him to the shop door, and you followed ?—Yes; and then I saw a black soldier down there, and Mr. Rankins one of the constables, and three men ; he said, he come to Mr. Mayne, and they gave orders, and Rankin tied him, and the soldier called out Mr. Mayne. I said, " Mr. Mayne, " there are the soldiers, what do you know about " this man ? He was on Mr. Codrington's estate;" Mr. Mayne said, "These are the two very men I expect to be shot." They were two brothers, one Robert and one Joseph.

14,493. Which of them was your husband ?—Joseph.

14,494. When did you first see Robert ?—I met him tied already at the shop.

14,495. What did you see when you went down ? They were tied together ; my husband was tied behind; they put them aside to stand, and they stood about an hour or two out of the sun, and Jonah Codrington called to Mayne to give charge to the soldier what he knew. He came and said, "I know " so much about it, they are the two men I wished " for, and the two men I got ;" then the soldier and Mayne stood up together, and the soldier asked " What do you know about it ?" I was going to speak, and they said to me " Hold your mouth, we won't have your chat." There was not any words from my mouth. They were then separated, and they took out Joseph and shot him; and then they took out Robert afterwards, and shot the two of them.

14,496. Had you known David Mayne before ?—Yes.

14,497. What is he ?—A shopkeeper.

14,498. What was he doing that day when you were down and the two brothers were shot ?—Nothing; but as fast as the constables came down and brought the prisoners, he received them at the shop door.

14,499. That was all he did ?—Yes.

14,500. You say they made some charge about Mr. Codrington's sow ?—Yes.

14,501. Do you say you know where that sow is still ?—Yes; it is on the spot now, just present at Rose Garden estate.

14,502. Whose place is that ?—Mr. Christopher Codrington's.

14,503. How do you know that was the sow spoken about when the two men were tied that day ? —(*Through the Interpreter.*) I told Mayne that the sow was alive, but he would give me no answer; he told me not to speak.

14,504. He gave you no explanation ? — He threatened me, and I went away.

14,505. Are you living at Long Bay now ?—Yes.

14,506. Was your house burnt ?—I went to the constable and begged him as the young man had been shot and was dead, and I had nowhere to live with my seven children, not to burn the house.

The witness withdrew.

M. Berry.

MARY BERRY (a black) sworn and examined.

14,507. Do you live at Long Bay ?—Yes.

14,508. Do you live there with your husband, Robert Berry ?—Yes.

14,509. Do you remember while there hearing of what had happened at Morant Bay.

14,510. After that did a constable come to your husband's house ?—Yes.

14,511. Do you remember how soon that was after you had heard of the Morant Bay business ?—About two weeks after that.

14,512. Who was the constable ?—Tremaine.

14,513. When he came what did he do ?—He took me.

14,514. Did he say why ?—Yes, he said my husband stole Mr. Codrington's hog.

14,515. Are you a relation to Eliza Ann Berry ?—Yes.

14,516. She is your sister-in-law ?—Yes.

14,517. When the constable said your husband had taken the hog, did your husband say anything to you ?—Yes, he said " Don't fret for me, I am not guilty."

14,518. Was your husband taken away that day ? —No.

14,519. When was he taken ?—He was taken up the same day.

14,520. And was Joseph Berry taken ?—Yes.

14,521. Did you see them both taken ?—Yes.

14,522. When did you next see those two, Joseph Berry and your husband ?—They took them from the house and carried them down to Mr. Mayne's shop.

14,523. Is that a mile from you ?—Yes.

14,524. Did you go with them ?—I did not go with them, but I called to my sister-in-law, and sent her down.

14,525. Did you see your husband Robert Berry, and his brother Joseph after that ?—Yes.

14,526. Where did you see them ?—At Mayne's shop.

14,527. When ?—When they shot him.

14,528. When was that ?—The morning.

14,529. The next morning ?—No, they bury him on the same day they shoot him.

14,530. Did you go up to Mayne's door that same day ?—No.

14,531. Then where did you see him ?—When they dead and take him up I see him ; when they shoot him they send and call me to receive the body, and I tell them I do not want the body, they kill him and they must take him themselves, because I had fever and was sick, and was not able to go and see him.

14,532. Did you ever see his body again ?—No, I did not ; I saw Eliza Ann Berry, and she tell me.

The witness withdrew.

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THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALLAN KER sworn and examined.

14,533. How long have you been one of the Judges of Jamaica ?—About five years and a half.

14,534. Were you acquainted with Jamaica previously to that time ?—No, I was not.

14,535. We understand that in the event of any dispute between the labourers and their employers it is a matter upon which the Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction ?—It is.

14,536. Can you inform the Commission who are the Justices of the Peace, particulary with reference to the district or parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East ?—The Justices of the Peace of St. Thomas-in-the-East are persons of the first social position in the parish selected to perform that duty ; the planters supply a proportion on the local commission, the wealthier traders and shop-keepers also ; and any person of mark or standing is almost certain to be offered that appointment sooner or later, if there is no objection to his moral character.

14,537. Is there any large majority of any one class

predominating among the justices ?—I do not possess sufficient local information to be able to answer that question. Those of most mark, of highest social position, undoubtedly are planters; there can be no question about it.

14,538. Are you able to state whether the planters and the persons connected with the planters, such as their overseers or attorneys, do constitute the majority of the Justices of the Peace ?—If they do not constitute a numerical majority, they certainly are the persons of most influence beyond all dispute.

14,539. Are there any stipendiary magistrates for that district ?—There was latterly a gentleman of the name of Jackson sent there by Governor Eyre to act as a stipendiary magistrate; how long he was stationed there I do not at this moment recollect, but it was quite recently.

14,540. Are you able to give the Commission any information as to whether there are frequent appeals from the magistrates, either on the part of the labourers or on the part of the employers with respect to contracts between the two ?—I believe hardly any. I must say that I believe the law of labourer and employer is altogether in a most unsatisfactory position in Jamaica. I have lived in four of the West India islands, and in none have I found it so utterly unsatisfactory as it is here.

14,541. In what respect ?—In this respect, that from the expense to which the parties are put, and from other causes to which I will refer, legal redress is absolutely shut out from one class altogether.

14,542. You, of course, refer to the labouring class rather than to any other ?—Yes.

14,543. Will you state in what way legal redress is shut out from the labouring class ?—It works in this way. I may mention first that I paid four visits altogether to the parish of St. Thomas in the East, with an interval of upwards of a year between each, and the number of appeals in that parish was greater than in any other parish of Jamaica.

14,544. Will you first have the kindness to answer the question in the same way as every other witness is required to do, and you can then add anything that strikes you as important, that leads you to the conclusion that the labourer is shut out from legal redress ?—Simply by the expense of it. It is distressing to me to have to make such a statement, but I am bound to say that I have come to the conclusion that the labourers of St. Thomas in the East have not that confidence in the administration of justice at Petty Sessions which it is of such importance to the peace and order of the community they should have.

14,545. Is the expense the only subject to which you refer as shutting them out from redress ?—Expense principally.

14,546. What is the expense ?—Suppose a labourer who has a claim for a balance, say of 2*s.* due to him for wages, he is empowered under the Petty Debt Act to sue for that amount; but the official expenses of that Act are such as to make it not worth his while to take the trouble of enforcing his claim, with the uncertainty of the result.

14,547. Will you have the goodness to state what are the expenses ?—I have not the Act by me, they vary from time to time, but I believe they are never less than 7*s.* to the clerk of the magistrates.

14,548. Has he to make that outlay before his case can be heard ?—Yes, and that is the lowest. He may have to subpœna a witness who may live 10 miles off; and one reason why he may not find it worth while to sue his employer is, that he may have to take a journey of 15 or 20 miles for that purpose.

14,549. Let us exhaust the subject of expense first. You say 7*s.* is not the only expense ?—It is not.

14,550. What expense is there beyond that ?—I say he may have to subpœna a witness.

14,551. What is the expense of that ?—I am sorry to say that I have a wretched memory for details, but the rate is fixed by the Petty Debt Act.

14,552. Then upon reference to that Act can we ascertain what the expenses are ?—Yes,

14,553. You say another thing that shuts him out from redress is the distance he may have to go ?—Yes.

14,554. What is the greatest distance which any one might have to go in St. Thomas in the East ?—That I cannot undertake to say. There are three stations — Morant Bay, Bath, and Manchioneal, at either of which his complaint can be heard.

14,555. Are those the three stations within the parish of St. Thomas in the East where the Petty Sessions sit ?—I think so. I have only paid four visits to that parish, and am not well up in the particular localities; but there can be no doubt that a very great distance would have to be gone before even the first step of lodging the complaint could be performed.

14,556. Is there any other circumstance to which you can refer which shuts out the labourer from redress ?—It is altogether very disagreeable to me to make this statement, but I regret to say that I have taken the impression that the mass of the people in St. Thomas in the East have not that confidence in the administration of justice that it is right and proper should be felt.

14,557. Do you know what is the reason or ground of that want of confidence; if so, will you state what leads you to that conclusion ?—It is upwards of a year since I paid my last visit. I go circuit there, and generally remain upwards of a week at each of the circuit towns. I have conversed with the parties themselves in certain cases, and have received such information. I am bound to say very much in the nature of hearsay, as a traveller acquires in the course of conversation with the persons with whom he comes in contact, which has produced that impression on my mind.

14,558. That there is a want of confidence in the decisions of the magistrates ?—In fact I have no sort of doubt about it, and I took that impression a very long time ago.

14,559. We must, if you please, try to ascertain the grounds of the conviction that you have arrived at?—The number of appeals has occurred to me as one ground.

14,560. Have there been any appeals to you from the decisions of the magistrates upon the questions between employers and their labourers ?—No; I was proceeding to state that when I was interrupted.

14,561. Have there been no appeals ?—No.

14,562. Then what do you refer to as showing the want of confidence on the part of the labourers in the decisions of the magistrates ?—From the appeals on other subjects, the ordinary cases which come before the magistrates.

14,563. Is that what convinces you that the labourers have not confidence in them ?—That is one of the grounds upon which I have formed the conclusion; not the only one.

14,564. What number of appeals from the decisions of the magistrates have come before you in the course of the last five years that you have known in St. Thomas in the East ?—I think on the first occasion there were as many as 13.

14,565. That was the first year ?—Yes, four years ago, which I recollect remarking at the time, and have frequently referred to since as the largest number of appeals.

14,566. In how many of those 13 appeals was the decision of the magistrates reversed ?—I forget whether it was in seven or six, but certainly in six.

14,567. What was it the next year ?—I never anticipated any inquiry into this, but I think I am able to state that at Morant Bay, three years ago, the number of appeals was also very large.

14,568. Are you able to state what proportion of the decisions was reversed in that year ?—No. I am not prepared to state the number reversed. I believe it was less than the other; but I recollect two decisions on that occasion more particularly, which struck me as very glaring indeed.

14,569. Can you state what number of appeals

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there were in the last year ?—As to the precise number I cannot.

14,570. Could you supply the Commission with the number of appeals there have been, say for the last five years, and the number of decisions that were reversed ?—I could no doubt do so by communicating with the Clerk of the Peace.

14,571. Could he furnish it ?—I have not the smallest doubt of it.

14,572. Whose duty is it to make the return to the Governor ?—The Clerk of the Peace.

14,573. If we cannot get it from the Clerk of the Peace, or from the office of the Governor, can you point out any way in which we can obtain it ?—I know of no other.

14,574. Have you kept no note of the appeals in your note book ?—No ; I had them at the time, but I have destroyed them.

14,575. Have you no note even of the last year ?—No, not even of the last ; as a rule, I make only a few memoranda to assist me.

14,576. You have mentioned some reasons why you think there is no confidence in the administration of justice, do you think the constitution of the court has at all led to that want of confidence ?—I have no doubt whatever about it.

14,577. Could they appeal to the stipendiary magistrates ?—No. I now recollect that Mr. Jackson must have gone to St. Thomas in the East about 18 months ago. There is no appeal to a stipendiary magistrate.

14,578. But might they make their appeal to the stipendiary magistrate alone, or does he merely sit with the other magistrates ?—He merely sits with the other magistrates ; they cannot select their own magistrate.

14,579. Does he always sit with other magistrates ?—He always sits with other magistrates.

14,580. Can a court of Petty Session be held without his presence ?—Oh, yes ; the chances are that Mr. Jackson sits at Morant Bay and at Bath, and that he does not sit at Manchioneal, which is 17 miles from Bath.

14,581. Does he attend all the Petty Sessions at Morant Bay ?—I do not know how that is, it depends upon his instructions from King's House.

14,582. Supposing he were one of the bench, do you think there would then be any well-grounded want of confidence in the magistrates and their decisions upon such a point ?—No ; nothing has ever come before me which would lead me to believe that Mr. Jackson——

14,583. We are not speaking merely of Mr. Jackson, but of stipendiary magistrates, we will include Mr. Jackson ; do you think if they were always on the bench there would then be any ground for want of confidence ?—No, most certainly not ; I know the stipendiary magistrates, and I consider that they enjoy, and justly enjoy, the confidence of the population. Undoubtedly the Honourable Richard Hill, Mr. Laidlaw of Manchester, Mr. Chamberlain of Montego Bay, Mr. Jackson of St. Thomas in the East, and last, but most certainly not least, the Honourable Mr. Fyfe of the Legislative Council, I should say in an eminent degree enjoy the confidence of the population.

14,584. Supposing they were to constitute a part of the bench sitting at Petty Session do you think there would then be any want of confidence in the decisions of the bench ?—No, I think not ; I should say if any of those gentlemen sat as a constituent member of any bench of justice for the time being it would at once secure the confidence of the people in any decision.

14,585. Do you know if these gentlemen, the stipendiary magistrates, are landed proprietors in Jamaica ?—Mr. Fyfe is ; I do not know with reference to the other gentlemen. Mr. Fyfe owns, or did own, a property in more than one parish, but I rather think he left it very much in the hands of his agents, and took no personal interest in its management.

14,586. Is he sitting as a stipendiary magistrate in the district in which he holds property ?—No, I rather think Mr. Fife lives at a place called Bloxburgh, in Port Royal ; I think he owns an abandoned coffee estate there. He does duty in St. David's, which is closely adjoining, but the cases that would arise in Bloxburgh, on his estate, would be decided by Port Royal magistrates, not by St. David's magistrates. I think it right to state that I have for years past come to the conclusion that the present system of the unpaid magistracy in Jamaica is the most unsatisfactory that could well be conceived. Of 270 magistrates that hold the commission of the peace, from personal observation and knowledge of a good many, I should say that more than half were utterly unfit to hold that trust, unfit by want of education, capacity, social position, and pecuniary independence.

14,587. I thought I understood you to say that the magistrates in each district were those gentlemen who stood highest in point of social position ?—In some parishes there is nobody above the grade of a petty shopkeeper. In this island the people of the highest grade, unless there is some stigma against them either at King's House or at the Colonial Office, invariably hold the commission of the peace, but in many parishes no such persons can be found ; in several parishes here there is no person occupying the rank of what is commonly called "a gentleman," or anything approaching to it.

14,588. And not fitted by education for such a position ?—Utterly unfitted as I have said by educated capacity, and above all things by what I have already alluded to, namely, by pecuniary independence and social position, calculated to secure the respect of the mass of the people.

14,589. Do you think it possible, from what you know of Jamaica, that there should be an unpaid magistracy, such as would in your judgment ensure the confidence of the people ?—No ; I do not think so decidedly.

14,590. And St. Thomas in the East would not be an exception to that in your judgment ?—Most decidedly not an exception.

14,591. Is there anything peculiar in the circumstances of St. Thomas in the East which distinguishes it from other parishes in the island ?—I should say the distinguishing peculiarity of St. Thomas in the East is, that being a great sugar parish probably a larger portion of the population are what are called "Estate's negroes," that is, they work for wages, and not on their own account. The Commission is probably aware that the Plantain Garden River District has a just celebrity as a sugar producing district, and has had ever since Jamaica was settled.

14,592. Would there then in that parish be a larger proportion of those occupying the higher social position connected with the planting interest ?—On account of the high value of the Plantain Garden River estates almost all the owners are wealthy absentees, such as Mr. Archdeacon, the London Banker, Lady Cowper, and others, who can afford to live in England, and who leave the management of their affairs to their agents. The consequence is, that the wealthier proprietors are entirely non-resident, and, therefore, of course are not available for the Commission of the Peace, or any other public trust.

14,593. Instead therefore, of having the owner of the estate, the attorney or manager would be the person likely to be in the Commission of the Peace ?—Yes ; poor Mr. Hire, who met with such a dreadful fate, and who was really an acquisition, was the attorney of two wealthy absentees, and did the duty, which in all probability they would have been called upon to perform if they had been here.

14,594. Do you consider that the state of the law also in Jamaica is equally unsatisfactory ?—I do, most assuredly, and that is by no means a recent conviction of mine.

14,595. In what way do you consider it unsatisfactory ? — I refer to the law of appeal more

particularly; I am speaking strictly within the circle prescribed to me, the law as it is brought to bear upon the labouring class.

14,596. What is the defect that you would desire to point out in the law of appeal?—The defects are manifold. There is first and foremost the expense, which I regret to say was increased, and in some instances nearly doubled two years ago, under certain circumstances, which, if I am required to do so, I will mention more in detail. There is this further defect in the law of appeal, that instead of being simple, instead of providing facilities to the complainant for bringing his case to the notice of the circuit judge, it is surrounded with snares and formalities and technicalities which really, in the great majority of cases, as I have seen over and over again, render the law of appeal not at all an available opportunity or means of redress.

14,597. Will you point out some of those circumstances which you think render it unavailable?—I did not think it necessary to provide myself with copies of the different Acts, because I took it for granted that a reference to them would be sufficient. The appeal law to which I refer was passed by the Legislature of this island in the year 1857. From very long experience I have become convinced that if one thing is of more importance than another in dealing with a most ignorant and helpless population, it is to make the law of redress extremely simple. I should say, in the case of an appeal, if the man is not satisfied with the judgment he should be called upon to pay his eight shillings and sixpence, or whatever the amount should be, there and then; instead of that he has to enter into a long bond for which he pays a heavy fee; he has to procure a surety, which surety may live 10 miles off; the two together have to attend before a magistrate, who may live 15 miles off. Then he has to serve notices on the other side, and to serve endless grounds of appeal; being an ignorant man he cannot do that himself, which is the cause of his being obliged to go and employ a lawyer, so that the whole result is a large expense to himself. I may mention as one other circumstance, that in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, there is not one available lawyer. If a man wishes to appeal, if he is not satisfied with his case as decided at the sessions, he must travel all the way to Kingston, a distance of 60 miles, before he can get a man to draw up his papers.

14,598. Take the neighbourhood of Morant Bay for instance, how would it be there?—I believe there are two gentlemen, Mr. Bourke and Mr. Nathan, who are the lawyers that have the entire monopoly of that business, and they live at Kingston.

14,599. Then what you mean to say is, that all this machinery is very costly?—Very costly; it does not become me who am as an official of the island to speak ill of the Legislature, but I must say that those gentlemen who enacted the appeal regulations could not have had one particle of statemanship amongst them, or the smallest understanding of the population they had to deal with.

14,600. It would appear from this Act that he may give verbal notice of appeal?—There can be no doubt of that; but the principal requirements are the entering into the bond, the procuring the surety, the attendance before the magistrate, the serving notices of appeal, which sometimes amount to an indefinite number, in fact wholly beyond the ability of a labouring man to prepare for himself. The amending Act really does not alter the matter in that respect, but it makes matters worse, as I shall presently mention.

14,601. Then are we to understand that you take objection to having any security given for the payment of the penalty and the costs, and that a party is to be at liberty to appeal without that?—Most assuredly nothing of the sort; I say call on the man to pay down his ten shillings and sixpence and let him be entitled to his appeal, and let the magistrate's clerk endorse the appeal, and if he loses the appeal he forfeits the money, or it goes to the other side.

14,602. You think he should make a deposit?—Yes, he should make a deposit. Although I have spoken strongly, and entertain strong opinions on the subject of expense, yet that is not the only evil; there is the worry to the labouring man who has come perhaps fifteen miles to the Petty Session, and who considers himself aggrieved; he must enter into a long bond and pay a heavy price and get a surety, who, as I say, may live ten miles off, and then both have to attend before a justice of the peace, who may or may not be absent; all this I say is shutting the man out from redress altogether; and then, as I have already stated. he has to serve his grounds of appeal; and, for the purpose of getting a person to prepare it for him, he must make a journey to Kingston, so that altogether he would have to take a journey of about 32 miles.

14,603. Then what you would desire would be, instead of his giving security he should deposit a sum sufficient to provide security for the penalty and costs being paid?—Precisely so.

14,604. You think that should be done to avoid the inconvenience that would arise in a case that has been brought to our attention where a man who thinks he is likely to have an appeal attends the original hearing with his surety?—I dare say such a thing has been done.

14,605. Then without any of the inconveniences you speak of the appeal can be heard?—Certainly that would be so; it may so happen that there may be a justice on the spot. I am showing the inconvenience that may happen in a parish where the population is not clustered together as they are in certain disturbed districts, but scattered all over the district.

14,606. Would your wish be that he should have the option either of depositing the money, or giving a security?—No.

14,607. To many persons it might be inconvenient to deposit the money, might it not?—That is a matter of detail for the consideration of those who I hope some day or other will address themselves to the amendment of such a state of things. My own conviction is that the clerk of the magistrates should simply announce, "are you ready with your deposit fee," and if he is he should be entitled to his appeal.

14,608. Would not that virtually shut out the power of appeal from a great number of poor persons who might not have the money to deposit?—Then give him 48 hours.

14,609. Do you mean to make a deposit sufficient to secure the payment of the penalty and costs?—No, I don't mean that, simply such a sum as would correspond with the amount he now pays in the shape of official fees; it is simply as a security. I don't see why he should give security for the judgment, seeing that he gives security to abide by such decision as will eventually be given by the judge on circuit.

14,610. Would that not be apt to give a great advantage in the case of a rich man over a poor one by delaying the course of justice, if you gave the facility of appeal without such security?—In the present state of things the rich man has all the advantage. I am proposing a state of things in which the poor man shall have the opportunity of paying a great deal less down; the deposit I mean to be in the nature of the fees of court.

14,611. Supposing the judgment of Petty Sessions was that the party should be imprisoned, would you allow him then, upon the payment of the official fees, at once to go free?—I am perfectly prepared to admit that there must be a distinction drawn between civil and criminal appeals; if that was not recognised great mischief would be done, but that is a matter for detail when legislation is once more, as I hope it will be before long, set on foot on the subject.

14,612. Is it your opinion that both rich and poor suffer from the present state of things?—It is. I feel it is a great disadvantage and drawback to the testimony I do myself the honour of tendering to the

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Royal Commissioners, that I happen to have a very bad memory for dates, but I know that complaints of the appeal law have been made by persons of position as well as by the labouring poor.

14,613. Do you think it wholly unsuited to a mercantile community ?—Wholly so.

14,614. Is there anything else connected with the law, besides the law of appeal, that you consider disadvantageous to the interest of Jamaica, and which may have tendered to cause the disturbances, into the origin of which we are now enquiring ?—I should desire respectfully to remark that I cannot consider, even after what I have stated as to the great defect in the administration of justice in St. Thomas in the East, that that by any means caused these terrible occurrences, but they caused disaffection, which has been worked upon by others. I have no doubt whatever I think I ought to mention (it is for the Commissioners to consider whether they think it worthy of being noted), that I believed the disaffection of certain parties was caused by the bad administration of justice in the first instance, and to another cause, namely to the diminished respect for all manner of authority, executive authority, judicial authority, ecclesiastical authority, produced by the turbulent tone of the House of Assembly, and the seditious tone of the public press. I believe those to have been the causes of the melancholy events that are now being inquired into.

14,615. Is there anything that you have to say with regard to the legal practitioners of the island ?—Upon that subject I feel it a duty, seeing the cardinal importance of speaking plainly upon an inquiry of this description, to make this observation, that the conduct of legal procedure, as it affects the mass of the people, is in the hands of parties who are practically wholly irresponsible for their conduct in their dealings with them.

14,616. Are not the legal practitioners officers of the court in this island in the same way as they are in England ?—No, the officers of the court are not the parties who conduct the appeals.

14,617. But are the attorneys not officers of the court, as they are in England ?—Oh yes, they are so; within the last five days a member was dealt with upon the specific grounds that he was an officer of the court.

14,618. Is there a power of striking off the rolls ?—There is that power; theoretically there is the power, on the part of the labouring man, who has a complaint against his lawyer for neglect of duty, to move the court to have his conduct examined, and if necessary to have him punished, but practically that remedy is absolutely barred to him. I have never known a single instance, and I believe none exists, although I believe the necessity of it frequently occurs, of a labouring man having ever so just a complaint against his lawyer for gross neglect of duty taking any steps with regard to it; he has no practical remedy, except an observation from the judge, or an intimation from him of what his legal remedy is. It is a subject I deeply regret to have to refer to, because I am brought in daily contact professionally and personally with the members of the legal profession, and their good will is not only a thing essential to my comfort, but a thing I covet; but as to the relation of attorney and client, that is to say labouring client, the dealings of the legal practitioners are wholly irresponsible, he may do just as he likes, and practically he does do so.

14,619. Can you suggest any alteration of the law that would remedy that state of things ?—I have over and over again, as a judge on circuit, received complaints; the thing is a matter of public notoriety; it has been printed in the papers that certain members of the legal profession neglect their duty in the most signal manner by the class in question, and I have over and over again gone into the question of what means I had of preventing it. But the judge on circuit in Jamaica is the most powerless man in the island, he can only reprimand, and he only lays himself open to ridicule if he talks threats without being able to make them good; all he can do is to send for the man, to admit the wrong done to him, to tender his sympathy, and to tell him that if he chooses to take a long journey and employ another lawyer, he may have the conduct of which he complains investigated by a competent tribunal.

14,620. Would the remedy for that be a stipendiary magistrate travelling a circuit like that which the judges go in England ?—No. At one time I thought it utterly impossible that such state of things could exist in a British dependency. What I would suggest would be this, that there should be some sort of public officer, a kind of public prosecutor, or protector of the labouring class, to go and ascertain grievances of this description, and point the people, who are ignorant and helpless to an incredible degree, to the legal way of getting legal redress. A man of the labouring class whose lawyer has neglected his duty—a thing that has occurred over and over again—has no redress; he may travel upwards of 60 miles and waste his time, because he has not the faintest idea whether he should go to the Governor, the Bishop, or the Judge. I am bound to state, in the interest of truth, that I attach immense importance to this, and I think that the whole of the question, as to the relation of attorney and client, that client being the labouring man, should be analyzed with a view to the most stringent legislation.

14,621. What would be the remedy you would propose ?—This has occurred to me, that the judge on circuit ought to have a summary jurisdiction to investigate all causes of complaint by the poorer classes, or indeed by any body, of alleged neglect of duty by any member of the legal profession.

14,622. Are the lower orders of the people of this country fond of litigation ?—I do not think so; I may mention that others differ from me in that respect, but I certainly have not taken the impression that they go to law for the sake of it. Some people are known to be fond of litigation, I do not think they are.

14,623. Then we gather from you that one remedy you would propose would be an increase of the body of lawyers ?—Hardly so; I think the remedy that I have pointed out would be the right one, to give a summary and stringent power to the judge on circuit. We have most able men in the legal profession, and it has never occurred to me as a defect that we have a smaller number than are available for all purposes of utility. Possibly I might make clear to your Excellency and your colleagues what I mean in reference to this really all important subject, the relation of employer and labourer. I think there ought to be, and we have it not, although in three other West India islands that I am acquainted, there is such a thing, an Employer and Labourer's Act, by which disputes between the two should be settled sumarily and satisfactorily by a tribunal within a reasonable distance. The want of such a thing is, I am satisfied, the cause of endless heartburnings, and really disaffection, as I have already stated. It happens on this wise,—the negro of Jamaica, I am bound to say, is not a satisfactory workman; there is a want of completeness in his work, and when the employer settles with him on Friday afternoon, he finds a great part of what he has bargained should be done is not done at all; the chances are, I have no donbt, that if the great majority of the causes of quarrel were investigated the employer would be found to be in the right; but what is wrong is this, that he sits as judge in his own case. In Antigua there is only one Judicial Act, and that is the award of two magistrates sitting alternately and hearing the cause of quarrel. That this goes on here to an extent that is very much to be regretted I am bound to say I know of my own knowledge.

14,624. What is the remedy you would propose for it ?—I really think it would be a very simple one, simply a Masters and Servants Act.

14,625. Supposing such a dispute was to arise at

this moment, the labourer would apply to the magistrate, would he not ?—Yes.

14,626. Who would you have him appeal to instead, the magistrate is not upon the spot to see the work himself. You say the manager has to decide it now ?—He does decide it.

14,627. How could that be practically avoided, as you think there could be, so as to be ready of access to all the estates, an official person who could decide it by a view of the spot in any way ?—I have no doubt; in fact it was my own idea, which I have already expressed, that there might be a person whose business it was to protect the helpless ; but seeing that these disputes are like any others, I see no reason in principle why they should not be investigated in the ordinary way, so that every facility was supplied by the law in the way of inexpensiveness and dispatch. It is so in Antigua. I assisted on one occasion in the administration of such an Act, and I am bound to say it was always considered to be one of the most successful of the local enactments.

14,628. Is there not a difficulty in the case of Jamaica, arising from the great extent of the island and the scattered nature of the population ?—Assuredly there is ; and I am bound to say that is not a difficulty in Antigua. That is a compact little island, where the people all live close together, and it works well. A man finds it worth while, if 5*s*. 6*d*. is owing to him, to spend three or four hours in having his case adjudicated upon by the magistrate who is close at hand ; but here, as I have said, he may be 20 miles off.

14,629. Suppose the system of stipendiary magistrates was introduced here, would it be a good thing for the magistrates to visit estates periodically to assess in certain districts, would that be a way of overcoming the difficulty ?—The owners of land are so important a body here, they are the persons by whom the machine of this island works, that anything in the shape of a gratuitous affront should be avoided. I mean by any person assuming to interfere between them and their people.

14,630. Supposing the stipendiary magistrate held a Petty Session at three or four different points in the district, would there be any reason against that, whether the litigant was the owner or the labourer ? —I should say not. The great thing would be, according to the old phrase, to bring justice to both parties' door, and I can see no reason why a stipendiary magistrate, as part of his duty, might not sit in any available spot that might happen to be.

14,631. In the island of Mauritius, where a system of stipendiary magistrates is in operation, it appears that the greater number of cases were not brought by the labourers against the proprietors, but by the proprietors against the labourers for neglect of duty— are you aware of that ?—I believe that is so ; and I think I have already stated that I have a profound conviction that if these quarrels were investigated the majority would be decided in favour of the employers, but the objection is his settling them himself.

14,632. Supposing in every parish in Jamaica there was a stipendiary magistrate, and he held periodically a Court of Petty Session in that part, would that not be bringing justice both to the proprietor and labourer without trouble ?—I should say such a state of things would be highly desirable. The great thing would be to accomplish it in such a way as not to hurt the feelings of the proprietors of land, a class to whom we cannot show too much deference in legislative enactments.

14,633. Surely there could be nothing to offend persons in holding a Petty Sessions, say in four different parts of a parish or county ?—I should say not.

14,634. Supposing there was a good Master and Servants' Act to administer, you think no proprietor could take an offence at such an arrangement as that ?—I should say not, if he came simply as a magistrate performing the routine of his duty.

14,635. And not as an inspector ?—No.

14,636. Simply as a magistrate, stating "I open my court to-morrow here" ?—I cannot conceive that that should give any offence.

14,637. I think immediately after the Emancipation Act there was a large number of stipendiary magistrates in Jamaica ?—Very large, some 50 or upwards, I think ; but my recollection does not extend so far back as that.

14,638. Were they paid out of the colonial funds ? —No, they were imperial officers, paid out of the imperial funds.

14,639. And how is it as to those who remain now ?—They are still imperial officers.

14,640. And in former times they did visit the estates periodically ?—Yes ; in fact they were the official machinery for carrying out the Emancipation Act.

14,641. It was their duty to decide not only matters that would arise out of the Masters' and Servants' Act, but they were to visit the estates to see to the condition of the labourers ?—Yes.

14,642. Did that give considerabie offence ?—It did ; we know that as a matter of history.

14,643. It made them very unpopular ?—Very unpopular.

14,644. Did they gradually decline in number ?— Yes ; they died off or were removed, and no fresh ones were appointed. About 10 years ago notice was issued that no fresh ones would be appointed.

14,645. Do you think it could give any offence if they were to go, not as inspectors, but merely as administrators of the law, holding their Courts of Petty Sessions in different parts of the county, or parish, or district ?—Assuredly not.

14,646. Do you think that would be likely to give satisfaction both to employers and employed ?—It is my very strong conviction that the employer of labour would find his account in it just as well as the labourer. I was asked just now what were the difficulties in the case of appeals. I think it right to mention that two years ago the actual expense of an appeal was about 18*s*., 16*s*. to the clerk of the peace, and 2*s*. for a stamp. I believe I am correct in that statement. In 1863 an Act was passed, called the "Appeal Regulation Amendment Act," concerning which, I am bound to say, a more objectionable Act never found its way upon the Statute Book. It formed the subject of a correspondence between myself and the Secretary of State. That Act was passed, I am sorry to say, without a single dissentient voice in either of the legislative bodies, and by that Act the expenses were increased to an amount varying from 20 to 100 per cent.

14,647. Is there any Vagrancy Act in Jamaica ?— There is a Vagrancy Act, but it is partially a dead letter. I think in five years I only recollect one case in which it was enforced, and that was against a policeman who had neglected to maintain his wife.

14,648. Are you of opinion that a good Vagrancy Act, one upon good honest principles, would be an advantage to the country ?—That would depend very much upon its provisions. A Vagrancy Act, wisely conceived and wisely administered, I believe, would be a very great benefit, but that is one of the most difficult questions, I am bound to say, we have to deal with. I believe the existing law has fallen into desuetude. It has been thought better not to administer it, and that is my own private opinion.

14,649. I suppose the particular section in the Amendment Act to which you have alluded is the sixth section, which is in these words : "Notwithstanding anything in the 18th section of the said Act 21 Vict. c. 22. implied to the contrary, the certified copies of proceedings and evidence required to be furnished for the use of the judge shall be charged to and paid by the party appealing, and shall form part of and be included in the costs of appeal, if allowed ?"—That is to say, the expenses were increased by that sixth section to an extent that I have been assured by legal practitioners over and over again has acted as a bar to the very

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redress which it ought to have been the object of the Legislature to encourage.

14,650. Looking at the Act altogether it does professedly contemplate that, does it not?—I am bound to say that the Act has some good provisions in it; but that clause was a most unnecessary one, the clerk of the peace was amply remunerated already, and I am convinced that clause has acted as a bar in some cases.

14,651. It is stated that the Act is to be construed liberally in favour of the appellant?—That is a most happy provision, and the person who penned it deserves to be commended. The Act is a very good Act. I have found it most beneficial, except that now the position of affairs is this:—the appellant suddenly finds that he is called upon to pay a fee of variable amount, concerning which he never heard anything before, and of which actually the very rate is not fixed, so that two years after its passing it has not been fixed at what rate the charge shall be made, whether at the expensive Spanish town-rate, or according to the notion of some of the judges on circuit.

14,652. (*Mr. Payne.*) You have alluded to two decisions which, on one circuit of yours, struck you as extremely bad?—Yes; they were at Morant Bay, three years ago. I recollect that the most unfavourable impression was caused by one of those cases. The appellant was a black woman, who sued a man in the parish of no mark for 12*s.*, and I am bound to say the impression I took in the case was this, that the magistrates really believed she was entitled to it, but they had not the courage to say so; at all events, she swore, and the testimony was uncontradicted, that she was entitled to the money, and indeed there was no kind of doubt about it.

14,653. Is it not also the case that a person, a poor man for instance, cannot bring a civil action against another without giving security for costs?—That is the fact.

14,654. (*Commission.*) When you say a poor man of course you mean that nobody can bring an action without giving security?—Yes.

14,655. (*Mr. Payne.*) Otherwise is he compelled to try it by affidavit?—Yes.

14,656. (*Commission.*) Every plaintiff would be liable to be called upon to give security for costs when he brings his action, would he not?—Yes.

14,657. Whether that plaintiff was poor or rich?—Of course, that is never inquired into.

14,658. (*Mr. Payne.*) I believe it is provided that if he cannot obtain security for costs he must bring the trial by affidavit?—Yes; and within the last week I have made an order to that very effect.

14,659. Was not the action in which you made that order that of "Gentle vs. Gordon Ramsay?"—It was.

14,660. And Gentle, not being able to give security for costs, he was compelled to try it by affidavit?—Yes; there is no discretion in the judge.

14,661. (*Commission.*) That is, if parties are unable to answer for costs the judge may order a proceeding by affidavit; that would give him rather an advantage, would it not?—I think if you will inquire into it you will find, with reference to the pre-existing Act, that it has more to say for itself than you imagine. Just at present I am one of those who judicially expressed an opinion that that Act, if the circumstances were all known, was an Act forwarding and not obstructing redress. I believe it brings within the reach of the poor a redress which they could not have before, and before a tribunal which I am bound to say is entitled to much more confidence than any jury.

14,662. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you remember the case of "Gordon vs. Ketelhodt?"—Yes; I sat on the case.

14,663. Did you decide in favour of Mr. Gordon in that case?—Yes, I did; I gave a long decision in Gordon's favour.

14,664. (*Commission.*) Was there a difference of opinion amongst the judges?—No, there was none; I, along with my brother Kemble, decided in favour of granting Mr. Gordon a new trial.

14,665. (*Mr. Payne.*) The case of "Gordon vs. Ketelhodt" was one that probably occasioned a good deal of excitement in St. Thomas in the East?—I think I have said I only paid an annual visit there, and I have not had an opportunity of forming an opinion upon that subject.

14,666. Do you happen to know whether Baron Ketelhodt's costs in that case were paid by the Government?—They were, I believe; I have no official knowledge of it, but it was of public notoriety that they were.

14,667. Perhaps I may venture to ask you whether the remark you have made with respect to the legal profession applies to the counsel as well as to the attorneys?—No, certainly not; and I made that remark in reference to certain gentlemen who, I believe, thoroughly concurred with me, that the irresponsible position in which they now stand with the labouring class ought to be put an end to.

14,668. I presume it does not apply to all the attorneys?—No.

14,669. (*Commission.*) What you think is, that it is desirable there should be responsibility?—Yes; that there should be practical responsibility.

14,670. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was not the question before the Supreme Court, in the case of "Gordon vs. Ketelhodt," upon the improper admission of evidence?—Not altogether. My decision went upon the double-ground of the improper reception of evidence, and upon the fact; upon the evidence the question was, whether Gordon was a member of the Established Church; and I considered upon the evidence that he had not forfeited his right to be looked upon as such.

14,671. You acted upon the ground of the verdict being contrary to evidence, and the inadmissibility of the evidence?—Yes; upon that double ground.

14,672. Was that the decision of the Court?—No, I think my brother Kemble, not that he did not concur with me, but he made no allusion to it; he decided upon the question of a particular document having been improperly received; but I was strongly of opinion that Gordon was not to be considered to have ceased to be a member of the Established Church upon the evidence.

14,673. You have mentioned another tribunal which you say the public have not so much confidence in; do you mean the tribunal composed of judge and jury. You have stated that the litigation by affidavit would be before a court in which the public would have more confidence than in another court; is that other court composed of judge and jury?—No. As to the present state of the jury system; perhaps I am wandering into irrelevancy, but what I meant was, that nothing was more notorious than what the verdict of juries are at this moment. I had rather not express what I feel, seeing that I occupy a judicial position. I may say this, that I am strongly of opinion, and have been ever since I came here, that the tendency of legislation ought to be to concentrate power in the hands of the judges rather than of the juries. A judge is a responsible person, he is answerable for everything he does, and the more his powers are increased the better; in fact, I have always concluded, and that conclusion may be drawn from the tenor of my evidence, that it is the want of power on the part of the judge that is the great evil.

14,674. (*Commission.*) Would that apply to criminal cases?—No, to civil cases only.

14,675. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are the members composing the jurors in criminal cases any better than those who try civil cases?—They are much of a muchness I should say, and both equally bad.

14,676. (*Commission.*) I suppose the jury panel, from which the jurors are selected to try civil cases, is the same as in criminal cases?—It is one common panel, I think.

14,677. Is there a special jury?—We have a special jury.

14,678. In civil cases?—Yes.

14,679. Not in criminal cases ?—No, I think not.

14,680. Not in misdemeanors ?—No; it has never been in exercise within my knowledge.

14,681. Is it the same as it is in England ?—Yes. What I would say about the jury is, that they are not fitted by education, social position, character, or pecuniary independence, to fill that position in courts of justice.

14,682. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Will you state, if you can, the majority of any class of which the petty juries in this country are composed ?—They are composed of artisans; very respectable in their way, and really a class in favour of whom, in many matters, my sympathies are actively aroused, but utterly unfit for jurors. By that I don't mean that they are not able to read and write, but I should say that was about the limit of intelligence of a very large proportion.

14,683. Are you able to state anything as to the existence of disaffection previous to the outbreak, or whether it was wide-spread or local ?—No; I can only express opinion. I have no local knowledge, but I believe in the fact of a very extensive disaffection all over the island. I most firmly and religiously believe in that; but I have no personal knowledge on the subject.

14,684. Your belief is not founded upon your own personal contact with the people ?—No; only from reading the local newspapers, and from the statement of other persons.

14,685. Did you perceive anything yourself in the demeanour of the people shortly before or immediately after ?—No; most certainly I saw nothing.

14,686. What effect had the declaration of martial law, and the measures taken to suppress the outbreak, upon the population with whom you came in contact immediately after ?—I live in a retired part of the island; I have no complaints to make of my neighbours, I confess, either before, after, or during these occurrences; therefore I can say nothing of my own knowledge. I live about 12 miles from Kingston, in the St. Andrew's Mountains immediately under Newcastle. I may mention that there was a tangible reason for the people in my district being orderly, they were within easy reach of Newcastle.

14,687. You have spoken of the want of confidence in the administration of justice in St. Thomas in the East, does that extend to the administration of justice in criminal matters as well as civil ?—Undoubtedly it does.

14,688. And does it apply particularly to any one portion of St. Thomas in the East ?—No, I should say not; I think I have had reason, both at Bath and Morant Bay, which are the two circuit towns, to draw that conclusion. I should have been very happy if I could have furnished the Commission with all the grounds which have led to the formation of that opinion; at present I can only lay the opinion, such as it is, before you, and say it is one of very long date.

14,689. That is as to there being grounds for want of confidence ?—Yes.

14,690. Rather than as to the fact of want of confidence ?—No, as to the fact, I can speak to that from personal communication with the people themselves. I encourage them to come to my lodgings at the circuit towns, and they have made statements from time to time which have quite satisfied me that, in the case of the individual making the statement, and as regards the class to which they more especially belong, there was not that confidence in the local administration of justice which is absolutely necessary for the peace and order of the community.

14,691. And you have been led to the conclusion that for that want of confidence there was good reason ?—I am obliged to say that has been my conviction for these four years, and I may mention a circumstance as proof of the sincerity of my opinion; about two years ago, seeing much that was objectionable, more particularly with reference to the appeal law, I wrote a pamphlet on the very subject now being inquired into, and sent a copy of it to the Secretary of State as lately as the 1st of September last. The subject of that pamphlet was "Legal Redress for the Labouring Class," in reference to which I have long been of opinion that the present system is what I have expressed.

14,692. Is this more the case of Morant Bay and Bath than elsewhere ?—Yes, more so; but I am obliged to say there are other places.

14,693. I mean as to the administration of justice in criminal cases ?—I cannot say more of one locality than another.

14,694. Then it is general ?—General; a general want of confidence in the administration of justice.

14,695. Not in the administration of justice generally, but by the local magistrates ?—Yes, by the local unpaid magistracy. I may observe that these conclusions are of date before Mr. Jackson went to that district. I have reason to believe, though not from personal knowledge, that Mr. Jackson has given general satisfaction.

14,696. As to the administration of criminal justice, is not the stipendiary magistrate present ?—I do not think so, I think he indifferently sits at the stations which are mentioned in his instructions.

14,697. (*Mr. Payne.*) Does the want of confidence that you allude to extend to the clerk of the peace as well as to the magistrates in Morant Bay or Bath, or either especially ?—I have reason to believe that there is a want of confidence in the Peace Office in St. Thomas in the East, and that it is of long standing.

14,698. (*Commission.*) In what way is it supposed that the clerk of the peace, as distinct from the magistrates, throws obstacles in the way of the due administration of justice ?—In matters of appeal, as clerk to the magistrates, he necessarily has a very great influence on the Bench, being a professional man.

14,699. Is there anything in the discharge of his duties as clerk of the peace as to which you have heard any well-grounded complaint ?—I cannot speak as to personal knowledge, but I have reason to believe (if that answer be accepted) that there is dissatisfaction.

14,700. As to its being well founded that must be from something you yourself know ?—I can say this, that I have reason to believe that an act of the clerk of the peace in St. Thomas in the East gave great dissatisfaction. It was my allotted duty to have zone that circuit in October last, when I intended to have inquired into this very matter; but I must say that I have no personal knowledge of the fact.

14,701. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you find Mr. Jackson, the stipendiary magistrate in the island, upon your arrival here ?—I think not; I am almost certain not; he was a stipendary magistrate in the island.

14,702. But not at St. Thomas in the East ?—I am almost certain not; I think he came there within the last two years.

14,703. In some of the parishes of the island are not the offices of clerk of the peace and magistrates' clerk divided, and held by two different persons ?—Yes, in some parishes it is so. As you have mentioned the subject I think I ought to say that we have a system here which must be admitted to be most objectionable, and that is a system of clerks of the peace executing their office by deputy. The consequence is that the clerk of the peace, who in Jamaica is a most important functionary, and has great powers,—a sort of local attorney general, by whose operations the administration of justice is either very much facilitated or retarded,—is allowed by the law to do his duty by deputy, and I think in six cases he executes that duty by deputy, while he receives the salary and does nothing. I am bound to say, having not only made this a subject of correspondence with the King's House, but having had the most minute opportunities of observation, that it is a state of things which the administration of justice imperatively requires should be put an end to.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Allan Ker.

12 Feb. 1866.

The clerk of the peace himself is generally a man of ability; some of the ablest members of the legal profession hold that office. It is the natural right of the people that they should have the very best assistance, as the public intended they should; but by a defect in our local laws, which appears to be wholly incapable of being defended, the clerk of the magistrates, who is in the majority of cases also the clerk of the peace, is enabled to appoint a deputy, who may or may not be a person wholly incompetent for the post.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Augustus W. H. Lake re-called.

Mr. A. W. H. Lake.

14,704. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I put a question to you in mistake just now; I asked you if you had written to Mr, Ramsay thanking him for his courtesy towards yourself personally, and also stating that he had most efficiently performed his duties, and you said you had not. done so; did you not tell that to Mr. Augustus Sinclair, a Lieutenant of Volunteers?—I have no recollection of telling anybody.

14,705. May you have done so?—It is not likely.

14,706. Would you venture to swear you did not?—I would not undertake to swear that I did.

14,707. Would you undertake to swear you did not?—It is rather a difficult position to be placed in; I do not think I did.

14,708. But you cannot swear you did not?—I cannot swear not, nor can I swear that I did.

The witness withdrew.

C. Sullivan.

Charles Sullivan (coloured) sworn and examined.

14,709. Are you a vestryman and a druggist at Morant Bay?—Yes.

14,710. And do you live at a place called Gresset, about a mile and three quarters from Bath?—Near Bath.

14,711. Were you at the vestry at Morant Bay on the 11th October?—I was.

14,712. Do you remember standing near Mr. Walton at the time that some people were coming towards the Court-house armed?—No, I was a distance behind him, he was before me.

14,713. What happened to you when you were in that position?—The circumstance about which you now ask me took place before Mr. Walton came behind me; when I was accosted he was not near me.

14,714. What was the circumstance?—As I came from underneath the Court-house, endeavouring to make my escape, I was attacked by five or six men; the principal individual who wanted to lick me was a man of the name of James M'Laren. On the Saturday previous to the outbreak I had gone against them, I had said that they were wrong in the proceedings they had taken, but a constable being in the Bay, whose name was Patterson, would not allow it, and through his interference I escaped.

14,715. What was it that he would not allow?—He would not allow them to lick me.

14,716. Was that all he said?—That was all.

14,717. You say that was in consequence of something you had done on the Saturday before?—I had merely spoken to say they were quite wrong.

14,718. After that what became of you?—I made my way to the wharf, it was while I was proceeding to the wharf that Mr. Walton was coming behind me.

14,719. You saw him knocked down?—I saw him knocked down.

14,720. Did you go on board the "Wolverene"?—I did on the following day, the 12th.

14,721. That was the day it arrived in the Bay, was it not?—Yes.

14,722. Did you go on board with some wounded people?—Yes; I washed the blood from off the wounded men, and took them on board; I did that the previous evening on board the sloop "Eleanor."

14,723. But on the 12th you went on board the ship "Wolverene" and took some wounded people?—I did.

14,724. Did you stay long, or did you return on shore?—I remained about an hour or upwards, and then returned back to the Bay.

14,725. After you had landed did you meet any persons?—Yes, I met a few persons by the junction of Port Morant cotton tree.

14,726. Who were they?—I do not know them.

14,727. Were they armed?—No; they had no arms.

14,728. Were they strangers at Morant Bay?—That is a hard thing for me to say, I believe they lived just in the vicinity.

14,729. Were they neighbours of yours?—No; they were no neighbours of mine at all.

14,730. You had never met them before?—Only one; I had occasion to attend him when he was very sick with small-pox.

14,731. What was said by them to you?—They asked me where I was going; I told them; and they said I had better be cautious because I might be licked on my way home, and the one I had attended with the small-pox said to me that the Maroons were at Bath, and they had sent to call them, and they were going up.

14,732. Was that all you learnt from them?—Yes; that was all I learnt from them; they showed me Shortridge's cart that they had just burnt at the junction.

14,733. Did you meet the road contractor Mr. Mais?—That was the day previous. I met him the day previous, and I saw him on the 12th.

14,734. Did you meet him on the 12th?—I did not meet him, he came to me on board the sloop "Eleanor."

14,735. However, whether you met him or not, did you speak to each other?—Yes, we did.

14,736. What took place?—He said to me, "Awful scene, Sullivan, awful circumstance!" I said, "Yes, it is so." He said "Well, I believe Billy Gordon to be at the head of this."

14,737. Who is Mr. Mais who gave this opinion?—Henry Mais I believe his name to be.

14,738. What is he?—He is a road contractor I believe.

14,739. At Morant Bay?—I believe his contract is from about Rock Fort to St. Thomas in the East; somewhere thereabout; I won't be sure.

14,740. Had you known him before?—Yes.

14,741. Did he say anything to you about the evidence you had given at the Court?—He said he believed Mr. Gordon was at the head of it.

14,742. That is not an answer to the question?—I said, "If Mr. Gordon had anything to do with it he must be a very bad man."

14,743. Did he say anything to you about the evidence you had given at the Court?—He said to me, "I thought you were friendly." I said, "No, not at all, because Mr. Gordon was angry with me the other day for the evidence I gave in Court."

14,744. Had you given evidence in any case?—I had done so.

14,745. And was that what was referred to?—I say I had done so.

14,746. What was the case?—It was in the case of "Baron Ketelhodt vs. Gordon."

14,747. Was that tried at Morant Bay?—No; at Kingston.

14,748. Had you been a witness in that case?—I was.

14,749. And was it the evidence you then gave that Mr. Mais referred to?—It was to that.

The witness withdrew.

SIGISMUND DEPASS sworn and examined.

14,750. Are you an overseer at Port Morant?—Yes.

14,751. I believe you were overseer to Mr. Duffus?—Yes.

14,752. Has he property at a place called Bowden Wharf?—Yes; and Phillips Field.

14,753. Did you remember a man, now not alive, of the name of Charles Mitchell, coming to the wharf on the 11th of October, about 9 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

14,754. What did he come for?—I do not know what he came for.

14,755. What did you see of him?—I first saw him there; he was dressed in a black coat and trowsers, and with a stick.

14,756. What did he come about, as far as you know?—I did not question him, but he was pointing out things about the place, and saying, "All these are for the black people, we will have all this; all these premises," pointing out the lumbering stuff about the place, "will belong to the black people."

14,757. Was that the first thing you heard him say?—Yes.

14,758. Who was he saying that to?—I don't know that he directly spoke to anyone.

14,759. Was there anybody near that he might have been speaking to?—There were some other black people about the wharf.

14,760. Was Mr. Duffus there?—Mr. Duffus was in the yard.

14,761. Was he near enough to Mitchell to hear what he was saying?—I believe so.

14,762. Was that all you first saw Mitchell doing or saying on the wharf; was he not giving orders to Mr. Duffus, and saying that he wanted some timber or something?—Well, I afterwards heard.

14,763. Was it what you heard between them, or between yourself and Mitchell?—If my memory serves me right he was speaking something about boards, but I took no immediate interest in what he was saying.

14,764. How came you to come up where he was; did you come there to take the order?—I generally came down to take orders; that day Mr. Duffus was going to Morant Bay, and I had to take charge of the wharf until he returned.

14,765. Did that lead you up to the place where Mr. Duffus was standing in the yard, when Mitchell made this remark?—Yes; it was just before the stairs leading up to the office.

14,766. Was that the first thing you heard him say?—That is the first thing I can remember.

14,767. Are you quite sure you heard that the first thing in the morning?—I commonly trust to my memory.

14,768. But are you sure it was as early as that in the morning when that was said?—Oh yes; quite as early as that.

14,769. Did anybody make any remark upon those words of Mitchell?—I do not remember.

14,770. Did it strike you as a curious thing that a man should say all these things should belong to somebody else?—It did strike me; but having previously heard the negroes saying that the land would be all free, that they would have to pay no rent, and so on, I of course concluded that it was some of their arrangements.

14,771. Where had you heard those things said by other persons which led you to think that?—I heard it on one of the properties that I am in charge of.

14,772. Which property?—Phillips Field.

14,773. Where is that?—That is about a mile off; it is property adjoining Bowden.

14,774. Further inland of course?—Yes.

14,775. When had you heard that?—About two or three months prior to the rebellion.

14,776. From whom did you hear it?—From some black people.

14,777. Who were they;—They were labourers.

14,778. Upon the estate?—They rented lands.

14,779. Where?—On Phillips Field.

14,780. They were tenants at Phillips Field?—Yes.

14,781. Will you state what it was you heard them say two months before?—I dunned them for rent.

14,782. Was it your business to collect rent?—Yes; and they said they would soon have all the lands for nothing, and that they would have to pay no rent.

14,783. Did they say that to you?—They said that to me in my presence.

14,784. Did they say that seriously or jokingly?—I did not think it was meant seriously.

14,785. You did not, you say?—I did not at the time think so.

14,786. You thought it was meant more as a joke?—More as a joke.

14,787. Were they laughing when they said it?—No.

14,788. What was it they did say; can you recollect the exact words?—They said that they had no money, that they could not pay the rent; however they said "We shall soon get all the land free, and then we shall have to pay no rent at all."

14,789. But that remark did not impress you as being important in the least?—No; it did not make any impression on me at all; I never thought of it.

14,790. Having thought nothing of it at the time you first heard it, did you ever at any other time before you heard what Mitchell said on this morning of the 11th give it a thought again?—I spoke to some persons about it.

14,791. Then you did give it a thought again?—I did give it a thought again.

14,792. Was it that which you heard two months ago which led you to pay less attention to what Charles Mitchell said?—That which I heard before and what Charles Mitchell said led me to think nothing of it.

14,793. You thought it was just a continuation of the same sort of thing?—The same sort of talking.

14,794. You let it pass by without remark?—I let it pass by without making any remark; I do not remember making any remark.

14,795. Then the remark of Mitchell impressed you as little as the remark which you heard two months before?—Yes, it did.

14,796. Are those the only two occasions in which remarks of the same nature have reached your ears from the lips of any parties?—I cannot remember hearing anything else.

14,797. Do you remember what led you to mention that to a third person before the 11th of October?—Having heard it said by another party.

14,798. Do you mean something of the same kind?—Something of the same kind.

14,799. Having heard Mitchell say that on the 11th of October, did you see what became of him and Mr. Duffus?—I had something to do a little from them, and I heard Mr. Duffus say, "Oh, come on Mitchell, and take a passage in the boat." He was very anxious to go across the harbour, and he wanted to get Mitchell into the boat with him to get him across.

14,800. Did you see Mitchell again on the 12th, next day?—Yes; on the 12th, some time in the morning, quite early, very nearly about the same hour.

14,801. How did he come then?—He came in loose trowers and shirt, and no jacket on.

14,802. Had he anything in his hand?—Yes, he had a cutlass.

14,803. Did you notice whether it was an ordinary sharp one?—I did notice, because he came up to me with it, about four inches of me.

14,804. What was its state?—He came right up to me with the cutlass, and said, "By God, Depass, I would just as soon chop your d—d head off as I

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S. Depass.

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would chop this bale of goods open," and he gave three chops to the bale; a black man came up and said "Hallo, Charles Mitchell, what you do that for, gentleman pay sixpence to put up those bamboo, and you come and split it open.

14,805. Was Mitchell very irritated and angry in his manner?—He was flourishing his cutlass recklessly, as if he was vexed, saying "Why don't you put iron hoops on and then they could not be chopped that way."

14,806. Had you said anything to irritate him?—I never said a word to him before or afterwards.

14,807. Then without any provocation he came up to you so?—Yes, without any provocation.

14,808. Then you left him?—He left me and went away.

14,809. You were employed I believe that morning with some of the people belonging to Morant Bay?—That same day the people were all at their work, I left and went away to the bamboo fields.

14,810. Did you see any persons doing anything before you left?—Nothing particular to attract my attention.

14,811. Did you say anything to the people that were working with you?—Not until after I had returned to the wharf.

14,812. At what time did you get back to the wharf?—I think it must have been about 11 or 12 o'clock.

14,813. What happened then to make you say anything?—Mr. Duffus pointed out to me from the house, across the harbour, a mob of people gutting a shop that was on the beach; but previous to my going away a gentleman came over, a Mr. M'Gill from Port Morant, and said, "Mr. Duffus, I am very much alarmed, the people are in a great state over the way, swearing to kill every white man," and asked Mr. Duffus to lend him his boat in case he should have to make his escape.

14,814. Was the boat lent him?—No, Mr. Duffus said he could not lend it him, because it was the only one he had.

14,815. Did you ever go to the wharf, and after some delay get some men to man the boat, and take it out to sea?—That was on the 13th.

14,816. What happened on the 13th?—On the 13th Mr. Duffus wrote a note to me to say that things looked very serious down his way, and asking how it was with me; I was then riding round the property, and I immediately drove down to see him at Bowden Wharf.

14,817. When you were at Bowden Wharf what took place that day?—I met him riding up to the house, and he said you had better go to the wharf, and see if you can procure hands.

14,818. Just tell us what happened at the wharf that day?—I saw a large number of persons there, they were talking a good deal, and wanting their moneys, which is an unusual thing on Friday morning.

14,819. Of whom did they want their moneys?—Of Mr. Duffus; they had heard he was going away, and they would not allow him to go away except they were paid.

14,820. Were these persons who were asking for their moneys the persons that had been working under you and Mr. Duffus?—Yes; up to the Thursday.

14,821. Was it the moneys for that week they were asking for, or for the money for the week before?—For that week.

14,822. Did they do anything to the property there?—Not until after we went away.

14,823. Did you see anything done by them?—I saw them smashing the things; I was on board the "Onyx" when that was done.

14,824. What did they do?—I saw them carrying away things on their heads.

14,825. Where were they carrying them from?—From Bowden.

14,826. Whose property was it?—Mr. Duffus'.

14,827. Did they do more than carry things away; did they break anything?—I went ashore after they dispersed, and saw all the furniture chopped up, and a good deal carried away.

14,828. Did the "Onyx" do anything?—She fired three shells.

14,829. They did not take effect we hear?—The crowd had dispersed.

14,830. You that day steamed off to Morant Bay?—Yes.

14,831. And you stayed there until the 20th of October?—Yes.

14,832. On that day did you march from Morant Bay back towards Leith Hall?—Yes.

14,833. Going by the top of Morant Harbour?—Yes.

14,834. Under whom did you march; who is your captain?—Mr. Ford was captain of the company I was in.

14,835. You went to Leith Hall?—Yes.

14,836. On your way did you pass by Mitchell's house?—No; we had not come to it.

14,837. After leaving Leith Hall did you go by his house?—Yes.

14,838. Will you tell us shortly what you saw done there?—A halt was made by the rear rank.

14,839. We do not want all these details; did something occur at Leith Hall in which you took a part. (His Excellency the President here read to the witness the caution already printed.) You understand that caution?—Yes.

14,840. Before you left Port Morant and went to Morant Bay, and before you saw the last of Mitchell there, did Mitchell ever make use of a threat to you with regard to yourself?—Before I went to Morant Bay?

14,841. At any time?—Previous to the 12th.

14,842. You say on the 12th you left for Morant Bay?—I did.

14,843. During the 11th and 12th when he was there, as you say, was any threat made use of by him to you with regard to yourself?—Only what I mentioned before.

14,844. Nothing beyond that?—Nothing beyond that.

14,845. Do you say the cutlass was within four inches of your face before he cut the bands of the bale; was it flourished in such a way as if in mere swagger, or was it a serious menace, according to what you thought then?—I thought it very serious, because I was pretty well alarmed, and would not open my mouth, and would not speak to him.

14,846. Was that said when he used the cutlass in a menacing way to you, so as to induce them to think he was menacing your life?—Yes.

14,847. You seriously say that?—I seriously say from his having threatened me in that way I considered that my life was in danger.

14,848. Do you mean that at that time you considered so?—On any other time he might meet me.

14,849. But at the time were you impressed with the notion he was threatening your life?—Yes.

14,850. Was that idea present to you when he was flourishing the cutlass?—Yes.

14,851. You were then in fear of your life?—Yes, then.

14,852. If he had desired to take your life could he not have done it?—I dare say he could have done it.

14,853. Was there anything to prevent his carrying out that threat, or might he, instead of throwing the weight of the cutlass on to the bamboo, have cut off your head with it?—He might have done so.

14,854. He might have applied the cutlass to your neck instead of the bamboo?—He might.

14,855. Now as you were marching from Morant Bay did you pass Leith Hall towards Golden Grove?—Yes.

14,856. You were a volunteer under Mr. Ford?—Yes.

14,857. Will you shortly state what you saw done to Mitchell, what you yourself saw done?—I was

called up before Captain Adcock and saw Mitchell tied to a tree ; I immediately said to the Captain that I could give evidence of threats that man had offered to me. He asked me the nature of the threats ; I told him ; and he said to me, Can you swear that that man used those expressions, and held the cutlass over you, can you swear that is the man? I said, Yes, I can swear it. There was some argument for some time, and the man was ordered to be shot.

14,858. What do you mean by argument, what was said ?—What was said between the officers I could not say.

14,859. There was something said, you mean, by the three persons, the substance of which you did not hear ?—No.

14,860. Was that all you saw done ?—I saw him shot.

14,861. Who shot him ?—The soldiers shot him.

14,862. Only the soldiers ?—No.

14,863. Who else ?—I fired at him too.

14,864. Who ordered the soldiers out to fire ?—Captain Adcock ordered men to dismount and shoot that man.

14,865. Was that the only order given—can you recollect the order you heard given by Captain Adcock ?—I cannot recollect.

14,866. Cannot you give it in substance ?—I cannot.

14,867. You say you heard him ordered to be shot ?—Yes.

14,868. What was the order ?—The exact words used ; the order was for the man to be shot, the exact words I cannot remember.

14,869. You are not asked for the exact words, but for the substance. What was substantially ordered, without recollecting the exact words, as to the soldiers who were to do it ?—There were no soldiers picked out.

14,870. How was it done then ?—Those that were in advance marched out.

14,871. How were you drawn up ?—They were all in companies.

14,872. In columns or in line ?—I was not a drilled volunteer.

14,873. Were you standing across or along the road ?—Along the road.

18,874. Who was on the right of this line, the soldiers or the Volunteers ?—I do not remember.

14,875. Where were the mounted men ?—Almost all the men were mounted.

14,876. Soldiers and all ?—Yes.

14,877. What did Captain Adcock say, he ordered some to dismount you say ?—Yes.

14,878. How many did dismount ?—I cannot remember exactly ; a good many dismounted.

14,879. Did he never say how many were to dismount ?—I do not recollect.

14,880. Were you mounted or dismounted ?—I had got a mule, and I had dismounted by that time.

14,881. You had been giving evidence ?—Yes.

14,882. And Mr. Duffus had been giving evidence ?—I did not hear his evidence.

14,883. But you saw him there ?—I saw him there.

14,884. You saw him on the ground when evidence was given ?—Yes.

14,885. Was he dismounted ?—I cannot recollect whether he was or not.

14,886. You gave your evidence dismounted I suppose ?—Dismounted.

14,887. Then you say the Volunteers were ordered to dismount, how many did upon that order dismount ?—I did not count them.

14,888. How many fired ?—Two or three fired.

14,889. Where were they when they fired ?—In the yard.

14,890. How were they standing with respect to each other ?—We marched in a line, but the men twisted round the tree and the soldiers fell on one side and fired.

14,891. How many ?—I think there were two or three, I cannot remember.

14,892. Did you fire ?—I fired two or three seconds after ; the man appeared not dead, and I fired and shot him in the head.

14,893. Did you receive any order to do that ?—I went in with the other soldiers to order.

14,894. Are you certain they were soldiers and not Volunteers ?—Yes.

14,895. Except yourself ?—Except myself.

14,896. Then whatever number there were they were all soldiers except yourself, and you were the only volunteer ?—To the best of my recollection.

14,897. Can you tell whether there were twelve or four or five who fired ?—There were not so many.

14,898. Not so many as 12 ?—No.

14,899. Were there as few as four ?—I do not think there were more than two or three.

14,900. That is excluding yourself ?—Yes, excluding myself.

14,901. Did you see the house burnt ?—I saw the house in flames.

14,902. Who set fire to it ?—I do not know.

14,903. Did you see any woman there ?—Not until we were marching.

14,904. How long did you halt altogether in order to go through the trial and shooting of Mitchell ?—I think it must have been about half an hour.

14,905. Half an hour on the road ?—Yes.

14,906. When you started to march again you say you saw some women there ?—No, I saw one woman. One woman called out to me by name, " Mr. Depass, are you going to leave Morris Holegate here ? "

14,907. What woman was that ?—That was Mitchell's wife.

14,908. Had you known her before ?—I saw her before.

14,909. You had seen her before, had you ?—Yes.

14,910. So that when she spoke to you you knew who she was ?—Yes.

14,911. Was her husband dead at that time ?—Yes.

14,912. Did she know it ?—She was in the yard then.

14,913. And he was tied dead against the tree ?—No, he was loosed down ; we were then marching.

14,914. What was it she did say ?—" Are you going to leave Morris Holegate here ? "

14,915. Who is Morris Holegate ?—A notorious man it was said, I did not know it myself.

14,916. Where was he at that moment ?—He was a man living in the same village.

14,917. Was he upon the ground ?—No, he was not.

14,918. He was not in sight then when she put that question to you ?—He was not in sight.

14,919. Did you go into the house before it was fired.

14,920. Where was this man Mitchell when this sort of inquiry was instituted ?—He was tied to the tree.

14,921. Was tied up before his case was inquired into ?—Some evidence was given before I came up.

14,922. When he was shot was he left tied to the tree ?—No, he was loosed off.

14,923. Who loosed him off ?—The Volunteers.

14,924. Where was his body placed ?—Just at the gate.

14,925. Removed from the tree ?—Yes, and placed just at the gate.

14,926. Where was the tree ?—In the yard.

14,927. This Morris Holegate you did not know ?—Oh ! I knew him well.

14,928. Was he an inhabitant of Harbour Head ?—Yes.

14,929. What was he, a labourer ?—Yes, a labourer.

14,930. Has he any particular reputation among the people ?—Not that I know of ; the negroes said that himself and this man Mitchell and others were leagued in arson, in burning down Harbour Head house.

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S. Depass.

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14,931. Had he the reputation of having taken an active part?—Yes.

14,932. But you did not know anything of him you say?—Not of his general conduct.

14,933. Is he hung?—No; he is not hung, he is alive.

14,934. Has he never been taken?—I heard that he was taken up, but I do not know what for.

14,935. Where do you live; where is your house?—I live at New Market, about 10 miles from Bowden.

14,936. You were on duty on this occasion as a Volunteer, and went up to Golden Grove?—Yes.

14,937. There you were present at some executions, trials, and floggings?—Yes.

14,938. Were there people executed at Golden Grove?—Six men were executed, but I did not see them executed.

14,939. But you saw floggings?—Yes.

14,940. When you came home again, what was the state of your house?—It was quite empty, with the exception of the frame of my bedstead.

14,941. Every thing taken away?—Every thing was taken away.

14,942. You formerly used the word gutted; is that the expression that you describe the state of things were found; that everything was gone?—Yes.

14,943. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you a native of Jamaica?—Yes, I am; I was born in this town.

14,944. Have you ever been in America?—I never was off the island in my life.

14,945. Did you know Mitchell before?—Thirteen years ago I got acquainted with him.

14,946. And you knew his wife before?—Just by sight.

14,947. She was in the yard, I understand you to say, when you were there giving your evidence?—I did not say that.

14,948. When was she in the yard?—I did not see her till after we were marching.

14,949. You say she was in the yard, at what time?—Just as we were marching.

14,950. Who gave the orders to fire?—Lieutenant Adcock gave the order.

14,951. What was the order he gave?—I do not know.

14,952. Were they told to fire, or to make ready?—I do not remember.

14,953. On the occasion you have referred to, when the people wanted their money, did you give it them?—Mr. Duffus had a 5*l.* note in his pocket, and a few shillings in silver; he handed them the note and said divide this between you, and to the women he gave 2*s.* apiece; he said if you remain all quiet, as soon as I go to Morant Bay I will get some silver, and send up Mr. Depass and pay you all.

14,954. What was the usual day of paying wages?—Between Friday and Saturday.

14,955. At what time of day were they usually paid?—Between 5 and 6 in the evening on Friday, or from 7 to 10, or sometimes later on Saturday, according as they came down.

14,956. This was on Friday morning?—Yes, on Friday morning.

14,957. Did Mitchell ever work for Mr. Duffus, or at your place?—Some two years ago, I believe, he worked on the wharf.

14,958. He was not working there then?—No.

14,959. Had Mr. Duffus or you purchased any provision of him, or any stock of any kind?—I never did.

14,960. Did you purchase any boards of him?—No.

14,961. Are you sure of that?—Quite sure.

The witness withdrew.

R. M. Whittle.

ROBERT MARSHAL WHITTLE (a black) sworn and examined.

14,962. Do you live at Bath?—Yes.

14,963. And are you a schoolmaster there?—Yes.

14,964. And also a clerk of the Established Church?—Yes.

14,965. Were you there on the 12th October last?—Yes, I was.

14,966. Did you see some armed persons enter the town that day?—Yes.

14,967. Do you know where Mr. Ford's store is?—Yes.

14,968. Did you see anything done by the people to that store?—Yes, I saw them enter the store and carry away goods.

14,969. Did you follow them to the store?—Yes, and stood outside.

14,970. What did they do?—They entered the store and took away a lot of goods.

14,971. Did they do that with violence?—Not violently, but if any one had interfered with them, they might have done some injury.

14,972. Did they break the store open, or was it open?—No, the store was open.

74,973. How long did the people remain at Bath?—They went and returned again about three times.

14,974. During that day?—Yes.

14,975. At any time while you were there that day did they also go to Mr. George Kirkland's shop?—No, that was during the night; no one saw them go there.

14,976. Then the next day was Friday, do you remember a party of Maroons coming into the town that day?—Yes, later.

14,977. At that time what had become of the persons that had broken Ford's shop?—They went away and some of them returned and entered Mr. Mark's shop in that neighbourhood.

14,978. Did you see that done?—Yes, I saw it done.

14,979. That was on the 13th?—Yes, on the 13th.

14,980. That was before the 13th?—Yes.

14,981. Then they had left before the Maroons came?—Yes, they left before the Maroons came.

14,982. After the arrival of the Maroons were you present when any prisoners were brought in and tried?—Yes.

14,983. Were they tried before Mr. Kirkland?—Yes.

14,984. Did you witness their trials?—I stood outside.

14,985. Did you hear what went on?—No, I did not hear, but I saw them brought up and flogged.

14,986. How many were you present at the flogging of?—I should say about half a dozen; I did not see the end of it; I saw a great number pass my house while I was standing in the street, women and men.

14,987. How do you know they were flogged?—Because I saw some of them with blood on their backs, and the women dropped their gowns.

14,988. You did not notice how the cats were made, did you?—Yes, they were made of wire.

14,989. Are you sure of that?—Yes, I held them in my hand.

14,990. You can swear the cat had wire in it, can you?—Yes.

14,991. How was the wire put into the cat?—Lengthwise.

14,992. Was it covered with anything?—Nothing.

14,993. It was a naked wire, was it?—Yes, I had it in my hand.

14,994. You saw no women flogged I suppose, did you?—Yes.

14,995. Among the six people?—I saw about six flogged.

14,996. Did you see a woman among these six?—Oh yes, I saw a woman flogged.

14,997. Where was she flogged?—In the same yard, on her back.

14,998. Was she tied up?—Yes, she was tied to a

cart; a piece of board was put up to a cart, and she was tied to that.

14,999. What cat was used for the women?—I cannot positively say what cat was used for the women, but I did not see the blood flow from the women's backs as I did from the men.

15,000. What was the largest number of lashes you saw given to a woman?—I cannot call to mind.

15,000*a*. You had no cat in your hand, except this one with the wire?—No, I saw another cat with no wire in it.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN LEWIS (a black) sworn and examined. *J. Lewis.*

15,001. Are you a baker at Morant Bay?—Yes.

15,002. You are also a beadle, I believe?—Yes.

15,003. Were you at Morant Bay on the 11th of October?—Yes.

15,004. Were you at your bakershop that day, and did you hear cries going on?—I heard a great noise going on.

15,005. At what time?—Between two and three in the evening.

15,006. In consequence of that did you go anywhere?—I just ran to the back part to see what it was.

15,007. What back part do you speak of?—The back part of my place.

15,008. Where did that look to?—On the north side.

15,009. Did it look towards the police station?—Yes.

15,010. How far from it?—It would be almost 20 yards.

15,011. Could you get a clear sight of the station from your yard?—Yes, but it was after I ran in the front that I saw it.

15,012. What did you see?—I saw a great body of persons come down with sticks and cutlass, and females with their petticoats tied up, and their breasts hanging down, and they were pelting the station and the men that took charge of it, and they took away the guns.

15,013. Did you see them take away the guns?—Yes.

15,014. What did they pelt the station with?—Stones and brickbats.

15,015. Did you go out further towards the Court-house?—Yes, I ran back to the Court-house to call the inspector.

15,016. When you got there did you see anything?—The Volunteers were on the parade.

15,017. How long did you stay there?—I did not stay a minute; I had to run back again.

15,018. To your bakery?—Yes.

15,019. Did you stay at your bakery the rest of the day?—No.

15,020. How long did you stay there?—About 10 or 20 minutes; I had to run back to my residence.

15,021. Where is that?—Not a quarter of a mile off.

15,022. Further off the Court-house do you mean?—Yes.

15,023. Did you remain there?—I remained there the whole night with my wife.

15,024. And saw no more?—No, I did not see any more.

15,025. Did you hear anything said by the people on the parade?—When the poor Baron was crying out for peace, the people said "No peace, we have come for war."

15,026. Did you see any stones thrown by them?—Yes, when the Volunteers were retiring; they stopped at the wall of the Court-house, and could not go back any more, and then the men began to pelt the stones.

15,027. Did they throw stones before the Volunteers fired, or after?—They threw stones before, and then the Volunteers fired.

15,028. Did you remain there until the firing took place?—No; as they began to pelt the Volunteers, the first volley, I ran away.

15,029. And you never went back again?—No, I did not.

15,030. Have you anything else to state?—No.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER BREON (a black) sworn and examined. *A. Breon.*

15,031. You are a master carpenter, are you not?—Yes.

15,032. Were you acting as a Volunteer on the 11th of October?—I was a Volunteer before the 11th October.

15,033. But you were acting on that day?—Yes.

15,034. Were you sent out by Captain Hitchins as a picquet guard?—Yes.

15,035. Where did you go to?—To the road leading to the back of the rectory for two other Volunteers who were absent.

15,036. Did you find them, and return with them?—Whilst returning the people came in.

15,037. What happened then as you were returning?—We were both going the same road, as we came from the Cotton Tree, and looking down the road, the serjeant said it was impossible for us to pass the place, it was covered with people.

15,038. Which way did you go?—At the same time the people spied us, we ask them to allow us to protect ourselves; they said they had no orders to do so, and we ran to save ourselves.

15,039. Which way did you run?—To the bush leading to the parade.

15,040. Where you in uniform?—Yes, I was.

15,041. Did you go into the bush with your uniform on, or did you get rid of it?—With my uniform, and I had my rifle with me.

15,042. Then you never got up to the parade at all?—We could not get in, it was covered with people?—

15,043. Did you go the Rectory?—No, I was kicked down before I got as far.

15,044. Where you going towards it?—Yes.

15,045. Where did they lick you down?—Just between the roads leading to the top walk.

15,046. What with?—With sticks; they had cutlass and sticks. I was licked down with a stick.

15,047. Who did that?—A man, plenty others were with him.

15,048. How many were there do you think?—As far as I can remember, from 25 to 30 men over me; some could not have a chance of giving me a lick.

15,049. How long were you on the ground after you were licked down?—I cannot remember; I was senseless, and when I came to myself I was naked, or partly naked.

15,050. Was it dark when you came to yourself?—Not quite, very nearly.

15,051. What became of you when you came to yourself?—A female very kindly led me to the bush, and showed me the way to Mr. Parnther's pen.

15,052. And there you spent the night?—Yes, in the bush.

The witness withdrew.

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JAMES JOHNSON GRAHAM (a black) sworn and examined.

15,053. Do you live in Somerset district ?—Yes.

15,054. Do you remember one Friday during martial law, while you were at your brother's, three constables coming there ?—Yes.

15,055. Were they James and Richard Ross, and Samuel Coniston ?—Yes.

15,056. Did they take you in charge ?—Yes.

15,057. And carry you to Chingoe Foot Market ?—Yes.

15,058. To Colonel Hobbs ?—Yes.

15,059. What did any soldier do there ?—The soldier took a rope and put round my neck, and when he put it round my neck we all sat down on the ground, and he put the rope round another man's foot, and said to me, "You must watch the rest."

15,060. What did he mean by that ?—I don't know.

15,061. Were you afterwards, all of you, marched to Font Hill ?—Yes.

15,062. How many of you ?—I did not count them, as I was a prisoner.

15,063. Did some of you ask for some water as you went along ?—Yes.

15,064. What did the soldiers say to that ?—The soldiers said "I will soon give you water with my gun."

15,065. Was that one of the white soldiers ?—Yes.

15,066. Was this when walking along by the river side ?—Yes, and when they were drinking water themselves.

15,067. The soldiers were drinking ?—Yes.

15,068. When you got to Font Hill did you see the constable, with Abraham Kelly, go to the top of the chapel ?—The constables took the trash off the house, and Abraham Kelly was put upon the house and tied by his legs, and when they shot him he came head foremost on the wall.

15,069. Were there some others placed against the chapel wall at the same time ?—Yes.

15,070. And shot ?—Yes.

15,071. Who gave the order for it ?—The Colonel.

15,072. Colonel Hobbs you mean ?—Yes.

15,073. After they were shot were they hung up in the chapel ?—They took them up and hung them up in the chapel on a cross beam.

15,074. Do you know whether on not they were tried ?—I can't say, because some of them were taken up on Friday.

15,075. Were all of those who were shot at that time taken up before you were ?—I dare say took up before me.

15,076. You don't know whether or not they had been tried ?—No.

15,077. Were you afterwards marched to Coley ?—Yes.

15,078. Were you all tied as you went along ?—Yes.

15,079. How were you tied ?—I tied singly.

15,080. You mean with your hands tied behind you ?—Yes ; marching down to Coley.

15,081. Not tied to each other then ?—Not till we arrived at Coley, when a big rope was run right between us, and if the whole multitude of the men died you can't get away, because the rope kept you ; they tie your feet first before you, and after run a big rope between you.

15,082. You said just now that your hands were tied behind you ?—Yes, so they were.

15,083. Do you mean after that that one rope tied you all ?—Yes.

15,084. Were you tied to your brother ?—I and my brother were tied to each other.

15,085. Were soldiers ordered out to shoot you ?—The Colonel ordered out to shoot the whole of us.

15,086. How many were they ?—As I was a prisoner I do not recollect.

15,087. About how many do you think ?—About 10.

15,088. Were you all put in a row ?—Yes.

15,089. Had there been any trial before this ?—They never tried me at all ; they never ask me anything at all.

15,090. Were these men all taken at the same time as you ?—Only one man was taken with me.

15,091. Was that your brother ?—No, my brother was taken up on Thursday ; Daniel M'Laren was taken up on Friday with me.

15,092. What was the effect of this firing at you all ?—The Colonel said ready, and we heard the gun cock, and he said "Fire," and they fired (immediately) a volley, and they cut down the whole of us. When they had cut down the whole of us I found that the rope between me and my brother was cut, and I tumbled down as a dead man ; in the meantime I said to myself if I stand up the rest will fire at me again, so I tumbled down, and when I tumbled down I turned my eyes up to see the guard ; one man was about there, and one by the side of me, and as I see them there I got up and ran right through them, and as I ran right through them two of them fired again, and I ran to the canes.

15,093. Did your brother run with you ?—My brother followed afterwards.

15,094. Then he was not shot ?—No, neither of us got no shot.

15,095. Both of you escaped ?—Yes.

15,096. And the others were all destroyed ?—Yes ; there was three of us brothers taken up, the other one was shot.

15,097. Were you afterwards taken up again ?—Yes, I was taken up again at Yallahs Bay.

15,098. And were you taken before Colonel Hobbs at Monklands ?—Yes.

15,099. What did he say when you were brought before him ?—He said he would not shoot me again, because he never saw a ball cut a rope before ; he believed the men cut the rope.

15,100. What were you taken up for ?—I do not know what they took me up for, they just came and took me up.

15,101. Were you never told what it was for ?—No ; they said M'Laren wrote the papers ; they found the papers, and M'Laren had put all the people names upon the paper, and when I went up to Colonel Hobbs he did not ask me anything at all about that.

15,102. Were you not at any time told what you were taken up for ?—They said they had found my name on the papers.

15,103. Do you mean on the paper which M'Laren had written ?—Yes ; and I told them it could not be, and if M'Laren had put my name it was forged.

15,104. You had not directed him to do it ?—Certainly not.

15,105. Had you two houses ?—Yes.

15,106. Where were they at, Somerset ?—Yes.

15,107. Were they both burned ?—The two of them.

15,108. Were they your own houses ?—My own houses.

15,109. How many other houses were burnt in Somerset ?—I cannot tell you in numbers.

15,110. About how many ?—If I was to say about I may tell a lie.

15,111. How many were left ?—I think about five houses were left.

15,112. Cannot you tell us at all how many there were before the soldiers came there ?—Your Honour it was a little city.

15,113. Were there a hundred houses ?—There must be about that.

15,114. And all of those, except about five, were burned ?—Five they leave, all the others they burned.

15,115. What are you by trade ?—A sawyer.

15,116. Where do you work ?—I work at the Barracks.

15,117. Are you employed by anybody ?—At the Barracks.

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15,118. Is it an estate? —A village

15,119. Do you work on your own account, or does anybody employ you?—My brother employed me.

15,120. How much a day do you earn?—Sometimes I can earn 3*s.*, sometimes I earn 2*s.*, and sometimes 1*s.* 6*d.*, that is the least we work at.

15,121. When Colonel Hobbs gave the word ready, what did he then say?—He gave the word "Ready," and then he said "Fire," and then the whole of them went "R—r—ll."

15,122. Are you sure he did give the word "Fire"? —Yes.

15,123. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where any of the nine men hung up at M'Laren's Chapel taken into custody on the same day you were?—Oh no, some of them were taken up on the Thursday.

15,124. Were any of them taken up on the Friday? —I was taken up on Friday, and Donald M'Laren was taken up on Friday.

15,125. Were any of the nine that were hung up in M'Laren's Chapel taken up on the Friday?—I cannot rightly say.

15,126. Was M'Laren hung up in his own Chapel? —No.

15,127. Was the man Donald M'Laren one of those who were hung up in the Chapel?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Allan Kerr.

13 Feb. 1866.

Tuesday, 13th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

The Honourable MR. JUSTICE ALAN KER recalled and further examined.

15,128. We understand that you wish to add something to your evidence of yesterday.—I do myself the honour of occupying the further attention of the Royal Commissioners for a brief space. I was asked the question yesterday, upon what I grounded the conviction which I stated that the administration of justice in St. Thomas in the East did not possess the confidence of the labouring population. I further stated that the conviction in question was of long date with me, but that the original grounds of it had passed from my memory. In the interval since yesterday I have had an opportunity of taxing my memory, as far as it serves me on the occasion, as to what those grounds are, and I now propose to state them, of course observing that it is for the Commissioners, and not for me, to judge what the value of those grounds is. I have formed the belief on five distinct sources of information. The first is conversations which from time to time I have had with people of the labouring class in that parish, not suitors before me, according to a custom which I have had of encouraging visits from people of the class in question. That is the first ground upon which I found the belief to which I have referred. The second is conversations which from time to time I have had with legal practitioners, practising but not resident in the parish, upon the very subject upon which I gave my testimony yesterday, as to the unsatisfactory state of matters in respect of the administration of justice; and those gentlemen mentioned to me (I am unable to recollect the instances at this distance of time)—those gentlemen mentioned to me facts leading to the conclusion which I have stated was mine, namely, that matters in respect of the administration of justice were not altogether in a satisfactory condition. The last conversation I have held with any legal practitioner upon that subject must date as far back as two years and four months ago; so it will be made intelligible to the Commissioners how it is utterly impossible for me at this date to remember what the instances were. Thirdly, conversations which I have had from time to time with persons of intelligence resident in the parish; for example, the Island Curate or any dissenting clergyman who may have done me the honour to visit me at my lodgings, or any persons capable of speaking. With respect to conversations with such people I am not able to state it as a fact; but I am perfectly certain in my own mind, that I must have put to them the question, "How is it as to the administration of justice?" I feel perfectly assured, although I am not able to state it as a fact, that I have put that question frequently during the last five years during which I have held the situation which entitles me to give this evidence. Fourthly, and I attach great importance to this source of information, observations dropped by witnesses in the course of criminal and civil trials. In Bath and Morant Bay, for example, I have no recollection of any particular instances, but I have no doubt in my own mind that the defence, which is an extremely common one in cases of larceny, has been raised in that parish over and over again. I mean this, that the estate from which the property was alleged to have been stolen at the time, owed a certain balance to the person charged for work done on that estate. A good deal of my information was derived from casual observation to which I have made reference. Fifthly, the observations made by the parties themselves, appellants or respondents who have appeared before me, either to conduct their own appeals, or to have them conducted for them by legal practitioners. I may observe that it is a habit of mine, and always has been, as much as possible to see the parties construing the Act as one that contemplates the doing of substantial justice. I invariably require, at all events where the thing can be done without impropriety, that the parties should state their case before me; and I have no doubt whatever, that statements have been made to me over and over again by those parties that went to assist the conclusion at which I yesterday laid before the Commissioners, that matters were not in the state that might be wished, in respect of legal things bearing on the class of people to whom I have made reference. There is only one other matter upon which I am anxious to detain you for a very few minutes; but I think it right to do so, because I attach very great importance to it. I stated yesterday, that in all my experience here, I had never known one single case

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of a labouring man suing for a small balance due to him of weekly wages. I have known cases of parties suing for piece-work, but I have never known the case of an estate's negro suing for a small balance for what he considered due to him, and which he considered to have heen withheld when pay-day came round. I further stated that the explanation was this, that the class in question did not find it worth their while to do so. In the first place, that the expense was too great; and, in the second place, the endless trouble, including in that trouble sometimes an immense distance to be traversed; thirdly, the uncertainty of the eventual result from what I am obliged once more to remark, the want of confidence of the class in question in the strict impartiality of the tribunal who were to adjudicate upon their cases; but, fourthly, and so much has my attention been given to this abuse, that it is almost incomprehensible to me that I omitted to mention it yesterday—I mean the almost absolute certainty of endless delay before any adjudication takes place. I apply to my friends now here, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Burke, and I am sure they know that I have always shown a vigorous and strong protest against it. It happens in this way, when the plaintiff goes to his place there is great difficulty in getting a court, from the extreme difficulty there is in getting magistrates to attend. But the cases I wish to mention more particularly are these, I have observed over and over again that there seems to be some spell upon two magistrates sitting together, immediately upon sitting, to defer the whole business of the Court to the first day of adjournment. One case I will mention as typical of them all; and this assertion, I wish it to be observed, I make deliberately and am thoroughly aware of the responsibility of it. The case occurred in the parish of Portland, the adjoining parish to St. Thomas in the East. It occurred at the end of October in the year before last. An appeal came before me in which the appellant sought to reverse the judgment of the Court below, which was a judgment against her by default, for not appearing to answer to a civil claim. I think a man had sued her for the small amount of some 12*s.* or 14*s.*, which he alleged to be due to him. I observed that judgment had gone by, by default, and I called upon the appellant to explain that. The statement that he made (I am not quite sure whether I gave it in full to the Government, it was the occasion of a long correspondence, which ended I hope in the reform of the conduct of affairs in that particular parish,) was this:—that he lived 15 miles off; he came to Port Antonio and found no Court sitting; he remained the greater part of the day and then went away. He attended at the next adjourned Court, there was no sitting then; a labouring man's time was valuable; he waited the greater part of the day, and then wheeled about as on the first occasion. He came up the third time, still no Court. He said, "Is it any use for me to go again?" And he allowed judgment to go by default. I give the date it occurred; it was in Portland, on the last circuit of 1864. Other cases I laid before the Government, and I am prepared to refer to the two letters which I wrote calling his Excellency Governor Eyre's attention to such a state of things. That case, if it had been a solitary one might have been disposed of by the simple remark that it was a very hard case, but I say that is typical of scores of cases which have come before me.

15,129. Have any of those cases occurred in St. Thomas in the East?—No. I only mentioned one case as typical of others that occur, I will not say in every parish, but in a great number of parishes. I mean to say that the question of constant delay, constant postponement is produced.

15,130. From the non-formation of the Court?—Yes; and the universal habit of delay and postponement which I have noticed. I have simply one more remark to make as to the difficulty of forming a court. I stated yesterday that the unpaid magistracy of Jamaica are in a great measure men of good character, hard working and industrious men, most invaluable to the peace, order, and welfare of the community; but also stated that by education and condition they were not, most clearly, qualified for that particular trust. The excuse for such a state of things as I have mentioned, the excuse which is pleaded (because I have made it a matter of private conversation with parties) is simply that they are struggling men, barely able to pay their way, and who are not able to devote their time to the public duty, and not sufficiently educated to recognise the great importance of that duty. I am not aware that I intended to say anything else.

15,131. You say you have never known a case of an application to the magistrate for arrears of wages, or for a sum in dispute by an estate's labourer, but that you have for arrears of wages, so to say, upon task-work?—Upon task-work.

15,132. Can you explain how that should apply in one case, and not in the other?—I think it is intelligible. The smallness of the amount in one case and the largeness of it in the other. In that case at Morant Bay I recollect the plaintiff was a black woman, and she sued for 12*s.* for piece-work. She had worked from day to day for a fortnight, but for the other work, it is about 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, almost invariably very small sums.

15,133. You stated that you thought in all cases the administration of justice would be assisted, where the stipendiary magistrate formed part of the bench; and you stated that in St. Thomas in the East there was a stipendiary magistrate for the past year; we find now that he had been appointed during 1858, therefore, during the whole of that time there has been a stipendiary magistrate who enjoys the confidence of the people?—I have nothing to say against Mr. Jackson. I was not aware of it. He is not in the habit of attending the Circuit Court, and I was not aware that he was resident in the parish at all. I rather think he lives near the coast, and was not in the habit of attending the Circuit Courts, which is the only chance I have of seeing people in his position.

15,134. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Does your knowledge extend all over the island, as to the working of the Courts?—With the exception of what is called the Home Circuit, that is to say this cluster of parishes St. Catherine and St. Dorothy, and St. John and Kingston, and what are called the Precincts of Kingston, it is only the country districts, the outlying districts, that I am intimate with.

15,135. (*Commission.*) What are the rules as to the attendance of stipendiary magistrates at the different Petty Sessions?—That is a subject I have not mastered. They are entirely under the control, of course, of the Governor, who has the power, which he seems to have exercised more than once of late, of removing a stipendiary magistrate to a district where there is a more satisfactory sphere of action.

15,136. But a man when he is appointed for a particular district, say St. Thomas in the East, what would be the arrangement of his attendance?—He would certainly not attend at all the Courts, I should say.

15,137. Would he not be able to attend at all the Courts?—I should say not. No person except he had very good health and vigour could do it.

15,138. You have only mentioned three places where there are Sessions held, Bath, Manchester, and Morant Bay?—Yes.

15,139. How often are the Petty Sessions held?—Once a fortnight.

15,140. At each place?—At each place.

15,141. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know the time at which Mr. Jackson was removed from Morant Bay by Governor Eyre?—I think he was removed immediately before the outbreak.

15,142. Only immediately before?—Only immediately before the outbreak.

15,143. Do you know of the circumstances of this removal at all ?—Nothing of my own knowledge.

15,144. I presume you cannot speak as to whether there was any discontent in the parish in consequence of his removal ?—No ; I am wholly unable to speak to that. I have not visited that district since October in the year before last, and all the information I have got is open to everybody.

15,145. (*Commission.*) Your opinion as to the unsatisfactory state of the law and as to the want of confidence is not confined to St. Thomas in the East, it applies also to other parts of the island ?—Jamaica consists of 22 parishes, in which, so far as my observation has gone, matters differ very very much as to the way in which justice is administered. In some parishes, I may say, it is highly satisfactory ; in others quite the reverse. Where there is an able clerk of the magistrates, a most important functionary in this island, where he is a man who lives on the spot and addresses himself to his duty, he invariably acquires over the bench an authority which makes matters work much more satisfactorily.

15,146. I suppose one great corrective of that would be the constant attendance of a stipendiary magistrate ?—Yes, and a resident clerk of the magistrates and Clerk of the Peace ; where those two offices are held by men of ability, everything goes on smoothly.

15,147. Whether there is a stipendiary magistrate or not ?—Oh, there are very few. I think there are not more than four stipendiary magistrates in the whole island. I think in the large county of Cornwall, there is only one, Mr. Chamberlaine of Montego Bay. St. Thomas in the East has been conspicuous in Jamaica as a district torn by dissensions of every kind. It is almost a distress to travel through it. All the leading parties there, so far back as my recollection extends, rank upon one side or the other, two parties whose spirit towards one another is something which I would rather not speak about. It is very much the reverse of that which should be expected of Christian men ; that is the explanation. I believe, I cannot say I know, but I believe it is a fact of notoriety that Mr. Jackson and his brother justices were in a state of constant dispute, I believe even on the Bench. Mr. Jackson was totally without influence there.

15,148. Was there a good Clerk of the Peace there ?—No ; I am bound to say that the Clerk of the Peace there was not an efficient public officer.

15,149. I think what you stated yesterday, you would probably make some qualification of. You stated that the administration of justice at the Petty Sessions would be perfectly satisfactory, supposing the stipendiary magistrate formed one of the Bench ?—Certainly ; so far as regards St. Thomas in the East. That parish has always been remarkable for dissensions. I think the records at the King's House would show endless complaints of public officers, one against the other, and as to the faulty administration of justice. I mean to say documentary evidence upon that subject would place it beyond all reasonable doubt that that is an exceptional parish.

15,150. Would the remedy for that, or for any parish similarly situated, be that the stipendiary magistrate should sit alone, unfettered by the attendance of other magistrates ?—All these are cases of circumstance ; and exceptional cases must be dealt with in an exceptional manner. If the Governor was of opinion that a stipendiary magistrate was a fit and proper person, it would be for him, reference being had to all the circumstances, to say whether he was disposed to commit the whole administration of justice to a stipendiary magistrate, or to allow him to sit in association with others.

15,151. Do you think it would be an advantage to abolish the unpaid body ?—I think it would. I have long been of that opinion. I say there are not the materials for an unpaid magistracy in Jamaica. I do not mean to say that there are not many individuals, men of very high character, men capable of keeping their own with the best of any community, but they are a mere handful, mere units in a large population. I might here take the liberty of observing that the question is one very far from being free from difficulty on account of the large geographical state of Jamaica. In British Columbia Mr. Leyton did the whole duty himself, and only with healthy exertion ; but here, on account of the enormous distance, I think if a system of paid magistracy was resorted to, it would before long make a large inroad upon the purse of the Government ; the expense would be enormous. The parish of St. Elizabeth alone is sixty miles long.

15,152. Have you directed your attention to what number of stipendiary magistrates would be required ?—At last I think there seems to be the hope of such a thing, but up to this date it was a hope without being the least of an expectation. I have not given my attention to it, but I believe it would require a very considerable number of persons. I think I stated yesterday that there were at one time as many as 55 stipendiary magistrates.

15,153. That included the visitations ?—Yes.

15,154. But merely to attend every session ?—I should be sorry to hazard a mere guess, because I have not considered the subject ; but I have no doubt it would entail a very heavy expense upon the public resources.

The witness withdrew.

GEGRGE JAMES ARMSTRONG (coloured) sworn and examined.

G.J.Armstrong.

15,155. Are you now residing at Lloyd's Estate in the parish of St. John ?—I am.

15,156. On the 11th of October were you stopping at the house of Mr. Francis Bowen, at Coley ?—I was.

15,157. On the night of that day did you hear from a servant of Mr. Bowen what had occurred at Morant Bay ?—Yes ; I heard of the disturbance at Morant Bay.

15,158. On the following morning, in consequence of the information that you received, where did you go to ?—I left the house and went among the negro cottages.

15,159. Belonging to the Coley Estate ?—Belonging to the Coley Estate or in its immediate neighbourhood.

15,160. Did you see any body of people come up in the neighbourhood where you were ?—I saw a great crowd assemble at the works.

15,161. At the works of Coley ?—Yes.

15,162. What number of people were there about ?—I suppose about 200 or 300.

15,163. Did you see from what direction they came ?—They came from the Morant Bay direction.

15,164. What did you do upon that ?—I left the house.

15,165. Oh, you had not left the house before that ?—No ; not before I saw the assemblage.

15,166. Then it was in consequence of the information you received, and seeing the advance of this body that you left the house ?—Yes. And previous to my leaving I saw a Mr. Miller, of Serge Island, and a Mr. Drummond pass through the yard.

15,167. Did you then conceal yourself in the house of a person named Wills ?—Yes.

15,168. Did he assist you in that ?—He did.

15,169. Was that one of the labourers on the Coley Estate ?—Yes, I presumed so.

15,170. While you were concealed in that cottage, did any of the body of men come into the cottage ?—Yes ; during the night a body came in.

15,171. That would be the Thursday night ?—Yes ; and I heard them describing the feats they had performed, and the robberies they had committed.

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15,172. Was there anything particular in what they said?—No; they passed on.

15,173. Did a second band come in?—Yes; a second band came in, and the old man fearful, of my being seen in his house, led me out of the back of his house, and I got under some planks under some thatch which overhung it, and concealed myself there until they passed.

15,174. What number of men were there?—I did not see them; I merely heard the tramp of the horses.

15,175. When they had passed you returned to the house?—Yes; and I remained there all that night until the next morning, when Mr. Bowen's domestic sent a mule and a guide to lead me over the swamps, and show me into St. David's.

15,176. Did you start upon this mule with the guide?—I did; but we had not gone very far when he turned back, and said he was afraid that if he was seen assisting me to make my escape, that they would kill him.

15,177. Did you then return to Wills' house?—I returned to the cottage at Coley.

15,178. Was he afraid to take you in?—Yes; whereupon I turned to Mr. Bowen's cottage.

15,179. About eight o'clock on the Friday morning did you see a body of men advance?—I heard the voices of some in the yard, and before that I saw a great concourse at the works as on the morning before.

15,180. Were there bugles?—Bugles and drums.

15,181. Did you see in what way they came?—They seemed to come from the same direction, Morant Bay direction.

15,182. Were they armed in any way?—Yes, with sticks and cutlasses.

15,183. The ordinary cutlasses?—The ordinary cutlasses.

15,184. Was there anything then that you have to tell us about them?—No. A short time after that one of Mr. Bowen's servants told me that a few of the people were coming after me, and he advised me to make my escape. I got down into the garden, and shortly afterwards I heard a shout of the fellows coming after me, and I saw a man with a rifle in his hand, which he levelled at me, and two others, one with a new regulation sword, an officer's new regulation sword, and the other with a cutlass, and they seized me and said I was their prisoner. They led me from there up to Mr. Bowen's cottage, placed a guard over me, and robbed his store.

15,185. Did they carry you to Font Hill?—Yes.

15,186. To whose house did you go there?—To one Bryden's.

15,187. Were there any other persons there?—There were three others.

15,188. In what position where they?—They had been book-keepers at Coley, two of them, and one of them was a teacher, I believe.

15,189. Were they acting with the people, or were they in the same position as yourself?—They were there as prisoners.

15,190. Did you see any persons who appeared to exercise authority over the men?—I saw after this their leader, Dacres, and one Cowell.

15,191. Was there a person named Stewart?—Yes; the man who took me was named Stewart.

15,192. Did he say anything?—Yes; he wanted me to cut my arm, and he would cut his, and we were to taste each other's blood as a pledge.

15,193. As a pledge of what?—That I would join them, join their party; and this was to be the pledge.

15,194. This was on Friday the 13th?—Yes.

15,195. Did you remain there?—Yes, until the 17th, the Tuesday.

15,196. Did anything happen on the Sunday?—On the Sunday? Yes. They called there again (they were always coming and going), and said the white troops were coming over the hill, and that they were burning down right and left of them; and they got panic-stricken. Cowell said that Bogle was in force advancing to give the troops battle; that he Cowell had advised them against it, whereupon they fled.

15,197. On the Tuesday you say you got away?—On the Tuesday I got away.

15,198. You were not in any way ill-treated while you were there?—No; not by any means.

15,199. Or the other prisoners?—No; nor the other prisoners that I saw.

15,200. What did you do on the Tuesday that you got away?—I went to Morant Bay. I returned on the Thursday to Mr. Bowen.

15,201. Is that to Coley?—Yes.

15,202. On going there did you pass the market where the 6th Royals were?—We stopped at the market, and I saw this man Stewart, and recognized him and gave evidence against him, and I heard afterwards that he was shot or hanged, or something.

15,203. And his house burnt down?—And his house burnt down. Dacres told me that he gave directions for my being captured; that they thought at first it was Mr. Elkington, the overseer of Belvidere, and as they expected the Maroons to charge them momentarily, they thought if they had caught me they would have killed me.

15,204. The Maroons would?—Yes; that they spared nobody that was not of their party.

15,205. Did he tell you also as to any directions Bogle had given?—Yes; he mentioned that Bogle had directed them to take no more lives, but to make prisoners of all they could.

15,206. Were you with either of the troops or volunteers in any of their proceedings in the course of the suppression?—I was not.

15,207. Did you witness any executions?—I did.

15,208. Can you give us any information about them?—At Morant Bay I saw several hanged and whipped.

15,209. In the cases of those that you saw whipped, had there been any inquiry first?—As far as I know and observed an inquiry was always made.

15,210. Was it a mere inquiry whether they had a pass or not, or was there any further inquiry?—Those who were hanged, I believe, were first tried.

15,211. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was your evidence on Stewart's trial the same as you have given here, that you were not ill-treated?—No; I gave evidence against him about his having captured me.

15,212. But did you not also add what you have told us here, that you were not ill-treated?—No, I did not.

15,213. (*Commission.*) You did not give any evidence of having been ill-treated?—No.

15,214. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you mention before the Court that Dacres had taken you for your protection merely?—No; I made no statement of that kind; my evidence was simply against Stewart.

15,215. You did not state that?—No; I made no statement of that kind.

15,216. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see whether Dacres or Cowell were armed?—I saw no arms in their hands.

15,217. Do you know the man who levelled the rifle at you?—Yes; the same man Stewart.

The witness withdrew.

Dr.R.G.Bruce.

Dr. Robert George Bruce sworn and examined.

15,218. Where do you reside?—In Vere.

15,219. On the 23d October was your front door burst open?—Yes.

15,220. And were you then surrounded by armed men under Lieutenant Sinclair?—Yes.

15,221. And made prisoner?—Yes.

15,222. Where were you carried to?—I was taken to the Court-house and kept there till Wednesday morning.

15,223. That would be the 25th?—Yes.

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Dr. R. G. Bruce.

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15,224. Where were you then carried to?—I was then carried in irons and tied to my gig to Old Harbour, 18 miles off. I was then put in a mule waggon and driven to his Excellency the Governor in front of the King's House; after that I was sent to the guard room, and soon afterwards sent on to Up-Park Camp and put into one of the cells. The next morning I was marched from Up-Park Camp to the Ordnance Wharf, and next morning went to Morant Bay.

15,225. How long were you kept there?—Altogether I was 60 days a prisoner.

15,226. How were you then released?—By Habeas Corpus.

15,227. Released on bail?—On bail.

15,228. To answer some charge for which you are now about to take your trial?—Yes.

15,229. Where you confined all these 60 days?—In the inspector's house in Morant Bay.

15,230. The Inspector of Police?—Yes.

15,231. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think when your hands were manacled, and you were tied to your seat, Mr. Sinclair saw your position and slackened the rope, did he not?—He did.

15,232. How were you fastened at the time the Governor saw you?—The ropes were about me, and my hands in irons.

15,233. (*Commission.*) In handcuffs, I suppose?—In handcuffs.

15,234. (*Mr. Payne.*) The Governor, I think, was quite close to you, was he not?—Quite close.

15,235. (*Commission.*) Was there any unnecessary hardship beyond that of your confinement at Morant Bay?—The greatest annoyance was that the accommodation was so horrible and I could not sleep. The Provost Marshal at night came into the room.

15,236. To see whether you were there?—I suppose so.

15,237. Were you taken out to witness the executions?—No.

15,238. Were you told of any charge against you?—No; no charge at all.

15,239. Do you mean there was no charge told you at all while you were there?—No.

15,240. When you were arrested was any charge made against you; were you informed of the reason you were arrested?—Lieutenant Sinclair said he arrested me by the order of his Excellency the Governor.

15,241. Were you locked up in this room at Morant Bay?—Yes; there was a policeman at the door, and the door was constantly shut.

15,242. Did the Provost Marshal visit your room?—Oh yes; often in the night, and the police also.

15,243. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was there a policeman in the room with you at night?—Not in the room with me.

The witness withdrew.

J. Lord.

John Lord sworn and examined.

15,244. Are you an inspector of police?—For 25 years I was. I am not at present.

15,245. Were you in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes; and other parishes.

15,246. When did you cease to be an inspector?—In March last year.

15,247. Were you in St. Thomas in the East before that period?—I was.

15,248. Do you know the line of country which lies between Manchioneal and Port Antonio?—I do; that was part of my district, and Portland also.

15,249. Were you over that district in October last?—I was.

15,250. Were you there before, on, and just after the 13th of October?—I was there before and subsequently.

15,251. I mean immediately before?—Immediately before.

15,252. When were you there in respect to that date?—On Sunday I was at Morant Bay.

15,253. On the 15th?—On the 15th I was at Port Antonio; on the Sunday previous to the outbreak I was at Morant Bay.

15,254. That would be the 8th of October then?—Yes.

15,255. Upon that day did you leave Morant Bay?—Yes; in the evening for the river district.

15,256. Were you there professionally?—No; I went there merely on a visit to my sister.

15,257. Did you go to Manchioneal?—On Monday I arrived at Manchioneal.

15,258. How long did you remain there?—Till the morning of the 13th. The evening of the 12th I heard of the outbreak and the massacre at Morant Bay. I immediately recommended my brother-in-law, Mr. Ward, to remove the ladies down to Port Antonio.

15,259. How far is that from Morant Bay, where you were?—About nine miles.

15,260. What was the name of that place?—Fair Prospect.

15,261. Having given the advice to remove the ladies to Port Antonio, what did you see or do yourself?—On the morning of the 13th, at daylight, I drove two of my nieces and a young lady, Miss Angell, from Fair Prospect to Port Antonio.

15,262. How many miles did you drive?—14.

15,263. In that distance did you see anything of the outbreak?—I saw several groups of negroes standing on the road-side, apparently waiting for something or the other; it was very unusual. There were some 30 or 40 in different groups extending all along the road.

15,264. That was on Friday morning the 13th?—Yes.

15,265. Was that all that attracted your attention that morning?—That was all that morning.

15,266. At Port Antonio you remained how many days?—Until Monday. I think it was Monday the "Wolverine" left.

15,267. The 16th?—The 16th.

15,268. Did anything occur while you were there?—Several messages were sent down and brought in by the market negroes, that the people were coming down to attack Port Antonio. There were several fires on the borders of Portland and St. Thomas in the East on the night of the 14th.

15,269. Did you see those?—Yes; Mulatto River was burnt down that night; we saw that distinctly.

15,270. How far is that from Port Antonio?—It is about 10 miles I should think; it is situated very high on the mountains, just at the back of Port Antonio; we could see the fires distinctly. An immense number of ladies were brought in from the country.

15,271. On the day you left did you return to Fair Prospect?—No; I did not consider it was safe.

15,272. Where did you go to?—I remained at Port Antonio. We got the ladies on board an American barque, the Captain very kindly received them, and they put out to sea.

12,273. I want you to tell us the effects you witnessed of the outbreak in the country?—I came round by water in the "Wolverine."

12,274. Where did you land?—At Kingston.

12,275. Did you see anything in your passage?—No; we passed by at night. We saw fires as we were coming along Manchioneal Bay. I don't know how they were caused.

12,276. Was that all you witnessed between Port Antonio and Manchioneal Bay?—That was all.

15,277. Were they fires of houses burning?—Houses burning.

15,278. Not signal fires?—Oh dear, no. Very extensive fires.

15,279. Along the coast?—Yes.

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J. Lord.

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15,280. How many fires did you witness ?—Three or four fires ; but on the evening and night of the 14th they were very large fires indeed.

15,281. Have you been there since ?—No, I have not. I thought it was an unusual demonstration on the part of the people, seeing so many on the road that morning.

15,282. They did not interrupt you, or stop you at all ?—Oh no ; not at all.

15,283. They did not attempt to stop you ?—No.

15,284. I suppose you know the labouring classes in St. Thomas in the East very well ?—I do.

15,285. Are there many Africans now in St. Thomas in the East ?—Well, the last two or three years, prior to my giving over command, there were several Africans located on the various estates.

15,286. And having had considerable experience in this island, do you think there were more Africans in that district than in others ?—No ; I should say in Westmoreland there are more, from what I saw of a riot that occurred there in 1858. There are a far greater number there than in St. Thomas in the East.

15,287. Are the Africans badly conducted people ; are they more troublesome to manage than the negroes of this island ?—Not when they become acquainted with the language of the country. I think the African negro very easily managed, and more easily led, by the European especially. I never found that they were difficult to manage. I found the Creole generally more troublesome in the course of my duties.

15,288. Can you give us any idea of the number of Africans in the last two or three years who have been introduced to St. Thomas in the East ?—No ; I cannot.

15,289. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Could you distinguish these fires of which you speak, whether they were negro huts burning or estate houses ?—They appeared to be very large buildings.

15,290. Could it not have been trees or bush ?—No ; fires apparently of wood buildings, from the way the fire burst out suddenly.

15,291. Might it have been a whole village ?—The moment I saw the fires I said there is Mulatto River burning.

15,292. But along the coast ?—The fires were in the village of Manchioneal ; it would be impossible for me to say whether they were small houses or large.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. E. Palmer.

Rev. Edwin Palmer (a black man) sworn and examined.

15,293. Where were you residing on the 20th of October ?—I was residing in Kingston.

15,294. Where you on that day apprehended by two policemen ?—I was.

15,295. Were you placed for two hours in the city cage and after that removed to the Barracks ?—Yes.

15,296. And there locked up in a dark cell ?—Yes.

15,297. Next morning were you removed to Up-Park Camp ?—Yes.

15,298. What was done to you there ?—I was removed there, and the officer there asked me———

15,299. Do you know who the officer was ?—No ; I do not know. I think the general was there. I don't know him. I was told he was there. I know Major Prenderville was there. He wanted to know the cause of my coming there. I told him I was not aware myself of what was the cause ; I was a loyal subject, and I did not know what to say. He said there was no paper with me to know why I came ; however he sent me down to the provost-sergeant there, and he called for a rope.

15,300. Who did ?—The sergeant called for a rope to tie my hands behind, and to cut my hair, and placed his hand on my head and began, but afterwards he stopped and he took me into a cell and locked me up there.

15,301. Were you bound ?—No ; he did not tie my hands, he attempted to do so but he did not carry it out.

15,302. How do you mean he attempted to do so ?—He called for the rope and said my hands were to be tied.

15,303. He expressed his intention of tying your hands ?—Yes.

15,304. What then ?—I was placed in the cell there until the afternoon, and I was told that I was to be removed, and I was taken from there by soldiers, and I was escorted by a large detachment of soldiers through the streets of Kingston to the Ordnance Wharf, and there my hands were lashed behind me in a very severe manner, which brought tears to my eyes. I had never been tied before in my life, or been imprisoned in any way in my life ; and I was placed in the boat and taken on board the "Aboukir" with my hands lashed behind me. I found it a difficult matter to get into the boat with my hands tied. I am afraid to go into a boat whether my hands are tied or not, and being tied I found it terrible work. I did not know how to step into the boat, because I was afraid of the boat ; I did the best I could with the hard usage from the sailors. At first, when I was at the Ordnance Wharf, one came up to tie my hands, and I said, "Don't tie it so hard as the others," as I saw the others were crying out, and he called out to another sailor, and they both lashed me together, lashed it heartily, and tears came into my eyes. They then took me into the boat, and then to the "Aboukir." I went up and the captain gave orders that I should be placed in irons. My leg was placed in irons, and I was placed on my back. I had nothing to eat there, and he gave orders that if any of the prisoners should make an attempt to escape to blow out their brains.

15,305. Who gave that order ?—The captain.

15,306. The captain of the "Aboukir ?"—Yes ; and he said, "Dont care about their lives any more than you would a cat's life." Another one said to me, "What are you ?" I said to him, "I am a Baptist." He said, "Then because you are a Baptist I will hang you for that."

15,307. Who said that ?—One of the officers in the vessel ; being a stranger I could not tell their names.

15,308. Could you tell what his rank was ?—I could not.

15,309. Was he in uniform ?—Yes ; he had a blue coat and some lace about him.

15,310. Was any one present who you can mention ; was the captain present at that time ?—At that time I did not know who was the captain ; afterwards I knew that. If the captain was there I would not have known him.

15,311. But how do you know it was the captain who said what you mentioned ?—Why, I was told afterwards that he was the captain.

15,312. Did you afterwards hear him addressed as captain ?—Yes.

15,313. Was the person whom you afterwards saw addressed as captain present when the officer said this ?—I am not aware that he was.

15,314. Were any other officers present ?—Others might have been there ; I cannot say, I was so much frightened. I was there in irons, and I had a fever ; the fever got in my head. The doctor came to me, and when I was getting a little better he told me that about 18 inches of rope would be better for me, the best medicine I could get.

15,315. The doctor of the "Aboukir ?"—Yes.

15,316. What is his name ?—Dr. Ryan, I think, is his name.

15,317. What next ; how long did you remain on board the "Aboukir ?"—I think I remained 12 days. I had to sleep on the bare deck. No bed ; nothing ; and from the top deck I could see the skies, and when

the rain came it wetted me and gave me severe cold. No doubt that gave me fever too.

15,318. Were you in irons all these 12 days?—No.

15,319. Had you your hands tied behind you all those 12 days?—Yes. When I went on board and was placed in irons my hands were loosed and placed in irons. I was there for about three days in irons.

15,320. Your feet you mean?—Yes; and then afterwards, because I suppose the captain thought very likely I would die, as I was so cast down, that he gave orders to relieve me, to take away the irons from my feet; and he gave me a little airing on the deck, and he put irons on my hands to go there.

15,321. What did you get to eat during those 12 days?—On the "Aboukir" they gave us beef and bread, and so on. As far as the feeding went they did very well there; we had nothing to complain of there, so far as that went.

15,322. Were you afterwards, on the 2d of November, removed on board the "Cordelia?"—I was.

15,323. And taken to Morant Bay?—Yes.

15,324. Is there anything you have to state as to your treatment on board the "Cordelia?"—On board the "Cordelia" the first thing when we went of course the sailors and the officers were very harsh, very unkind.

15,325. The officers?—Yes; those who had to do with us.

15,326. Can you mention any particular treatment from any particular officers?—They said, "You will be hanged, rascals, you will be hanged."

15,327. What officer made use of that expression?—I cannot tell; I did not know the parties. It was the first time I ever saw them in my life. I know one of them told one of the sailors to put me in the position so that the oar (the thing that he rowed with) might beat my stomach.

15,328. But did he tell him to do it that he might strike your stomach?—He told the man to put me in a position in which every one knows he would strike my stomach.

15,329. I want to know whether he made use of the expression, that the oar was to be in such a position as to strike your stomach?—He did not name the oar, but the position in which he placed me would have that effect. However, the man when he did so said, "No;" and I afterwards heard the man grumbling and saying, "Dear me, where is English sympathy."

15,330. You cannot tell us who that sailor was, I suppose?—No; but he certainly was a very humane person.

15,331. When did you land at Morant Bay?—I landed at Morant Bay.

15,332. On the same day you were put on board the "Cordelia?"—On the same day.

15,333. You were only a few hours on board the "Cordelia?"—Only a few hours.

15,334. Were you then marched to the police station?—I was; and on my way I was shown the gallows, and I was told that I would be hung tomorrow morning.

15,335. Who told you that?—I was told by the marine men, the soldiers.

15,336. Were you called before the Provost Marshal at Morant Bay?—Yes; and he asked me what was my name, and I told him my name. After calling out the names he said something like this, "Heads up." I cannot tell what one of the men did, in fact two of the men did, but he ordered two to be taken out to be catted.

15,337. Two of the prisoners?—Yes; one Goldson and one Samuel Clarke; and then after that he said, "Lie down there, you fellows."

15,338. On the floor?—Yes; we all laid down on the floor. We had no beds given us at the station.

15,339. How long were you kept there?—I think we remained there for about 12 days.

15,340. Was there any trial, any enquiry into your cases?—No person ever asked me anything.

15,341. Were you ever told what the charge against you was?—No charge at all; and I was under the impression that there was no charge at all against me.

15,342. That would take you to about the 14th of November that you stopped there?—Yes.

15,343. What was done then?—I was there all along, till afterwards when martial law was closed. The Tuesday after I was ordered by the Inspector to be taken to the district prison. First he came and some one, I think the surgeon, said, "Well, what are you going to do with these men?" He said, "I am going to discharge them." He went upstairs and wrote some bits of paper, what are called passes, and he called out several names and said, "Take up your baggage" (little bundles we had), and every man took up his things; then when he had called several names he seemed as if he had forgotten our names, and we thought he was going to discharge us. He afterwards came back and said, "Fall in, men," and we fell in, and he ordered us to be taken to the district prison.

13,344. How long did you remain there?—I remained there until a writ of Habeas corpus was sent for me.

15,345. Were you released upon that?—I was released. I was taken before Judge Ker and released.

15,346. Did you have to give any bail?—I had to give bail for 300*l.* to answer any charge that might be brought against me.

15,347. Are you about to take your trial?—I am. I was taken before Sir Bryan Edwards, and with some technical objections I was discharged. However, though I have been discharged, yet I am again indicted upon the same charge.

15,348. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you taken to see the executions?—Always, from the time I landed. The very afternoon I landed I was taken.

15,349. (*Commission.*) Each day upon which there were executions you were taken out to witness them?—Yes; and to see the people flogged.

15,350. To see the people flogged too?—Yes.

15,351. Is there anything you have to communicate about it?—All I can is, it was horrifying to one; and after trying the best I could——. I cannot describe my feelings from what I saw.

15,352. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was there anything on board the "Aboukir" done to you when you were taken from below to the side of the vessel?—When I was taken out of irons to go to the head of the ship a rope was placed round my neck, and the officer had one end of the rope in his hands, and in the other a drawn sword. Whenever I had to attend to the calls of nature I was taken with a loaded gun behind me. I was denied saying even, "How-do-you-do" to my wife; and up to the time I left, I could not ask any person how was my wife. I was not allowed to receive a letter from her, and see anything save the Bible I had with me.

15,353. Did you send a petition to the Governor afterwards?—I sent a petition to the Governor. The whole of us did.

15,354. When?—While we were in Morant Bay District Prison. We were all suffering very dreadfully, and had it not been that we were released, we should all have died.

15,355. Was there any answer to your petition?—The Governor never replied to us. We told him we were loyal subjects; but we never got any reply; we assured him of our loyalty, and that we were innocent.

15,356. (*Commission.*) How long have you been a Baptist minister?—I think I have been a Baptist minister for the last 15 years, and I have been in Kingston for the last 13 years.

15,357. Have you been in the country districts much?—I have travelled sometimes.

15,358. Have you ever been to St. Thomas in the East?—For the last three years I have not been there.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Rev. E. Palmer.

13 Feb. 1866.

15,359. Do you belong to the Native Baptist Denomination ?—No; I belong to the Baptist Society in London.

15,360. Have you ever been in Stony Gut ?—I do not know that place at all.

15,361. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do any of your congregation come from the parish of St. David ?—I have a large congregation at St. David's.

15,362. You know that parish well then ?—Quite well; I go there once every month.

15,363. What part of St. David's ? — Yallahs estate. Perhaps I might be allowed to state that when I was taken, Mr. Nairne took charge of my study, and examined all my private papers, and found nothing, and went into the chapel and opened a press, and ripped up the floor in four different places.

15,364. (*Commission.*) That is what you have been told, I suppose ?—Mrs. Palmer was present.

15,365. Is she here ?—She is not here.

15,366. Can you tell us anything of the people of St. David's ?—I believe the people there are poor on the whole; sometimes they can get work, and sometimes they cannot. Sometimes they might get pay, but it is precarious.

15,367. Do you know that of your own knowledge? —Yes.

15,368. That they do not get paid for the work they have done ?—Sometimes they do not get paid.

15,369. Will you mention any cases that you know of, where they have done their work and have not been paid for it ?—I know it in this way, the people that I am placed over will tell me, those people I have confidence in, they will tell me that they worked, and people who have to do with the estates, and that at certain times the people do not get paid.

15,370. Tell us what people and upon what estate they tell you that they do not get paid?—I was told that they do not get paid upon Norris estate sometimes.

15,371. By whom were you told that they do not get paid upon Norris estate ?—Well, I was informed by some of the people.

15,372. By whom were you told that the people on Norris estate do not get paid ?—I was told by the overseer there. I asked him and he told me the people did not get paid in truth.

15,373. The overseer ?—Or the book-keeper.

15,374. What is his name ?—His name is Bogle.

15,375. Has he anything to do with the other man of the same name ?—No.

15,376. When was it he told you that they did not get paid ?—Oftentimes. I inquired of him when the people said they had not got paid. I inquired of him whether they had got paid, and he told me no.

15,377. How far is Norris estate from Morant Bay ?—I should think it is about 13 miles; I am not certain.

15,378. Was Bogle one of your congregation ?—Yes; Bogle is one of my congregation.

15,379. Did he give you any reason why they did not get paid ?—I cannot charge my memory exactly now that he did give me any reason.

15,380. Do you know any reason why the people who do not get paid do not avail themselves of their legal remedy ?—When they come to me I tell them to state the matter to God and be quite, and do the best they can.

15,381. Do you know any reason why they do not do it; is it on account of oppression that they don't do it, or other reasons ?—I am of opinion that it is very hard, as we are situated, for persons really to get redress in these matters.

15,382. Why do you think it very hard ?—Because there is a friendship existing, and that friendship existing, you find that when persons go to law they scarcely get any remedy.

15,383. You mean from the constitution of the Petty Sessions ?—Just so.

15,384. And they are persons who are likely to be interested, or friends of those interested ?—Yes.

15,385. Is that a feeling which you find generally prevalent among the labourers ?—I found it pretty much so.

15,386. Would that apply to the stipendiary magistrates ?—No. I never heard, as far as my knowledge goes, of any stipendiary magistrates being charged thus.

15,387. Had you any stipendiary magistrate in St. David's ?—We had. Mr. Fyfe is our stipendiary magistrate, but he was not there at all times; he was taken away from there and was at the Penitentiary.

15,388. At the time that these people were not paid on Norris estate was he then the stipendiary magistrates in your district ?—No; he was not then.

15,389. Can you mention any other case where the people were not paid ?—Well, I have been always hearing complaints that the people had not got paid.

15,390. I am afraid there are complaints on the one side that they do not do their work, and complaints on the other side that they do not get paid; is not that so ?—I believe so.

15,391. Are there any other cases where you have applied to the overseer to see whether he confirmed the account given by the labourers ?—No.

15,392. Have you any more overseers and labourers on estates connected with your congregation ?—No, no other. I did apply to another book-keeper who has to pay the people and so on, one Millard; he is not here now.

15,393. What estate is he book-keeper of ?—He is book-keeper at Albion estate.

15,394. What did he tell you ?—He told me that the people were not dealt with at all fairly.

15395. Upon his estate ?—Upon his estate.

15396. Where is that estate ?—St. David's.

15397. Do you know any other cases of discontent or dissatisfaction, of your own knowledge; you see a great many of the labouring classes, and you would have opportunity probably of observing; the Royal Commission will be glad to know if you do ? —I am not now prepared to state anything more.

15,398. You don't know anything at all, as I understand, of the people in the neighbourhood of Stony Gut ?—Nothing at all. I don't know the place at all.

15,399. Nor Manchioneal ?—No.

15,400. (*Mr Gorrie.*) As to the stipendiary magistrate in St. David's, does he ordinarily attend the Petty Sessions ?—I believe he does.

15,401. That is Colonel Fyfe, is it ?—Yes.

15,402. (*Mr Payne.*) To whom does Norris estate belong ?—Mr. Georges.

15,403. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) And he is custos of St. David's ?—Yes.

15,404. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When the people complained that they were not paid, was that in answer to any complaint of yours that their contributions were falling off ?—They would come and complain to me that they could not give their contributions because they were not paid.

15,405. (*Commission.*) I suppose the payment is voluntary, is it not; no fixed sum ?—No. Voluntary; whatever they choose.

15,406. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you ever state your opinion to your congregation, that they could not get justice at the Petty Sessions ?—Never; I have been very careful; even Dr. Underhill's letter I never took to the congregation there.

15,407. You have not done anything to create that feeling amongst them ?—I always try, sir, to set what is right before them.

15,408. You never communicated to the people that they could not get justice ?—No. I never would do that. People don't tell me much, but whenever they come I suppress anything like it.

15,409. Are you aware that Colonel Fyfe has been stipendiary magistrate for the last three years in St. David's ?—I cannot say the number of years.

The witness withdrew.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

C. Walker.

13 Feb. 1866.

CHARLES WALKER (a black) sworn and examined.

15,410. Are you a labourer?—Yes.

15,411. Do you live at Rocky Point?—Yes.

15,412. Where is that?—In St. Thomas in the East.

15,413. Were you at a place called Winchester on the 14th of October?—I was.

15,414. On the Saturday?—Yes, on the Saturday.

15,415. When at Winchester, did you see soldiers coming from the direction of Bath?—Yes, I did.

15,416. Were they white soldiers?—White soldiers.

15,417. Did they come along the road by a hut belonging to a man who was a watchman?—Yes.

15,418. Did you see what happened?—Yes; that man was shot by the white soldiers.

15,419. Under what circumstances; what did the watchman do?—He climbed a tree.

15,420. What tree?—A mango tree.

15,421. Was that near his hut?—Yes.

15,422. What time of the day was it?—Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

15,423. What happened when he was up the tree?—They shot him and he tumbled off.

15,424. How many soldiers were there?—About ten of them, and Mr. Shortridge was with them.

15,425. Were they under command of anybody?—I don't know, but Mr. Shortridge was with them.

15,426. How near to the party of soldiers were you, when you saw them fire?—Very near; about from here to that wall.

15,427. What happened, that you saw next?—They went to a negro house, and they saw two women standing at a gate, and seeing the soldiers coming they ran in the direction of their houses, and two of them fired, and they shot one old woman dead, and shot another in the hip, Jessy Barrett.

15,428. Was that on the same road?—Yes.

15,429. The road that leads from Bath to Winchester?—The same road.

15,430. What regiment was it?—A Newcastle regiment?—Yes.

15,431. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

15,432. Passing through Winchester leads you to Golden Grove?—Yes.

15,433. Were they going in that direction?—Yes.

15,434. After they shot the old woman, did they do anything more?—No; them go on.

15,435. You say the person who got the ball in her hip and was not killed, was Jessy Barrett?—Yes.

15,436. Did you go home then?—Yes; I leave and go home.

15,437. Where is your home?—Rocky Point.

15,438. Is that near Winchester?—About two miles from Winchester.

15,439. Did anything happen to you on the Monday after the Saturday?—Yes; a constable came out into the street and gave out orders.

15,440. Did you hear those orders?—Yes; I hear the constable give the orders out, that we must all keep in our houses; everybody not keep in will be taken up.

15,441. You hid yourself I believe?—Yes.

15,442. You were not taken up?—No.

15,443. Did you after that go to Bath?—Yes.

15,444. What day did you go there?—The same day.

15,445. Monday?—No. Saturday; the next Saturday. I was hid myself away until the next Saturday.

15,446. You were hidden a week?—Yes, a week.

15,447. The Saturday after you went to Bath, you were persuaded to return home and not go there?—Yes.

15,448. You met some woman?—Yes, I met a woman.

15,449. And you came back?—I did.

15,450. What did you see when you came home?—I saw the constables take and lash up a lot of people.

15,451. Was that at Rocky Point?—Yes.

15,452. How many did he take up?—About 50 I think.

15,453. Where did they take them to?—To Bath.

15,454. Did you go with them?—No.

15,455. They went in that direction?—Yes.

15,456. Do you know a constable of the name of Anderson?—Yes; William Anderson.

15,457. Did he come to your house?—Yes, he did.

15,458. When did he come?—He came to my house on the Wednesday.

15,459. The Wednesday after the Saturday?—Yes.

15,460. Did he say anything to you?—He did not see me.

15,461. Did you hear him speaking?—Yes.

15,462. To whom?—To my wife.

15,463. What did he say to your wife?—That he had come to take me up.

15,464. Anything more?—No; he did not say any more. My wife told him I was not there, I was gone to Bath.

15,465. Then what you know is what your wife has told you?—No. I was very near him.

15,466. Did he not say something about the Maroons and the Baptists?—That was after that. It was Mr. Porter who said that. William C. Porter; he was our overseer at Pera.

15,467. What did he say?—He came the same Saturday.

15,468. The same Saturday that this constable came?—Yes. Mr. Porter came to the constable stating that he was a Volunteer, and he had asked for two days' leave of absence to come and revenge the niggers, for if he did not they would come to my house and kill me.

15,469. Did you hear that?—Yes; "and there are some fellows about here, in the place, especially Walker."

15,470. That was yourself?—Yes. "You must bring him either alive or dead; and all the d——d Baptists' heads must be struck off."

15,471. Are you a Baptist?—Yes.

15,472. After you heard that you went away?—Yes.

15,473. Where did you go to?—I was going to Airy Castle.

15,474. Did you get to Harbour Head first?—Yes.

15,475. Did anything happen to you there?—As I got to Harbour Head I heard the report of guns, and then I advance up to the bush nearly to the house. I went to the house of Mitchell; I heard Mitchell bawling, and I saw some soldiers going towards Morant Point, and I saw Mitchell down on the ground bleeding.

15,476. Did you see him shot?—No.

15,477. Did you go forward to a place called Airy Castle?—Yes; the Maroons came there.

15,478. Did you see them take any men there?—They came there and went to a house of two men named Williams.

15,479. How many were taken up?—Three.

15,480. What did they do with them?—Put them off a little distance to say them prayers, and while the men were saying their prayers, they said they had a load which were going to Bath, and they took away one, Joseph Franklin, and five of them shot the two James Williams in the head before they left.

15,481. Did you see them burn any houses?—Yes; they burnt the two James Williams' house.

15,482. Did you see any officer with the Maroons?—Yes; I know the officer.

15,483. What is his name?—Briscowe.

15,484. Was he present at the time?—Yes; he gave orders when they were shot. The Maroons said that Williams was always coming up to Moore Town, saying he was a doctor, and that he always came to Moore Town to rob them; that he was an Obeahman.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

C. Walker.

13 Feb. 1866.

15,485. That Williams was an Obeahman?—Yes.

15,486. You heard the Maroon say so ?—Yes.

15,487. What is meant by an Obeahman ?—This man was a doctor, and some sime ago he got them drink, gave them bush; and this Williams came to Moore Town once and gave the mother bush-medicine, and the mother don't live; and he said he would rob no more.

15,488. Then this robbery consisted in giving medicine for the mother, which did not cure her ?—Yes.

15,489. What do you mean by an Obeahman ?—After they call in the medical men who are doctors, and can't cure them, then they call the Bush-doctor.

15,490. Then an Obeahman is a Bush-doctor ?—That is what they call it.

15,491. Have you ever seen any of the medicine they give ?—No.

15,492. What power is the Obeahman supposed to have; more power than the doctor ?—Sometimes the bush is more effectual; more cure; sometimes they rub you with the bush, and sometimes give it to you to drink.

15,493. What is the bush ?—They give you sometimes guaco.

15,494. Did you ever see this made ?—Yes; they boil it up.

15,495. Have you ever seen it boiled by the Bush-doctor ?—No.

15,496. Have you seen medicine made ?—Yes.

15,497. What sort of thing is it ?—Some take bush and some guaco, and some vine.

15,498. Do they boil it ?—Yes; if you complain of cold they will give you clary.

15,499. Have you any wooden babies ?—I know we have some sometimes to frighten thief. They put it in the ground and when the breeze comes it rattles.

15,500. After you had been to Airy Castle, did you go back to Rocky Point again ?—Yes.

15,501. What was the state of the house when you got back ?—Burnt down.

15,502. Where had your wife gone to ?—To her sister's house.

15,503. In the same place; Yes; in the same place.

15,504. Had the house finished burning when you got home ?—Yes.

15,505. Was it all destroyed ?—Yes.

15,506. It had been destroyed while you were at Airy Castle ?—Yes.

15,507. You lost everything that was inside ?—Everything gone; only my life saved.

15,508. Was there a Baptist Chapel there ?—Yes.

15,509. Was that burnt ?—That burnt down, and they took away the Bible.

15,510. Were other houses at Rocky Point as well as yours burnt ?—Yes.

15,511. How many ?—Plenty of houses.

15,512. A dozen ?—More than that.

15,513. Were there two dozen ?—More than that.

15,514. Were there 60 or 80 ?—Yes, 60.

15,515. Is it a settlement ?—Yes.

15,516. How many houses were standing ?—Seven houses were burnt in that village.

15,517. What makes you say there were 60 houses burnt ?—They were 60 houses inhabited.

15,518. And out of that 60, seven were burnt ?—Yes, seven.

15,519. You are a labourer, I think ?—Yes.

15,520. On what estate do you work ?—Sometimes with Mr. Kirkland, and sometimes I work on the Pera estate.

15,521. Have you any ground of your own?—Yes.

15,522. Is it your own ground, or do you rent it ?—I rent it from Pera.

15,523. How much can you earn a day as a labourer ?—I can earn 2*s.* to 1*s.* and 6*d.*, but I never get it.

15,524. How much are you paid for the labour if you work the whole day; is it task-work or day-work ?—I always work task-work.

15,525. How much can you earn ?—I always earn 1*s.* to 1*s.* and 6*d.*

15,526. How many hours are you at work to get 1*s.* and 6*d.* ?—I have to work very hard.

15,527. How long ?—One day, and the next morning when I go back to finish it.

15,528. Then you cannot earn 1*s.* and 6*d.* in one day ?—No; sometimes I take two days when the work is bad.

15,529. Is it in weeding canes that you work ?—Yes, weeding canes.

15,530. How many chains do you weed for four bits ?—25 chains for 1*s.*

15,531. Is the land where you work wet land ?—Wet at times.

15,532. But generally speaking ?—No it is not.

15,533. Do you have the same, whether the land is wet or dry, whether the work is light or heavy, do you still have the same ?—Yes.

15,534. 1*s.* for 25 chains ?—Yes; and sometimes 30; when it is a little thin, 1*s.* for 30 chains, but when it is bad, 1*s.* for 25.

15,535. When it is bad you say you cannot do it in one day ?—No.

15,536. How many hours do you work?—From 6 to 6.

15,537. How long are you away for your meals altogether, only an hour ?—Yes.

15,538. Do you mean you are working 11 hours?—Yes; 11 hours, take breakfast one hour.

15,539. Upon what estate do you do that ?—Upon Golden Grove sometimes, and sometimes on Pera, and sometimes upon Mr. Kirkland's. I never worked cane for Mr. Kirkland.

15,540. Upon Golden Grove you usually work from six to six you say, being away only one hour ?—Yes.

15,541. Can you get as much work as you like all the year round ?—No; sometimes we don't when the crop is over.

15,542. What do you do then ?—Go to another place, work for Mr. Kirkland; he is just by my district. I go and chop logwood.

15,543. What work does Mr. Kirkland do ?—Chop logwood.

15,544. Then you can get work all the year round?—Yes; different works.

15,545. Are you paid regularly; do you get your money every week ?—No; sometimes we don't get any money at all.

15,546. How is that ?—When it comes to Friday they say the work don't please them.

15,547. What do you do then; have to finish it ?—They never bother with it any more; whatever you do is gone to nothing; they won't let us go back and finish it.

15,548. Upon what estate has the overseer refused to pay you anything for the work that is done, because it is not done well; has that been on Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

15,549. Who was the overseer or book-keeper there ?—Mr. Chisholm.

15,550. Has it been so on other estates ?—Sometimes it has been done at Duckenfield estate.

15,551. They do not tell you to mend the work ?—No.

15,552. But they refuse to pay you anything ?—Refuse to pay you.

15,553. Refuse to pay you anything ?—Yes; when you don't do good the labour, they don't pay you at all for day labour; they don't pay me nothing.

15,554. When you have not received your pay, have you ever gone to a magistrate and summoned the overseer;—No; we never summon them.

15,555. Why ?—No use you summons them, nobody will hear you.

15,556. How do you mean nobody will hear you ?—There is no justice at all; nobody would hear me.

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15,557. How do you know that, if you have never tried ?—I have not, but others have tried.

15,558. Can you tell us of anybody who have tried and not get their rights ?—Yes.

15,559. Who ?—A good many.

15,560. Tell us one at Mr. Chisholm at Golden Grove ?—I know one Andrew Bartley.

15,561. When was that ?—Last year.

15,562. Did he summon Mr. Chisholm ?—No ; him go to make complaint to the magistrate, but he never get right. He had no money to summon him ; he only complained.

15,563. Who did he complain to ?—Sometimes we complained to Mr. Hire and sometimes to Mr. Harrison.

15,564. Where is the Magistrates' Court in your neighbourhood ; how far from where you live ?—In Bath.

15,565. How far is that from you ?—About four miles from me.

15,566. What is the first thing you have got to do, suppose you are not satisfied with your wages and you want to summons your overseer, what have you got to do, do you know ?—No, your Excellency ; we have got no money to summon them.

15,567. What have you to pay for taking out a summons ?—To sue for debt ?

15,568. Not for debt. Suppose you want to summons your employer for not paying you when you have done a week's work, how much do you have to pay for taking out a summons ?—2*s.* 6*d.*

15,569. You say you cannot summons because you have not the money in your pocket to pay for the summons ?—Yes.

15,570. You say you have your own land. How long does it take you working your own land ? What time in the week do you give to that ?—Saturday sometimes.

15,571. Is Saturday enough for working your own land ?—No ; sometimes I am obliged to be absent from work.

15,572. How much time in the week do you want for the cultivation of your own land ?—We do not take any certain time ; it is according to the season.

15,573. Do you work as much as two days a week on your own land ?—Sometimes.

15,574. Taking one week with the other ?—Week after week you may take a day little by little, and go on till you work up.

15,575. Does it generally take as much as two days a week to work it up ?—No ; you can't spare that time.

15,576. How do you mean ?—You can't stop from your work.

15,577. Do you mean to say you are regularly working more than four days in the week ?—Yes ; when there is work.

15,578. How much are you able to earn from your own land ?—Some of the land you can't earn nothing at all, excepting to get a little provision to feed you and your children.

15,579. How much land have you ?—Two acres in different pieces.

15,580. What family have you ?—My wife and children, four children besides myself and my wife.

15,581. Are you able from two acres of ground to get food for them ?—Yes ; I ought to be, but my land is not good land to produce.

15,582. What do you pay for it ?—1*l.* a year.

15,583. For each acre or for one ?—2*l.* for two acres.

15,584. Who do you pay it to ?—1*l.* for one acre I pay to Mr. Porter of Pera.

15,585. And who do you pay the other 1*l.* to ?—I thought you meant for my own land.

15,586. Is it your own land, or do you pay rent for it ; you pay rent for your provision ground ; how much land have you of your own that you pay rent for ?—Oh, one acre.

15,587. You said just now you had two acres ?—Yes ; one acre is my own. I pay 1*l.* a year for my ground.

15,588. For how much ground ?—For one acre.

15,589. What is the other acre ; is it your own ?—Yes.

15,590. Have you bought it ?—Bought that.

15,591. What did you pay for that, the acre you bought ?—About 7*l.*, with the surveyor's expenses. 7*l.* 14*s.* with the title and all.

15,592. Does the 1*l.* an acre you pay include your house ?—Yes.

15,593. Cannot you and your family live upon the produce of that land ?—No ; I cannot live upon it alone without going to work.

15,594. What do you buy with the money you make ?—Provisions.

15,595. What kind ?—Cocoa and yams, and plantains and all that.

15,596. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is that land of yours cultivated land or is it bush ?—When you take it you are in bush and you cut it down.

15,597. Is your land cleared, the land that you bought ?—Yes ; that is cleared.

15,598. Was that land clear when you bought it ?—No.

15,599. You had to clear it, and you gave 7*l.* 14*s.* for it ?—Yes.

15,600. What is it you grow upon that land ?—Bitter cassava and a little beans and peas, and all sorts of things.

15,601. Have you got any poultry ?—Fowls.

15,602. And pigs ?—Yes ; but you keep them in the pen, because if you let them out the neighbours would shoot them, and so would the gentlemen.

15,603. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Who was the magistrate that Andrew Bartley complained to ?—Mr. Hire.

The witness withdrew.

Emanuel Joseph Goldson (black) sworn and examined.

E. J. Goldson.

15,604. Were you formerly a sergeant in the police force ?—I was for 11 years and 4 months.

15,605. How long have you ceased to be so ?—I ceased in the month of May, 1862.

15,606. What have you done since ?—I have been eight months of that year city inspector of Kingston at 100*l.* a year ; from that time I have been acting clerk of the market for 12 months, then acting lessee of the market for another 12 months, then I tendered 1,000*l.* and was outvoted by 1,066*l.* for the market myself, and that was last year.

15,607. You were outbid ?—Yes ; and from August of that year till October, when I was taken into custody, I was doing nothing.

15,608. Is that all you have been doing during the period you mention ?—Yes.

15,609. Nothing else ?—About four months I kept a little shop in Princess Street prior to my getting the market.

15,610. At the present moment you are waiting to take your trial at Kingston ?—I was tried, but the jury could not agree, after being locked up six days. I was tried on the 26th January, and the jury was discharged on the 1st February, and could not come to a verdict.

15,611. On what charge were you tried ?—On the charge of sedition.

15,612. Are you awaiting any second trial now ?—Yes, with others, for conspiracy, on my own bail.

15,613. You were taken into custody ?—On the morning of the 19th of October, at 4 o'clock in the morning, at my residence, No. 19, Love Lane.

15,614. Where were you taken to ?—To Kingston Barracks. I was apprehended by Mr. Nairne, the

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inspector of police, and a policeman, without a warrant.

15,615. What was the charge?—There was no charge and no warrant.

15,616. Who sent him?—Colonel Elkington.

15,617. But there was a warrant?—There was no warrant.

15,618. Where did they carry you to?—To the Barracks.

15,619. How long did you remain there?—I remained three quarters of an hour, and was then taken to Up-Park Camp, and there I remained from Thursday morning till Saturday about 4 o'clock in the evening. In the meantime my boots were taken from me, and I was left in my bare socks on the floor; that was on Thursday the 19th, and I was kept there till midday of Saturday the 21st. Then I was called, and when I went to the officers' quarters I saw Mr. Westmorland. Mr. Nairne was there, and he said to me, "You say that you are innocent of this affair, but "you can give some information of the persons con- "cerned." I said the first part of his observation was correct, but the latter was not, because if I knew a person concerned and did not report it, I was just as bad. He asked me, "Did you not attend the Underhill meeting? I said, "I did." He asked, "Did you not deliver an inflammatory speech there?" I said, "I did not. I spoke on the assault law which "gave the justices the power to send a man to the "penitentiary, and made it optional to fine him." He then said, "Did you not deliver other speeches that were inflammatory?" I said, "I cannot say; it is too long ago; I have no notes." He then said, "I will "take down what you say in writing, and it may "be used against you." I said, "In reference to "Mr. Gordon I know nothing about him. I never "had any correspondence with him; I don't even "know where he lived. I have met him in the street, "that is all I know of him." He said, "You have not had a correspondence with him?" I said, "No, sir." He said, "I have found a letter among your papers." I said, "You cannot; but you may have "found one from the Reverend Mr. Gordon, the head "master of Wolmer's free school. As to St. Thomas "in the East, I do not know the parish, and was "never there. I have a brother who told me that he "lived there."

15,620. What was the end of your being taken there?—On the Saturday in the afternoon I was taken and marched to the Ordnance Wharf, and an officer named Penfowl, the head gunner of the "Aboukir," gave orders; I was tied; my hands were braced back and lashed with a small dirty rope, so that they hurt me. I asked them not to tie me so tightly, and they said, "Shut your mouth, you b—— "son of a w——; if you say anything I will run you "through with this knife."

15,621. Who said that?—The sailor who was tying me.

15,622. What did he say?—"Shut your mouth "you b—— son of a w——; if you say anything I "will run you through with this knife." He tied me, passing the rope between my hands, drawing it together, and making it most excruciating. Afterwards we were ordered into the boat. Doctor Alexander was on the wharf seeing us. We started for Port Royal, and after we got midway we had to cry out because the pain was so severe, and the officer gave orders, and the rope was slackened. In the ship our hands were tied, and we were put in the second deck and put in irons; that is, one foot, by order of the captain, and we were laid down flat on our backs, and the master-at-arms giving orders, "If any one of "these men attempts to escape shoot him as you "would shoot a dog."

15,623. What is his name?—I cannot say.

15,624. What ship is that?—The "Aboukir."

15,625. Would you know him if you saw him?—Yes; I was there 12 hours. He said, "Shoot him as you would a dog, without remorse." We were in irons from Saturday the 21st till Tuesday the 23d, until 2 o'clock p.m., when we were released from the irons and allowed to remain there. We were taken on deck next day to walk. I was handcuffed with the Reverend Mr. Harris. The next day we were allowed to be without handcuffs. The next day we had prayers on the quarter-deck, and on Sunday we had service on the lower deck. Whilst I was in irons, and just about when that time was finished, a sailor gave me a blow on the head, and but for a rope which he had to lean over he might have smashed it.

15,626. What with?—With his hand. I cried out, but he dodged, and I could not find him. On the 2d we were allowed to go in the rear with the rope over our necks, and the end held by an officer with a long sword. We remained till the afternoon of the 1st of November, and then got orders to get ready to go on board the "Cordelia" for Morant Bay. We went and arrived there on the 2d, and about 2 o'clock we were sent to the station. While the sergeant was taking the names, Inspector Ramsay came. He asked, "Who are these?" and he was told that these were prisoners from Kingston. He said, "Take the names," and then he came towards us. They were in double ranks, and I was about the fourth from the beginning. He asked my name. I told him, and he went away, but he turned back and said, "What are you looking at? Take him out and give him a dozen." I said, "I have not done anything," and he said, "Take him out, and if you say anything I will give you two." I was taken out; they stripped my jacket and shirt off; I was tied by the hands and lashed to a post in the street, and flogged by a white soldier. A policeman was told to flog me, but he refused.

15,627. Why?—I suppose because he knew me and had a respect for me. I think that was the case, I being an old sergeant. The soldier gave me 12 strokes on my bare back.

15,628. Was he a white soldier?—Yes.

15,629. Of what regiment?—I cannot say.

15,630. Was he a marine or a soldier?—I do not know.

15,631. Did you see the number on his cap?—No; I was so frightened.

15,632. You got a dozen or two?—I got one dozen with a cat-o'-nine-tails, on Thursday the 2d of November.

15,633. Who was the constable who refused to flog you?—I cannot say.

15,634. Don't you know him?—I cannot say at this moment I remember him.

15,635. Would you know him if you saw him again?—I think, I would not swear, because from since I left the place I have not seen him again.

15,636. What happened then?—When the officer had flogged me, I returned to the station and put on my clothes. The inspector then asked, "Isn't this Goldson, the late sergeant of police?" They said, "Yes," and he said, "The d——d electioneering "brute, set him down in the book to be flogged for "insubordination."

15,637. Who said that?—That was Ramsay said that. I went to my place and fell in, and about 4 or 5 o'clock I was ordered to the Parade to see an execution. I saw hung three men and one little woman.

15,638. Why do you call her little?—Because she was small; not big. That was four persons I saw hung that evening. As the inspector called the names, a sailor at the foot of the gallows pinioned them, and took them to the trap-board and fixed them up and kicked away the board; and when they could not die, some of the sailors laid hold of their shoulders and their feet and tried to jerk their necks,

15,639. How often were you present?—Twice; that was the first evening. I saw Sam Clarke flogged on the evening of the 2nd, and hung on the evening of the 3rd. Ramsay said Clarke was laughing, that was Friday; on the Saturday there was no Court, and on the Sunday the inspector read prayers in the station along with us.

15,640. Who was the inspector?—Ramsay.

15,641. And he had prayers on Sunday?—Yes, in

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the station. On the 6th I took ill with fever and remained so till the 8th, when I was sent to the hospital, along with two other prisoners. To my surprise, I found it was the district prison. I was very sick with fever and ague and vomiting. I got there about mid-day, and in the evening they brought me some salt fish and boiled yam with the skin on. I said, "What is that for?" and was told "It is your dinner." I said, "I am a sick man; where is the nurse?" He said, "There was no nurse." I was there till the 26th of December, when I was released by Habeas Corpus; and I was sick all the time. I sent to his Excellency, asking him either to bail me or to give me some aid. He said he would try to give me some aid; and he spoke to the gaoler, who gave me some soup and port wine. After I got back to Kingston I remained at home sick.

15,642. How long were you in the police force?—Eleven years and four months.

15,643. Why were you discharged?—There was some difference between me and the inspector.

15,644. Where was it?—At Kingston.

15,645. Who is the inspector?—Richard Austin Leake. A sergeant ran away after stealing some money, and the inspector suspected me of being concerned with the sergeant in the affair. There was nothing found against me in that matter, but I was charged with having raffled a watch two years before, and then a charge of insubordination was made against me, and I was turned out. The insubordination was, that I said, when I was charged with raffling the watch, that the inspector had raffled a ring and a picture, and what was to be done to him? For that he discharged me for insubordination. I wrote for my discharge but I could not get it.

15,646. Was it your own watch?—Yes.

15,647. You parted with it by a raffle?—Yes; I got it for 12*s.*, and parted with it for 13*s.*

15,648. What do you do now?—I have been in custody 68 days.

15,649. (*Suggested by Mr. Payne.*) Was the inspector of police named M'Kenzie?—That was the sergeant at St. Thomas in the East, of whom Ramsay asked if I was a sergeant, and whom he told to put me down in the book for insubordination.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. James Francis Roach (black) sworn and examined.

Rev.J.F.Roach.

15,650. What are you?—A minister of the Gospel.

15,651. Of what denomination?—Wesleyan Association.

15,652. You have come here at your own request; you are anxious to make a statement?—I was requested to do so by Mr. Lindo, as I understand.

15,653. That was only fixing the date; did he request you to come?—A policeman came to me this morning.

15,654. To tell you this was the day?—The policeman said I was required to attend.

15,655. We don't require you; we understand you are abiding your trial?—Yes.

15,656. What is the charge against you?—Conspiracy.

15,657. Under those circumstances, unless you wish to make a statement, and to give evidence on your own account, we do not wish it?—I have no particular wish, unless it be your desire.

15,658. If you don't wish, we won't compel you?—I have no particular wish; but if you are wishful to hear me I have no objections.

15,659. It is entirely for you to determine; if you wish we will listen; if not, you are free.—I consider myself in this respect somewhat placed in a dilemma, inasmuch as I did not require myself to come hither, but was called hither this morning.

15,660. There seems to be a misunderstanding about it.—I have no wish.

The witness withdrew.

Emanuel Joseph Goldson further examined, at his own request.

E. J. Goldson.

Witness.—I forgot something which I wish to state to the Commissioners. On Thursday night, the 12th of October, I was coming home, between the hours of 11 and 12, and saw the General's house lit up brilliantly; and I went in that direction. After I had stood in front some time I saw Colonel Hunt come out from the direction of the house towards the street way, and I heard him say, "We'll proclaim martial law to-morrow," (some other gentlemen were with him,) "and if we catch George William Gordon we'll let him skedaddle." I saw Inspector Nairn, and I said to him, "Is there anything you require my services for? I am at your command." He said, "There is nothing that I require you for at present." I was in company with Mr. Kelly Smith. Paul Levy was the constable on duty outside.

15,661. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Try and remember the names of the gentlemen who came out with Colonel Hunt.—I cannot.

15,662. (*By the Commission.*) How many of them were there; four or five, beside Colonel Hunt?—Yes.

15,663. Was nothing said besides what you have told us?—Yes, something; but I cannot say what it was.

15,664. Was the Governor present?—No; he was in the house.

15,665. You suppose so?—I saw him come out afterwards.

15,666. Was his Excellency the General present?—No.

15,667. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you repeat the expression that was used?—"We will proclaim martial law to-morrow; and if we only catch George W. Gordon we will let him skedaddle to-morrow."

15,668. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Do you recollect seeing Captain O'Connor there?—He is a gentleman I do not know at all.

The witness withdrew.

James Stewart (black) sworn and examined.

J. Stewart.

15,669. Are you a small settler at Thornton, in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

15,670. Is it a free settlement?—Yes.

15,671. On the 21st of October, when you were in your yard, did you see the Maroons coming down?—Yes.

15,672. What did you see them doing?—Burning houses as they came.

15,673. Anything else?—I saw them shoot three men in my sight.

15,674. Who were the three men?—William Treffeck, William M'Farlane, and an old man that they called William M'Donald.

15,675. And any women?—Yes; Amelia Stewart.

15,676. What were they about when they were shot?—They were old people in their houses.

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15,677. Do you mean that they were all in their houses when they were shot?—Yes.

15,678. Were they in four different houses?—Yes.

15,679. You saw the Maroons shoot them?—Yes; one William Treffick was out of his gate, they called to him, "Old man, come out here," and they shot him as he came.

15,680. Was any officer with them?—Colonel Fyfe was there.

15,681. And must he have seen it?—At the time several ranks of them were scattered to the other parts of the place, and I cannot say exactly when they shot these people.

15,682. But we want to know that?—He was present when they shot M'Donald and Amelia Stewart.

15,683. And M'Farlane?—Yes.

15,684. Did he give orders about it?—He might have done before.

15,685. But did you hear him give any?—No.

15,686. Was there any inquiry as to who they were?—I don't know. When he took me up I asked what was the reason.

15,687. But were you near enough to hear what passed?—No, I was not near enough.

15,688. How far off were you?—I was in my yard, about as far off as that tree. (Distance estimated by artillery officer at 52 yards).

15,689. Were many of the people there at that time when the Maroons came into the village?—Yes, they came in my sight; they were burning houses in my sight, but as far off as from here to the tree; as they surrounded the house they fired right in.

15,690. At this time were many people in the village, or had they left?—A good many had left, but plenty were there.

15,691. Did they shoot anybody else besides those four?—Yes.

15,692. Who else?—A boy called Alexander Forsyth. I did not see when they shot him, but I saw the dead body under a mango tree by the road as they took me to Bath.

15,693. Was that the direction in which they had come?—Yes.

15,694. They took you a prisoner in your yard?—Yes.

15,695. Did they say why?—No; Colonel Fyfe said he had orders to come to Thornton and take up everybody on account of the rebellion.

15,696. Is that all he said?—Yes. He ordered me to be tied by the soldiers, and ordered them to go into my house with a hammer and smash down my wardrobe, and the house furniture, and catch the house on fire, and they burnt it and took away all my clothes, and my children's clothes.

15,697. Had you many children with you in the house?—Seven.

15,698. What became of them?—They had to run into the bush as they saw the soldiers approach the gate.

15,699. How long did you remain in prison?—11 days.

15,700. Was nothing done to you?—No.

15,701. Were you ever tried?—Yes; by Mr. Gray and Mr. Kirkland.

15,702. Then they let you go?—Yes.

15,703. What was the charge against you when you were tried?—There was no charge at all. They put us outside the door and Mr. Gray and Mr. Kirkland were in the house, and those they had charge against went down the river. They sentenced me on the Monday. They took me on the 21st and sentenced me on the 23rd to be shot on Monday morning.

15,704. Who sentenced you to be shot?—Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Gray.

15,705. Did you hear that?—Yes; they ordered me off. They brought us from the Court-house to the yard, and formed us in a rank there, and tied me and all the rest, and put 16 of us to go down the river, and I was the 16th.

15,706. Down to Morant Bay?—That was in Bath.

15,707. But that was not ordering you to be shot?—We 16 were sent down the river to be executed or shot.

15,708. Were they not sent to Morant Bay to be tried?—They sent 12 to Morant Bay, and 15 to Golden Grove to be shot, and I was one. Mr. Hamilton came and said, "Master, you had better wait till you send to the Bay to see whether he was in the riot or not, for if we send him hastily we will never see him back." Then there was no charge, and they let me go. I did not go to Morant Bay.

15,709. While you were in custody during the 11 days, did you see men and women flogged?—Yes.

15,710. Did you see the cats?—Yes.

15,711. Did you see those with which the women were flogged?—Yes.

15,712. What was in them?—Before they had only one, and that was a wire cat, until one Mr. Stewart came from Golden Grove, one of the Volunteers, and he gave them some of the English cats. He brought a bundle of them fastened to his belt; but those they had before, they had been ordered before by Mr. Kirkland to make up with wire.

15,713. Did you hear him give the order that wire was to be put into the cats?—He sent to Mr. Ford's store in my presence on Monday morning and bought the wire, and gave it to a man called Isaac Dick, one of the floggers, to put in the cat.

15,714. Were many women flogged with the cats that were made of wire?—Several of them.

15,715. Are you quite certain?—I was there every day and every morning when they were going to flog. They took us that were not to be flogged from the prison to see the rest flogged.

15,716. That would not enable you to say, after everybody else has said the contrary, that women were flogged with the wire cats?—They were flogged in my presence.

15,717. Yes; but whether the cats had wire in them?—In my presence they flogged the women with the wire when they were trying me, and the next day they flogged with the wire.

15,718. But did they flog women with the wire?—They did.

15,719. You saw Mr. Stewart when he brought the cats?—He brought a bundle from Golden Grove, tied to his waist, and gave them to Mr. Kirkland,

15,720. Then the wire cat was used no more after that?—No; not in my presence, after the English cat came.

15,721. How many days after the flogging began was it that the English cats were brought?—These cats were contrived by Mr. Kirkland.

15,722. How many days was it that the flogging went on before the English cats were brought there?—Four days in my presence.

15,723. How many women did you see flogged?—They came from various districts, and I saw more than a 100.

15,724. More than a 100 women flogged?—Yes.

15,725. Just think about it. Do you mean that you were present and saw 100 women flogged?—From Monday morning until Thursday, and from Thursday until the next Monday, they flogged them continually when they brought them in under any crime; flogged them, male and female, until the notice came that the Governor pardoned all the plunderers.

15,726. Do you know how many 100 are? Can you count 100?—Yes.

15,727. Where were they flogged?—In the street, before Mr. Kirkland's door.

15,728. On what part of their bodies?—Upon their shoulders.

15,729. All of them?—Yes, male and female.

15,730. How many lashes did the women get?—I cannot say.

15,731. Cant't you recollect any amongst so many?

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—Some got a dozen, some two dozen, some three, according to the trials.

15,732. What is the greatest number of lashes that a woman got ?—Some 30, some 20, according to their crimes.

15,733. What was the greatest number ?—Thirty.

15,734. You said three dozen ?—They flogged them according to their crimes, as they brought them in for plunder.

15,735. You say they flogged them daily, how many a day ?—Sometimes five in one morning, sometimes three, according as they brought them in.

15,736. Did you ever see more than five in a day ?—Yes ; on Monday morning they flogged ten.

15,737. And you were there till the following Monday ?—Till the Thursday week.

15,738. Do you think that ten was the greatest number they flogged in one day ?—Yes.

15,739. You mean of women ?—Yes.

15,740. Then the second day they flogged five, and the third day three, and on the fourth day they flogged five more, and on the fifth day they flogged six, and on the seventh day they did not flog, and on the eighth day they flogged four ?—Yes.

15,741. Women ?—Yes.

15,742. How many on the 9th day ?—On the 9th day they flogged two.

15,743. And how many on the 10th ?—On the 10th day they flogged only males. They flogged seven.

15,744. You have said that ten was the greatest number in one day ; can you tell us off-hand how many tens there are in a hundred ?—Ten tens in a hundred.

15,745. If you begin with ten on the 1st day, and three or four on the others how will you get a hundred ?—I mean in the whole time. They let me go and I stopped in the Court-house as my own house was burnt down, and they ordered me to cook for the prisoners.

15,746. How many days were you there altogether ?—Twenty-four ; but 11 of them in prison. In the rest of the days I went to see them flogged. I had the privilege of going up and standing to see them.

15,747. After 11 days' imprisonment you became cook ?—Yes. There was no place for me to go to when my cooking was done. I went to a tree not far from the Court-house, where they flogged the people according as they brought them in at present. I saw about a 100 women. The number of the males I can't express.

15,748. Can you say that Mr. Kirkland sent for the wire and had the cats made with it ?—Yes.

15,749. Did you hear him give the order ?—Yes.

15,750. Whom did he order ?—Isaac Dick, a black man.

15,751. Was he a soldier ?—Yes, he was a policeman ; and from that they took him as a guard to flog them.

15,752. Was he a soldier ?—He was not.

15,753. The 10 women who were flogged that day, were they flogged with cats with wire in them ?—All the women flogged before the cats were brought from Golden Grove, they were flogged, male and female, with the wire cats, before Mr. Stewart brought the English cats.

15,754. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) What was the result of your trial ; was any communication made to you of the sentence ?—The sentence was that the 16 were ordered to be shot at the bottom river, Plaintain Garden River.

15,755. Who communicated that to you ?—Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Gray. They put us outside the door, and after that gave the guard order to take "this rank down to the river." While we were moving off Mr. Hamilton said "Old master, I beg you keep that man in charge till we send and see if the people say whether they saw him there." They kept me back by his order. They sent to the Bay and found I had never been in the riot at all. They sent down the 15 and took me out, and shot every one of the others.

15,756. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) You say the 15 were shot at bottom river ?—Yes, at Golden Grove.

15,757. How do you know ?—The guard came back and told us they shot the rest, and they were the Maroons.

15,758. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) What are you ?—A labourer.

15,759. Are you a local preacher too ?—No ; I joined the Church of England.

15,760. Do you live near Potosi ?—Six miles from it.

15,761. You saw Colonel Fyfe, you say, present whilst three persons were shot ?—No ; he was riding along with them while they tied me. He took my spatter-dashes from me, and said he would have the use of them.

15,762. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) He took a loan of them in fact ?—Yes.

15,763. Have you got them back ?—No. They took my two horses about the same time, and they gave them back ; they took two saddles, but they did not give them back ; and they took six shirts, but they did give them back to me. They took 7*l.* cash. The Maroons broke a chest and took it out.

15,764. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Are you a labourer on your own buyland ?—On my own land.

15,765. (*By the Commission.*) Are you a freeholder, or do you rent the land ?—It is my own.

15,766. How much land have you got ?—Five acres.

15,767. Have you a family ?—Yes.

15,768. How many children ?—Seven children.

15,769. Are you married ?—Yes ; twice.

15,770. You never go out as a labourer ?—Not since 1848.

15,771. What do you with the produce of your land ?—Sell it in the market.

15,772. How much a week can you make out of the five acres ?—Well, sometimes more, sometimes less. I make sometimes 10*s.* a week.

15,773. And feed your family besides ?—Yes.

15,774. Have you nobody working for you ?—No ; only me.

15,775. But your children ?—They are not big enough to work, except under my control.

15,776. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Don't they help to weed the yam holes ?—Oh, yes ; they assist me.

15,777. (*By the Commission.*) Then from five acres you feed your family and make 10*s.* a week besides ?—Yes ; and I hire an acre from Mr. Herschell at Friendship.

15,778. What Mr. Herschell ?—The Reverend Mr. Herschell.

15,779. How much did you pay for this per acre ?—Six dollars.

15,780. Did Mr. Herschell let much land to the people ?—Plenty.

15,781. Had he a large property ?—Yes ; he hired Potosi, and was trustee for Friendship.

The witness retired.

HENRY FRANCIS HIRE (brown) called and examined.

H. F. Hire.

15,782. Were you a book-keeper at Golden Grove ?—At Amity Hall.

15,783. Was that your father's estate ?—He was agent for it.

15,784. About 10 o'clock on the 12th of October did you go to Golden Grove ?—Yes, I did.

15,785. Did you find the negroes at their work ?—They had knocked off.

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H. F. Hire.

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15,786. In the course of that evening did you hear a great noise at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

15,787. What was it ?—People breaking into Mr. Emanuel Tavarres' store.

15,788. Who were at Amity Hall?—Mr. Creighton, Mr. Justice Jackson, Dr. Crowdy, Mr. Chisholm, my father and myself.

15,789. Did you hear the people approach Amity Hall ?—We heard them at the works a mile off.

15,790. What were their cries ?—"Colour for colour," and they were breaking into the house.

15,791. At what time did they attack your place ?—About 11 or ¼ to 12.

15,792. We have had the particulars of it, that number of people come to your house ?—I would say about 400.

15,793. What did you hear them saying ?—When they came the doors were all barred up, and they said we must open the doors, and they would have every d——d one of us, they would cut all our throats, and have every one of us. Mr. Jackson told them he was Mr. Jackson, the stipendiary magistrate, and their friend ; they said they did not care, and he would be the first they would murder. Then they forced their way in.

15,794. Who was the first person they knocked down ?—Mr. Jackson.

15,795. Did they get into your room ?—Yes.

15,796. You got under the bed ?—Yes.

15,797. Were you found out ?—Yes ; and as they found me I came out.

15,798. Did they call you to come out ?—They said "There's one fellow under the bed."

15,799. What did they do ?—I got a cut across the eye, that was the first ; and as I ran out of the room I got four on my back, one on my head, and one across my nose.

15,800. Afterwards were you caught by any other people ?—Yes ; another gang caught hold of me and brought me back.

15,801. What did they say ?—They said they had brought a prisoner.

15,802. To whom did they say that ?—To the people ; the gang that was at the house already. This was another gang that had caught me.

15,803. What did they do then ?—A lot of them rushed on me, and commenced upon me with sticks.

15,804. Did you become insensible ?—Yes ; they left me for dead, and went into the house and joined the others that were there already, and I went into the bush and remained there all night.

15,805. Who carried you into the bush ?—A black man.

15,806. Is he one of your own people ?—He lives at Hordley.

15,807. On Saturday morning you were found by a Maroon and taken to a shop ?—Yes.

15,808. Was everything you possessed destroyed ?—Everything. My father died the next morning from the suffering. His head had been split open, and they had stripped him. On the Saturday I saw a man that they had taken up, who had on the very breeches my father was wearing when he was killed.

15,809. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Had your father taken any active part in political matters ?—He always went to the vestry, but on this occasion he had Mr. Creighton with him, and did not go, but remained at home.

15,810. Had he taken an active part in any party disputes ?—I never bothered with politics, but he attended meetings of the vestry.

15,811. Was he a friend of Mr. Gordon, or of the Baron, at the vestries ?—I cannot say.

15,812. (*By the Commission.*) Before the mob came up did you hear anything said by the people in that district as to what they would do when the others arrived ?—Nothing. The only thing that made me uneasy was, after we heard of the riot at Morant Bay, seeing the people had knocked off at Golden Grove. I thought that rather serious.

15,813. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) What was said about the Reverend Mr. Girod and his family ?—When they were driving past two or three of them on the Thursday, Sinclair and others, they said, "You are running, eh ! we'll soon have you."

The witness withdrew.

L. Bruce.

Lydia Bruce (brown) sworn and examined.

15,814. Do you live at Kingston ?—Yes.

15,815. Are you the wife of Bruce the bandmaster ?—Yes.

15,816. When did you ever see anything of the rioters or whatever you may call them ?—On Thursday morning they came to Bath.

15,817. What time was that ?—About 9 or 10 o'clock.

15,818. Did you see anything of them or hear anything ?—I saw them.

15,819. Did you have any conversation with them, or hear anything from them ?—I had a conversation with a tall young man, I don't know him, but I think they said his name was Edward Steele. He said to me something about Mr. Hitchins's death, while they went inquiring for the powder and the guns. They went into Mr. Hitchins's place, and the young man was talking to me. Two of them came up and said "Where's Bruce ?" Bruce said, "Here am I." They said, "Well, we want the powder and the gun." He said, "Well, my friend, I have no powder and no gun. I am here as bandmaster, but I am not the drill instructor or the bugler." Then they went away, and another lot came again to ask. I said, "Look on him, he is a man sick ; and if he had been at the Bay, if he had not been sick, he would have been killed himself ; but if you wish the brass instrument, or anything like that, you might have it, but not the powder nor the gun."

15,820. Did you escape and go the hills on Thursday evening ?—Yes.

15,821. And you returned on Friday morning ?—Yes.

15,822. Did you find they were taking things away from Marks's shop ?—Yes.

15,823. About 12 o'clock what did you see ?—I saw some of the Maroons come down there, and about 5 the soldier came and with them a gentleman, I think Shortridge is his name.

15,824. On Thursday were a great number of persons taken to Kirkland's ?—Yes.

15,825. Did Mr. Kirkland ask Bruce to do anything ?—He said "Bruce, you are a regimental man ; you know about how they make the cat." Bruce said "Yes." He said "Make one." He made a cat-o'-nine-tails, and he brought it to Mr. Kirkland, and he said then "You know how they make it ; it must be right." The rest of them that made their escape from down the rivers, coloured lads and white Bushers and things, said "That is too light."

15,826. Who said that ?—Only two that I can remember. One was Mr. Smith that died, and one was Mr. Gray who was assisting Mr. Kirkland with the people there. I don't know the others.

15,827. What was done after that ?—As the people were coming in Mr. Kirkland went downstairs and asked the Maroons and the constables which were the plunderers and the murderers. Then when they were showing him he called to Bruce and said "You must select the murderers and the plunderers," which Bruce was doing, that they presented the wire cat.

15,828. Who did ?—A black man brought it to him. He got it from upstairs among the others that condemned the one that he made. Then Bruce turned round to another young man, Isaac Dick, and said

"This is cruel, but what can we do?" The first man that commenced to flog was Beckford, and they wanted to flog him because he did not flog strong enough. On Monday I saw Mr. Kirkland tell them to give those that were murderers 100 lashes, and send them to the Bay to be hung. I was sleeping at Kirkland's then, but with the cruelty I could not stop, and I went back to Mrs. Hitchins's house. The first them flogged was a man named Taylor, living at Ginger Hall. They flogged him with the wire cat, and he commenced to trickle blood, and a man said "Never mind," and they sent him to the station. Another that I could name was Levison; but the rest I never knew, because in Bath I never saw them before. I could not remain at Kirkland's any more for the cruelty. I went backward and forward to see my husband, because it excited him, and he was unwell, and I had to administer things. Mr. Sullivan had to give medicine, and Parson Murray medicine and nourishment, because he fainted away, and was very sick.

15,829. Were any women flogged?—Yes.

15,830. What was the cat that was used for them made of?—Twine.

15,831. You did not see any of them flogged with the wire?—No; none of them were flogged with wire.

15,832. Were you in the regiment with your husband?—Yes.

15,833. Did you see men flogged in the regiment?—Yes.

15,834. You have?—Yes.

15,835. Were these floggings more severe than you saw there?—They were terrible. I never say anything like them.

15,836. What regiment were you in?—Colonel Whitfield's, the 2d West India.

15,837. Did you ever hear of a man in the 2d West India Regiment being flogged with a wire cat?—Never before.

15,838. Where have you seen men flogged in the 2d West India Regiment?—In Kingston, at Up-Park Camp.

15,839. Were you in Africa with the regiment?—No; but I was at Nassau and other places.

15,840. How many lashes were the most you saw given at Bath?—Some got 30 and some 50, but those men that were to be hung I heard Mr. Kirkland say that they were to get 100. I saw a few get 100 lashes, but those two that I have mentioned were the only two that I remember. The reason why I know Taylor so well is, that I used to see him come into Bath, because Ginger Hall is not far away.

15,841. How many is the greatest number you saw the women get?—The greatest number, I think, was 12. Some got six and some three.

15,842. But none got more than 12?—No.

15,843. What became of the cats?—They used to be kept at Mr. Kirkland's; but a little before martial law was over my husband brought them down to Mrs. Hitchins's, where we were stopping. One day I was busy, and a boy named Roper and another came there and said Colonel Fyfe had sent for the cat and the rope. I said, "Who sent you?" They said "Colonel Fyfe," and I gave them to them. When Bruce came I told him, and he wanted to know who sent for it.

15,844. How many cats did he make with the wire?—I did not count.

15,845. Did he make more than one?—Yes; when they were in the house I saw three of them.

15,846. How many did you give to the boy?—Three.

15,847. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Did Ramsay send up to Mr. Kirkland directions to have trenches dug to have the people buried?—I did not hear it from Ramsay's mouth.

15,848. You did not hear?—I heard Mr. Kirkland say.

The witness withdrew.

AUGUSTUS W. H. LAKE further examined, at his own request.

A. W. H. Lake.

(*Witness.*) In reference to a matter of date.

15,849. What is it?—Turning up my file yesterday I found that I had arrived in Kingston from Morant Bay on the 2nd of November, not the 1st, and that Mr. Judah's despatch, in which he passes a high eulogium on Lieutenant and Commander Brand, is dated the 3rd.

15,850. Have you got your notes of the trial?—I have addressed an official communication to the secretary upon the subject. I applied to Mr. Bicknell two or three days ago, and he promised to return them. I applied again this morning, and he then informed me that he had received a telegraphic message from Mr. Lynch, desiring him not to give them to me, and also that he had a letter from Mr. Vendryes, the editor of the "Colonial Standard" upon the subject.

(*Mr. Walcott.*) They will be delivered to the order of the Court.

(*Witness.*) These notes in the meantime may be tampered with, and I won't be responsible for them.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE FORTUNATUS JUDAH (coloured) sworn and examined.

G. F. Judah.

15,851. Were you correspondent to the "Standard" newspaper of Jamaica?—Yes; for a few days.

15,852. During what days?—I commenced on the day immediately after Mr. Lake left.

15,853. What day of the month was that?—On the 1st or 2nd. He left on the 2nd. I commenced on the Friday.

15,854. What day of the month was Thursday?—I think it was the 1st.

15,855. It would be the 2nd?—Then I began on the 3rd.

15,856. Did you communicate anything on his behalf to the "Standard" while he was yet with you?—Yes; about a quarter sheet of foolscap.

15,857. On what subject?—I do not quite remember.

15,858. You were a Volunteer?—Yes; we stopped in the same quarters.

15,859. Were you lodging in the same house with Mr. Lake?—Yes.

15,860. Where was that house?—Mrs. Matthews'. He first stopped at my own house, but I had to give that up to Her Majesty's troops.

15,861. Did you know a Mrs. Anderson?—I did. She was my servant.

15,862. We hear that she went out of her mind?—Yes; she did.

15,863. Was that while you were there?—Yes.

15,864. What was she when she was in her mind?—A char-woman, and she used to attend to me, cooking my meals, and she came in and out. She had been a servant when I was there with my wife, and I went back and took lodgings there, and sent for her.

15,865. How long were you there before she went

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out of her mind ?—Two or three weeks. I only went there from Spanish Town a week before this affair.

15,866. How do you know she was out of her mind ?—She used to go on singing, and she sat up all night, and dressed fantastically.

15,867. Was that during the whole time, or only after she had been there some time ?—After she had been there some time ; she is a native of the place.

15,868. You judged by her conduct ?—Yes.

15,869. Was there anything more that was extravagant ?—She said she was my wife.

15,870. And that is why you think she was out of her mind ?—And she said she was the wife of the Governor, and that she was sent to be queen here, and she used to fancy.

15,871. (*By Mr. Gorrie*). Where is she now ?—I think she is perfectly sane now.

15,872. (*By the Commission.*) Have you seen her lately ?—Oh yes. I came from Morant Bay a day or two ago.

15,873. How do you know that she is sane now ; has she ceased to call you her husband ?—No, not that exactly. A man named McIntosh was taken out of her house and wounded on the first day of the insurrection as a prisoner, and she came in crying, and that was the first time I saw a symptom of it.

15,874. We may suppose she was not the only person excited during that time ?—No ; she was not.

15,875. Were you present when Marshall was punished ?—I was standing on Kirkland's step at the time.

15,876. Did you see him flogged ?—No.

15,877. You did not see him taken down ?—No.

15,878. Can you give us any account of the executions after Mr. Lake left ?—I have no notes.

15,879. But can you tell us anything of the number each day ?—No.

15,880. Did you write this passage about Lieutenant and Commander Brand (passage read as before) ?—I think I did.

15,881. Did you write this about the Provost Marshal, describing him as a "Man of iron" (passage read) ?—That is mine.

15,882. We can hardly suppose that this is yours, "Serjeant-Major Judah, who is still on the Provost Marshal's staff, continues to be actively employed, and is rendering valuable services to his Queen and country" ?—No ; that is Mr. Lake's.

15,883. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Did you go to Bath with the Provost Marshal ?—No. I always remained at Morant Bay. I was sick previously, and I volunteered on the condition that I was not to be sent out unless a horse was furnished for me.

The witness withdrew.

E. Collins.

ELIZABETH COLLINS (black) sworn and examined.

15,884. Do you live at Long Bay ?—At Elmwood in the parish of Long Bay.

15,885. Do you remember a constable of the name of Michael Perry coming to you ?—Yes.

15,886. When was that ?—In November.

15,887. What time in November ?—One Friday.

15,888. Did he carry you before William Codrington, at Long Bay Market ?—Yes.

15,889. Was another woman taken with you ?—Yes.

15,890. Who was she ?—Mary Johnson.

15,891. Did he ask any question ?—Yes. He asked Mary Johnson whether she did not hear me say, "When would she catch one of his hogs in payment for the one that he had poisoned belonging to me."

15,892. What did Mary Johnson say ?—No. But he still insisted that she must say "yes."

15,893. And did she ?—He pointed to a tree, and said, "See that cocoanut tree, she will be lashed there, and if you don't say that, you will go to the tree and get that woman's flogging.

15,894. She did say yes ?—She got frightened and said yes.

15,895. Were you put into a room, and afterwards tied to the cocoanut tree and flogged ?—Yes.

15,896. How many lashes did you get ?—Thirty.

15,897. Who flogged you ?—James M'Cormack Reade.

15,898. Who is he ?—A coarse rude young black man.

15,899. Who ordered it ?—Mr. Codrington.

15,900. Did you send your daughter to Mayne's shop ?—Yes. She got a flogging after martial law. I was flogged after martial law. My daughter was flogged twice, by James Codrington and David Mayne.

15,901. When were you first flogged ?—She was flogged first.

15,902. But you were not present ?—No.

15,903. Did you see her back ?—Yes. I saw it well blooded up, and they washed it with salt pickle.

15,904. About three weeks afterwards did you send her to Port Antonio ?—Yes, with cocoanut oil.

15,905. How old is she ?—22 years.

15,906. Did you find, when she came back, that she had been flogged again ?—Yes.

15,907. How old are you ?—I don't know.

15,908. Have you anything more to say ?—Yes ; Mr. Codrington flogged me for the envy of the hog that was poisoned.

15,909. Did you accuse him of having poisoned the hog ?—Yes.

15,910. The hogs belonged to you ?—Yes.

15,911. Your hog was poisoned ?—Yes.

15,912. Did you think he poisoned it ?—Yes.

15,913. Was he angry with you because you had said that ?—Yes ; and he turned me off the provision ground, and now I have none.

15,914. Who has done that ?—Mr. Codrington.

15,915. Whom did it belong to ?—I rented the land from him.

15,916. Your daughter is not here ?—No.

15,917. Have you a husband ?—He died of the small-pox.

The witness withdrew.

S. Buckley.

SELINA BUCKLEY (coloured) sworn and examined.

15,918. Do you live in Portland ?—Yes.

15,919. Do you remember the row at Morant Bay ; did you hear of what had happened there ?—Yes.

15,920. After that did any soldiers come to where you were living ?—Yes.

15,921. When ?—On Sunday.

15,922. Was that the Sunday after what happened at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

15,923. What soldiers ?—White soldiers and black soldiers.

15,924. What did they do when they came to your house ?—They burnt my house.

15,925. Did they do that directly they came ?—When they came to the gate they blew the horn, and then they broke in.

15,926. Did they begin to burn directly ?—Yes.

15,927. They turned you out?—Yes.

15,928. Were they looking for anything?—For a man named Murray.

15,929. Did you know Murray before then?—No.

15,930. Had Murray ever been in that place?—Yes, on the Saturday morning.

15,931. The Saturday before the soldiers came?—Yes.

15,932. Where had he been?—He said he was going to carry for gentleman Stewart an express to St. Mary's.

15,933. Before the soldiers had reached you, and while they were known to be coming, did you see Murray run any where?—He ran away from the house when the soldiers came.

15,934. You had known him before; you knew who he was?—No.

15,935. Had you never seen him?—Never before the soldiers came.

15,936. How did you know it was he?—He came on the Saturday night, and he said he was going to carry an express to St. Mary's, and when we asked why he not go on, he said he sent it by post already. The soldiers came on the Sunday, and he ran away.

15,937. When they burnt your house where did you go to?—I had no father, and only a disabled mother.

15,938. Where did you go to?—I went to my aunt. Mrs. Danvers was in prison when they burnt the house. We slept there with my mother, and the soldiers surrounded the house and told Bryan to get a light, and Bryan said he had none. Then he went to a house for a match, and lighted it and came into the house, and the soldiers came into the house.

15,939. After Murray had gone you went to your aunt's?—Yes.

15,940. How long did you stay?—Till Sunday night.

15,941. Did they look for Murray at your aunt's?—Yes; and they did not find him.

15,942. Do you recollect what happened on Monday, the next day?—Yes; at daybreak on Monday morning they took us to Nutt's River, and they tied my hands and feet, and put a rope round Donaldson's neck and fixed the rope to a grape tree, and catched hold of the two feet, and the doctor ordered them, and the soldiers hung Donaldson, and two soldiers stripped him, and the doctor——

15,943. Who called him the doctor?—The soldiers.

15,944. Was he the doctor of the soldiers?—Yes.

15,945. Were the soldiers white?—Yes. The doctor shot him with a pistol.

15,946. Who is Donaldson?—My father-in-law. They were going to hang me, but Captain Hole begged them to pardon me, and not to hang me.

15,947. What were they going to hang you for?—For being in the house where Murray came. They told me if they did not catch Murray when they came back they would take and shoot me.

15,948. Did they catch Murray?—They hanged father-in-law on the Monday, and caught Murray that night.

15,949. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Where did Murray come from?—From St. Thomas in the East he said, and he had an express to carry on.

15,950. Did you learn that this was the doctor after martial law was over or before?—When it was over.

15,951. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes. I asked who was the man, and they said he is the doctor.

15,952. Who told you that?—I heard the people.

15,953. Can you tell the name of one of them?—I don't know their names.

15,954. Is that why you say it was the doctor?—Yes.

15,955. (*By the Commission.*) Can you give us the name of the doctor?—No.

15,956. How was Donaldson your father-in-law?—He married my mother.

15,957. Was that a second marriage?—Yes.

15,958. Was Murray not married?—No.

15,959. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you hear that he was the doctor while the soldiers were there? Was it after or before martial law that you learnt he was the doctor?—After.

The witness withdrew.

ANN MACKENZIE (black) sworn and examined.

A. Mackenzie.

15,960. Do you live at Long Bay?—Yes.

15,961. One day during martial law the black soldiers came for your husband?—Yes.

15,962. Where was he?—Gone away nine years.

15,963. Where to?—He said he was going to work in St. Mary's parish, and I did not get any money.

15,964. Did anybody else come?—I saw the doctor of the white soldiers come in.

15,965. How do you know he was the doctor?—I heard the white soldiers speaking about it.

15,966. While he was there, did you hear the soldiers?—Yes; I heard the other soldiers speaking about it. He was the doctor.

15,967. What did he do?—He went into my sleeping room and took up a pillow, and said, "This is a white man's pillow." I said, No; freedom come a long time, and it is time to buy a tick and a pillow.

15,968. What did he do?—I took it from him, and he went to my box and search it and took out 2*s.*, a white pocket handkerchief, and my daughter's things; and then he took fire and set fire round. I said, "Poor me! I'm destitute; I have nobody to do anything for me; I make new building, new house, and you come and this done to my poor building." He put a gun to me and told me to shut my mouth, or he would blow my brains out. I left the house then, and the house was burnt down. The doctor did it, but there was another man.

15,969. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You heard a soldier call him "doctor"?—Yes.

15,970. Who was the other man?—They called him by name, but I did not catch up the name.

15,971. Was the other soldier an officer or a private?—A private soldier. He called him by name, but I was so frightened, that I could not catch up the name now. After that I have been well sick from the fright.

15,972. What was he like?—He was a small man, with plenty of whiskers all round on his cheek, and his chin, and his lip.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Wednesday, 14th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

C. Dennett.

14 Feb. 1866.

CATHERINE DENNETT (a black) sworn and examined.

15,973. Do you live at Coley?—Yes.

15,974. Do you remember hearing what happened at Morant Bay?—I don't know anything at all about that.

15,975. How soon after did you hear anything at all about it?—On the Thursday afterwards.

15,976. After that did any soldiers come to Coley?—Yes, afterwards, on the Friday after we did not work.

15,977. Did soldiers come to Coley on that Friday?—No, not at all.

15,978. When did the soldiers come to Coley?—On the Sunday. No, not on the Sunday, on the Friday, but I don't know the date.

15,979. Was it after you had heard of what happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

15,980. How many came?—Enough of them.

15,981. Were they black or white?—They were white soldiers.

15,982. When they came on that Friday, what did they do?—They hung nine men at Font Hill, at the meeting-house, and afterwards, when they came down back again, they killed 14 at Coley.

15,983. Was that on the Friday?—Yes.

15,984. Who were those 14?—I don't know, they were all different district people.

15,985. Were they people belonging to Coley?—They killed some from Coley, that I know—one John Walters and one Edward Coleson.

15,986. Were they Coley people?—Yes.

15,987. You knew them?—Yes.

15,988. They were two out of the 14—did you know any more?—They killed one man they called Thomas Reed.

15,989. Was he another of the 14?—Yes, and they killed one they called Alexander Jakes, but the rest of the people I did not know.

15,990. The rest were not Coley people?—No, the rest were not Coley people.

15,991. Did they bring them with them, then, or how did they get to Coley?—All different people they brought with them.

15,992. Are you sure that was done on the Friday when the soldiers first came to Coley?—Yes.

15,993. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes, and the same Friday they take me up and tie my hands behind my back, and take me to a man they called Edward Reed, the constable that took me up.

15,994. Was he the man that tied your hand behind your back?—Yes, when he came he asked my daughter where I was, and my daughter said, "Mother is next door."

15,995. Was that before he tied your hands?—Yes.

15,996. After you had had your hands tied behind your back by Reed what did they do with you?—Then they tell me my life was dangerous.

15,997. Who told you that?—A man they called Edward Reed.

15,998. Were you at Font Hill?—Yes.

15,999. After you had been tied and were told that your life was dangerous what did they do with you?—They carried me down to the book-keeper's barracks with my hands behind my back.

16,000. Was that at Coley?—Yes; and when I go down to the book-keeper's barracks, the book-keeper of the name of Francis tell me that in a short time my head would come off my body.

16,001. Did they keep you at the barracks?—Yes, they keep me at the barracks till they kill the people at Coley.

16,002. What people?—The same people that the soldiers shot at Coley.

16,003. Do you mean those 14 that you have already told us about?—Yes; they keep me that night, and then carry me to Monklands.

16,004. Was it the next day they took you to Monklands?—They carry me up the same Friday night.

16,005. Then were you at Monklands the day after the Friday?—Yes, on the Saturday.

16,006. What did you see done there, or what was done to you?—They do nothing to me at the time I go there.

16,007. When you were at Monklands what was done with you after you had got there?—They not do anything at all with me—they don't flog me, they don't shoot me, but my hands were tied behind me.

16,008. How long did they keep you at Monklands?—Until the same Friday night till about evening—it was about 4 o'clock before they let me go.

16,009. On the Saturday you mean, don't you?—Yes.

16,010. Then you went home again to Coley?—Yes.

16,011. Were you at Monklands when the people were shot?—Yes, I saw them shoot Daniel McLaren.

16,012. Did you see him shot?—Yes.

16,013. And any one else?—Arthur Wellington.

16,014. You saw those two shot, did you?—Yes.

16,015. How do you say they were shot?—They tied them on a large tree up on a coffee-piece.

16,016. They tied them do you say?—Yes.

16,017. How?—They tied their hands behind their backs, and tied their feet, and shot them.

16,018. Did they shoot them at the same time, or one after the other?—The gun all go off one after another—*bomb, bomb, bomb, bomb.*

16,019. Then were they both shot at the same time that those guns went "Bomb, bomb?"—Yes.

16,020. Both at once?—Yes.

16,021. Or was one shot, and then after a time the other shot?—Yes, the whole of them fire at once.

16,022. Just tell us in your own way how Wellington and McLaren were shot after they had been tied to the tree—were they tied together?—Yes, tied with their two hands together, and when they tied them to the tree they tied their hands again behind their back and shot them.

16,023. Were they tied to the tree at the same time?—Yes, at the same time, and they killed the two, they never killed one dead only, at the same time they kill the two together.

16,024. What, both at once?—Yes, they tied the two together.

16,025. Just stand up and explain how it was done?—(*Describing it.*) They tied their two feet and their hands behind, so.

16,026. And then the guns went off "Bomb, bomb," did they?—Yes.

16,027. And they were both killed at once?—Yes.

16,028. Is that what you say?—Yes.

16,029. Do you understand me?—Yes.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

C. Dennett.

14 Feb. 1866.

16,030. You saw those two men, McLaren and Wellington, both at the tree at one time ?—Yes.

16,031. How far were you from them when you saw this ?—I was at the coffee-piece.

16,032. Were you at the barbacues ?—Yes, and they were standing as far as that ackey tree (*52 yards*).

16,033. Where were you standing or sitting ?—I was at the coffee-house.

16,034. How near is the coffee-house to the barbacues—is it all one thing ?—Yes.

16,035. After they were shot did you see what became of their bodies ?—Yes.

16,036. Did you see them untie the bodies from the tree ?—Yes, and when they did that, there was a big *mashed* tree root, and they took and pitched them down there.

16,037. Where were you when you saw that—were you still at the coffee-piece ?—Yes.

16,038. Is that all you saw ?—Yes.

16,039. You saw no more of it ?—Yes, I saw one Joseph Russell and William Morgan ; they flogged them and killed them at Monklands.

16,040. What I asked you was whether you saw anything more of the bodies of McLaren and Wellington after they had been untied from the tree, and thrown down on the mashed tree root ?—I asked a woman and she told me.

16,041. Did you yourself see anything more ?—With my own eyes—I would not tell a lie.

16,042. I want to know whether you saw anything yourself ?—I saw Arthur Wellington's head on the dry mash stick. There was the body and there was the stump.

16,043. What do you mean to express by the "stump" ?—The body was in the grave and the head was on the mash stick.

16,044. Did you know a man of the name of Paul Golden ?—Yes, he cut off the man Arthur Wellington's head.

16,045. Did you see him do that ?—Yes.

16,046. You saw Paul Golden cut the head off ?—Yes, with one cut.

16,047. What with ?—With a cutlass.

16,048. Where was he when he did that—was he up on the tree ?—No, on the same dry mash stick.

16,049. Was that near the grave ?—Yes, he cut off the head there.

16,050. Did you see who had done that ?—Yes.

16,051. But if you saw it done why did you ask who had done it ?—I ask good.

16,052. You say you had seen who did it ?—Yes.

16,053. Then what made you ask who did it ?—I asked over again.

16,054. Are you certain you saw it ?—Yes.

16,055. Soon after you had seen it did you ask anybody who saw it ?—I saw the man cut the head, but I did not know who did it, and I said, "Who cut the man's head ?"

16,056. Did you know Arthur Wellington ?—Yes.

16,057. What was he ?—I don't know what trade he was, but I knew him.

16,058. Don't you know what trade he was ?—A sawyer.

16,059. Did he do anything besides sawing wood ?—I do not know.

16,060. Did he ever doctor the country people ?—No, I don't think it ; he was not a doctor.

16,061. Did he pass as an obeah-man in the country ?—No, I never heard it.

16,062. Do you know what an obeah-man is ?—No.

16,063. Come, what is he ?—I scarcely know them.

16,064. What is an obeah-man ?—I don't know whether Arthur Wellington was an obeah-man.

16,065. Was he a bush-doctor ?—I cannot tell.

The witness withdrew.

D. Phillips.

David Phillips (a black) sworn and examined.

16,066. Where do you live ?—I live in Text Lane, Kingston.

16,067. What are you ?—A cooper.

16,068. Where were you during the time of martial law ?—I was at home.

16,069. At the place you have mentioned ?—Yes.

16,070. What happened to you while martial law was going on ?—I went out at half-past 9 o'clock that night to buy something, and as I was going home I was captured by some Volunteers at the corner of Queen Street. They asked me, "Who comes there ?" I said, "A friend." They said I was to advance. I did not. I did not know what was the meaning of it, and I asked what was the meaning of it.

16,071. Who did you ask ?—The Sergeant of the Volunteers, and he said I must not ask him that.

16,072. What did you do ?—I did nothing else ; he ordered them to take me.

16,073. Where you taken ?—Yes, and they took me to the cage. Next day Mr. Bicknell tried me, and sent me up to the camp, and during the time I was there my two hands were tied day and night, and on the Friday they brought out a convict and hang him up at the camp. On the Saturday morning they gave me four dozen lashes, and when they finished them I said, "I got a flogging for nothing," and they gave me another dozen for that.

16,074. What was the name of the sergeant who took you up ?—Berwick.

16,075. Did you know him ?—Oh, yes, I knew him well. This is the paper they gave me (*producing it*).

16,076. Is that a pass ?—Yes.

16,077. After you left the camp ?—Yes.

16,078. Who ordered you to get four dozen lashes ?—The Major.

16,079. What Major ?—The first Major ; I don't know his first name.

16,080. Where does he live ?—At the camp.

16,081. What did he order you the four dozen for ?—I don't know what it was for.

16,082. Was it Major Prenderville ?—I cannot say his name.

16,083. Were you working in Kingston at this time ?—Yes ; I am employed by Mr. Nalder, the sugar refiner, at the time.

16,084. This pass states, "That David Phillips has "been released from confinement, having summarily re-"ceived four dozen lashes, with a caution to be more "guarded in his conduct in future. Signed Prender-"ville,"—is that the Major you speak of ?—Yes.

16,085. Did he order you the four dozen ?—Yes.

16,086. Who ordered you the extra dozen ?—The same Major.

16,087. What was that for ?—Because I said I got a flogging for nothing ; he said I should not say anything.

16,088. Then you got another dozen because you said you had got four for nothing ?—Yes.

16,089. Did you see any other men flogged ?—Yes, an old man.

16,090. Where was that ?—At the camp.

16,091. What did he get ?—He had 40, and he was all over stiff where he had been pricked with swords.

16,092. Did you see that done ?—Yes.

16,093. Who ordered that man to be flogged ?—The same Major.

16,094. Did you see him pricked with swords ?—No, I did not see it.

16,095. How do you know that his back was pricked with swords ?—He told me so ; he and I were in the same room up at the camp.

16,096. What was his name ?—I don't know his name.

16,097. Was he from Constant Spring ?—Yes.

16,098. After you had that four dozen what did you do ?—I did not do anything.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

D. Phillips.

14 Feb. 1866.

16,099. Where did you go ?—They sent me home. I went home to my house.

16,100. At Kingston ?—Yes.

16,101. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know the name of the convict that was hanged at Up-Park Camp ?—No, I do not know his name.

16,102. (*Commission.*) At what time of the day was he hanged ?—In the evening, about 4 o'clock.

16,103. Were all the prisoners present when he was hung ?—All present.

16,104. Where was he hung ?—At a cashaw tree by the side of the hospital ; he was all over in irons, from his neck to his heels.

16,105. What day was that?—That was on a Friday.

16,106. Don't you know what Friday ?—No.

16,107. Was it in November, September, or October?—It was in October, the day before I was released.

16,108. When was that ?—The date is on the pass (*the pass was dated 28th October*).

16,109. Have you ever been in confinement before ?—That was the first time in my life, never before.

16,110. Who flogged you ?—Two soldiers, a white and a black one.

16,111. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you remember what charge was made against you before Mr. Bicknell ?—No ; I did not hear what the sergeant was saying to Mr. Bicknell.

16,112. Were any witnesses called ?—No.

16,113. Nobody besides the sergeant ?—No, nobody.

16,114. (*Commission.*) Were you called upon to make any defence, to say anything you had to say, or anything like that ?—No, nothing like that.

16,115. When you were at the camp were you asked to make any defence ?—No.

16,116. Did they state any charge against you ?—No charge at all.

16,117. Did they just call you out and say "Come here" ?—Yes.

16,118. Were you then tied up ?—Yes, and flogged.

16,119. Was anybody else flogged besides you ?—Yes, six that morning.

16,120. How many did they get ?—Some had 40, and some had 48 ; I had the most.

The witness withdrew.

J. Bryan.

JAMES BRYAN (a black) sworn and examined.

16,121. Do you live at Golden Street, Kingston ?—Yes.

16,122. What are you ?—A cigar-maker.

16,123. In October last were you acting as a Volunteer?—Yes.

16,124. In which corps?—Mr. Wiltshire's.

16,125. In the month of October were you taken up ?—Yes.

16,126. By whom ?—By Inspector Nairne.

16,127. Where did he send you ?—He sent me up to camp on the 24th of October.

16,128. How long did you stay there ?—I was there until the 2nd of November.

16,129. What became of you then ?—They sent me up to Morant Bay on board the "Cordelia." Thirty-five of us were sent that morning, and 15 on board the "Aboukir."

16,130. You were not on board the "Aboukir" but the "Cordelia" ?—Yes.

16,131. Then you know nothing about the "Aboukir" ?—There were 15 prisoners for the "Aboukir" sent up to the Bay.

16,132. You did not see anything that took place on board the "Aboukir," did you ?—No.

16,133. When you got on board the "Cordelia" you say you were taken to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

16,134. At Morant Bay what became of you?—I was there at the station under Mr. Ramsay.

16,135. For how long ?—I was there until the 14th of November before I got my discharge.

16,136. During that time what was done with you?—They did nothing with me, but just kept me in the station.

16,137. Do you mean the police station ?—Yes, and every evening they took us out to see the people executed.

16,138. How often did you go to see that ?—Most every other evening.

16,139. During that time did you see people executed that you knew ?—I did not know any of them ; I saw many executed and flogged too.

16,140. Did they take you out to see them flogged as well ?—Yes.

16,141. Have you anything to state with regard to what you saw on that occasion ?—I saw some men have 50 lashes, and some 100 lashes during that time, but I do not know them.

16,142. You do not know why they were given ?—No, I cannot tell.

16,143. Is there anything in particular that you witnessed that you wish to mention ?—I did not see anything more than seeing the people flogged, and what were hung.

16,144. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was any warrant shown to you when you were arrested ?—No, no warrant at all.

16,145. Was any charge made against you ?—No charge at all; I could not tell for what purpose I was taken up.

16,146. Do you remember the name of any person who was flogged at the camp ?—I remember a man by the name of Henry Wallace; he had three stabs in his back, and he said the Volunteers had given it him.

16,147. Do you remember any prisoner being hung at the camp?—Yes ; a man by the name of Jones.

16,148. Who was Jones ?—A prisoner from the penitentiary.

16,149. How was he hung ?—He was hung with chains all over him on a cashaw tree ; they put a cart underneath the tree ; and I saw the young man James Phillips flogged.

16,150. Did you see Ramsay do anything in particular at Morant Bay ?—When we went in the evening to call out Goldson and the whole of us men, he said to Goldson, "What is your name ?"

16,151. Did you see him do anything particular ?—Yes, he flogged him.

16,152. Did he strike anybody ?—Yes.

16,153. Who was it he struck ? — Sam Clarke ; he struck him before he was hung.

16,154. Where did he strike him ?—In his jaw.

16,155. What with ?—With his fist.

16,156. Did Ramsay strike anybody else, do you remember?—I saw he flogged another man.

16,157. Do you remember his striking a man named Dick ?—Yes, that was on the way coming on to Kingston.

16,158. Did Ramsay say anything to him?—Yes ; I saw him coming, and I said to Dick, "Dick, let us salute him." Dick said, "Well, I am going into the yard to see a person" ; and as he turned into the gate, I salute him, and a man of the name of Grove salute him, and a young man, who is dead, of the name of McLean.

16,159. Were you prisoners ?—Yes, we were prisoners, but we were discharged.

16,160. At the time they saluted him had they been discharged ?—Yes, it was all after martial law. As he passed he said, "You men come along here ;" and after McLean went up to him he said, "How dare you, sir, wear this cap ?" Dick said to him, "I "am a Volunteer, and from the time I was taken up till "now I get this cap." He said, "If I had a knife he would cut it," and he took away the cap from him, and he struck him with the cat that he had been flogging the people with.

16,161. This was after martial law, was it ?—Yes, after martial law.

16,162. Where was it ?—It happened at a place called Yallahs Bay, some 13 or 14 miles from Morant Bay.

16,163. Did he say anything more to them ?—Yes ; he gave him the cap back, and said, "Take it," and as he went up to him to take it, he struck him in the face again with the cat, and said, "If you ever "come to Kingston and open your mouth, and say "anything, I will have you punished."

The witness withdrew.

The Hon. Alexander Heslop, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Jamaica, (coloured,) sworn and examined.

The Hon. A. Heslop.

(His Excellency the President read the caution, as printed, to the witness.)

(*The witness*).—I thankfully acknowledge the information, but having nothing to conceal, I shall feel no difficulty in answering any question which is at all pertinent to this inquiry.

16,164. On Wednesday, the 11th of October, did you receive a summons from Governor Eyre ?—I did, and in an unusual form.

16,165. Did he afterwards communicate to you the letter he had received from Baron Ketelhodt ?—He did, on that same morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

16,166. You are aware that after communicating with you certain dispatches were sent off ?—They were sent off promptly ; in fact they were sent just as the clock struck 9.

16,167. In the afternoon of the 12th of October did you receive some letter ?—I did.

16,168. What letter was that ?—It was a letter addressed to the Governor—the Governor himself being at Flamstead, whither he had gone on the day preceding, immediately after having sent off his dispatches to the General in Kingston, and to the Naval Officer in command at Port Royal.

16,169. At what time was it when you received this letter on the 12th ?—I should say, as nearly as possible, about half-past 3 o'clock ; Mr. Walcott was in my house and in my study at the time. It was 20 minutes past 3, he informs me, so I am tolerably correct. I fix the time simply from this, that I had just time to pack up a few clothes and put them in a portmanteau and get to the train in time to go back to Kingston by the last train. I must explain the opening of this letter, because it was addressed to the Governor, not to me ; it was put into my hands by a personal friend of mine, Dr. Ross, who had brought it over by the road. I declined opening it at first, but he stated that the Custos of Kingston had given express directions that if the Governor was not in town the Attorney-General was the man to open it and read it, and accordingly I did.

16,170. Did you then go on to the General's house ?—I at once went over by the train, I had barely time to pack a few changes of linen. I went over to Kingston and deposited my luggage, small as it was, at my lodging house, and the first thing I did was to order a carriage and a pair of horses to go off next morning by 5 o'clock to St. Thomas in the East. I mention facts because I am not going to mention impressions ; the Commissioners will draw their inferences from the facts that I state ; I do not say what I thought about the outbreak, but I will say what I did on the strength of it.

16,171. Did you receive a message from the Governor ?—If the Commissioners will allow me, I think perhaps I may make a chronological narrative ; and if they will hear what I have to state first it may suggest additional questions to be put, and I shall be very happy and in duty bound to answer them. Having ordered the carriage and pair to be ready, I drove up at once to the General's to see if this report was really correct, or whether he had additional information to give. I saw the General, I was with him I suppose about half an hour, he confirmed it, and the only additional information I got from him was that he had sent on without the Governor's requisition an additional company of men, or an additional 100 men.

16,172. Where to ?—To Morant Bay, on his own responsibility, and of course by his own authority. I then went up to the Custos, Dr. Bowerbank, who lives in the last house in Kingston, to the eastward of the town. I saw Dr. Bowerbank, and I saw also the Police Magistrate of Kingston, Mr. Bicknel. I told him what I proposed doing ; that I was going up to St. Thomas in the East myself, having had some former connexion with it. We arranged to go up together by the carriage. I returned to my lodgings that evening, and whilst there I received a message from His Excellency the Governor, who had come down from Flamstead ; I returned to the General's, and it was there arranged that a proclamation of martial law should be issued.

16,173. What was the purport of the message that you received from the Governor ?—That His Excellency wished to see me immediately ; it was a verbal message, I think.

16,174. Did you find the Governor at the General's ?—I found the Governor there and the General. It was then arranged that a proclamation of martial law should be issued, or at least prepared, and I was requested to draft it. I did so then and there, in accordance, as I believed and believe, with the militia law of Jamaica now in force.—It was necessary that that proclamation before it could be lawfully issued should have the sanction of 21 members of the Council of War. The Governor succeeded in getting such a Council of War next morning at 10 o'clock, which very much surprised me. I do not think I was there before that o'clock.

16,175. There were summonses issued over night, I suppose ?—Yes, there was a proper Council of War, unquestionably ; in fact there was a superabundance of gentlemen present.

16,176. More than the 21 required by the Militia Act ?—More, there were twice 21, I suppose the room was full ; it was then agreed that martial law should be proclaimed. First of all it was suggested or proposed that it should be declared over the whole county of Surry. I will not speak of any discussion that took place, but the result was that the proclamation of martial law was authorized as over the whole county of Surry, with the single exception of the city and parish of Kingston.

16,177. Was there any division of opinion as to declaring it for that part ?—There was.

16,178. All were not agreed then as to the necessity of issuing a proclamation at all ?—I beg your pardon, that was not what you asked. You said was there a division as to the area over which it should extend.

16,179. Were all agreed as to the propriety of declaring that portion under martial law ?—Every man ; there were some even that would have had martial law declared over the whole island.

16,180. The matter in discussion then was, whether the town of Kingston should be included ?—Precisely so.

16,181. Were there statements submitted to that Council of War ?—No, there was nothing but common talk.

16,182. Were there no statements ?—No, every man carried his own information within his own head.

16,183. Is there any record of the persons that were then present ?—I do not think there is.

16,184. Could you give us the names ?—I could tell a good many.

16,185. Will you give us what you can ?—All that I can ; but you must not take it as a list of the number that were there.

16,186. Was there no secretary, no minute kept of the proceedings ?—I do not think so. I saw none.

16,187. Give us all that you can remember ?—

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

The Hon. A. Heslop.

14 Feb. 1866.

There was the Speaker of the House of Assembly; there was Mr. Constantine Burke, a member for one of the parishes, I think St. David's; there was Mr. Nathan; I think Mr. Colthirst, Mr. Salom I think; but it must be observed I am speaking from a rather confused recollection of names; there was a room full of gentlemen.

16,188. Only give us those that you do remember?—The Governor was there, the General, Mr. Lynch was there certainly, Mr. Isaac Levy was there, and several gentlemen from Spanish Town; in fact all the available members of the Assembly and Council were present, and there can be no earthly doubt about it; and no one ever dreamt that there was a doubt about the valid constitution of that Council of War.

16,189. Was the Chief Justice there?—The Chief Justice was there of course, and gave his opinion. I was there, Mr. Osborn was there, and several military and naval officers.

16,190. The members of the Privy Council are also members of the Council of War, are they not?—I think they are; however, it was duly constituted. I believe there was never any doubt about that.

16,191. We wanted to know whom it embraced?—I have mentioned all the persons who were perhaps the most notable ones.

16,192. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You have mentioned no members of the Government as yet; were the members of the Executive Committee there?—They may have been—I think they must have been; for instance, Mr. Westmorland must have been there, I think, but I do not pledge myself to say that he was.

16,193. (*Commission.*) Then he did not take any very active part in it?—No, he did not certainly—the members of the Executive Government did not take any very active part. The legal opinion of the Chief Justice was asked. I expressed an opinion, rather in strong terms, about the impropriety of extending martial law to Kingston. I thought it would be injurious to commerce, and so forth, and the result was simply that there should be a proclamation of martial law, and the draft proclamation which I had drawn in the way I have mentioned the night before was accordingly engrossed, and then it was taken down to be published in the proclaimed districts.

16,194. Were the members of the Council of War called by summons?—I cannot answer that question, because I do not know.

16,195. Did you receive a summons?—No, I know that summonses were given out. I drafted the proclamation about 9 o'clock, or between 9 and 10, at the General's.

16,196. Under the Militia Act I believe all members of the House of Assembly are qualified to act as members of the Council of War?—I think they are.

16,197. And all members of the Privy Council?—All members of the Council. At the time that Militia Act was passed it may be worth while to note that the Privy Council and the Legislative Council were one.

16,198. We have rather collected from what has passed that there were two parties in the House of Assembly?—Yes, there always have been.

16,199. Were there members of both parties present at the Council of War?—Oh, yes, there was a perfect mixture of all political parties, men of all shades of colour and all shades of local politics, (which I myself never understood,) and I think that so far as the proclamation extended I may and do say confidently, that there was not one dissentient voice against the proclamation of martial law over the area specified in the proclamation.

16,200. You can probably draw the attention of the Commission to the state of the law as regards martial law previous to the 9th of Victoria—can you in fact give us the history of the martial law of this island?—I think I can at any rate give some of the leading *indicia* of it, and I think that I should be warranted in saying that, from the time of the actual settlement of this colony as a British possession under the Crown, there never has been a day during which martial law, or the power of declaring martial law, has not been a normal provision on the statute book under certain circumstances. The 33rd of Charles the 2nd, chap. 21—which Act was passed in the year 1681, nearly 200 years ago—was the first Militia Act, or that was the first session that it was on the Jamaica statute book; there was a provision in section 7 of that Act, which is repealed law, but which has been continued in every subsequent Militia Act—it has not any duration clause itself. I would remark that at that time, of course, the mass of the population was a servile population, and in the 7th section there is this provision, "That upon every apprehension and appearance " of any public danger or invasion, the Commander-in-" Chief shall forthwith call a Council of War, and with " their advice and consent cause and command the " Articles of War to be proclaimed at Port Royal and " St. Jago de la Vega," Kingston not then being in existence, upon which said publication the martial law was to be in force. And what was the martial law? I take it that this section gives us about as definite a description of martial law as we shall find in any text book, at least as definite and I think much more clear, "that then it shall and may be lawful for " the said Commander-in-Chief to command the " persons of any of His Majesty's liege subjects, as " also their negroes, horses, and cattle, for all such " service as may be for the public defence, and to " pull down houses, cut down timber, command ships " and boats, and generally to act and do with full " power and authority all such things as he and the " said Council of War may think necessary and expe-" dient for His Majesty's service and the defence of " this island." That was the first positive enactment with regard to martial law, and I believe was the first and the only legislative definition of martial law. But that provision has been continued by subsequent Acts—that statute was only repealed by the 9th of Victoria, the present Act—yes, it was repealed first by the 6th of Victoria, chapter 35, which was a general repealing Act, striking off a batch of Acts many of which were virtually duplicates of others; but that Act long before it was repealed was virtually continued, in duplicate, I might say, by the 38th of George the 3rd, c. 19, s. 53. I do not know whether it is necessary to give it to the Commission, but I will undertake to say it never expired, never for 24 hours; the sun never rose and set on Jamaica as a country in which the English law prevailed with regard to martial law.

16,201. What statute are you referring to?—The 38th of George the 3rd, chapter 19, section 53.

16,202. Was that a Militia Act?—Yes.

16,203. It was a sort of concurrent Act, then?—It was; in fact it did not repeal the other at all, but it re-enacted that particular clause—in fact it re-enacted a large portion. It must be borne in mind that this island was settled by an armed force, and I may mention, as a proof of the military origin of this colony, that the officer who in England is called the high sheriff is with us called the provost-marshal, up to this day. This Act of Charles was in force until the 6th of Victoria. I speak generally of the continuing Acts, they are little more than repetitions.

16,204. You have referred to 38th George the 3rd, what was the next Act?—The next was the 50th of George the 3rd, chapter 17, sections 72, 73, and 74. In none of the subsequent statutes is there any specific mode of proclaiming martial law mentioned, nor yet any definition or any alteration of the original definition which was given by the statute of Charles; that is to say, "That the Commander-in-Chief shall have " power to do all such things as he and the Council " of War shall think necessary and expedient for His " Majesty's service."

16,205. Under the statute of Charles the 2nd no sanction of any Council of War was required, was it?—Oh, yes; "That upon every apprehension and ap-" pearance of any public danger the Commander-in-" Chief do forthwith call a Council of War." Then the subsequent statute tells of what materials the council is composed.

16,206. The Council of War of that date would

probably consist of his own officers?—Probably so; the first statute does not even mention the number, but all the subsequent statutes do. The 38th of George 3rd, c. 19, sec. 53, states, "And whereas the "appearance of public danger, by invasion or other-"wise, may sometimes make the imposition of martial "law necessary, yet as, from experience of the "mischiefs and calamities attending it, it must ever be "considered as among the greatest of evils, be it "enacted, that it shall not in future be declared or im-"posed but by the opinion and advice of a Council of "War, consisting as aforesaid," referring to the preceding section, the 51st, which says, "That for the future "all Councils of War shall consist of the Governor and "Commander-in-Chief for the time being, the Admiral "and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships on "this station for the time being, the several members "of the Privy Council, the Speaker and members of "the Assembly, general officers of Militia," and so forth. The 58th section is, as it were, restrictive; it says that "Henceforth no martial law shall be pro-"claimed except with the advice of the Council of "War, consisting as aforesaid;" that is to say, as in section 51, which is the one that defines the composition of the Council for the first time after the statute of Charles.

16,207. But that does not seem to re-enact the provisions that you have referred to in the Act of Charles?—It does not alter them; it does not repeal the Act of Charles.

16,208. It is a restraining statute?—Yes; it simply states that the Governor shall act by the advice of the Council of War.

16,209. That is repealed, we understand, by the 6th Victoria?—Yes, c. 35.

16,210. Then there is another Act enforcing the same provisions?—Undoubtedly.

16,211. Where is that?—If the Commission will allow me I am going through them in order. There is the 5th of William IV. c. 28, ss. 71, 72, 73. The 7th William IV. was disallowed, and the 4th Vict. c. 27 comes in force.

16,212. What was the Act that remained in force at the time the statute of Charles was repealed?—The 4th Vict. c. 27.

16,213. Does that re-enact the particular provisions to which you have referred?—Yes, I daresay it does. The sections are the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th; it has got all the same clauses about the constitution of the Council and the proclamation of martial law.

16,214. But has it the definition of martial law?—No, I thought I had so stated. I most certainly say that assuredly there is not a single one of the Acts that repeals, alters, adds to, or repudiates that definition of the statute of Charles.

16,215. We understand you to say that the 6th Vict. did repeal the whole Act?—Yes; but I am speaking specifically as to that definition.

16,216. Then the 6th of Vict. does repeal the Act of Charles?—Undoubtedly.

16,217. For the first time?—For the first time, so far as my knowledge goes.

16,218. Then it comes to this, that the 38th George 3rd was not a concurrent Act with that of Charles, but a restraining one?—A definitive one I should call it. The statute of Charles did not specify the component members of the Council, and this was an addition in aid.

16,219. By the Act of Charles it was necessary, "with the advice and consent of the Council of War, "to cause and command the Articles of War to be "proclaimed at Port Royal and St. Jago de la Vega, "upon which said publication the martial law was to "be enforced." These subsequent statutes to which you have referred do not require the Articles of War, whatever they may be, to be proclaimed?—No, they do not, not one of them.

16,220. Nor do they specify the manner in which martial law is to be proclaimed?—No, not one of them; they simply say "the Governor may proclaim martial law." The Act that was in force at the time of the repeal of the statute of Charles was the 4th Vict. c. 27, sec. 92, 93, and 94. The Acts that I have mentioned are substantially mere repetitions of the previous laws.

16,221. The provisions in the 4th Vict. are just the same as those in the 9th, apparently?—I think they are.

16,222. And there is a provision introduced that it shall cease at the end of 30 days, unless continued?—Yes; the 7th Vict. c. 64, the sections 9, 10, and 11, are mere repetitions of the others. I may mention, with regard to the "Rules and Articles of War" there mentioned, that Rules and Articles of War were, up to the year 1858, in the form of an Act of Assembly every year passed.

16,223. An annual Act?—An annual Act. The last Act printed at length was the 14th Vict. c. 19. Then there were several continuations of that in two or three lines, stating that such an Act should be continued for so many years; but that is where all the Articles will be found. That Act was continued by the 15th Vict. c. 10, and further continued by the 21st Vict. c. 18, until the 31st of December 1858; and since that there have been no Articles of War except the Queen's Articles for the government of the troops.

16,224. Do they apply merely to the government of troops?—They apply to the militia whenever they are called out and organized, either during martial law, or when embodied by order of the Governor.

16,225. Were those Acts special to Jamaica, or were they merely publishing the Acts passed in England?—They were special to Jamaica, and they had reference chiefly to the Militia at a time when the Militia was embodied for general service.

16,226. Making special provision for this island?—Precisely; the present Act is the 9th Vict. c. 35, sections 96, 97, and 98. That is the Act in fact under which the proclamation was issued.

16,227. That is, the existing Act?—Yes.

16,228. That expressly repeals the statute of Charles?—Yes.

16,229. Which had been generally repealed by the 7th of Vict.?—Yes, it repeals the whole of them.

16,230. Have you mentioned the 6th Vict. c. 35?—Yes, that is a general repealing Act.

16,231. I understand you to say there were duplicate statutes which the 6th Victoria cleared out of the statute book?—I have stated, I think, that the 4th of Vict. was concurrent and co-existent with the statute of Charles that was repealed by the 6th of Vict.; it was the striking off one of the barrels and shooting with a single-barrelled gun. It was repealed; but I state at the same time concurrent and co-existent with the statute of Charles is the 4th of Victoria, the provisions of which are in force to this day, and which are substantially the same provisions in the sections I have quoted, 92, 93, and 94, as those of sect. 96, 97, and 98 of the present Act, 9 Vict. c. 35.

16,232. It does not recite this clause in the Act of Charles about the Articles of War?—No.

16,233. Then that Act retains the substance of the Act of Charles, with the exception of this detail about the Articles of War?—Yes; I may mention that at the time of the Act of Charles the Articles of War were not on the statute book. There were no Articles of War; in point of fact, at least, there is no means of ascertaining what they were.

16,234. Was there not the local Act to which you have referred?—The note I have got of the Rules and Articles of War does not enable me to say when they were first printed, but I have got the last one in the form of the Act here. Of course in England they are the Queen's orders, those are under the Mutiny Act; but in Jamaica up to the end of the year 1858 they appeared on the statute book as an Act; and the last one where we see them printed at length is the 14th Victoria, chapter 19.

16,235. The recital of the 9th Vict. c. 35, would show the necessity of the enactments in it as distinct from those of 4th Vict. c. 37, which re-enacted the statute of Charles the Second; why was the statute

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of the 9th Vict. passed while the law still existed unrepealed undert he 4th Vict. ? You ask me a question which I do not think the Legislature could answer.

16,236. But you might ?—I cannot give any reason.

16,237. They thought fit to do it ?—Yes.

16,238. Is there any reference in these Articles of War to martial law ?—I think there is. I have the annual laws printed separately ; they are not easily put in the statute book. I think it right, before I can make myself perfectly intelligible (as the Commissioners have asked my opinion with regard to martial law in Jamaica), now that I have endeavoured to develop all the sources from which information may be derived, to draw a distinction between the constitution of this country and that in England. The petition of right, which is virtually a statute, has relation only to the realm of England. Jamaica was not even a possession of the British Crown at that time, and certainly no portion of the realm of England. In the declaration of rights there is no mention whatever of the prerogative right, or the contrary, of declaring martial law—Jamaica then was a British possession. The petition of right (the only statute, so far as I know, which proclaims the illegality of the Crown's exercise of its alleged prerogative in declaring martial law without the consent of Parliament) is confined to the realm of England; Jamaica, so far from being a portion of the realm of England, never was, and is not ; because the Queen of England is not the Queen of Jamaica—she is Lady Supreme and has different functions in both capacities and various powers, and if she were to cease to be the one, which God forbid, it does not necessarily follow that she should cease to be the other ; she is represented by the sign of Her person, Her seal—the seal of Jamaica is not the seal of the United Kingdom, and the man who has the custody of the seal, whomsoever the Queen may choose to entrust it to, has the right of using Her Majesty's name in this island for all purposes which the Queen herself can use it for ; the difference being that the authority of the island seal is confined within gunshot from the coast of the island, and the great seal of the United Kingdom represents the state and empire of the Queen of England to foreign nations. Of course no Governor here can have any communication with any foreign country except as a private gentleman.

16,239. Does not the broad seal of Jamaica also relate to the dependencies of Jamaica ?—It does.

16,240. Are not they beyond gunshot of the island ?—That is by statute. The Caymanas Islands, for instance.

16,241. They are beyond gunshot ?—Yes.

16,242. Would the broad seal of Jamaica have operation there ?—That is by express Act of Parliament, which was passed not more than three years ago. A sort of power has been exercised (I was going to say almost from time immemorial, but we know that the British Crown has not been in possession of Jamaica from time immemorial, in the legal sense of the term) ; however, for a long series of years it has been the practice for the Governor here to give commissions to the magistrates in the Caymanas island, upon what authority I never knew ; and it was in consequence of the extraordinary anomaly of this and similar proceedings that the attention of the English Government was drawn to it, and they passed an Act of Parliament, about the 25th or 26th Victoria, specially regulating the Government of the Caymanas, and putting it as a subordinate dependency to this.

16,243. Was that a local Act ?—No, an imperial Act.

16,244. Then by that Act the broad seal of Jamaica extends there ?—No, there is no mention of the broad seal.

16,245. But the powers under the broad seal, the granting commissions, for instance ?—Yes, in point of fact the Governor of Jamaica is now Governor of the Caymanas. All the power he possesses here he possesses there. To return to what I was stating about the difference with regard to the constitutional question here and in England, I said that the petition of right at the time of Charles the First had relation to the realm of England. It unquestionably negatived the right, so far as the realm of England was concerned—(mark you, Ireland was no portion of the realm of England, and we shall see, when I come to mention the Act of 1798, that there is a special admission of the prerogative right of the Crown in Ireland, three or four times repeated, to declare martial law when it pleased)—I say that the petition of right, which one may call the statute of Charles 1st, did unquestionably negative the right, of the King in England to proclaim martial law without the sanction of his Parliament, and the law has remained in England from that time as it is now—that if a minister in the Queen's name, and by the Queen's authority, chooses to declare any particular district under martial law, he takes the consequences, and must go to Parliament for an Act of indemnity. He knows that he is breaking the law—he has got his head on his shoulders, and his eyes open—it is supposed that he knows the consequences and that he is prepared to stand them. There is no provision—there never was a provision in England, or on the English statute book, authorizing the Crown to declare martial law in the realm of England. The dispute upon that was one of the greatest points of the controversy between King Charles the 1st and his parliament, and we know what the lamentable consequences of that dispute were. The question was never mooted again in the Declaration of Rights at the revolution of 1688. There is no mention whatever about martial law in the Declaration of Rights, because it was supposed to have been settled. That is the distinction, I take it, there being no statute law in England, and there never having ceased to be statute law in Jamaica, authorizing the issuing of the proclamation of martial law. Of course one sees the reason of it, because the very patents that were given by Charles the 2nd, when he partitioned out this island, the very condition of them was, "You shall import so many African labourers, so many per acre ;" that was the very ground of tenure —a tenure of employing a servile population ; and the whole policy of legislation during slavery was to put strong powers in the hands of the Government, because the free population was a very small fraction, compared with the mass of the population. Whether it was sound policy to continue that after emancipation, of course is a question which I do not wish to discuss. That being the state of the law in England, the constitutional law of Jamaica, 1st George 2nd, c. 1, declares "That all the laws of England which "have been issued and recognized in Jamaica hereto- "fore shall be henceforth the law of Jamaica." What I say is, that the Act of Charles was on the statute book at that very time authorizing martial law ; therefore it could not have been a portion of the law of Jamaica that martial law never should be proclaimed. I hope I make myself intelligible.

16,246. I do not quite see how that follows. If I remember rightly, it says, "All the laws of England "that have been in force in Jamaica shall be deemed "to be law" ?—Yes.

16,247. That was to determine a great dispute, to limit it to those laws that had been in force ?—In point of fact it was a compromise ; because in the very same Act you find, for the first time, Jamaica giving a permanent revenue to the Crown, and the Crown, which had refused time after time to pass an Act in the very same words, entered into a compromise. The statute closes with a schedule of revenue and expenditure, and the very last clause in it states that all the laws of England that have been recognized and acted upon in this island shall henceforth be the law of Jamaica. I say that the English law, with regard to the right of the Crown to issue proclamations of martial law, could not have been adopted here, for the simple reason that there was then existing on the statute book of Jamaica a provision that, under certain circumstances, the Governor should have the

power of proclaiming martial law. Therefore I say of necessity that portion of the law must be so construed as to make it consistent with the power of the Governor to declare martial law with the advice of the Council of War. I think I have now stated all that I am prepared to say upon the question of martial law.

16,248. When did you go to Morant Bay?—As I stated before, I was going to drive up, but His Excellency the Governor asked me to take passage with him on board the French steamer "Caravelle." We accordingly sailed from Kingston on Friday morning.

16,249. And arrived at Morant Bay when?—That same evening about 7 o'clock, I think it was; we disembarked immediately.

16,250. Did you sit upon a Court-martial that evening?—No. certainly not.

16,251. Not on the Friday?—No.

16,252. On the Saturday?—Yes, the proclamation was made on that same evening, immediately we landed.

16,253. Proclaimed there?—Yes, proclaimed there.

16,254. When did you sit on a Court-martial?—I sat on a Court-martial the next morning.

16,255. In what character did you sit upon that Court-martial?—As a Captain of Volunteers.

16,256. How was martial law proclaimed at Morant Bay—was it by a printed proclamation?—By a written proclamation, I think. No, I believe it was printed, but I won't be certain on that. Mr. Ramsay can give the best information upon that point, because he was the man that proclaimed it. I speak only from information that I derived from him, that he both proclaimed it by sticking it up on some public place and also by reading it aloud in some public street.

16,257. We find that in 1831 the only way in which it was proclaimed was by beat of drum on the steps of the King's House—was it proclaimed in that way at Morant Bay?—No, I do not think so. I don't know how it was done, in truth, so far as beat of drum was concerned. There was a camp, there is no mistake about that.

16,258. You say you sat upon a Court-martial on Saturday?—I sat on that one Court-martial, at any rate, that one day.

16,259. Who were your colleagues?—They were Mr. Fyfe, who I believe has the rank of a Colonel in the Militia, but he was also a member of the Legislative Council.

16,260. And a stipendiary magistrate?—And a stipendiary magistrate too. There was Mr. Andrew Lewis, Colonel of Militia and formerly Adjutant-General of Militia; Mr. Peter Alexander Espeut, a proprietor of an estate in the parish, and of other estates in other parishes; and Colonel Hunt (Captain Hunt of the Marines, but Colonel Hunt of the Jamaica Militia), who acted as President; and myself.

16,261. You were not at all well at the time, I believe?—No.

16,262. You have been described as lying on a mat by one of the witnesses?—So I understand. I have no doubt that was perfectly true; I was very ill, so ill, in point of fact, that it was with difficulty I stood up to take the oath, and then I lay down again; but I was in as perfect possession of my mental faculties as I am at this moment, and I heard the whole of the evidence distinctly. I was obliged to lie down among a litter of saddles, boxes, and even revolvers.

16,263. You said that you had difficulty in standing up to take the oath, were the members all sworn?—All sworn.

16,264. Do you remember the form of the oath?—I was present when it was read to Mr. Astwood, and I believe from recollection it was exactly the oath that is given on Courts-martial in the army, because I particularly recollect the conclusion of it, that we were sworn not to communicate to any person what our own private opinion was with regard to any decision we might arrive at, except in a court of justice.

16,265. What number of persons were tried at that Court-martial?—I kept no memoranda, as indeed you may imagine, as I could not sit up; but I should say there must have been at the very least 10 persons tried, perhaps more, but I should say not under 10. I think there were seven tried all at once.

16,266. What were the results of the Court-martial?—The results were five, I think, I may be wrong, four or five, but I think five persons were condemned to be hung, one of them a woman, all in reference to the actual outrages and series of murders that had been perpetrated three days before.

16,267. Were they all charged with that?—They were all charged, and all that were convicted were according to my opinion then and now proven to be guilty participators and actual actors in the murderous atrocities committed in that little square on the 11th October—as conclusively proven to have so acted as if it had been proved in any ordinary court of justice.

16,268. Does that apply to the woman as well as to the men?—Most assuredly to the woman, who was I may say perhaps the worst of the lot. Speaking for myself and the motive which actuated me in recommending this woman, not to mercy, but that the sentence should not be carried out fully upon her, speaking I say for myself, I was not actuated at all by any idea of mercy, but solely upon the grounds of policy. These people had abstained hitherto from violence to women, and I thought it was desirable not to provoke them to adopt another course. It was not on the ground of mercy to the woman, but solely with the object of preventing brutalities against females in the further progress of what was considered then to be a rebellion.

16,269. You were aware that at that time there were several ladies and others supposed to be in the hands of the people?—Yes, we knew that they were not in their houses, where they ought to have been in the ordinary time of peace.

16,270. And you thought the execution of the woman might lead to some species of brutalities towards them?—Precisely so, that was my motive; other gentlemen may have acted upon the principles of mercy, but I felt none for her and I feel none now.

16,271. Do you know anything more yourself as to the proceedings of the Courts-martial?—No, because I sat on no other Court-martial, and I saw only one execution, and that was by accident, at Port Antonio.

16,272. Have you been consulted at all about the cessation of martial law, or about particular trials or arrests?—That is a large question. I have not been consulted in the case of any one single arrest since the declaration of martial law.

16,273. Not in a single case?—Not in any one single case, so far as my memory serves me. I am subject to correction. I mean to say before the arrest, be it observed; I have never been consulted upon the question of arresting.

16,274. Do you state that you never were consulted about the arrest of anybody?—Not about the arresting of any person. I may have been consulted, I daresay. I was when they were in prison, as to what was to be done with them, and so forth; but I was never consulted, nor was I cognizant of any actual arrest until after it was made, of any arrest whatever, from the declaration of martial law up to the present date.

16,275. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you consulted prior to the arrest of any person as to the *primâ facie* case against him, upon which the arrest was proposed to be made?—No, I was never consulted upon any single topic, neither upon the sufficiency of evidence or otherwise.

16,276. Or as to the policy of arresting him?—Nor as to the policy of arresting him, nor as to any one single fact connected with the arrest. For instance, I never knew anything of the arrest of Mr. Levien until an officer, subordinate to myself, although not in my own company, was actually dispatched from Spanish Town.

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16,277. Supposing you never knew the strength of the case against him before he was arrested, were you ever consulted upon the strength of the case against him before he was sent to trial?—Oh, yes.

16,278. You were?—Yes, I have been.

16,279. That is, with respect to persons being tried not under martial law?—No, not under martial law.

16,280. Take such a case as that of George William Gordon, or Mr. Lawrence?—I had not seen Mr. Lawrence; indeed I have never seen him in my life, as far as I know. Mr. Gordon I knew very little of; I knew him by sight. I will, if you please, state all I know about Mr. Gordon.

16,281. Were you ever consulted as to the duration of martial law?—No, I was not consulted with regard to the duration of martial law; in fact the law was allowed to take its own operation. The Governor never consulted me, and I do not see that there was any necessity for his doing so. It was not a question of law, but a question of policy and common sense. I should like first of all to tell the Commission what the facts are, and in so doing I shall very likely anticipate some of the questions that might be put to me. After the Court-martial, the only one upon which I sat, we went round to Port Antonio. We arrived there early on Sunday morning; I stayed there but sat on no Court-martial. I saw one execution there. On that same Monday evening we re-embarked on board the "Wolverine," and I came back, leaving my colleagues, Col. Fyfe, Mr. Espeut, and Mr. Lewis, at Port Antonio, to carry on the Court-martial. I came back with His Excellency the Governor; we arrived at Kingston early—about 7 o'clock. The Governor and Col. Hunt left me at the wharf, and I never saw them afterwards until I heard that same day at the train—the 1 o'clock train I think it was—that Mr. George William Gordon had been taken, or was being taken, on board the "Wolverine." I knew nothing at all about his arrest, personally.

16,282. Were you consulted about his case afterwards, before his execution?—No; I very much question whether there was time to do it. I do not know that there was any communication, even with King's House; there may have been, or there may not have been.

16,283. Did you, in the enforcement of martial law, ever recommend the Council of War to act under the definition of martial law in the Act of Charles?—I cannot say that I ever thought about the Act of Charles or any other Act; I acted, as I believed, in self-defence—that was the principle upon which I acted, the principle, I mean to say, of a person defending himself.

16,284. When you drew up the proclamation of martial law, in what capacity was it done by you?—Decidedly as Attorney-General.

16,285. Acting under the orders of the Governor?—Yes.

16,286. And not acting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief?—No.

16,287. By the Commander-in-Chief I mean General O'Connor?—It so happens that it was drawn up in the General's own house, in the presence of the General and the Governor; it was very hastily drawn. I do not know whether the original is in existence now; perhaps a word was used in it which might subject me to criticism, but which I am perfectly prepared to defend, namely the word "belligerent." It was drawn, as I say, hastily, but I am prepared to defend that word.

16,288. You drew it as Attorney-General under the 9th Victoria, the Militia Act?—I believed so; I drew it under that Act, because it was my then belief that I acted under the 9th Victoria.

16,289. I was asking you if your attention had been called to the functions of the Governor and Captain-General, as distinguished from those of Commander of the Forces in Jamaica?—I cannot say that it has particularly. I know that the Governor has instructions and the General has instructions. For instance, the Governor can make a request to the General for troops, and so on; but the General and the military officers, that is, the professional men, have the organizing and regulating of all the details, the marching of the troops, and so forth. If there was to be an outbreak, say at Westmoreland, and the Governor was to write to the General, and say, "Send over three "or four companies of men to be there on such a day, "and there shall be a man-of-war at your disposal," that would probably be all the General would listen to; he would take all the details upon himself.

16,290. Did you then form any opinion, or give any advice to the Governor, as to what his functions were under martial law, as Captain-General of Jamaica?—I cannot recollect that I did.

16,291. Was such a question the subject of consideration between the Governor and the General?—I really cannot say so; I have no recollection of it, and I do not think it was—certainly I have no recollection that it was.

16,292. And it would follow that no such question was discussed at the Council of War?—As to the Governor's function do you mean?

16,293. Yes?—No abstract question at all was discussed. We had no time to discuss moot points.

16,294. Had you any opinion at the time, or have you now, as to who was the supreme authority in Jamaica under martial law?—The Governor, but the General in the field.

16,295. That is just the point I wish to bring you to—whether you have any opinion as to whether the Governor, as Captain-General, is supreme commander of the troops, or whether the General is?—That is matter of opinion.

16,296. I wish your opinion, as Attorney-General, upon that point, if you have one to give?—My opinion in regard to martial law is, that when the Governor proclaimed martial law, and gave his orders to the General to go up to a proclaimed district, not the whole island, that the Governor was absolved from personal responsibility. That is my opinion. With regard to the acts which the General thought it necessary, or the officer in command, Brigadier Nelson, I believe the Governor acted under the impression that he had handed over the administration of that district to the military authorities.

16,297. That is hardly an answer to my question. The question was this, do you regard the Governor and Captain-General, under martial law, as the supreme military authority?—Certainly not. The Governor, certainly not. I obeyed the orders of General Nelson, and I sat on the Court-martial under the order of General Nelson.

16,298. I think you are confusing two things; of course you acted under General Nelson, but that leads us back to the point of who authorized General Nelson. You have told us just now that you considered, when the General got his orders from the Governor to take himself to the field, the General was thereby relieved from personal responsibility?—No, not the General, the Governor. I may be wrong; that is merely my opinion.

16,299. You regard the General, then, as the supreme military authority, and not the Captain-General of the forces?—Yes, in the field, in the active government.

16,300. When you drew up the proclamation of martial law, under the authority and direction of the Governor, did you draw it up as a proclamation of martial law over the whole country?—No, I think not.

16,301. I should like you to consider that before answering it?—I keep no memoranda because I have not a clerk. I am speaking entirely from memory. I do not believe it was. Now you mention it, I recollect there was some discussion between the Governor and the General, and perhaps I may say I took part in it. Certainly it was in my presence, about excluding Kingston, and certainly next morning, when I went to the meeting, I very strongly objected to including Kingston. I thought it would paralyse the whole commerce of the country.

16,302. Will you try and recollect whether the exclusion of Kingston at that early date of the discussion between the Governor, the General, and yourself, was an exclusion of Kingston from the rest of the country, or an exclusion of Kingston from the county of Surrey ?—I think the exclusion of Kingston from the county of Surrey—I daresay the original proclamation is downstairs in the secretary's office, and I would rather be bound by my own handwriting than by my memory.

16,303. Will you be good enough to tell us now what happened at the Council of War—whether the proposition by the Governor was to proclaim martial law over the whole island, or merely over the county of Surrey, as was afterwards decided upon ?—I will tell you all I know about the proclamation of martial law. I certainly was not there at the beginning of the meeting, therefore I do not know what the Governor's proposition was ; if he made a proposition at all, very probably he made it before I arrived, because I heard a discussion going on ; whether he made it or not, I know this that I very strenuously opposed it.

16,304. (*Commission.*) You mean you strenuously opposed the inclusion of Kingston ?—Yes, and the extension of it at all, because there were some persons who did talk of extending it all over the island.

16,305. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did the Governor support the proposition to extend it over the whole country, that is what I wish to get at ?—No.

16,306. Not while you were there ?—No, certainly not.

16,307. Did the General ?—I do not think the General spoke. I am certain he did not, at least while I was there.

16,308. Then what was your reason for limiting the proclamation of martial law to the county of Surrey ?—Martial law, as recited in one of the very sections under which the proclamation was drawn, is stated to be one of the worst political evils ; and I did not think it ought to be extended over an area larger than that where the actual outbreak had taken place, or where there were most inflammable materials immediately in the neighbourhood. Kingston was excluded in my mind because, as I said before, it would have paralysed the whole commerce of the country. No English merchant would have sent out goods on commission or sale to a Kingston merchant if Kingston had been under martial law, because he would not only have had to insure his goods across the Atlantic, but he would also have had to insure them after they had got here.

16,309. Will you tell us upon what information you proceeded in coming to the conclusion that the county of Surrey ought to be proclaimed under martial law ? —The parish of St. David's is adjoining that of St. Thomas in the East, and I know there is a very intimate connexion, especially between the political agitators of the two parishes. Mark you, none of these reasons were given, but I give you these as my reasons now. Those are the best I can give. Portland was also adjoining St. Thomas in the East, and there is the main road right round the island, and we thought it just as well to include these adjoining parishes ; and when we did that, there was no reason why we should not go on to St. George's and Metcalfe.

16,310. If I follow you right, it is thus you proclaimed martial law in Portland and St. David's, because they were the neighbouring parishes to St. Thomas in the East ?—Quite right ; that was my own motive.

16,311. And you came to the conclusion that martial law ought to be proclaimed in St. George's and Port Royal because they bordered on St. David's and Portland ?—No, I did not come to that conclusion at all. In the first place, I was directed to draw the proclamation. It was prepared long before the Council of War met—several hours before ; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. I was not consulted about it ; but what I did at the Council of War I tell you. I confined my attention in my address to the Council of War to the exclusion of Kingston from the county of Surrey.

16,312. In addition to that, I wish you to state to the Commission the circumstances which induced you to include the parishes of Metcalfe and St. George's, St. David's, and Portland ?—I never talked about including St. George's or Metcalfe or St. David's ; the whole point of my address to the Council of War was this, to exclude Kingston. Everyone had agreed —I believe it was unanimous ; I am speaking in the presence of several gentlemen who were there, and I am confident that the meeting was unanimous as to having martial law declared over the area over which it was eventually declared ; and there was a great number, I should say even a majority, for including the whole county of Surry ; and I spoke very strongly, perhaps in stronger language than I ought to have used, for I spoke very strongly indeed against including Kingston ; therefore you will see that the only point at which my attention was really directed, and to which I addressed myself, was not the inclusion of any parishes but the exclusion of one.

16,313. What I wish to come at is this—whether the information on which you proceeded in proclaiming martial law in St. Thomas in the East and the other parishes was the news you had heard of the disturbance in St. Thomas in the East ?—And what I had read.

16,314. I wish to know whether there was any information upon which you proceeded in agreeing to the proclamation of martial law in these other six parishes in the county of Surrey other than that of St. Thomas in the East ?—No, not that I am aware of, except as I tell you, in St. David's. You might almost call them the same parish, because they are the same political parishes.

16,315. But they are two different parishes ?—Yes, they are divided by an imaginary line.

16,316. Was there any information laid before the Council of War which, to your knowledge, induced the Council to proclaim martial law in the county of Surry ; I mean were you present when the information was laid before them at any time ?—No; as I said before, I believe every man at the Council of War carried his information in his own brains. There was no information laid before us.

16,317. Will you tell us what information individually you carried in your brains as to the disturbance at that time ?—I will tell you from the beginning. The Governor sent for me——

16,318. I don't want any details ; but will you tell us what information you had from the county of Surrey ?—The Baron Ketelhodt and a number of my other personal friends had been murdered. I had no legal evidence of it, but I had that kind of evidence which a man acts upon every day of his life. I had the written evidence of men in whose word I had confidence, that he and a great many of the most respectable persons, and highly honourable persons, had been murdered brutally.

16,319. In the early part of your evidence you mentioned a letter. I did not ascertain whether you mentioned from whom you received that letter on the afternoon of Wednesday ?—I received a letter from a private messenger, a personal friend of mine, Dr. Ross. Mr. Walcott was with me at the time I received a letter giving me the very information about the Baron's murder.

16,320. That was a letter f om a private friend, you say ?—No, it was a letter addressed to the Governor, which I hesitated to open ; it was written by Mr. Georges, who himself was misused in the *melée*.

16,321. It was a letter from Mr. Georges, you had not mentioned that yet ?—I do not even know that it was an original letter ; I believe it was a copy.

16,322. Were you on that day, or on the following day, before or at the Council of War, informed that a letter had come from Paul Bogle and others in that neighbourhood ?—I am not sure about that.

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16,323. Will you try and recollect ?—I have tried ; it has occurred to me before I have seen some such letter—I believe in the newspapers. If I did not see it in the newspapers I have seen it in the original ; but I have no idea when I first saw it, I give you my honour. I cannot charge my memory whether at that time the Governor showed me the letter from the Baron which he wrote on the 11th, asking for assistance, and when he wrote his despatches—I cannot charge my memory whether I saw that letter then or not. I certainly have seen it, but cannot tell you when.

16,324. You have seen the letter now ?—I think so ; I have seen a letter, and I believe I saw it first, now my memory begins to revive, in the Kingston Court-house.

16,325. Have you a sufficiently clear recollection of the contents of that letter to enable you to answer any question with regard to it ?—I think there were some words in it that might be construed into a threat ; but the letter will, of course, speak for itself. I dare not say, because I might be saying what was incorrect, whether it was a threat or not. I have no recollection of its being so—in fact, I don't think it was.

16,326. Perhaps you will be able to answer this question, and that will be sufficient—in coming to the conclusion that martial law ought to be proclaimed in the county of Surry, did you proceed on the information of the murder of Baron Ketelhodt and others, exclusive altogether of the contents of that letter of Bogle's ?—I think so. I think exclusively, because I will tell you, although I may not be very confident of it, I do not believe I had seen that letter from Bogle. I knew that the Baron was a man of great personal courage, and that he would not have sent for troops unless they were wanted, and therefore I quite concurred with the Governor in the propriety of sending them. Unfortunately they went too late.

16,327. With respect to the first Court-martial you attended, you mentioned Mr. Espeut, that he was a proprietor of estates ?—I said of an estate in St. Thomas in the East, and certainly of another in Metcalfe.

16,328. Did Mr. Espeut sit on the Court-martial in the capacity of a military officer, or what ?—I believe as a military officer—an officer of Militia.

16,329. He is the only one whose rank you had not mentioned—what is it ?—Captain. We had no uniform on, I must tell you, if that was necessary.

16,330. At that Court-martial you tried seven or ten persons ?—Certainly not less than seven. Only four were condemned.

16,331-80. Did you try them as murderers?—I think the charge was—I knew perfectly well that there was no finding of a grand jury, or any formal indictment ; but the people were told, and it was in writing, for I saw it, what the charge was, and as far as my memory serves me, and it is pretty good upon the point, it was treason and murder.

16,381. Then are we to understand that the woman was condemned to death for treason and murder ?—For murder, at least in my opinion.

16,382. Are you quite sure that treason was excluded in her case ?—I do not know, I am sure ; the conviction, at least in my own mind, was of murder.

16,383. But was she charged ?—She was charged, they were all charged.

16,384. Were there any written charges ?—Yes, I saw it in Colonel Hunt's hands, it was a very short form.

16,385. What was the written sentence with regard to her ?—I do not know ; I daresay it is in the possession of General Nelson.

16,386. (*Commission.*) From whom did you receive the charge ?—Colonel Hunt had it, I believe it came from the Brigadier-General.

16,387. The President of the Court was in possession of the charge ?—Yes, he swore all the members of the Court, and then he had the oath administered to himself.

16,388. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Then you tried these people and judged them, not as belligerents who had been engaged in any fight against Her Majesty's forces, but as individuals who had committed the crime of murder ?—Belligerents.

16,389. You used the expression once before ?—I did, and I say I can justify it ; there is such a thing as *bellum civile*, there can be therefore a war amongst persons who are subjects to the same Crown. The word belligerent in a popular and legal sense is generally in the mouths of neutrals when there are two belligerent countries, two independent nations fighting, and when the neutrals speak of them as belligerents, for instance the word was bandied about considerably during the late rebellion in the United States. The principal nations of Europe, England and France among them, recognized belligerent rights upon the part of the Confederates, that is to say they were to be dealt with not as rebels, but according to the laws of war ; there is no impropriety of speaking of belligerents where there is open war. I have always understood that to be the meaning of it, but it has got a restricted meaning by the use of the word on the part of neutral powers.

16,390. It is not to that extended sense of the term that I refer. I merely wish to know whether you treated these men at Morant Bay as prisoners of war, having been belligerents, or as criminals who had broken the law ?—As both, decidedly ; a man can hardly be a rebel without breaking the law, and I did not certainly merely try them for murder ; I tried them under what is called martial law, which I take it is the law of self-defence. Not that I was personally afraid for my own safety, for I was not ; I never go armed, and I would not care to walk from one end of Jamaica to the other with a stick. I acted on that law, the law of resisting force by force.

16,391. I did not quite follow what you meant with regard to the distinction between the Queen as Queen of England and as Lady Supreme of Jamaica, and I wish to recall your attention to what you said with regard to an Act of Parliament which passed, regulating the jurisdiction over the Caymanas ; that Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament ?—Yes.

16,392. Then you recognize the right of the Imperial Parliament to add to or subtract from the jurisdiction of the Governor of Jamaica ?—Yes. Certainly of the whole empire. The Queen could do it in India, though Her Majesty as Empress of India is not Queen of England, she may cease to be the one and continue to be the other.

16,393. Her Majesty of course in passing these Acts passes them as Queen of England, and not as Lady Supreme of Jamaica ?—Certainly, I expressly remarked that she had different powers and functions in the two capacities.

16,394. Do you mean to state that the Queen, as Lady Supreme of Jamaica, has any authority different and distinct from her authority as Queen of England?—Decidedly ; she can proclaim martial law here, and she cannot in England.

16,395. You recognize it that it is as Queen of England alone, I suppose, that she has right and authority over the island of Jamaica ?—I can very well conceive a state of circumstances when she might cease to be Queen of England and continue to be Lady Supreme of Jamaica, or *vice versâ ;* the two are not necessarily conjoint. I merely mean to say that the two dignities are entirely separate. The Queen of England might easily make away with Jamaica, or hand it over to a foreign power, and yet not cease to be Queen of England.

16,396. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You have stated that you gave your adhesion to the proclamation of martial law in consequence of the murder of Baron Ketelhodt and others, at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

16,397. Were you slow to arrive at that opinion, or quick ?—I was quick.

16,398. Do you remember at 1 o'clock on the day of Thursday my telling you that there had been a rumour that 17 men had been wounded and one killed,

that I received that communication by the 1 o'clock train ?—Yes.

16,399. Were you quick or slow to believe that ?—I told you I would not believe it—it was all rubbish. I rather think I told you what I said to the Governor —that it was all very right to take these precautions, but I had seen something of the people before, and I did not believe there would be a broken head.

16,400. Did you change your opinion shortly after? —I acted promptly, as I tell you. The moment I got this letter I packed up a few things and went over by the train immediately.

16,401. Then, in your opinion, there was a necessity for the proclamation of martial law ?—Decidedly, or I would not have assented to it. I was there as a member of the Legislative Council and the Privy Council.

16,401*a*. Do you think that that proclamation of martial law and the acts under martial law prevented the spread of the disaffected spirit which showed itself in St. Thomas in the East ?—I do.

16,402. Then you think that the acts done in suppressing the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East were necessary to prevent similar scenes being enacted in other parts of the island ?—You must confine my evidence to my experience. I am speaking only from the Wednesday to the Monday. I left Port Antonio on the Monday night, and know nothing more. I have no doubt, from my own experience and knowledge of that part of the country—and it is particularly good—I have not the least doubt in the world that the conflagration, as I may call it, would have spread, had it not been promptly checked, among persons who were not at all originally ill-disposed.

16,403. Were you not once a member of the Assembly for St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes, from 1849 to 1859. I represented that parish for 10 years.

16,404. Then you had some knowledge of the people ?—Yes.

16,405. (*Commission.*) Is that the original draft of the proclamation (*handing it to the witness*) ?—No, that is not mine.

16,406. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you tell whose handwriting these interlineations are ?—No.

16,407. Is it not Mr. Eyre's writing ?—No, I am quite certain.

16,408. (*Commission.*) Is it Mr. Myers' writing ?—Yes, I daresay it is.

16,409. That is the draft that went to the printers —that is not the draft, you say, to which you allude? —No, I never saw that before.

16,410. You are, of course, able to give the Commission some information as to the state of the island previous to the outbreak ?—Yes, I think I can pretty generally ; but I must premise, in order that the Commission may be able to form a fair estimate of the worth of my testimony, that since I have been Attorney-General, which is now a period of 11 years, I have not been in the habit of travelling in the country. When I was a practising barrister I used to go regularly to different parts of the island on circuit with the judges, but for the last ten years and a half I have been principally confined to Spanish Town and Kingston.

16,411. But your official position leads to your having intercourse with persons in all parts of the island ?—Undoubtedly, and I see the mass of the communications to the King's House from the custodes of parishes and magistrates ; and I myself communicate with the coroners and very often with the magistrates ; and from reliable information, at least what I consider reliable information, I will give the opinion which I shall hereafter express.

16,412. First I must ask you whether you think there was throughout the island a dissatisfaction with the administration of justice ?—I think there was.

16,413. Do you think it prevails more in any one part of the island than another, or is it a general dissatisfaction ?—It is a bold answer to make, and it ought to be considerably qualified ; I mean to say that the dissatisfaction is principally confined to the lower courts.

16,414. To the administration of justice in Petty Sessions ?—Yes, on summary convictions in small cases, petty debts, and so on.

16,415. Have you been able to form any opinion as to what causes that dissatisfaction ?—Yes.

16,416. What is it ?—I think it is because the magistrates, although as a body I believe desirous of doing justice, are not sufficiently educated men, taking them as a body, and I think also that even where they act honestly and intelligently there is a cloud of suspicion thrown over their decisions from the fact that in many instances, they are connected with the estates as owners or otherwise.

16,417. The disputes not unfrequently being disputes between the labourers and the employers ?—Yes. I think that is one of the causes ; even in cases where the decisions are correct according to the strict letter of the law, and given with all integrity of purpose, there is suspicion and dissatisfaction.

16,418. Is the state of society in Jamaica such as to cause very great difficulty in the appointment of honest and intelligent magistrates, who from position should be above that suspicion ?—Oh, very difficult, it is impossible to do it, you have not the class of people here which you have in England, representing the country gentry, who in point of fact generally act through the magistrates' clerk or take his legal advice, and spend the time that is judicially spent *pour passer le temps*, though they are of course actuated by a desire of serving their country ; we have no such class of persons here. No man in this island has any spare time to give to the pubilc, we live from hand to mouth in all classes of life.

16,419. Then do you think that without the appointment of a paid magistracy it is possible to have people appointed who would at the same time perform their duties rightly and avoid being suspected by the labourers ?—I think it sheerly impossible.

16,420. I may collect from that that the only remedy for the evil at present existing would be the appointment of stipendiary magistrates ?—That is my opinion.

16,421. Is there anything with reference to the clerks of the peace to which you think our attention ought to be called ?—I do not know that there is ; I think upon the whole, speaking of the clerks of the peace as a body, they are a very able body.

16,422. And are they unconnected with the estates generally ?—There is no clerk of the peace whose name occurs to me as that of a person connected with estates at all—there may be.

16,423. Is there a power of discharging the duty by deputy ?—Yes, there is a common-law power, I take it, in fact it is the same in England. It is under one of the old statutes by which the office was regulated, which ever has been considered to be in force here, " by himself or his lawful deputy."

16,424. There are none of the authorities that have any veto as to the appointment of a deputy ?—No, and more than that, there are provisions in the statute book requiring the personal residence within his precinct or district of the clerk of the peace himself ; but then there are always provisions enabling him, with the permission of the Custos and magistrates, I forget what they are specifically, to get leave of absence, and in many instances that leave of absence has been obtained, and the clerks of the peace are not permanently resident ; but it was originally the principle that was contemplated and endeavoured to be enforced for many years by the acts of the Legislature.

16,425. Do you think it an undesirable thing that there should be a power of appointing a deputy, without any veto as to the person appointed ?—No, I think that the magistrate of the parish or precinct ought to have the negative power.

16,426. Do the clerks of the peace hold other offices besides that of clerk of the peace ?—I do not

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know, they do not *ex officio*; in many instances they are clerks to the magistrates, not in all.

16,427. Do they hold other offices besides ?—I do not recollect that there is any one instance ; there may be an instance in which a clerk of the peace holds another public office, but I do not recollect it.

16,428. You say there are in some cases clerks to the magistrates, but not invariably so ?—No, not invariably.

16,429. I have asked you generally, was there anything specially in St. Thomas in the East—was there any special dissatisfaction there which has been brought within your knowledge ?—Do you mean the outbreak, or general dissatisfaction ?

16,430. I meant generally, first of all, as to the administration of justice ?—I have not had intimate communication or connexion with that parish since the year 1859. I represented it for 10 years before as a member of the House of Assembly, consequently I know it well, both the parish and the people; since that I have known comparatively little of it, that is to say, nothing more than of ordinary parishes ; but as long as I knew it the people were quiet and very loyal, and all classes of the community I believe had good feeling towards each other up to, I think I may safely say, the year 1859, but it is unquestionable that there have been complaints from both sides. There have been parties, as I heard Mr. Justice Kerr state yesterday morning here, there have been parties since that time, and there have been complaints almost innumerable coming up to King's House, very much I daresay to the annoyance of the Governor, and very considerably to my annoyance, because they have been generally referred to me. The disputes arose principally among the magistrates themselves, so far as I could see, for the last six or seven years. I have had very little personal acquaintance or knowledge of the parish ; whenever I had the means of ascertaining what was the state of the feeling in that parish, it was generally that the magistrates were squabbling between themselves, and I knew they were personally, because I was personally acquainted I believe with almost every magistrate in the parish.

16,431. Were the disputes between local magistrates on the one side and the stipendiary magistrate on the other ?—To some extent they were ; the stipendiary magistrate was also a personal friend of mine, as most of the other magistrates were.

16,432. Did you find, independently of the disputes among the magistrates, that there was a dissatisfaction in the district as to the mode in which justice was administered ?—I have no reason to believe so particularly. I know there was a complaint made about some charges with relation to fees taken that were not legal, and I believe those points were taken up by the stipendiary magistrate. I do not think they were referred to me officially ; if they were of course the records of them will be in King's House, but I do not think they were. I rather think I am merely speaking of what I saw in the newspapers with regard to the complaint.

16,433. Have you any reason to suppose there were fees illegally taken ?—I cannot say ; but I am sure of this, that if Mr. Cooke took fees that were illegal he must have done so in ignorance.

16,434. There has been no such case brought before you ?—I believe not ; I think I can trust my memory upon that point. I believe there has been no such case, and I am perfectly prepared to state my conviction that if there was such a thing as an exaction of an illegal fee, Mr. Cooke must have exacted it in ignorance.

16,435. Have there been many disputes in that part of the island as to the right to land ?—Yes, many.

16,436. Has that been the case more especially in the parish of St. Thomas in the East than in other parishes in the island ?—To my knowledge more in that parish than others ; but I know that they are going on in other parishes in the island, within five miles of where we are now sitting.

16,437. A dispute ?—Yes.

16,438. Can you give the Commission a little of the nature of the questions that have been raised ?—I will confine my observations to the disputes with regard to the boundaries of estates in St. Thomas in the East. In the first instance, simply premising that I do know that there have been for some time disputes of a similar character in other parishes in the island, I take it the origin of them was this :—After the emancipation a number of English proprietors did not choose to cultivate or to continue the cultivation of their estates, and they did not choose to sell them. They simply left them—left them to grow up in what is called "bush" here, or "ruinate" in England. The former slaves "squatted" there ; years and years passed on. The English proprietors or mortgagees would have nothing at all to do with it, or with anything connected with Jamaica, and the people gradually began to think that they had got rights by possession, especially in many instances. I have one particular property in my eye now—I am referring to a suit in the Court of Chancery of "Speed v. Willis," from the history of which I am principally drawing my facts. The people imagined they were getting rights by possession, and because the legal owners in England did not choose to interfere. Eventually, probably a purchaser in England has come, and he wishes naturally to know the boundaries of his estate—10, 15, or 20 years probably after these people have been in unquestionably adverse possession. They go with a surveyor to try to run the lines ; they meet a number of people, who say, "You shall not come upon our land," and they retire ; they then get warrants out against the people to appear at the next Circuit Court and answer to any indictment that may be preferred against them. These people, I should remark, having been armed with cutlasses, which is, at least I consider it so, an ordinary instrument for the men to have, I am not afraid of meeting men with them, and I do not feel that there is anything extraordinary in it with Jamaica habits, however condemnable it may be. They meet these people, and they refuse to allow them to run the boundary lines, and they are brought up. I say this is not an imaginary case. It is a case which I heard of personally from the late lamented Mr. Augustus Hire. It was his case. He told me the last time I ever saw him, which could hardly have been more than two weeks, if so much, before his death—his murder, that this was exactly his case ; that he wanted to run his lines, and that there was a number of people upon an estate that had been abandoned years ago. I said to him, "What are you going to bring them up for ?" and I seemed to puzzle him immensely by the question, "What are you going to indict them for ?" they had used no violence. He said, "What can I do ; could I run these lines ?" I said, "Certainly "not, you acted like a very prudent man in going "back again ; but I want to know what it is you are "going to indict these people for ?" Well, Mr. Hire had them up, according to his own account. I am simply speaking of what he told me. I have not verified the accuracy of it, but I have no doubt of it, because I knew him personally and could rely upon his word. A great number of persons were bound over to appear at the Circuit Court, and he was murdered about a week before that Circuit Court could have taken place.

16,439. You have given us the account of an individual case ; do you believe there were other cases in the parish of St. Thomas in the East similar to that ?—There was the case which I became acquainted with of "Speed and Willis ;" that was a similar case.

16,440. Was that in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes ; Governor Darling had an estate in the immediate neighbourhood, and he knew all about it, and I daresay there are records of it in the King's House.

16,441. How recent was the case of "Speed v. Willis ?"—It is an old case. When I became concerned in the suit was only about 11 or 12 years ago, but it was an abated suit ; there was neither plaintiff

or defendant, neither complainant or respondent, that was alive.

16,442. Are there other disputes as to land?—There are in other parishes, but almost all of the same kind.

16,443. Was the Chancery suit you speak of a question raised in any way between the title of squatter and proprietor?—It was this: An order was made by the then Vice-Chancellor that certain tenants (squatters) should attorn. These people said they were not tenants, that the relation of landlord and tenant never existed at all, that they were trespassers, if anything. They would not attorn—they did not. They were brought up to Spanish Town by writ of attachment, and dismissed by the Supreme Court under a writ of *habeas corpus* as having been illegally arrested.

16,444. That was before the emancipation, and therefore could not arise out of squatting?—No; I said it arose in consequence of the emancipation.

16,445. What the case of "Speed v. Willis?"—No; I went into the suit upon the simple question of the arrest of these people for contempt of the order of the Court of Chancery, namely, that they should attorn to the person who had been receiver in a dead suit where there was no complainant.

16,446. It was a long existing suit when you became engaged in it 12 years ago?—Yes; it was a suit that required to be revived according to the strict proceedings of the Court of Chancery, but in point of fact it was not revived.

16,447. Have you any information that you could give to the Commission at all connected with the cause of this outbreak on the 11th of October?—My own personal opinion is, that there was a great deal of personal ill-feeling in the parish, arising from the different views, political, parochial, or by whatever name they may be called, existing among the gentry of the parish and the men of property, and that that was communicated to the lower class of the people by sympathy. I do not mean to say necessarily by words. Unfortunately, also, there was a lawsuit between the Baron Ketelhodt and Mr. Gordon, Mr. Gordon being the plaintiff in the action. I do not think it necessary that I should go into the details of it, but I believe that was the spark that set fire to inflammable materials; that is my private opinion.

16,448. That is not from any information that comes to you officially?—No.

16,449. But an opinion that any other of the public may form?—Any other with perfect liberty to criticise or condemn.

16,450. Have you had information come to you officially tending to show any discontent or disaffection in other parts of the island?—I believe there has been general discontent with their condition all over the island among all the lower class of the people.

16,451. For how long a time should you say that has been so?—I should say for the last four, five, or six years, or it may be longer, not disaffection to the Queen, observe, but discontent with their betters; what would be called so in England with the upper classes—general discontent.

16,452. Has that been, as far as you have been able to learn from official sources, discontent on the part of the labourers towards their employers, or discontent on the part of those who cultivate their own land towards those of a superior station?—That is a question that I should be very chary of giving a very definite answer to, because, as I have said, I have had no experience of the country for the last 10 years.

16,453. I am asking you as to any information that has come to you officially as Attorney-General?—I speak generally; by employers and labourers I presume you mean in the general agricultural labourers.

16,454. Certainly?—Well, I have hardly had any experience of them, except what I have heard, and heard, I believe, from reliable sources. I know that generally among the lower classes of the people there has been general discontent with their condition, as compared with that of the upper classes. I say discontent, but not disloyalty.

16,455. Do you think the vestry system a good one?—Very bad.

16,456. Do you think the periodical election for vestrymen a system that answers well, or does it produce excitement and bad passion?—It produces excitement among an excitable people, good-hearted at bottom, I believe; but it produces excitement, and does mischief. There is, perhaps, hardly one institution the continuance of which I would so much deprecate in the island as that of the parochial vestries, for this reason, it is the training school for the demagogue.

16,457. Might not the same answer be given with reference to such elections in England?—Perhaps so.

16,458. As to the case of Mr. Hire's, had he summoned many of the people to the Circuit Court which was to take place next after the date of his death?—He told me so.

16,459. Do you know how many?—I do not know, but he told me a great many.

16,460. What estate had he purchased?—He had not purchased any estate; I believe he was acting on behalf of some English proprietors, the Lamberts, I think.

16,461. He was acting as an agent then?—Yes.

16,462. Was this proceeding of his to clear the estate of squatters as you understood?—Unquestionably that was it, he wanted to run his lines; there is the same kind of thing at a place called Hartlands, within five miles of this town.

16,463. I suppose he wanted the boundary line fixed with a view to that?—And he could not do it, that was the reason why, at the very last session but one of the Legislature, there was a power conferred upon the Supreme Court that it was said it did not possess before, of making an order for the surveyor to go even on another person's land.

16,464. Do you know of any disputes about land in connexion with any of the other parties who have been the victims in this outbreak?—I have heard, but I don't know it, that that was the case with respect to Mr. Herschell.

16,465. At Potosi?—Yes.

16,466. Was Mr. Herschell a landed proprietor, do you know?—Yes, he was; he purchased a thrown-up sugar estate, Potosi, about a mile or so from Bath.

16,467. Was that where his cure was?—I think he was curate of Bath. I don't know whether he purchased the estate or leased it; I know he invited me to it.

16,468. Do you know of any question as to the right of occupying what are called "the back lands?"—No, I have never heard of any right claimed.

16,469. What do they call the back lands?—They are what they call the outlying land, bush I take it. It means the uncultivated land.

16,470. Waste land?—Precisely so; if you were to take the average, a sugar estate in Jamaica does not consist of less than at least 1,000 acres, some 1,500 or 2,000, but the average may be fairly placed at 1,000; there are boundary fences generally prescribed, but it is the little nucleus that is cultivated around the works, comparatively in the immediate neighbourhood, to save in the first place the expense of carriage, and so forth, and generally the works are placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the most fertile portion of the land. Out of an estate of 1,000 acres, probably not over 100 or 150 are cultivated in the way you would speak of cultivation in England. There may be, besides that particular 150 acres, 200 or 300 more kept in decent grass and bush, for cattle to feed on. Then the great circle is the outlying land where people do squat—whether they have a right to it or not is a different thing, but undoubtedly they do squat, I know it; people may have been living upon your land for one, two, or three years together, and you may never know anything about it; the country is generally well wooded, especially in the mountains, and a man may go

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and clear away a patch of ground and build a hut, and make himself comfortable.

16,471. Have you heard of any agitation caused in the island by a claim to occupy these lands without a payment of rent ?—No.

16,472. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) As to the disputes in St. Thomas in the East between the magistrates, do you refer in one instance to a dispute between the magistrates and Mr. Jackson, the stipendiary magistrate, about the condition of a lock-up ?—I do not recollect; very likely Mr. Jackson may have made a complaint, and just as likely it may have been referred to me, but I can only speak from memory.

16,473. To bring it to your recollection, I refer to the same lock-up as Mr. Gordon was deprived of the magistracy for interfering with and getting suppressed ?—I perfectly well recollect Mr. Gordon's case, although I don't remember the details of it.

16,474. Do you recollect any discussions between Mr. Jackson and the rest of the magistrates, or any correspondence between him and the Governor which was referred to you about the condition of that same lock-up, I mean of recent date, since Mr. Gordon's case ?—As I said before I have no clerk, and I never keep memoranda, and cannot keep copies of what I write, but the papers at the King's House are available.

16,475. You do not remember it ?—No ; I know there were papers referred to me about Mr. Jackson ; but what the contents of them were and what I wrote upon them I cannot be bound by, because my memory does not serve me.

16,476. Do you recollect the case with Rector Cooke, about some boy who was sent by him on board a vessel? Yes, I do perfectly.

16,477. When was that ?—That was about eight months ago, probably.

16,478. That was before the disturbance ?—Yes, long before.

16,479. With regard to the case of Gordon v. Ketelhodt, was that a case about the right of Mr. Gordon to take his seat at the Vestry after an election by the people ?—Yes.

16,480. He was prevented from taking his seat by the action of the Custos ?—No, not entirely from taking his seat, but from taking part in the proceedings, because the Custos stated to him that, as the representative of the parish in the House of Assembly, they would allow him that courtesy to sit among the gentlemen of the Vestry, but he was not to take part in the proceedings.

16,481. When he attempted to interfere he was turned out, was he not ?—I was not present ; I can only give you what was the sworn testimony of the witnesses. I believe he was touched on the shoulder by a policeman, and he refused to get up. There are little bars which separate the vestry table from the general Court-house, he was sitting within, and the magistrates in Vestry were there ; he would not go out, he sat down in his chair, and they lifted him bodily, chair and all, and took him to the outside of the court.

16,482. Enough to constitute a legal assault ?—Yes. In fact he did not leave the court, according to the evidence ; he stood at the door, and even took notes on the top of his hat.

16,483. With regard to the general question of dispute, you have been asked whether the disputes were about land or the administration of justice, and so on ? I wish also to ask whether there is any discontent between the lower and upper classes arising from the question of colour ?—I am afraid there is.

16,484. You had better state your impression as to that ?—I believe it is only among the lower class, the uneducated class.

16,485. Does it not extend all through the framework of society in Jamaica ?—I do not think so, honestly, in Jamaica ; among the women I think it does, amongst the upper classes.

16,486. And amongst the women of all ranks ?—Yes, amongst the women of all ranks—I should say amongst the women particularly, there is no mistake about it.

16,487. Is that a point that requires to be taken into consideration by any statesman dealing with this question ?—Decidedly ; amongst men I don't believe it exists—I have never felt it amongst educated men.

16,488. But even the magistrates are not educated men, according to your former testimony ?—When I spoke about their being not educated men, I would observe that I know magistrates as well educated as any that sit on the bench in England, not even excepting the courts at Westminster, but as a general rule the magistrates are not technically and legally up to their art.

16,489. You have mentioned an Act to empower persons to run surveyor's line through the property claimed by the poor people, without their consent ?—Claimed by anybody, the Act will speak for itself. I have it not here, it was one of the very latest Acts passed the session before last.

16,490. Passed before the disturbance ?—It must have been after, because I recollect making a motion in the Supreme Court for that very purpose, and the Court held that, under the existing law, they had not the power to do it ; it was in consequence of that decision in the Supreme Court that the Act was introduced, therefore it was after the disturbance.

16,491. Was it that the Act had passed before and came into operation after ?—No, it was passed after.

16,492. It was one of that series of Acts which includes the Confiscation Act and the power of the Governor to proclaim martial law ?—No, I cannot call it one of that series, it was not occasioned by the outbreak ; I think I can safely state that that was no part of the policy of it. It would have been passed, or at any rate it would have been proposed, if no such outbreak had taken place.

16,493. When the Council of War decided upon the proclamation of martial law, in your mind had the alleged atrocities or mutilations committed on the persons who were murdered at Morant Bay any influence on your mind ?—I did not give any consideration to the mutilations ; I thought killing a man was enough ; I do not care what you do with him afterwards.

16,494. (*Mr. Walcot.*)—You speak of there having been a feeling of discontent on account of colour between the lower and upper classes ?—No, I do not mean to say between the lower and upper classes. I say that the upper class, the educated class, if they are the upper class, despise it, I have never felt it myself ; among the women I believe it does exist.

16,495. Did you ever hear a negro express any dislike of a man because he was a white man ?—I do not mean to say that I have often heard it, but I certainly have heard it.

16,496. Has not the bad feeling been on the part of the negro toward the coloured man more than the white man?—Much more against the coloured man than the white man certainly ; but although I am a coloured man myself, I should not have any fear in going amongst 10,000 infuriated negroes as long as I was unarmed, I would not take my revolver with me.

16,497. How long have you been practising at the bar ?—22 years.

16,498. I believe you once acted as Chief Justice in Jamaica ?—Yes, for a year, during Sir Bryan Edwards' leave of absence.

16,499. Then you have had a good opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the character and conduct of the solicitors practising in the courts of this island ?—Yes, a very good opportunity.

16,500. Will you state to the Commission what experience you have had of their conduct generally ?—Upon the whole I should say they are a highly respectable body, and an intelligent body. There are very few of what I would call highly educated men among them. Some there are of the older men, men who have been educated in England ; but generally speaking, as to the present staff of solicitors, I think in the majority of cases they are men who have

been educated in Jamaica; they have not seen the world, but they do not want brains, and as a rule they do not want integrity.

16,501. (*Commission.*) You have been asked about the case of Gordon v. Ketelhodt, and about Mr. Gordon being expelled from the Vestry by the order of the Baron?—Yes.

16,502. In what way did the Baron act?—At the instance of the rest of the board of magistrates and vestrymen.

16,503. It was not his individual act?—Not his individual act, but his and that of Mr. Shortridge and one or two other gentlemen. The magistrates were getting indignant with the Baron for allowing Mr. Gordon to remain there, and said, "Why don't you do your duty," before he ever did do it. The vestrymen were anxious for Mr. Gordon to remain, and they left when he was removed. The whole question turned upon the point whether Mr. Gordon was a member of the Church of England.

16,504. Can you speak as to the number of appeals which took place while you acted as Chief Justice?—I have notes of every case of appeal I believe that was brought before me, they were very few; I do not believe in the whole course of the 12 months that I had more appeals than 10 or a dozen, and in no one instance could it be imputed to the magistrates that there was anything like corruption; wherever the decisions were reversed, and very rarely were they, it was generally on the ground of mistake, a loose admission of improper evidence, or something of that kind, or it was decided by hearsay.

16,505. You presided over the most extended area of the island, I think?—Yes.

16,506. But it did not include St. Thomas in the East?—No.

16,507. Are the magistrates *ex-officio* members of the Vestry?—Yes.

16,508. You say that the vestrymen went out of the Vestry upon Mr. Gordon being refused his seat?—Yes.

16,509. Did they all leave?—I cannot say, but I know the general feeling of the elected members of the Vestry, that is to say the Vestrymen, was undoubtedly in favour of the elected churchwarden, and the Justices to a man stood by the Baron.

16,510. Then it was a majority of the official members of the Vestry rather than of the elected?—Precisely so.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. John Edward Henderson sworn and examined.

Rev. J. E. Henderson.

16,511. Did you receive a copy of Doctor Underhill's letter?—I did not receive a copy. I had a letter from Doctor Underhill stating that he had sent it, but I have not yet received the letter. I simply had information from Doctor Underhill that on such a date he had sent me a letter, and that letter had been returned to Doctor Underhill through the Colonial Office in England.

16,512. That you do not know of course?—Only from Doctor Underhill.

16,513. You can only say you did not receive it?—I never received such a letter.

The witness withdrew.

Sarah Ann Robinson (a black) sworn and examined.

S. A. Robinson.

16,514. Do you live at Morant Bay?—Yes.

16,515. Do you remember during martial law that your husband and your son were in their ground working?—Yes.

16,516. Did five constables come?—Yes.

16,517. Do you know who they were?—I do not know their names; but they belonged to a neighbouring estate.

16,518. You do not know the names of any of them?—No.

16,519. Where did they carry them to?—They took them to the station house at Morant Bay and had them there for two weeks.

16,520. What then?—Then Mr. Ramsay go and take them out and say he would hang them, put them on a gallows and hang them without any law, and he hung them so, and they remained on the gallows till 3 o'clock in the morning.

16,521. What day was this?—I cannot tell the day.

16,522. What were their names?—One name was James Robinson, and one name Joseph Robinson.

16,523. Do you say they were hanged without any examination?—Yes.

16,524. How do you know that?—They were hung up in the Parade; as soon as they got them in bush they came and hung them and broke their necks.

16,525. I thought you said it was two weeks before they were hanged?—They took them out of the station house, but they hang all the others first, then they took this gang and hung them afterwards.

16,526. Were they two weeks in the station house before they were hung?—Yes.

16,527. How do you know they were not tried during that time?—When they take me out of my house I was sick, and they took me to the station house and were to hang me, but Mr. Ramsay saw I was too sick and weak and did not hang me.

16,528. How do you know that your husband was not tried?—They don't try him at all, they no question him, they no ask him nothing.

16,529. Where were you during the two weeks that your husband was in the station house?—I was sick in my house lying down, and when they ready to hang me they take me out of the house.

16,530. How long did you remain sick in your house?—I sick two weeks before martial law; I sick in my belly.

16,531. When your husband was taken away were you sick?—Yes.

16,532. How long after your husband was taken did you remain sick?—Two weeks I lay down.

16,533. Then when you got well you saw your husband hung?—Yes, and piccaninnies killed.

16,534. What was done to you when Mr. Ramsay would not have you hung?—He let me go, and said I must go to my work.

16,535. Was anything taken away from you?—Yes, a black soldier came and took everything I had, he took my clothes and took my married ring.

16,536. Did he come alone?—I don't know who sent him, but the black soldier came.

16,537. Was it only one black soldier?—Enough, enough, enough, they come with gun and pistol.

16,538. How many of them came?—Sometimes they come six to one house, sometimes seven.

16,539. But how many came to your house?—Seven came in the one house to me.

16,540. And took your wedding ring you say?—Yes, one had me so, and he *drawed* the ring from me, the others held me fast.

16,541. How long was that after Mr. Ramsay had sent you away?—The same week.

16,542. Was there any officer with the black soldiers?—No, the officers when they come they ride, they don't come inside the house.

16,543. But was the officer with them in the road?—The officer was out on the road.

16,544. Was the officer standing outside your house when the men came in?—No.

16,545. Then he did not see anything of this?—No.

16,546. They did not burn your house?—No;

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Christ pleaded mercy, Jesus cried mercy, and they did not burn it.

16,547. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see any officer ?—They never come into the house, they stand out of the road ; when the officer do come pass and see them do bad they scold them and call them away.

16,548. Who was the officer who called them away ?—I don't know his name.

16,549. Was he a white officer ?—Yes, a white man.

16,550. You did not hear how he was addressed, whether he was called captain or colonel ?—No ; he had something on here and here (*pointing to her shoulders*), and all gold here.

16,551. What did you say about your piccaninnies ?—They catch hold of my piccaninnies by the feet and knock their heads and dash out their brains.

16,552. Do you mean that they dashed out their brains ?—Yes, and they leave half dead ; and a woman was in a state of pregnancy, and the grandee (*midwife*) was about delivering her, and the soldiers would come and shoot the midwife, and shoot the woman, and shoot the child.

16,553. Did you see them do that ?—Yes.

16,554. How often did you see them do it ?—All the time of the martial law the soldiers would come in.

16,555. But how often did you see this ?—All time.

16,556. How many piccaninnies had their brains knocked out ?—Me cannot tell, me cannot reckon them ; there were so many I could not reckon them.

16,557. Did you see it yourself ?—If me not see the whole, me see two or three with mine own eyes, they knock their heads so, and they knock their heads so.

16,558. Were they your piccaninnies ?—No, but near about.

16,559. Can you tell the name of one person that had the piccaninnies brains dashed out ?—Susanna.

16,560. Susanna what ?—Susanna Williams.

16,561. Did she live near you ?—Yes.

16,562. Close to you ?—Near about.

16,563. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

16,564. You say you saw three, can you tell me the name of another mamma that had piccaninnies ?—I do not know them ; what I don't know I cannot name.

16,565. The other two you do not know ?—I cannot tell what I do not know.

16,566. You say you see a woman have belly and have piccaninny coming and the soldiers shoot them—tell me the name ?—I do not know the name, but it is true, I don't tell you no lie.

16,567. Did you see it ?—Yes.

16,568. And you do not know the woman's name ?—I do not know the name.

16,569. (*Commission.*) How many *grandys* did you see shot ?—One.

16,570. And how many piccaninnies in belly did you see shot ?—One.

16,571. Where was that, in Morant Bay, or whereabouts was it ?—In the valley.

16,572. In what valley, can you give us the name of the valley ?—Valley road.

16,573. She had been neighbour to you, you say ?—Yes.

16,574. What was her name ?—I don't know her name ; she was no neighbour.

16,575. No neighbour ?—No.

16,576. Did not you say she was your neighbour, and lived quite close to you ?—No, not the woman, but the *grandy*.

16,577. Do you know what they call the *grandy* ?—No, there was many.

16,578. Do you say there were many ?—Many.

16,579. You were asked the name of the *grandy* ?—I don't know the *grandy's* name.

16,580. You said there were many ?—I don't know the *grandy's* name, and I don't know the woman's name.

16,581. Were there many of these women in that state ?—One woman in hard labour.

16,582. You told us before that there were so many you could not count them ; did you see more than one woman with a *grandy* shot ?—No.

16,583. Only one ?—Only one.

16,584. How many *grandys* did you see shot ?—One grandy.

16,585. Where were you when you saw it ?—I go pass, and they bawl out.

16,586. Where were you going to ?—To my ground.

16,587. Where were you coming from ?—From Morant Bay.

16,588. How near to your place is that ?—You go up the mountain.

16,589. But how near to your ground was it that you saw this ?—You go from Morant Bay up to the mountain, and there is house all there.

16,590. But the house where you saw this done, was it near your house or near your ground ?—Yes.

16,591. Who were the persons that did this ?—White soldiers, the marine soldiers.

16,592. What officer was there there ?—Me do not know the officer, massa, I no know him at all.

16,593. Were there more persons in the house than the woman in labour and the grandy ?—No, no other woman.

16,594. Was there not a child besides ?—No.

16,595. You are certain of that ?—None at all.

16,596. Where were you when you saw this ?—I pass the house and see the piccaninny lay down before the woman, and saw the grandy dead ; and I saw the woman dead and saw the little child dead.

16,597. Was the piccaninny born ?—Yes, born, just out come.

16,598. Were the soldiers there at the time ?—Yes.

16,599. When you saw that ?—Yes.

16,600. Were they inside or outside the house ?—The soldiers came out of the yard.

16,601. Were you going along the road ?—Yes.

16,602. Did you stand still to look ?—Yes.

16,603. How long did you stand ?—Massa, I was afraid. I all tremble so, and I run past and go along, go long, go long.

16,604. You did not stop ?—No, I went to my ground ; the husband of the woman was not there, he was gone to his ground.

16,605. (*Mr. Walcott.*) How do you know that ?—The man had ground alongside mine.

16,606. What is that man's name ?—Me not know his name.

16,607. Do you know the house where it happened, could you point out the house ?—At Stony Gut.

16,608. At Stony Gut was it ?—Yes.

16,609. Suppose we took you to Stony Gut could you point out the house in which you saw the dead woman, the dead child, and the dead grandy ?—Yes.

16,610. Could you also point out the ground that the man was working at at the time when the wife and piccaninny and grandy were shot ?—Yes.

16,611. You know the man's name, don't you ?—No.

16,612. Can you recollect what day this happened, when you saw this woman shot with the piccaninny and the grandy ?—I don't know.

16,613. Was it in martial-law time ?—In the height of martial law.

16,614. Before you were taken up ?—Yes.

16,615. Your husband was in prison ?—Yes.

16,616. And your two sons ?—One son.

16,617. And before you were taken up and sent to prison ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to to-morrow.

NINETEENTH DAY (Middleton, Stony Gut).

Thursday, 15th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

E. Gillespie.

15 Feb. 1866.

EDWARD GILLESPIE sworn and examined.

I am about 29 years of age. I was ill when the martial law was in force here. I own a hut house here in Middleton near where I am standing; I was living at first of the martial law, when ill, in another house, further off down the hill. I returned to this hut and was up here living in it, when the Maroons came here; no white soldiers ever came to Middleton. Jane Wallace formerly occupied my hut, she never had a child there. I came back to live in it a day before the Maroons came. Jane Wallace left it a month before—after she left it was empty. The Maroons had passed the day before I returned, and came back to this place the day after. No woman was ever delivered in this hut of mine, nor ever occupied it, except Jane Wallace, nor was there any grandy ever shot there, no one was ever shot in it. I never before to-day heard of the story of any woman having been shot whilst being delivered here or anywhere.

E. Davis.

EMILY DAVIS sworn and examined.

I am cousin to the last witness, and live here in Middleton, Stony Gut. I have been living at a small hut house close to this hut house of Gillespie, which is the one pointed out by Mrs. Robinson, the witness, as the house where the woman being delivered was shot. I have known that house a long time. No woman was ever delivered of a child in Gillespie's house. No white soldier ever came to Middleton, Stony Gut, during October or November last. No woman was ever shot in any house here in Middleton. The Maroons passed through one day but did not stop. They burnt my aunt's house and another house of my uncle. I never heard before to-day of any woman having been shot here while being delivered, or of any woman having been shot at all.

T. Miller.

THOMAS MILLER sworn and examined.

I am a ranger of Middleton estate. I was at Middleton, Stony Gut, in October and November last, and during all the time of martial law in October and November last. In October the villagers here all went away, I stayed behind; I live neighbour to the last witness, Emily Davis; Gillespie's hut was occupied in those two months by Gillespie himself. Jane Wallace left about two months before the martial law, she occupied it till then. No woman was in it during martial law it was empty until Gillespie came. A white soldier officer rode through without stopping on one day before the Maroons came, and they stopped here in Middleton nearly a whole day; I saw Dougald Lindsay shot by them, he lived near Middleton and the Maroons met him; I never heard of a grandy or of a woman being shot while she was being delivered of a child.

D. Valentine.

DAVID VALENTINE sworn and examined.

I am 28 years old, and live at Stony Gut, and rent land at Middleton; I was at Middleton when the Maroons came, I did not run away; they shot Henry Patterson and Dennis Geoghegan, black men. I heard that the ring of Baron Ketelhodt was found on Patterson. Dennis Geoghegan was in the morning looking for his horse, and they found him, as I hear, and shot him; Briscoe, a captain of Maroons, was with the Maroons; I did not see the men when they were shot, but heard the guns fired three volleys; I saw them when dead, and buried them.

E. Lindsay.

EMILY LINDSAY sworn and examined.

I live over at Stony Gut, I am the widow of Dougald Lindsay; the Maroon shot my husband, and the same day burnt my house at Stony Gut, and took all my things out at the further Stony Gut. I did not see my husband go out on the 11th of October to Stony Gut, or did I see him with a lance, I won't swear he had not; I have five children, and am living with a neighbour. I did not see my husband shot, I heard horns blow on the Monday and Tuesday, but not on the Wednesday, that day my husband went to the field.

A. Bothwell.

ALEXANDER BOTHWELL sworn and examined.

I am a carpenter and acted as special constable during the martial law. I lived at Spring Garden. On Tuesday his 10th of October I went to Stony Gut, and saw there Dougald Lindsay at Paul Bogle's yard, near his chapel, among the other soldiers of Paul Bogle, with a walking stick in his hand. On the 11th of October, Wednesday, I saw Dougald Lindsay in company of Paul Bougle and others down the road to Morant Bay, about the middle of the day, carrying a lance with iron at the top over his shoulder, and stick in hand; they passed at the road by Spring Garden and were about 100 in number. I was well acquainted with Dougald Lindsay and am sure it was he.

Adjourned till Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock.

TWENTIETH DAY.

Friday, 16th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The Hon. A. Heslop.

16 Feb. 1866.

The Hon. ALEXANDER HESLOP re-called and further examined.

16,618. We understand there is something you have to add to your evidence?—There is the original draft that I made at the General's house; I do not know whether it was published in exactly those terms. This was drawn about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

16,619. And this is as it was altered in the Council of War?—Yes.

(The draft and original proclamation of Martial Law were here produced and read, as already printed.)

16,620. It was originally "the parishes of St. "Thomas in the East, St. David, Port Royal, and "Portland," and it was afterwards altered and made into "the county of Surry, except Kingston"?—Yes.

16,621. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) And that was your own proposition?—Hardly my own; it was the Governor's instructions. I was acting simply as Attorney-General then.

16,622. (*Commission.*) You were instructed to draw that proclamation?—Yes, and it was confirmed.

16,623. Is there any other point to which you would draw our attention?—First of all, with regard to clerks of the peace, I would refer the Commissioners to the English statute of the 37th of Henry the Eighth, chapter 1, section 3, which has always been treated and acted upon as in force in this island. In reference to the deputy of the clerk of the peace, the deputy must be approved of by the Custos, who makes the appointment.

16,624. The Custos here is in the place of the Lord Lieutenant with us?—Yes. The 19th Victoria, chapter 10, is in relation to the office of clerk of the peace too. Section 32, which is the Jamaica Act, gives the power, which in England is vested in the Quarter Sessions, of removing clerks of the peace, and transfers the power from the Quarter Sessions, which court was abolished by this very Act, to the Supreme Court, that is merely with regard to the dismissal. In England it is regulated by the 1st William and Mary, chapter 1, section 8. We considered both of those Acts in force until 19th Victoria, when the Quarter Sessions being done away with altogether it was necessary to provide some means for removing clerks of the peace, and it is regulated by that. I may mention, too, in addition to the duties of clerk of the peace when they are clerks of the magistrates, they have the duty of prosecuting in the Superior Courts when the Attorney-General is not present, and he rarely can be there, because sometimes there are two or three courts sitting together. I have nothing more to add upon that point. I wish to correct a portion of my evidence which relates to Governor Eyre. I said I never saw him on the Tuesday we landed from the "Wolverine," from the time we left the Ordnance wharf. I find that I made a mistake in that respect, because I have the proclamation, which I perfectly well recollect drawing myself. I merely wish to have that corrected. I did see him afterwards, up at Dr. Bowerbank's, the Custos's house, and I have a perfect recollection of seeing him up to as late as 10 o'clock in that day. That is the mistake of fact that I wish to correct. In reference to the power of the Governor, under the island seal, where I said, speaking generally, that His Excellency as custodier of the island seal could do all things that Her Majesty could do if present in person, I must modify that by saying, "subject to any possible restrictions which Her "Majesty may express, either in her commission to "him or in her instructions."

16,625. Or by an order from one of her Principal Secretaries of State?—Yes, that prevails during the whole tenure of the Governor's office.

16,626. You were going through the different statutes affecting martial law; has your attention been called to a statute passed in the Imperial Parliament last session, an Act to remove doubts as to colonial laws; because the second section of that Act provides that any colonial law shall be deemed void if repugnant to any such colony to which such law shall relate?—Precisely.

16,627. And the next section says that "No colo-"nial law shall be, or deemed to have been, void or in-"operative on the ground of repugnancy to the laws of "England, unless the same shall be repugnant to the "provisions of some such Act of Parliament, order, or "regulation as aforesaid?"—Precisely, that is it; and I say the effect of that Act, so far as Jamaica is concerned, is rather to extend the operations of our laws than to restrict them. I am sorry I did not allude to it. I have had my attention drawn to it, that the laws are not deemed invalid in the colonies, unless they are repugnant to some Act of Parliament extending to the colonies.

R. J. Stewart.

ROBERT JAMES STEWART sworn and examined.

16,628. Are you book-keeper at the Holland estate?—I am the overseer.

16,629. Have you brought with you the accounts of the pay-bills from the 1st of September to the 1st of November last?—Yes.

16,630. Do you remember a person named Ann Wedderburn, who was working upon the estate?—No, I do not.

16,631. Will you refer to your pay-bills and see if she was working upon your estate in the month of October; her statement is that she worked there for weeks?—(*The witness referred to a book.*) I have her here on the 2nd of September.

16,632. How long did she work then?—That week she worked three days.

16,633. The week ending the 2nd of September?—Yes.

16,634. Was she paid for those three days?—Yes, she is marked "paid."

16,635. Was it piece work?—No, day labour, by task.

16,636. What do you mean by that?—A task of so many chains.

16,637. At what rate was she paid?—1*s.* for 25 chains.

16,638. How many chains did she do during that time?—She did 25 chains upon each of those three days.

16,639. When did she work again?—She did not work the week ending the 9th—the next week.

16,640. Did she work again afterwards?—I will tell you presently; she did not work the week ending the 16th of September.

16,641. Then the 23rd?—She worked the week ending the 23rd of September three days again.

16,642. Was that again 25 chains each day?—Twenty-five chains.

16,643. Now go on to the 30th?—She did not work in the week ending the 30th.

16,644. And not in the weeks during October?—No.

16,645. Was she paid for that work that she did in September?—Yes.

16,646. Is it true that she has ever been in the habit of working upon your estate from Monday morning till Saturday night, six days in the week?—Only five days; they never work more than five days out of crop, from Monday till Friday.

16,647. Was she ever working at pans, to be paid by so much a pan?—Not to my knowledge.

16,648. Was a man of the name of Samuel Walker working upon your estate?—There was one Samuel Walker working there.

16,649. Do you know that was a man she was living with?—I cannot say.

16,650. Was there anything due to him at the time of martial law?—Yes, I think there was.

16,651. Just take the two latter weeks in October—just take the weeks ending the 8th, 15th, and 22nd?—Samuel Walker was working on the week ending 9th September.

16,652. How much was he paid then?—Five shillings a week; he was a wainman.

16,653. Were his wages 5*s.* a week?—Yes.

16,654. A shilling a day?—Yes.

16,655. Did he work five days or six?—Five days.

16,656. Was there 5*s.* due to him on the week ending the 9th?—Yes, and that was paid to him.

16,657. Now take the next week?—On the 16th he worked.

16,658. How much was he paid?—Five shillings was paid to him.

16,659. Was he paid that?—Yes, it was paid to Thomas Brown, the head wainman; he was the headman for all the wainmen, and he generally took the money.

16,660. Whether he paid the 5*s.* to Samuel Walker you cannot say?—No, sometimes he takes it all to save time.

16,661. To save them coming up for it?—Yes.

16,662. Now go on to the 23rd?—"Samuel Walker paid again 6*s.*"

16,663. Then he worked six days?—He worked six days that week.

16,664. Was he paid that 6*s.*, or was it paid to the head wainman?—It was paid to himself that time.

16,665. When did he work after that?—He worked on the 6th October again, and was paid 5*s.*

16,666. Was that paid to him?—Yes, paid to himself. That was the last week of the work before martial law, and they did not go to work again till the 28th October; they stopped work in the middle of the week.

16,667. Upon any Sunday during martial law did you send any constable to the house of Ann Wedderburn to take up Walker?—Yes.

16,668. Do you remember when that was?—I cannot remember; it was one Sunday in martial law; it was the Sunday after I left Morant Bay and went up to Kingston.

16,669. You say the 6th of October was the last day the man worked?—Yes; he might have worked in the first week of the rebellion, but then I lost all my lists, I could not say; the lists were all torn up and spoilt by salt water.

16,670. Your papers were destroyed?—Yes; I was run by them into the bush.

16,671. When did they come to your estate?—On the morning of the 13th of October, some time about 4 or 5 o'clock—a large body of them.

16,672. Who were they?—I cannot say.

16,673. What time do you say it was?—Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, so the watchman told me; I heard the noise.

16,674. And you ran off?—Yes.

16,675. Had you all your papers with you?—Yes, all in my jacket pocket.

16,676. A list of the labourers of the current week?—Yes.

16,677. You say Walker had not been working the previous week?—I cannot remember whether he came that week or not, as I have no list.

16,678. Have you anything more to tell us; you did not see who the people were?—Not in the house, but I saw who chased me in the bush.

16,679. Who was that?—Samuel Walker.

16,680. Walker and others chased you into the bush?—Yes.

16,681. Was it in consequence of that that you sent the constable to apprehend him?—Yes.

16,682. Were you applied to by Ann Wedderburn after martial law for any money which she said was due to her?—I cannot remember.

16,683. Have you any recollection of her ever applying to you for any?—No.

16,684. You say there were not two weeks due to her?—No.

16,685. Did she apply to you for any money due to Walker that you recollect?—Not that I recollect; I don't think that ever she did.

16,686. Her statement is that there was at this time 12*s.* 6*d.* owing to her and 12*s.* to Walker; was she a tenant of the estate?—She was not a tenant; she was living on the estate, but she had not a house, Samuel Walker had the house.

16,687. She had no house of her own in her own name?—I did not know who she lived with, whether it was Walker or anybody else.

16,688. Did you ever deduct 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for rent?—Not a bit.

16,689. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You say that the lists for the last week, which might show that Samuel Walker might have worked, have been destroyed?—Yes.

16,690. You cannot say if Ann Wedderburn worked that week of course?—No, I cannot say who worked.

16,691. You have it that she worked on the week ending the 6th of October?—Yes.

16,692. And she might have worked on the week ending the 13th of October?—Yes.

16,693. You cannot say?—No.

16,694. Do you come into personal contact with these people yourself?—Yes.

16,695. Do you keep those books with your own hand?—Not all of them.

16,696. Are those lists you are reading in your own handwriting?—I kept part of them in my own handwriting; these are put in by the book-keeper.

16,697. (*Commission.*) I see Walker is put down here as a cattleman at 5*s.* per week?—Yes, sometimes, and sometimes 7*s.* 6*d.*

(At the request of Mr. Gorrie the caution already printed was read to this witness.)

16,698. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You only partly keep that book you say?—Yes.

16,699. Who actually pays the wages to these people?—It is me that counts out the money, and the other book-keeper calls out the names and marks it paid; there are two of us always at the table.

16,700. You call out the name of the head cattleman, or the head wainman?—Sometimes, not always.

16,701. Occasionally you pay money to others than the working people?—Yes.

16,702. Do you do that with your field hands?—Sometimes the field hands do not come up themselves; they send others to receive the money for them.

16,703. You do not pay the money always from your own hand into the hand of the actual worker?—Not always.

16,704. People sometimes work, of course, at one description of work and sometimes at another?—Yes.

16,705. Can you say from your own knowledge

TWENTIETH DAY.

R. J. Stewart.

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what work Ann Wedderburn performed?—She generally weeded the grass and trashed the canes.

16,706. What do you mean by "trashing the canes?"—Taking off the dried leaves.

16,707. Then did she carry that to the boiler-house?—No, she does not carry it out of the field.

16,708. Did not she at one time work in the boiler-house or about the sugar works?—She might have; I cannot remember now.

16,709. Will the entry be in this book if she has?—Yes.

16,710. Did she carry trash from the mill—you knew her quite well, I suppose?—Yes, I think she did carry trash from the mill.

16,711. Is that paid at the same rate as a field hand?—They are paid by task work, so much per pan.

16,712. How much per pan?—2*d.* per pan.

16,713. How much may they make in a day?—They can earn four bits—about 1*s.* 9*d.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.*

16,714. You knew this woman perfectly well, I suppose?—Yes; but I did know at that time that she was living with Walker.

16,715. You knew her as being on the estate?—Yes.

16,716. And you have seen her in the mill?—Yes.

16,717. Working there?—Yes.

16,718. At that kind of work, pan work, which they can earn 1*s.* 6*d.* a day by?—Yes; if they do the task for it.

16,719. When do these people, who do this kind of work at the mill, go to their work?—Generally about 5 or half-past 5 o'clock in the morning.

16,720. How long do they work?—To about 6 o'clock at night.

16,721. (*Commission.*) Do they not go home during that period for any interval?—Generally, in the middle of the day, one relieves the other.

16,722. How long does the gang off work go off?—They are left to themselves.

16,723. How long are they off work?—I could not say, sometimes they take longer and sometimes not so long.

15,724. How long is one gang off work, from 5 in the morning till 6 at night?—I cannot say exactly.

16,725. How many gangs are there?—One gang, but they *spell* one another.

16,726. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) A person employed at that work has to be there the whole day from 5 in the morning till 6 in the evening?—He has no reason to be there unless he sees fit.

16,727. But in point of fact the people do not leave the works?—They generally leave to go and get their meals cooked.

16,728. How long do they take for that?—One works one half time, and the other the other half.

16,729. That does not alter the day's pay?—No, that does not alter the day's pay at all.

16,730. Is it the practice at all to deduct part of the wages if the work is not done properly sometimes?—Yes, if it is not done properly sometimes, but if they go and put the work to rights they get their money; we generally threaten them with that.

16,731. If they go and put their work to rights that takes up another day?—Not at all times.

16,732. If they have done a whole day's work indifferently, and they are obliged to do it again, that deprives them of one day's work, does it not?—No; if they were diligent and did their work, there might be only a little part of it to be put right.

16,733. Do you ever complain that the whole day's work is indifferently done?—No, not at all times.

16,734. Did you ever do it?—No.

16,735. What was the largest amount of work you complained of?—Perhaps patches in their work.

16,736. A patch of 20 chains or 50 chains, or what?—No, about half a chain, or a quarter of a chain, well done, and then another part not well done.

16,737. What is the largest amount you ever recollect to have deducted?—I cannot say; I do not recollect.

16,738. Try and recollect what is the largest sum you have deducted?—I have threatened to do it.

16,739. Have you not deducted any since the disturbances?—If the work was improperly done of course we should.

16,740. (*Commission.*) Has work been improperly done?—Yes, there has been some.

16,741. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) And have you deducted any money for that?—I might have,

16,742. (*Commission.*) Have you ever deducted any?—I have.

16,743. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How much?—I cannot say.

16,744. Are those deductions in that book?—No, I put down the sum that I pay.

16,745. Is not the work you put down there a record of the work the person has done for the week?—No.

16,746. Suppose you are making up a record for your employer, from what list would you make out that?—From the wages that were paid.

16,747. Then you could not tell him the amount of work; only from the wages?—Yes.

16,748. What is your register of work, does that book contain the register of all work done on the estate?—No.

16,749. Have you any other books containing the register of work as different from the wages?—No.

16,750. Can you point us in that book to any calculation that has been made where workmen have done indifferent work?—Yes, because the full amount of money is not put down.

16,751. Suppose a woman has been working at trashing canes, six days a week, at 1*s.* a day, you enter there in that book 6*s.*?—Yes.

16,752. Where do you enter the deduction, suppose some part has been indifferently done?—There is nothing put down but what is paid for.

16,753. Assuming that part of the six day's work wasn't worth paying for?—I see it, if it is done well, or if it is done badly.

16,754. Supposing there was a whole day's work indifferently done, and you did not intend to pay for it, where would you enter that?—I should not enter it at all.

16,755. You can never keep all these accounts in your head, you must enter them in some book?—I have generally a field list book.

16,756. Have you got your field list here?—No, they were all destroyed; we put all the works in this book.

16,757. (*Commission.*) Is the field list kept?—No, we use it as waste.

16,758. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) It is used as trash, I suppose?—Yes.

16,759. Do you recollect Walker working there a week before the disturbances at Morant Bay?—I cannot recollect.

16,760. The people came after you on the 13th?—Yes.

16,761. Was he working just previous to that?—He was working on the 6th; I have that here.

16,762. When do you pay for your work, the same week it is done or the following week?—Generally the same week.

16,763. You ran away upon the Friday, did you not?—Yes.

16,764. There was no pay on that day?—No.

16,765. Then I suppose Walker's pay was due to him for that week, if he was working?—Yes.

16,766. You cannot say if he was working that week?—No.

16,767. He had been working there regularly for weeks before as cattleman or wainman?—Yes.

16,768. And you sent down the constable to his house?—Yes.

16,769. What was the last time you saw Samuel Walker, before you saw him pursuing you in the bush as you say?—I cannot remember.

16,770. A wainman is always going about the estate, I presume?—Yes; I cannot say if he was working that previous week or not.

16,771. The monies with which you pay the labourers are sometimes transmitted to you from Kingston, or from a distance, I suppose ?—Yes.

16,772. Does such a thing as this ever happen, that you get a less amount than will pay all the labourers ? —Sometimes we don't get the full amount for the Friday.

16,773. How do you do in that case ?—Pay as far as the money goes, and if there is not money enough leave the list till we get the rest of the money to pay them, that is on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday generally.

16,774. Will that book show that, or have you a cash book different to that ?—Yes.

16,775. Then that book would not show us any docking ?—No ; if you see 1*s.* it is a shilling's work, 6*d.* it is sixpence work, 9*d.* it is ninepence work ; it does not show the deductions.

16,776. (*Commission.*) Do you enter any sum of money as paid until it is paid ?—No.

16,777. If you had not money enough on the Friday, and paid on the following Tuesday, would it be entered when you actually paid it ?—Yes.

16,778. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Explain to the Commissioners about the spell-work, how many hands do you have carrying dry trash to the furnace ?—Four.

16,779. Then two spell one another ?—It is the green trash work that spell one another.

16,780. That is very much heavier work ?—Yes, very heavy work.

16,781. Only strong able-bodied women do that ?—Yes, and strong able-bodied men too.

16,782. The dry trash is carried by girls, mere children, is it not ?—Yes; girls.

16,783. Of 14 or 15 years old ?—Twenty, on an average.

16,784. How many hands are employed in carrying green trash from the mill to the trash-house ?—Nine hands in all; one lot works and the other sits down and rests, but they have all the same pay.

16,785. Whether they are resting or working ?—Yes.

16,786. Though half of them might have worked seven hours, and the others the rest of the time ?—Yes.

16,787. When Walker was chasing you what was he doing besides chasing you ?—They had machets and were chopping in the trees, and had a signal given, a sort of a whistle. They chased me from the estate fully nine or 10 miles.

16,788. With cutlasses in their hands ?—Yes.

16,789. (*Commission.*) Where did you hide at last ? —I went round by Light-house Point.

16,790. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Morant Point Light-house ? —Yes, a long way past that. I rode my horse as far as I could ride, then I left my horse in the bush and ran for it; I satdown to rest, and I saw the two men coming along feeling for the tracks of my boots in the soft mud ; when they saw me they gave a whistle, and I ran through the bush again, and they followed me a length of time through the bush.

16,791. You got to the sea, I think ?—Yes.

16,792. And got into the sea ?—Yes; I took my shirt and tied bamboos together, and made a raft and got into the sea, and they were sitting down on the beach waiting for me.

16,793. (*Commission.*) You went to sea on this raft? —Yes.

16,794. Who picked you up ? —I waited till it was dark.

16,795. And you then landed ?—Yes.

16,796. Was it daylight when they saw y ou on the raft ?—Yes, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After destroying all my house, they came after me.

16,797. When they saw you out at sea on the raft, what did Walker do ?—They sat down on the beach and watched me, and when it commenced to get dark they moved away.

16,798. Had you a paddle with you ?—No ; I broke a bamboo, and used that as a paddle.

16,799. (*Mr Walcott.*) Do you know one Alexander Paul ?—Yes.

16,800. Did you ever send constables Charles Walker and Hall to apprehend him ?—Yes.

16,801. When he was brought to you did you order him to be flogged ?—I did not order him to be flogged ; it was done by the orders of the Captain who examined him. I only waited to hear the order that was given to me.

16,802. Then you did not order Alexander Paul to be flogged ?—No ; it was ordered by the Captain.

16,803. Captain who ?—Captain Ford, or Captain Hole ; I don't know which, Captain Hole I think.

16,804. Was that at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

16,805. Did you, with your own hands, make the cats with which he was flogged ?—I made lots of cats by order of Captain Ford.

16,806. You never gave any order to have this man flogged ?—No.

16,807. (*Commission.*) Did you give evidence against Paul ?—No ; I had no evidence to give at all ; it was another old man who gave evidence against him.

16,808. What was that evidence ?—That he was one of the plunderers at the greathouse.

16 809. Of Holland estate ?—Yes.

16',810. What were the cats made with ?—They were made with common twine.

16,811. All that you made ?—All that I made nothing else.

16,812. The house of Holland estate was plundered ? —Yes ; and all the windows and everything mashed down.

16,813. Was there any wire in the cats ?—There was no wire in the cats I saw made at Golden Grove, or in any that I made myself.

16,814. Did you see any cats at any other place ?—Yes ; I saw some cats at Morant Bay, which were made by the sailors.

16,815. Did you see what they were made of ?—I did not notice them.

(The witness was directed to make a list from his book of the monies paid to Ann Wedderburn during the year 1865.)

HENRY J. BICKNELL, Esq. sworn and examined.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

16,816. Do you produce these notes that you received from Mr. Lake ?—Yes.

18,817. Are they in the same state as they were in when you received them ?—I believe they are.

16,818. Have they been out of your hands ?—Yes, they were in the possession of Mr. Henry Kemble for a few weeks. I lent them to him; they have not been in the possession of any one else, I believe.

16,819. Have you been to Morant Bay ?— I was sent to Morant Bay by order His Excellency Mr. Eyre.

16,820. When ?—During the last week of martial law. I went there about the 1st or the 2nd of November.

16,821. In what capacity were you there ?—I was sent there by order of the Governor to assist the Major-General in examining the evidence.

16,822. Are you a magistrate ?—I am the police magistrate of Kingston.

16,823. Is there any information you can give us as to how punishment was inflicted ?—I saw many persons executed, and I saw some flogged.

16,824. Did you assist in the inquiries ?—No, I did not.

16,825. Howwas that if the Governor requested you to go there to assist ?—When I arrived there was no necessity for my assistance. I saw Courts-martial going on, and witnessed executions. There were very few Courts-martial going on after I got there.

TWENTIETH DAY.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

16 Feb. 1866.

16,826. Did you attend any of the Courts martial?—I did.

16,827. Merely as a spectator?—Yes.

16,828. Will you give us your opinion as to the mode in which they were conducted?—All the Courts-martial that I saw were presided over by Lieutenant Brand, and I saw every care and pains taken by him. I saw him write the evidence and examine the witnesses, and the prisoners were allowed all latitude in cross-examination.

16,829. Was there any improper haste as far as you saw?—None that I saw; the statements were received and written down as they made them. The proceedings of the Court were summary enough to a man unaccustomed as I was to see trials by Courts-martial. I was struck with that.

16,830. The trials were summary you say?—I have seen such tenderness shown for life at the trials of persons charged with capital offences in Civil Courts, that of course, as a civilian, I was struck by the summary nature of the trials.

16,831. What do you mean by summary trials?—The rapidity of them; but otherwise the evidence was carefully taken.

16,832. What was omitted?— I saw nothing omitted; what I mean to say principally is, there was the absence of that formality which is observed in Civil Courts.

16,833. What do you call the formality observed in Civil Courts which was not there?—The arraigning of the prisoners, the swearing of the jury, and the addresses of counsel.

16,834. Were the prisoners told the nature of the charge?—Yes.

16,835. Were the witnesses then examined?—Yes.

16,836. Had they the opportunity of cross-examining?—Yes, every opportunity.

16,837. Did they cross-examine?—They did.

16,838. Were they then called upon for their defence?—They were.

16,839. Were they then asked whether they had any witnessess to call?—I don't remember that being asked.

16,840. Do you remember statements made by them in defence that they could have proved by witnesses?—No; they were generally rambling statements. I was not struck by any statement.

16,841. Were prisoners called upon to plead guilty or not guilty?—The charges were read over to them.

16,842. And then?—I don't remember whether the question was actually put, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" as is done in Civil Courts.

16,843. You cannot remember that?—I don't remember that.

16,844. How many Courts-martial do you think you were present at?—Not more than two or three.

16,845. Were you present at Mr. Gordon's trial?—No; he was executed before I went up.

16,846. You say that the evidence of the witnesses was written down?—Yes, by the President.

16,847. Did you see anything else written down besides the evidence of the witness?—Nothing, except the statement of the accused, which I have never seen done in a Court of Justice before.

16,848. Their answer to the charges?—Yes, the defence.

16,849. The statement in defence?—A prisoner's statement in defence is never written down in a Civil Court, that is what I mean.

16,850. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you instructed to go to Morant Bay specially in reference to the Kingston prisoners?—I was not.

16,851. What were your instructions then?—If I had had notice I could have produced the Governor's letter. I have not it with me, I can send it to you.

16,852. (*Commission.*) The letter that you will send to the Secretary of the Commission will be the letter that you had from the Governor?—Yes.

16,853. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I wish to know from whose instructions you left Morant Bay?—I received no instructions, and receiving no instructions, I came away.

16,854. Had you any communication with Brigadier-General Nelson?—I had constantly, I was a guest at his house.

16,855. Was it in consequence of any instructions from him that you came away?—No.

16,856. (*Commission.*) You thought your presence was not necessary?—Yes, and I reported my return to the Governor.

16,857. Do you remember what day you returned?—On the Saturday, previous to the expiration of martial law. Martial law expired on the Tuesday.

16,858. Then there were no Courts-martial after that time?—No, the Courts-martial had all ceased before I came away.

16,859. Did you leave the Kingston prisoners behind you?—Yes, I did.

16,860. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were any proceedings taken before you, before those prisoners were taken to Up Park Camp?—No, I don't remember any.

16,861. Do you recollect a person named Phillips being produced before you?—I do not remember.

16,862. David Phillips, a young man, was taken before you in your police magistrate's capacity at Kingston, and it is stated that you sent him to Up Park Camp, is that so?—I do not remember.

16,863. Have you any notes you can refer to, to refresh your memory, as to whether such a person was brought before you?—There were some persons; persons were brought before me, I know, identified or charged in some way with being implicated in the disturbances in St. Thomas in the East, and some of those people I sent to Camp for further examination.

16,864. How many?—I do not remember how many; not many, some two or three to the best of my recollection.

16,865. Were there not others belonging to Kingston, and not to St. Thomas in the East, so sent?—I don't remember any as belonging to Kingston.

16,866. During martial law did you receive in your Court parties brought in by the Volunteers charged with so-called military crimes, and send them from the police chamber up to the Camp?—I do not remember any such instance.

16,867. Were these parties apprehended at St. Thomas in the East?—They could not have been apprehended there, or they would not have been brought to me.

16,868. I ask where they must have been apprehended?—They must have been apprehended in Kingston.

16,869. They were brought before you as police magistrate, and instead of trying them you sent them up to Up Park Camp?—Some were brought before me that I sent to Up Park Camp, having ascertained that they were in some way mixed up with the disturbance in St. Thomas in the East. I don't remember the particular circumstances.

16,870. Did you try those parties?—I investigated the charges.

16,871. (*Commission.*) And thought there was a *primâ facie* case upon which you acted?—Yes.

16,872. Instead of committing them to trial by the civil jurisdiction you sent them to the Camp?—I sent them to the Camp for further examination.

16,873. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect sending a man to Camp for using threatening language in Kingston?—No.

16,874. Could you by referring to your notes give that information to the Commission?—I do not think I could, unless the name of the person was given.

16,875. Phillips is the name of the man, and Berwick the name of the Volunteer, who brought him before you?—I remember the name of Berwick.

16,876. Could you by referring to any of your notes refresh your memory as to such a case?—I do not know. I keep a note of all proceedings that come before me.

16,877. Did you keep a note of the cases charged

by Volunteers during martial law?—I have no doubt I did.

16,878. (*Commission.*) Are you one of the official visitors of the Penitentiary?—I am.

16,879. Do you remember during martial law a man being brought before you, charged with having used seditious language in the prison?—Yes.

16,880. Did you send that person to the Camp?—I did send him.

16,881. Did you afterwards hear what had become of that person?—I afterwards heard that he was executed. I will state under what circumstances. It was reported by the Inspector of Prisons to the Governor that this man had made use of libels of a very dangerous character in the prison, namely, that if he could get some to join him he would cut off the heads of the Inspector and Superintendent of the Prison and other officers, and make his escape; upon that the Governor sent off instructions, that considering the dangerous nature of the times, and the dangerous tendency of such language in a prison, he should be sent to Camp, and we sent him, after I had first taken the evidence, up to Camp.

16,882. What was the name of the person?—I do not remember the name, it can be easily ascertained at the prison. I believe the Inspector of Prisons has the letter.

16,883. Who were the other visitors who acted with you?—Dr. Campbell; he is no longer an official visitor, he was once.

16,884. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are there any parties now confined in the Penitentiary as rebels?—There are many prisoners, I believe, in the Penitentiary now, sentenced there by Courts-martial; a number from Portland principally, I think.

16,885. And wearing a particular dress as rebels?—I am not aware of that.

16,886. With the word "rebel" stamped across their breast?—I am not aware.

16,887. Are they in chains?—I don't think they can be in chains; as a rule of the prison the prisoners are not to be kept in chains, except when working in the streets.

16,888. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are those notes in the same condition as when you gave them to Mr. Kemble?—I believe they are; I never read the notes.

16,889. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you give authority, or assist in the arrest of what are called the political prisoners, Palmer, Goldson and Roach, and others?—I did not order the arrest of any of those people, but I knew of the arrest at the time, and I thought that the arrests were properly made.

16,890. Were the magistrates called upon by the Custos to take part in the proceedings?—No; they were arrested and sent to the district where martial law was in force at the time.

16,891. (*Commission*). Had you any communication with the Governor on the subject of those arrests?—None.

16,892. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was it arranged between you and the Custos that these prisoners were to be arrested?—Not exactly.

16,893. (*Commission.*) Did you give the opinion at that time that they were rightly arrested?—I did. I quite admit that the arrests of these parties in any ordinary times, and under ordinary circumstances, could not be justified by law; but I consider that they were justified by the law of all laws, the law of public safety. It was upon that ground that I considered them to be rightly arrested, for I knew the majority of them to be disaffected persons.

16,894. (*Mr Walcott.*) Kingston city alone was excluded from the operation of martial law?—Yes.

16,895. Do you know a place called Fletcherland?—That is in the parish of St. Andrew; the line of St. Andrew runs into the city of Kingston.

16,896. And that would be called Kingston?—Yes.

16,897. (*Commission.*) It is a part which is popularly called Kingston, but which is in the parish of St. Andrew?—Yes.

16,898. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Then these persons who were brought before you might have been taken in the part called Kingston, and yet have been in St. Andrew, and subject to martial law?—Yes, that might be so.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER GRAY (a black) sworn and examined. *A. Gray.*

16,899. What are you?—I am a pedlar.

16,900. Where?—I travel from Kingston to Portland buying provisions.

16,901. Do you remember, during the latter end of the time when martial-law was in force, going to Portland?—Yes.

16,902. What day of the week was it?—I arrived there at 11 o'clock on Monday.

16,903. Where did you go to there; did you go to the Court-house?—Not upon that day.

16,904. When did you go?—On the following day, Tuesday.

16,905. What did you see there?—I saw some people brought from Manchioneal and tried.

16,906. How many?—I don't know the statement of the whole that were tried.

16,907. Were there a good number?—A good number.

16,908. After their trials did you see what was done with them?—Yes, they were flogged; every evening three or four, sometimes six.

16,909. How many days did you see that, besides the Tuesday?—I saw them from the Monday I arrived at Portland.

16,910. You say you did not go to the Court-house on the Monday?—No; but they commenced to flog from the Monday.

16,911. Did you see them flogged on the Monday?—Yes, I saw them flogged. The house was just like this, and the Court-house was opposite. They flogged them just under the window where I sat.

16,912. Then you saw some people flogged on the Monday?—Yes.

16,913. On Tuesday, did you go to the trials?—Yes.

16,914. How many days did you do that?—I was there about two days.

16,915. What was the largest amount of lashes you saw given?—Everyone I saw got 50, except one, who got 100.

16,916. Did you know the people who were flogged?—Four of them.

16,917. What were their names?—One named John Walker, one Charles Dunnen.

16,918. How many did they get?—Charles Dunnen got 50 lashes, and Walker the same; James Campbell 25; Richard Brown 25.

16,919. You went there on the Monday, and you heard the trials on Tuesday and Wednesday?—Yes.

16,920. Did you ever go after the Wednesday?—No.

16,921. Or see anything else?—I saw the flogging every day.

16,922. How many days?—From the Monday down to the Friday.

16,923. How many altogether did you see flogged?—I saw 53 flogged.

16,924. At Portland?—At Portland.

16,925. Fifty-three flogged?—Yes, and 11 hung.

16,926. Was that at the Court-house?—They were flogged just before the Court-house door.

16,927. Did you notice whether any of those you saw flogged cried out at all?—Yes.

16,928. How many did that?—The whole of them.

16,929. All of them?—All of them.

TWENTIETH DAY.

A. Gray.

16 Feb. 1866.

16,930. Did all the 53 cry out ?—Yes.

16,931. What was done with those that cried out ?—When they cried out, Captain Hole ordered them to be gagged.

16,932. Then all the 53 were gagged ?—Not exactly 53, because the constables were flogging first, and when they got weak the soldiers came down from the barracks and flogged.

16,933. What soldiers ; white soldiers ?—White soldiers, the Sixth Company. When the first set of people were flogged they never gagged them.

16,934. Although they did cry out ?—Yes, they did cry out.

16,935. How many altogether were gagged ?—All that I saw flogged by the white soldiers were gagged.

16,936. How were they gagged ?—If they bawl out Captain Hole ordered to gag them, and they pick up a stone and shove it in their mouth.

16,937. Did they tie the stone in their mouth ?—One man kept the stone in the mouth, and the other have the rope round the neck, and kept them down on the triangle. One kept his hand to the mouth, with the stone in it.

16,938. How many people who were flogged were treated in that way ?—The whole that I see the white soldiers flog.

16,939. Do you mean all the 53 were ?—No, the whole were not gagged.

16,940. How many were gagged in that way ?—I can't give you a real statement of how many were gagged.

16,941. Did they cry out after they were gagged ?—No, they could not.

16,942. What sort of stones were used ?—Hard stones they pave the streets with; stones that they break with hammers. They shoved it in the mouth, and kept their hands to it to keep it in.

16,943. While they were being flogged ?—While they were being flogged.

16,944. What were they tied to ?—Three pieces of stick, and a cross-piece on the top, called a triangle; and the legs fastened by a rope, and the hands on the head of the triangle, and raised bodily off the ground, without their feet touching.

16,945. You say some of these 53 were flogged by constables and some by soldiers ; how many were flogged by soldiers ?—I did not separate the number.

16,946. Were there half or a fourth ?—More than a fourth. There were three flogged the first day, and one the following day, before the soldiers came down from the barracks.

16,947. Did you know Captain Hole by sight ?—Yes.

16,948. How long had you known him before ?—I had never known him till I came there that week.

16,949. How did you know it was him ; how did you learn it was him ?—Where I was I could speak to him. I was close to him.

16,950. Did you hear him called by that name ?—Yes, I heard him called by that name, and I left him there when I came away.

16,951. How do you know he ordered the people who cried out to be gagged ?—Because I witnessed it. I heard it out of his mouth.

16,952. What did you hear, what did he say ?—" Gag that man," and a stone took up by the soldier and shoved into the man's mouth.

16,953. And was that done each time the men cried out ?—Each man that was flogged the same treatment was done to him.

16,954. You were there from Monday till Friday ?—Yes ; up to the following week, when I left, after martial law.

16,955. Did you see James Cameron there ?—Yes.

16,956. Who is he ?—He is a man that was working at the bamboo ship.

16,957. What did you see about him ?—He was going to work on Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and one of the Volunteers sang out to him to take his pipe out of his mouth, and he done so. He was called back by Mr. Herbert Angell, and he done so. He then ordered him to make a bow; he makes a bow. He ordered him to draw his foot, and he declined drawing his foot.

16,958. How do you mean by drawing his foot ?—In making a bow, draw his foot that way.

16,959. Scraping the ground ?—Yes.

16,960. Did he do that ?—No.

16,961. What was done then ?—He was immediately ordered to be taken to the Court-house yard and receive 25 lashes.

16,962. Did you see that done ?—Yes; about 8 o'clock on the Friday morning.

16,963. Did you go into the yard ?—No; I looked through the Court-house window, and looked down.

16,964. Were you in the Court-house ?—Yes.

16,965. At 8 in the morning ?—Yes.

16,966. Who flogged him ?—The constable.

16,967. What was Cameron ?—He is a labourer.

16,968. At Portland ?—At Portland.

16,969. Do you know a man named Richard Brown ?—Yes, he was carrying water for the soldiers.

16,970. Did you see anything done to him ?—On the morning he leave the Court and go aboard the bamboo ship to work, Mr. Ramsay sent for him by two constables, and he was brought, and he was put on the triangle, and got 25 lashes, without trying.

16,971. How do you know it was without trying ?—I was standing there when they brought him from Mr. Escoffery's wharf, from the bamboo ship.

16,972. What day was that ?—I think it was on Thursday.

16,973. Was it before or after Cameron was flogged ?—The day before Cameron, the same week ; the Thursday before Cameron was flogged.

16,974. Where was Brown flogged ?—Out in the street, just in front of the Court-house.

16,975. Who flogged him ?—One of the Volunteer men ; a bugler.

16,976. Who ordered the flogging ?—Mr. Ramsay, the Provost Marshal.

16,977. Were others standing by besides Ramsay ?—There is always a good deal standing there.

16,978. Who stood by besides Ramsay ?—There is plenty of people generally standing there at the time of the flogging.

16,979. But upon this occasion ?—Mr. Angell, he was there.

16,980. And you were there ?—Yes. I was standing just by the gate.

16,981. Did you spend your time that week at the Court-house, listening to the trials ?—No ; I was only at the Court-house two days.

16,982. Then did you attend all these floggings the other days ?—Yes. I must see them, because just where I was sitting was close by. There were two triangles, one just by the station, and one just in front of the house.

16,983. Where you were doing your business ?—Yes.

16,984. Was this the month of November or October that you are talking of ?—Not in October, it was in the month of November.

16,985. (*Mr. Payne.*) Were the orders to gag the mouths of the men given each time by Captain Hole ?—Each time according as they bawled, as the man cried out, it was ordered to gag. Captain Hole gave the orders every time.

16,986. Did he repeat the order every time ?—Every man that was flogged who bawled out, he ordered to gag them, and accordingly it was done.

16,987. Was anything done to the cats ?—They used to wet them in a large tub of water before they commenced to flog.

16,988. (*Commission.*) Plain water ?—I cannot say whether it was plain water, because I never examined the water, but a tub generally came out in the street every evening when they flogged.

16,989. Were the cats applied wet then out of the tub ?—Yes, they took them out of the tub of water wet, and then just shook off the water.

16,990. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When you were not at

your house looking at the triangle in front, were you down at the police station looking at that triangle ?—The police station and the house is in the same road, one triangle is opposite the window, and the other is opposite the police station.

16,991. Could you see both triangles from your house ?—Yes.

16,992. Without going out of doors ?—Yes.

16,993. What did you go up to Portland for ?—To buy provisions ; there was no trade in Kingston.

16,994. Did you not think it rather dangerous ?—I had to get a pass from Mr. Alexander Brymer, and signed by Mr. Francis.

16,995. Did they flog at both triangles at the same time ?—Yes.

16,996. Did Captain Hole stand at both triangles ?—He stood at one end, by the steps, and the Sergeant-Major kept the account of how many lashes going.

The witness withdrew.

JOSEPH THOMPSON (a black) sworn and examined.

J. Thompson.

16,997. Where do you live ?—Mount James.

16,998. Is that in the parish of St. Andrew's ?—Yes.

16,999. Was your father taken to the almshouse in St. Andrew's ?—Yes.

17,000. When was that ?—The same time when the riot affair was going on ; a little before that.

17,001. What was he taken there for ?—He was a little disturbed in the head, and one of my brothers went with my sister to take him away.

17,002. Did you go, too ?—Yes, myself did come to him, my youngest brother took him and bring him to the almshouse, and my sister sent to me, over to Mount James, to say that the old man was disturbed, and before we carried him to the hospital we took him to the almshouse, and they sent to me to fetch him away.

17,003. And you did fetch him away ?—Yes.

17,004. After you had fetched him away, did policemen come to your house ?—No.

17,005. Where did they come ? — To Half-way Tree.

17,006. When did they come there ?—Six of us came down to take the old man out of the almshouse, and I told the young men to get two pieces of bamboo stick to make a hammock as he can't walk, and we were to put him in a kind of hammock to carry him. I was talking to my cousin, my sister's child ; he was to take the two sticks, and he did not bring them. I got vexed, and he said, "Uncle, how are you going to carry grandpapa, I forgot to bring the two sticks ?" I said, "Boy, don't disturb me at all, don't you know what is doing up at Morant Bay ?" He said, "What ? " I said, "Don't you hear how they are blowing off people's heads ?" I said, "To-day they have put on martial law," and I said, "Don't disturb me at all ;" and I had the old man in my hand, and Mr. Knox wrote for me at the time, and he sent for me to be taken to the station. I said this as I passed near where Mr. Knox lived.

17,007. Were the policemen there at that time ?—No ; as I passed I told the boy, "Be aware of yourself."

17,008. Did the policemen come at all ?—Yes, to the shop at Half-way Tree ; they came and took me to the station.

17,009. Did you go with them ?—Yes, I go with them to the station.

17,010. Why did they take you there ?— The sergeant order they was to handcuff me, and to take me straight off to the Camp.

17,011. Did they handcuff you ?—Yes ; I said, "What for ?" they said, "You must be patient, my man ; when you get to the Camp you will know."

17,012. Was that Up-Park camp ?—Yes, and the rain was falling all the time till we reached the Camp.

17,013. What were you taken there for ?—Because Mr. Knox said I had made a threat to take off his head.

17,014. What did they do with you ?—Handcuffed my right hand against my left foot, and kept me there for eight days ; on Friday they took me out and try me, and Saturday they came up about evening and took me out there and tied me on an iron, stretched my skin on an iron, and gave me 50 lashes.

17,015. What was the end of your trial, did they say you were guilty of threatening Mr. Knox's head ?—They said he said so.

17,016. Did they say that you had threatened ?—Yes.

17,017. And then they gave you 50 lashes ?—Yes.

17,018. After that what became of you ?—As they gave me the 50 they let me go, and I tried to make my way to where I live at Mount James, and as I was going home my back was swelling to this thickness.

17,019. Where does Mr. Knox live ?—Half-way Tree.

17,020. And what is Mr. Knox ?—He is a brown man, sir.

17,021. What is he ?—He is a doctor, sir.

17,022. Has he lived there long ?—Yes, he was there long enough.

17,023. Did you know him before he made the charge against you ?—I generally go to Kingston, and always see him there.

17,024. You knew him before ?—I did not know him as a friend.

17,025. You knew who he was ?—Yes.

17,026. You had seen him before ?—Yes.

17,027. You knew he was a doctor ?—Yes.

17,028. Had you been speaking to him ?—Not at all.

17,029. He simply sent for the police, and said you had threatened to take his head off ?—Yes.

17,030. Had you got a machett in your hand ?—No.

17,031. What work do you do ?—I was a planter and a sawyer too.

17,032. Where ?—At Mount James. I cannot do anything now.

17,033. Why can't you do anything ?—The pain is so great. (*The witness here showed a large sore which he had on his back. He also bore signs of punishment.*)

17,034. You were not flogged up there, were you ?—No, this the *aggravate* from that.

17,035. How long had you left off working as a sawyer and planter ?—From the same time I was at the Camp.

17,036. Had you been working up to that time. Had you worked before that ?—Yes, I was working before.

17,037. All along until you went to the Camp ?—Yes.

17,038. Are you certain of that ?—Yes, I do.

17,039. At Mount James ?—Yes.

17,040. You had been working there week after week ?—Yes.

17,041. How many children have you ? — Five children and my wife.

17,042. Are you still living where you lived before ?—Yes.

17,043. You say Mr. Knox was passing you at the time you were talking to your nephew about bamboo sticks ?—Yes, I passed Mr. Knox's shop as I made use of the words.

17,044. (*Mr. Payne.*) Is Mount James a negro settlement ?— Mount James is belong to Mr. Mc Dowell.

17,045. Have you any hire land or buy land there ?—It is rented land we live on.

17,046. How much ?—All got an acre each.

17,047. Who does the shop belong to that you

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J. Thompson.

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speak of at Half-way Tree?—I really cannot tell you.

17,048. To Mr. Knox?—No, he has got a doctor's shop. He has had a rum shop by himself.

17,049. Does the doctor's shop adjoin the rum shop, is it close to the rum shop?—Yes, near by it.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. R. J. Stewart.

Mr. Robert James Stewart recalled and further examined.

17,050. Have you gone through your book, and is this the account relating to Ann Wedderburn?—Yes.

17,051. When does the book commence?—From 6th May 1865, up to 18th November; the only sums earned by her are 3*s.* in the week ending on 2nd September, 2*s.* 9*d.* in the week ending on 23rd September, and 2*s.* 9*d.* in the week ending on 30th September. There is, then, nothing more till 18th November.

17,052. There is another person whose account you have been desired to look at, Mary Williams; did she earn in the week ending 19th August 2*s.*, on 26th August 2*s.*, on 9th September 1*s.* 6*d.*, on 16th 2*s.* 6*d.*, on 23rd 2*s.* 6*d.*, and on 30th September 2*s.* 9*d.*?—Yes.

17,053. Did she earn any in October, at least until you lost your papers?—I owed her nothing till the week I lost my papers.

17,054. Is this account inclusive or exclusive of rent?—She paid no rent; she was only carrying water for the other gangs, for the cane-holers.

17,055. Was that the only work she did?—That was the only work.

17,056. How long did she work for that?—Some days; four days in some weeks, and some five days; it was 6*d.* a day she was paid; it was very light work.

17,057. Were there two weeks wages due to her at the time of martial law?—No, there was only that week.

17,058. Do you remember her applying to you for any wages?—No.

17,059. Did you at any time tell her that the Queen said nobody was to be paid for work done before martial law?—No.

17,060. Did you ever say that to anybody?—Not that I remember.

17,061. Not that you remember?—I don't think I ever did.

17,062. But cannot you say whether you did or not?—No, I don't remember ever saying such a thing.

17,063. Could you have said such a thing without remembering it?—No, I could not have said it without remembering it.

17,064. Then you are able to say something more than you cannot remember, are you not?—I don't remember it.

17,065. Are you prepared to say you never said such a thing?—No, I never said it; I can't remember it.

17,066. Are you able to swear you never did say it, that is what you are asked, to anyone?—I don't remember ever saying it.

17,067. That you have said 20 times over; what I am calling your attention to is whether you are prepared to swear you never did say it?—I never said it.

17,068. You are quite certain you never said it to her, are you?—Yes.

17,069. Has she been working for you since?—Yes, she is working steadily now.

17,070. She is working now, is she?—She is working now.

17,071. And she has not made any claim for two weeks' wages?—No.

17,072. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Have you in point of fact paid anybody for that week during which you lost your pay bill?—I paid the blacksmith only.

17,073. Then all the other people who were working there are not paid?—No; but then I did not know what to pay them.

17,074. And so you paid them nothing?—I paid no one but the blacksmith.

17,075. (*Commission.*) Why pay the blacksmith in particular?—He was a very good man.

17,076. But this work went on; you say you know the people who were working there every day, don't you?—Yes.

17,077. Are any of those men who you knew to be engaged in this disturbance working on the estate now?—I cannot say myself who was engaged in the disturbance, because they did not come so close up to me.

17,078. You recollect the persons who followed you?—Yes, two. I have given their names; they came close up to me. I kept as far ahead of the others as I could possibly do.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 17th February 1866.

Present:

Sir HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

Russell Gurney, Esq. | John Blossett Maule, Esq.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

A. Miller.

17 Feb. 1866

Alexander Miller (black) sworn and examined.

17,079. Are you a commission agent?—Yes.

17,080. Do you live at Kingston?—Yes.

17,081. On the 17th of October did anyone call upon you about getting Volunteers?—Yes; I was sworn as a Captain of Volunteers by the Custos.

17,082. The Custos of Kingston?—Yes.

17,083. Did you begin to collect men to serve as Volunteers?—Yes, I got about 16 men sworn already.

17,084. After you got that number did you go to the commissariat office for arms?—Yes, I was called to do so.

17,085. On what day?—The 18th.

17,086. Did you meet the Custos that day?—I did.

17,087. Did he show you anything?—Yes, he showed me a bit of paper, which he said he had received from the Reverend Parson Beckwith.

17,088. Do you remember the contents; did you read the paper?—No. He read that Parson Beckwith said I had told him he must not write in his paper against the black people again.

17,089. Had you said that to him?—No.

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A. Miller.

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17,090. Is that all that occurred ?—I went to Mr. Beckwith and asked him whether it was true that I had told him so. On the 20th, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Inspector Nairne and four policemen knocked me up and took me prisoner.

17,091. Were you taken anywhere ?—I was taken to the barracks.

17,092. At Kingston ?—Yes.

17,093. And after that where were you taken ?—To the Camp.

17,094. Is that Up-Park Camp ?—Yes, Up-Park Camp, where they shaved my head and locked me up in a cell.

17,095. The next day did they take you anywhere ?—Yes, they took me to the Ordnance Wharf, and put me on board the "Aboukir."

17,096. How many days were you on board the "Aboukir ?"—12 days ; I was put in irons and my hands were lashed on the wharf behind me before I left.

17,097. After the 12 days were over, what was done with you ?—I was embarked in the steamer "Cordelia," and sent to Morant Bay.

17,098. Where did you go when you got there ?—I was then marched to the police station, under the charge of Mr. Ramsay, the Provost Marshal.

17,099. And were you kept a prisoner ?—Yes.

17,100. Until when ?—Till the 14th of November ; I made a mistake, I said the Monday after martial law, but it was the Tuesday.

17,101. You remained till the Tuesday after martial law, that would be the 14th ?—Yes.

17,102. Were you dismissed then ?—No, I was then sent to the district prison at Morant Bay.

17,103. How long did you remain there ?—Till the 15th of December.

17,104. Under what circumstances were you detained do you know what charge was made against you ?—No.

17,105. Did you never hear anything stated ?—Nothing but what the Custos shewed me Parson Beckwith had written to him,

17,106. Do you know now what was alleged to be the ground of accusation against you ?—No, I do not know now.

17,107. Were you finally released ?—Yes.

17,108. When ?—On the 15th of December.

17,109. Have you a store at Kingston ?—Yes, in Water Lane.

17,110. What became of that ?—Mr. Nairne had the keys of that.

17,111. Did you return to your store ?—Yes.

17,112. In what state did you find it ?—I missed several things.

(Witness handed in a list of the things which he alleged he had lost.)

17,113. What kind of store do you keep ?—A vendue store.

17,114. Are you a jeweller ; these are all jewellery goods ?—Yes.

17,115. Except mattrasses, they might be domestic articles ?—I sell them.

17,116. You have lost 5*l.* 15*s.* worth of goods according to this list ?—No, that is in cash as well as in other things that I lost.

17,117. Without enumerating them or going into details, what estimate have you formed of the losses you sustained ?—I lost about 80*l.* in goods.

17,118. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Were you a licensed pawnbroker ?—I am not a pawnbroker ; I am a vendue storekeeper and a commission agent.

The witness withdrew.

A. Phillips.

Alexander Phillips (black) sworn and examined.

17,119. What are you by business ?—I am in the position of a gentleman.

17,120. Are you living on your own means ?—Yes.

17,121. On the 24th of October were you arrested by Lieutenant Sinclair ?—Yes.

17,122. Did he state to you upon what charge you were arrested ?—No, he only told me he was ordered to arrest me by the Governor.

17,123. Was your house searched, and were your papers taken ?—Yes.

17,124. Were you then taken to the Alley ?—I was to the Court-house, that is in Vere.

17,125. Were you living in Vere at the time ?—Yes.

17,126. Is that your ordinary place of residence ?—Yes.

17,127. Were you then placed in the custody of the military ?—Yes.

17,128. On the morning of the 25th were you and other prisoners put into handcuffs ?—Yes, we were put into handcuffs.

17,129. And were tied with ropes ?—Yes, and tied with a rope.

17,130. Were Morris and yourself placed in a cart ?—Yes.

17,131. And were you driven to Spanish Town ?—Yes.

17,132. And were you afterwards conducted to Up-Park Camp ?—Yes.

17,133. On the 26th were you taken by a military guard to the Ordnance Wharf ?—Yes.

17,134. Did you embark on board the "Wolverene?"—Yes.

17,135. What was done to you then ?—The handcuffs were taken off, and my foot was put into a shackle.

17,136. Were you taken in the "Wolverene" to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

17,137. When did you reach Morant Bay ?—About 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 27th.

17,138. Were you delivered into the charge of Provost Marshal Ramsay ?—Yes.

17,139. Where were you placed there ?—I was placed in a cell.

17,140. What was the size of the cell ?—About nine feet square.

17,141. How many of you were placed in that cell ?—Six of us.

17,142. Did you remain there till the Sunday ?—Yes.

17,143. What was done on the Sunday ?—Provost Marshal Ramsay ordered me to be placed in number one condemned cell by myself.

17,144. How long did you remain there ?—On Sunday and Monday.

17,145. On the Monday were you taken somewhere else ?—I was taken out to the temporary Court-house, where the people were tried.

17,146. And were you compelled to witness any executions there ?—Yes.

17,147. Did you see any executions on Monday the 30th ?—Yes, I saw an execution on Tuesday.

17,148. Did you see any on Monday ?—No, on Tuesday.

17,149. On what other days did you see executions ?—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

17,150. Did you see Clarke and Lawrence executed ?—Yes.

17,151. Did they say anything on the scaffold ?—Nothing.

17,152. Was anything said by any of the others ?—One of the men said it was his ignorance that brought him to that death ; the others were crying loudly that it was "Innocent death ! innocent death !"

17,153. Did you hear anything said by Ramsay on those days ?—He generally called out to me in the crowd and said, "I hope that fellow Phillips will keep his eyes there, and see what is going on ;" and "I hope they will watch that fellow Phillips, that he might not make his escape."

17,154. On Saturday the 4th, were you summoned before Ensign Taylor ?—Yes, the boatswain sum-

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A. Phillips.

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moned me before Ensign Taylor and another officer, whose name I do not know.

17,155. Was that a military officer or a naval officer, or a Volunteer officer ?—I think he was a navy officer.

17,156. What did they say to you ?—They told me to take off my clothes, and to receive 100 lashes.

17,157. Were you told what that was for ?—No, I was not told anything at all; I was never told.

17,158. Was there no charge read against you ?—No, they never told me anything about any charge.

17,159. Did you receive the 100 lashes ?—Yes, I took off my clothes, and I complained, in a submissive manner, that from ill health I was unable to undergo such severe punishment. He told me to let him see my back; I turned round, and he said, "Oh, you have a good back to receive it."

17,160. Who was that ?—An officer.

17,161. Do you mean Ensign Taylor, or the other officer ?—One or the other; I know Ensign Taylor by the passport which I received.

17,162. After that what was done ?—He told me to kneel before him.

17,163. Do you mean the same officer ?—Yes, he that ordered me to be flogged.

17,164. And what did you do ?—I did kneel before him, and he said to me say, "God bless the Queen!" I did so; he said, say "D—n every black man," and I said so; he said, "Rise now, and take up your "clothes, and take your pass and go away; and I "hope that after this you will never interfere with "politics. You ought to be thankful to the Queen; "if it were not for the Queen you would have been "hung this day."

17,165. Then you left ?—Yes.

17,166. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you chairman of the Underhill meeting at Vere ?—I acted as secretary of that meeting.

17,167. (*By Mr. Walcott*). Are you under charge now to take your trial for conspiracy?—Yes; I was subpœnaed to attend the Court as a witness and they indicted me.

17,168. And a true bill has been found against you ?—They say so.

17,169. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) They got you to the Court as a witness and indicted you ?—Yes.

17,170. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You have been connected with the "Watchman" for many years ?—For the last five or six years I have had no connexion with it.

17,171. But before that you had ?—Yes.

17,172. Are you a Maroon ?—I am.

17,173. Have not your countrymen repudiated you?—I am not aware of it. I would call Brigadier-General Nelson to——

17,174. Are you quite sure that you were not tried ?—I was not, and I have never been questioned.

17,175. Did any officers give evidence against you ?—Not to my knowledge.

17,176. (*By the Commission.*) Not in your presence ?—Not in my presence.

17,177. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You think that the other officers with Ensign Taylor was a naval officer ?—I think Ensign Taylor was a military officer.

17,178. Yes, but you think the other was a naval officer ?—Yes.

17,179. How was he dressed ?—I could not look particularly at his dress at such a time as this.

17,180. Which of them made you kneel down and say, "God save the Queen, and d—n all black men ?"—I cannot tell. I only know that it was Ensign Taylor from the pass I got.

17,181. (*By the Commission.*) Is that the officer from whom you received the pass ?—The man who made me kneel down sent me to receive the pass, and it was signed by Ensign Taylor.

17,182. Did you see it signed ?—No, I did not see the pass signed.

17,183. Then you do not know that the officer who signed the pass was one of the officers who were then present ?—No; I do not know that, as I do not know him personally.

17,184. Would you know either of them, or both of them, if you saw them again ?—I cannot tell whether I could be able to identify them.

17,185. Was there any policeman present ?—Yes.

17,186. What was the name of the policeman ?—I do not know.

17,187. Was there any constables there ?—The boatswain of the prison was present.

17,188. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Were you not aware that you were about to be apprehended ?—Never. I was taken by surprise.

17,189. Did you make any preparation to resist your apprehension ?—I could not make any preparations when I did not know that I was to be arrested.

17,190. But did you ?—I never did.

17,191. You had no armed men ready to resist your apprehension ?—Nothing of the kind.

17,192. You were taken by surprise when you saw armed Volunteers came to arrest you ?—I saw them come to the gate.

17,193. Is that what you mean, that you were taken by surprise when you saw the armed Volunteers ?—As they came to my gate the officer came to me and said that I must allow him to come in as he had an order to arrest me.

17,194. Was it seeing the armed Volunteers that took you by surprise ?—I saw them ride up to me.

17,195. (*By the Commission.*) Were they armed ?—Yes.

17,196. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Was that what took you by surprise ?—I never knew they were coming.

17,197. Would you have been surprised if you had seen an unarmed policeman come to arrest you ?—Not if I had known that I was to be arrested.

17,198. (*By the Commission.*) As we understand you had not the slightest expectation of an arrest at that time ?—I would not be surprised if I saw a policeman, but seeing the Volunteers surprised me.

17,199. But you were surprised ?—I saw them come with arms, and as they were armed I was frightened.

17,200. You know Dr. Bruce ?—I do.

17,201. You act together politically, don't you ?—I am his friend.

17,202. (*By the Commission.*) What condition were you in after you were released ?—I had fever immediately after I was flogged, and I was confined in bed for two weeks.

The witness withdrew.

R. Saunders.

ROBERT SAUNDERS (a black) sworn and examined.

17,203. What are you ?—A carpenter and painter.

17,204. Do you live at Delvy, St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

17,205. Do you remember, during the martial law, being at Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

17,206. When was that ?—On a Monday.

17,207. Do you know what Monday ?—It was a Monday in October, I don't know the day of the month.

17,208. Which Monday in October was it ?—It was the Monday after the soldiers came up on the Saturday.

17,209. What did you see at Golden Grove estate on that Monday ?—On that Monday I went over to the estate and saw them flogging a man by cats.

17,210. Who was it that flogged ?—Black soldiers.

17,211. Whom did they flog ?—A black man belonging to Winchester.

17,212. Do you know his name ?—Yes, Thomas Phillips.

17,213. What was he ?—He was a man that had one foot lame, a cooper by trade.

17,214. Was that all you saw on the Monday ?—Yes, when I saw that I was frightened to see the flogging.

17,215. What were you doing at Golden Grove ?—

I was called to Mr. Kirkland's shop to repair his shop door; it was broken by the people.

17,216. Doing a carpenter's job?—Yes, I was there that Monday. I was there till Monday night, and returned back on Tuesday morning.

17,217. When you went back on Tuesday what did you see?—I saw Mr. Ford and I begged him to give me a pass; he said to me if you are going back to Delvy you had better wait till 6 o'clock, as we are going back to hang six men.

17,218. Did you wait to see that sight?—Yes.

17,219. Where were they hung?—They hung them just by Tavaras' store.

17,220. Were you present when the six men were hung at Tavaras' shop?—Yes.

17,221. Do you know who they were?—Yes, I can remember James M'Kenzie, a one-handed man, and one William Winter.

17,222. Then the other four you did not know?—No.

17,223. After you had seen that did you go back to Delvy?—Yes.

17,224. Did you see anything more when you were working repairing the shop at Golden Grove?—No.

17,225. Nothing mor ?—Nothing more.

17,226. Were you taken up?—Yes.

17,227. When?—That week.

17,228. That same week?—Yes, on Friday.

17,229. Who took you up?—A constable of the name of George Richardson; I was taken up twice.

17,230. But that was the first time was it?—Yes.

17,231. When he took you up where did he take you to?—To a house in Delvy they call a station, where people were taken up to.

17,232. How long did they keep you there?—He took me there in the morning about 7 and kept me till 12, and then carried me to Golden Grove.

17,233. And what did he take you up for?—I don't know what he took me up for.

17,234. What did he say?—He said to me I understand you went to Mr. Groves, I said yes but I did not care anything about that.

17,235. Was that all he said?—He asked me if I had a cutlass; I said no.

17,236. Did he say when you went up to Mr. Groves?—Yes.

17,237. When did he say you had been up to Mr. Groves?—The same morning.

17,238. What, the same morning that he took you up?—Yes.

17,239. Did he say anything more?—No.

17,240. Did he say that you had been to Mr. Groves to do anything?—That was what he meant, but I told him no.

17,241. But did he say that you had gone there to do anything, never mind what he meant?—Yes.

17,242. What did he say upon that subject?—He said to me that I had no right to go up to Mr. Groves' house.

17,243. Did he say that you had gone there to do anything?—No.

17,244. Did he say what you intended to do by going there?—My intention was to go to Mr. Groves to assist Mr. Groves to prevent any one disturbing him.

17,245. But what did Richardson say you had gone there for?—He meant to say that I had gone to put Mr. Groves to death, but of course I did not.

17'246. Still he said that?—Yes, he said that.

17,247. Did Richardson say that you had gone to Mr. Groves that morning to put him to death?—Yes, to put him to death, and I denied it.

17,248. Of course you did not do so?—No.

17,249. He took you to Golden Grove on that charge?—Yes.

17,250. When you got there what happened to you?—I saw one Mr. Sinclair, a busher, of Duckenfield estate; he asked, "What charge have you against this man?" Richardson said, "I don't know, sir." Then Mr. Sinclair said, "Had he any stick or cutlass?" He said, "No," and Mr. Sinclair said, "Let go the man."

17,251. And you were let go?—Yes.

17,252. Was that all that happened to you?—I was taken up again.

17,253. When was the second time that you were taken up?—When I came to Kingston on the Saturday.

17,254. The week after?—Yes, about eight days after.

17,255. Who took you up then?—I was taken up by one Burton.

17,256. Was he a constable?—Yes.

17,257. Did he take you up in Kingston?—No, he took me up at my house at Delvy, when I arrived from Kingston up to Delvy; I went back on Saturday.

17,258. What did Burton take you up for?—He took me up because he had a charge against me.

11,259. What was the charge?—He would not tell me anything about the charge.

17,260. Oh, yes, he did?—No.

17,261. He must have told you something?—I will tell you when I go further; he took me up and my wife, and carried me to the same station.

17,262. What did he say he took you up for?—He did not tell me anything at all.

17,263. He did so at some time or other, did he not?—Not till I went to Golden Grove; when he took me he tied my hands. Mr. Richardson ordered them to tie me at Delvy.

17,264. What did he tell you he did that for?—He said I went to Mr. Groves that same night that I was taken up the first time, that I went there to do something.

17,265. Had you been to Mr. Groves a second time?—No, I never went back there again. I had never been but once to Mr. Groves, and what caused me to go there for that I heard a shell blow.

17,266. Never mind that; on this Saturday when Burton took you up and tied your hands was Mr. Richardson the constable there?—Yes.

17,267. Did Burton tell Richardson why it was he took you?—Richardson was the head-man of the rest of the constables.

17,268. Had he sent Burton to take you?—Yes.

17,269. When he took you did either Burton or Richardson say why they took you?—They did not tell me anything till I go to Golden Grove on the Monday.

17,270. When they told you on the Monday what was it that they told you?—When I got to Golden Grove the officer asked, "What charge have you against this man Richardson?" He said, "I took up this man by suspicion."

17,271. Who said that, Richardson?—Yes.

17,272. Suspicion of what?—I don't know.

17,273. When the officer asked him why he took you up, and he said on suspicion, did he say what the suspicion was?—The suspicion meant——

17,274. How can you tell what he meant?—I know what he means.

17,275. Well, what did he mean then?—He mean a thief.

17,276. Did he tell the officer that he had taken you up on suspicion of being a thief?—That is what it means.

17,277. But did he say so?—He did not tell him "a thief," but that was what he meant by suspicion.

17,278. That is your idea of suspicion?—Yes, that is what it means.

17,279. What did Richardson tell the officer about you when the officer asked him why he brought you there?—He told the officer he would not believe that I go to Mr. Groves' house without taking anything.

17,280. Then he said that did he?—Yes.

17,281. That was something more than mere suspicion?—When he said so, I say No, I don't take anything at all.

17,282. Then in fact Richardson charged you with having stolen something at Mr. Groves', of being a

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R. Saunders.

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thief ?—Yes, the man told him that I had been to Mr. Groves, but the man did not come to give evidence that day. I said myself I had been to Mr. Groves, but I did not take anything.

17,283. He said that you had taken something ?—Yes.

17,284. And upon that charge you were taken to Golden Grove ?—Yes.

17,285. When Richardson told the officer that was the charge what was done to you ?—The officer put up his hand and said, "I will bind you to Golden Grove estate for four weeks to work without food or clothing ;" he said four weeks, but I work five.

17,286. Do you mean to say that the officer then said that you should be bound to Golden Grove to work four weeks without food or clothing ?—Yes.

17,287. What officer was that, what was his name ?—I don't know his name.

17,288. Did he say that in Mr. Richardson's hearing ?—Yes..

17,289. Are you sure of that ?—Yes.

17,290. How long did you work at Golden Grove ?—I don't know how many days of the month. I did the five weeks.

17,291. You don't mean to say that you worked five weeks without food, do you ?—I fed myself.

17,292. You got your own food ?—Yes.

17,293. Did they give you none ?—They only paid me 6*d.* per day. The officer said, "Are you a tradesman? " I said, "Yes." He said, "What ?" and I said, "A carpenter."

17,294. Did you work as a carpenter ?—Yes.

17,295. For five weeks at 6*d.* per day ?—Yes ; he said you shall have 6*d.* per day.

17,296. After that five weeks were over you went away, I suppose ?—I went away.

17,297. Where did you go to ?—I went back to Delvy, and from there I went to Light House.

17,298. Was that all that happened to you ?—Yes, the last time I was taken away I lost two hogs.

17,299. Who took them ?—Richardson.

17,300. Was that at Delvy ?—Yes.

17,301. When did he do that ?—That same week I was taken up to Golden Grove.

17,302. What has become of the hogs, have you ever seen them since ?—He took the hogs that same week.

17,303. Have you seen them since ?—No ; that very day he took the hogs, he killed them and eat them.

17,304. Did you ever [*see*] those hogs with Mr. Richardson after you were taken up ?—I did not see my hogs ; I never went to his house.

17,305. How do you know he took the hogs ?—By my wife ; she told me. I have two properties, one here and one up that side, and he went to the top side to take the hogs. He had to pass to the lower property, and my wife see him.

17,306. Then that is the way you know it, because she told you so ?—And many parties told me so.

17,307. When you were taken up by Richardson and taken to Golden Grove, were your hogs still at home ?—Yes.

17,308. And after you got back again you did not find them ?—No.

17,309. Which place were the hogs at, where you live or further up ?—Not where I live, but at the other property.

17,310. Not where you were taken up ?—No.

17,311. Not at Delvy ?—Yes, at the same Delvy.

17,312. And Richardson had to drive the hogs from your place ?—Yes, to carry them through the plantation.

17,313. And as they were going your wife saw them, is that what you mean ?—Yes.

17,314. Who is Mr. Sinclair ?—He is overseer at Duckenfield estate at this present.

17,315. Who hung the six men at Golden Grove ?—I don't know the soldiers' names, but Mr. Ford was present.

17,316. Were they black or white soldiers ?—White soldiers.

17,317. Who flogged the man Phillips ?—The black soldiers.

17,318. Then the black soldiers who flogged Phillips were not the soldiers who hung the six men ?—No.

17,319. Were those soldiers regular soldiers ?—The black soldiers, do you mean ?

17,320. The white soldiers, what sort of soldiers were they ?—I don't know where they live.

17,321. What sort of dress had they ?—White dress.

17,322. What had they on their heads ?—A white cap.

17,323. Had they anything over their white dresses ?—Some had white jackets.

17,324. Had they anything over them ?—They had all different dresses.

17,325. Had they belts on ?—Yes.

17,326. What colour were they ?—White.

The witness withdrew.

J. Mack.

JONAS MACK (coloured) sworn and examined.

17,327. Are you a shoemaker ?—Yes.

17,328. Do you live two miles from Spanish Town ?—Yes.

17,329. Do you remember being taken up by some Volunteers ?—I do.

17,330. How many took you up ?—It was six.

17,331. When was it ?—On the 8th of November.

17,332. What time of day was it ?—About 10 o'clock at night ; they took me out of my bed.

17,333. Where did they take you to ?—They took me to the War Office, as they called it.

17,334. Where was that ?—Where the Volunteers were stationed.

17,335. When you got there did you hear anything said or read ?—Yes. I saw Mr. Stewart take a paper, he and Major Hamilton, and read it, and it was that one Robert Dubuisson had said something ; and he said, "If this statement is not true you will be dealt with according to law ; " and he said, " Yes."

17,336. Who did he say it to ?—To one Robert Dubuisson, and Dubuisson signed the paper.

17,337. Did you hear the statement read ?—I was stupid and ignorant, and did not understand what it said.

17,338. You heard it read but did not understand it ?—No, I did not, because I was stupid and ignorant.

17,339. Did you gather enough of it to know that it referred to yourself ?—Yes, afterwards.

17,340. Did you understand that much ?—I did.

17,341. That the paper related to you ?—I did afterwards.

17,342. When you heard that did you say anything to Stewart ?—Yes, I asked him the privilege to allow me to speak for myself ; he said no, there was plenty of time to speak for myself, and I did not say anything more.

17,343. Did they allow you to speak for yourself ?—No, they did not ; they told me all the prisoners that came in there always slept in the dark room, but as he looked upon me as a decent young man he would let me stand there in the prison.

17,344. Did they keep you there that night ?—Yes.

17,345. What happened to you next day ?—They sent me by the first train to Up-Park Camp.

17,346. What happeded to you there ?—I went to the Camp on Thursday night, and the serjeant of Volunteers gave to a serjeant at the Camp the same paper.

17,347. Did you see what the Camp serjeant did with that paper ?—He carried it in to Major Prenderville.

17,348. Did you go to the Major ?—He came out-

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side and saw me, and gave the serjeant orders to take me in charge; and after the serjeant took me in charge he held me by my collar and said to me, "Your head shall be off, or your neck shall be at the gallows!" and I never said one more word to him afterwards.

17,349. After that where did they take you to?—The white soldier took me and handed me over to two black soldiers, and I never said a word; and afterwards they trimmed my head and locked me in the cell.

17,350. How long did you remain in the cell?—I believe not more than five minutes; I was there no time before I was called and tied with a rope by my hands. That was done by a black soldier called Bagage. The Major rode up and took a paper out of his pocket and read it; it was the case of a black man who was to get 50 lashes. After he had done with him he took out my paper and read it, and when I went to speak to him he said, "Oh, yes, beautiful "language for you to make use of; you shall get 48 "lashes."

17,351. Did he read this paper to you?—He read it out openly in everyone's ears.

17,352. You heard it?—Yes.

17,353. What was it?—He said I was speaking seditious language.

17,354. What was the paper he read?—The same I speak of.

17,355. What was it?—He said that I told Robert Bruce Dubuisson that his head should be off. That was the first, and the second was that the time should come when his head should be off.

17,356. Was that all the paper said?—No, plenty other statements, but I was calculating myself a dead man; and I did not keep it in my mind. It did not matter if a man said anything or not, he would be hung. Though I was innocent of all these things my sentence was 48 lashes, and I got one in a mistake, which made 49.

17,357. You got the full sentence and one over?—Yes, and afterwards the Major himself personally took me down to his quarters, and treated me very kindly. I was bleeding like a pig. He ordered the servant to sponge my back, and he gave me a glass of rum and water, and ordered his wife to give me a cup of green tea, and a couple of slices of bread.

17,358. The Major did that?—Yes, the Major himself, and he gave me a bed to rest myself on. I was fainting away, I could not help myself, and he said to me, "If I had known you were so tender I would "never have given you half as much, but your "appearance deceived me."

17,359. Who is Dubuisson that you have been speaking of?—He was a landlord of mine and after I got myself ill-treated, I went to the Camp to the Major, and I got the letter which was to flog him instead of me.

17,360. Have you got that letter here?—The clerk of the peace has it; I intended to bring him up for perjury.

17,361. Was it Doctor Hamilton's letter that you got?—Yes, I brought it over.

17,362. You got it from the Major?—Yes.

17,363. And brought it over here?—Yes, to Mr. Allwood.

17,364. You were Dubuisson's tenant you say?—Yes.

17,365. Do you recollect what the letter was about?—I could tell you from beginning to end.

17,366. We don't want it in full, but what was it about?—As I understood it, I did not witness it nor read it, but the Major told me when I went over for the statement that he had received from Mr. Stewart of Spanish Town, that if he had received it a little earlier, what I had got he would have got.

17,367. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Have proceedings been taken against Dubuisson for perjury?—Yes.

17,368. (*Commission.*) Where do you live?—In St. John's.

17,369. In which direction, is that out of the town?—It is two miles out of the town on the St. John's road.

17,370. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Had you not made some boots and shoes for Dubuisson for which you had dunned him?—No, I never did.

17,371. You had not dunned him then?—No.

The letter referred to by the witness was here produced and read as follows:—

"Charge preferred by Robert Bruce Dubisson against Joseph Mack, respectively, of the parish of St. Catherine, for using seditious and threatening language. Never mind, this affair is over, but it will come again, when your head will be the first to cut off. I solemnly declare this statement to be true.

"(Signed) ROBERT BRUCE DUBUISSON."

The witness withdrew.

G. Tobin.

GRACIE TOBIN (a black) sworn and examined.

17,372. You are a single woman?—Yes.

17,373. Do you now live at Stony Gut?—Yes.

17,374. Did you do so in October last?—Yes.

17,375. Did you know Dougall Lindsay who lived near Stony Gut?—Yes.

17,376. Do you remember the day he was shot?—Yes.

17,377. Did you see him shot?—Yes.

17,378. Where?—In my own house.

17,379. Did he live near you?—Just over the Gut.

17,380. Was there a Gut just between your house and his?—Yes.

17,381. Who shot him?—Maroons.

17,382. Did they do anything to your house?—No, they did not burn my house.

17,383. Did your grandmother live with you?—Yes.

17,384. Did you ask them not to touch your house because she was there?—Yes.

17,385. And they did not?—No.

17,386. On the Thursday after Lindsay was shot, did they take you anywhere?—Yes.

17,387. Where?—To Morant Bay.

17,388. What was that for?—They took me for evidence against George Clarke.

17,389. Did you give your evidence against him?—Yes.

17,390. And after you had done so did they let him go?—Yes.

17,391. Is that all you got to say?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. W. L. Stewart.

Mr. WALTER LANGFORD STEWART sworn and examined.

17,392. What is your office?—I was a lieutenant of the Volunteers; at this time I am acting Inspector of Police here.

17,393. What were you in October last?—I was a lieutenant in the Volunteers and secretary to the Main Road Board.

17,394. And do you remember Robert Bruce Dubuisson making a charge against a person named Jonas Mack?—Against Joseph Mack, I do.

17,395. Is that it, do you know (*handing the paper to the witness*)?—Yes, that is it.

17,396. Did you see that in November?—In October.

17,397. It is dated the 9th of November?—That is the date of the charge.

17,398. Was there an original writing that was read by you?—Yes.

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17,399. To Mr. Dubuisson?—Yes, in my own handwriting.

17,400. Where is that?—I don't know; it is in the book that is kept at the guard-room.

17,401. Was it read by you to Dubuisson when Mack was present at the guard-room?—No, it was not when Mack was present.

17,402. At the War Office he called it?—It was read at the War Office to Dubuisson by me.

17,403. Was Mack present?—No, I think he was not.

17,404. Just recollect; he says he heard you read it to Dubuisson, and you asked if that was true?—He may have heard me read it to Dubuisson, but I did not notice his being there; I did not see him.

17,405. Then he might have been there and heard it read?—He might. I read it after he was apprehended.

17,406. He says he was apprehended and taken by six soldiers to the War Office; that he saw you and Dubuisson there, and that you read a paper containing a charge?—I read it to Dubuisson with a view of cautioning him if it was correct.

17,407. Was that after the arrest of Mack?—Yes.

17,408. And after he had been brought in?—Yes.

17,409. Then probably he was there when you cautioned Dubuisson as to its correctness?—There is every probability that he was there, but I cannot recollect.

17,410. After you had read it to him what became of Mack?—He went up to the Camp by the first train the following morning.

17,411. Accompanied by this charge?—Yes.

17,412. Did Dubuisson go with him?—Yes, I ordered that he should be taken there with him as evidence.

17,413. To support the charge?—Yes.

17,414. Is that all you know about it?—That is all I positively know about it.

17,415. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Who sent Mack up?—It was Major Hamilton. I drew up the charge and I drew up the letter to Major Anton, and the Major put his name to it. I told off the guard who went with Mack.

17,416. Then the guard took him up to the Camp with your letter and the charge you had preferred?—With Major Hamilton's letter.

17,417. Did Major Hamilton see Dubuisson and take his evidence before he sent this man up to the Camp, or ever see the man Dubuisson himself?—My instructions from Major Hamilton were to send Mack, Dubuisson, and all the evidence against Mack by the first train up to the Camp.

17,418. Then Major Hamilton did not see Dubuisson?—He may have seen him.

17,419. Is that the letter you speak of (*handing one to the witness*)?—That is a copy (*letter read*).

"To Major Prenderville. Spanish Town.

"I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded this day from Mr. Stewart, of Spanish Town, the accompanying prisoner Joseph Mack, as per margin, for making use of seditious and threatening language, calculated to excite people about his residence, also, R. B. Dubuisson accompanied the prisoner to substantiate the charge."

That is a copy of the letter.

17,420. Was Major Hamilton there at the time?—He came his rounds as usual, and I told him I had a prisoner and what he was charged with; he told me to prepare the charge and send a line to the officer at Camp.

17,421. Had Major Hamilton heard anything from the prisoner's lips?—Only from the writing.

17,422. He took your information?—He acted entirely on my information.

The witness withdrew.

P. Levingston.

POLLY LEVINGSTON (a black) sworn and examined.

17,423. Are you a widow?—Yes.

17,424. Where do you live?—At Stony Gut.

17,425. Was your husband's name Edward Levingston?—Yes.

17,426. What became of your husband?—He was shot.

17,427. Where?—At Stony Gut.

17,428. When was he shot?—The same Wednesday that the soldiers came in.

17,429. Do you remember being there when he was shot?—Yes.

17,430. Did you see your husband shot?—Yes.

17,431. Who shot him?—White soldiers shot him.

17,432. How long did he live after he was shot?—He did not *dead*.

17,433. How did he live?—He live long enough.

17,434. Did he live a week?—More than that.

17,435. Do you know what white soldiers they were that shot him?—I don't know them rightly; it was two of them.

17,436. What was their dress?—They were dressed in black.

17,437. The day your husband was shot did they take you anywhere?—Yes.

17,438. Where did they take you to?—As they shot him be make escape from the house, and after he make escape from the house the soldiers run into the house, and asked where was the man they shot.

17,439. The question I asked you was, whether they took you anywhere that same day?—Yes, they took me in charge that same day.

17,440. Where did they take you to?—They carried me down to the chapel, but they first tie my hands, and take me right round the town.

17,441. By the town do you mean Stony Gut?—Yes.

17,442. When they took you to the chapel what did they do with you?—Mr. Ramsay ordered the policeman to give me 50 lashes.

17,443. In the chapel?—They flogged me before they carried me into the chapel.

17,444. When they got you to the chapel what did they do with you?—After they flogged me they tied my two hands, and took me down to the chapel, and there was a piece of cord in the chapel for the lamp to be fixed to, and fixed that cord round my neck.

17,445. After they had put it through the place where the lamp hung do you mean?—Yes.

17,446. When they got the rope over your neck what did they then do?—They drag it up.

17,447. Did it drag you up?—Yes.

17,448. By your neck?—Yes.

17,449. Off the ground?—Yes, about that much (*about* 18 *inches*). I felt my eyes begin to shoot out of my head and my mouth begin to *dribble*, and they asked me where was Bogle? and they got the rope into my neck, so that I could not make answer. He ask me if he let me go, would I show him where Bogle was. I could not hear what he said; then they slacked the rope, and as they slacked the rope I dropped down, and then they asked me where was Bogle? I said I did not know anything about him. Then they asked Mr. Ramsay to let me go. He said no; they must keep me in charge, and they kept me in charge till Wednesday morning with my two hands tied this way. They kept me outside the chapel the whole day, the rain falling, and would not let me go indoors.

17,450. Was that Wednesday night, or during the day?—Wednesday whole day, and Wednesday night; and when Wednesday night came they bored a hole through the chapel window with a sword, and ran a cord through the window; they went inside and left me tied outside; they kept me in charge the whole day Thursday, and my hands tied this way till 4 o'clock, when the soldiers were going down to Morant Bay, and when they let me go one of the soldiers told

me, "Your house is burnt, you must not go to the "bush, because if you go to the bush the soldiers "coming from the mountains will meet you and shoot "you; you must go and shelter yourself;" and on Thursday evening they let me go.

17,451. Where did you shelter yourself?—I have a son, married to one of my daughters, and I went there.

17,452. Did the soldiers put you there?—They told me anyhow I may go and shelter.

17,453. But not in the bush?—No.

17,454. Did the soldiers go away that day?—Yes.

17,455. How many of them were there?—A good gang of them; I am not able to reckon them.

17,456. You have no idea of the number?—No.

17,457. Was there an officer with them?—Yes.

17,458. What was his name, do you know?—No, I don't know the officer's name, only Mr. Ramsay and one gentleman.

17,459. Did these soldiers come from Morant Bay?—Yes, them that took me in charge did.

17,460. Were they soldiers from Morant Bay, or did they come from another direction—from Monklands?—Them that took me in charge came from Morant Bay.

17,461. They had not come from Font Hill then?—Them that burn the house them come from Font Hill.

17,462. But the people that had you in charge and treated you in this way had come from Morant Bay?—Yes.

17,463. You were tried, were you not?—Yes.

17,464. By a Court-martial?—Yes.

17,465. At Stony Gut?—Yes, the constable took me up after that, after the soldiers had let me go.

17,466. How soon after were you taken up again?—I was taken up on Sunday morning.

17,467. The Sunday after the Thursday?—Yes.

17,468. Was it then that you were tried?—Yes; I went before the Court-martial.

17,469. Where was that?—At Morant Bay, the constable took me there.

17,470. Were you then sentenced to anything?—Yes.

17,471. What?—When I was going Mr. Ramsay came in and asked, "Who bring this old lady here?" The constable said they fetched me up; he said they should not fetch me up, because I got too much ill-treatment at Stony Gut already.

17,472. After you were tried by Court-martial was anything done to you?—Yes, the Court-martial sentenced me to be hanged.

17,473. But you were not hanged?—When the sentence was passed Mr. Ramsay came up, and he said he would give evidence for me of what had been done to me at Stony Gut already.

17,474. Did he give that evidence?—Yes; after the sentence pass for me to hang he came in and gave the evidence, and then the gentlemen tell me, "Well, "old lady, you hear that; if Mr. Ramsay was not "present to give the evidence of what he had done to "you at Stony Gut, you would be hanged, but as he "has given evidence of what was done to you at "Stony Gut you shall get 50 lashes to-morrow."

17,475. Did you get them?—No.

17,476. Not any?—No, on Tuesday morning when he took me out with the rest of the prisoners that were going to hang, he leave me out of it.

17,477. And you went home?—Yes.

17,478. Where was it you were flogged when you were at the chapel?—They took me in front of my own house, and carried me to a next neighbour's yard.

17,479. Who flogged you?—Mr. Ramsay ordered the policeman to flog me.

17,480. Who gave you the flogging?—The policeman.

17,481. What was it with?—A cat; they bring up the cat with them from Morant Bay.

17,482. Did they tie you up?—No, they let me lay down on the ground.

17,483. Where did you get it?—On my skin.

17,484. Did you see your husband after he was shot, and before he died?—Yes, after they let me go.

17,485. You went home again, and saw him after they let you go from Morant Bay?—Yes.

17,486. Where was he?—He went to the next place, which they call Torrington, and some one took pity on him and dressed his wounds.

17,487. Did you go up to him?—Yes.

17,488. Did you go back to your house at Stony Gut after that?—Yes.

17,489. Then it was not burnt?—My own house was burnt; my daughter has two houses; the soldiers burnt one and left one.

17,490. Then you went to the other?—Yes.

17,491. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Had you a provision ground?—That was taken away.

17,492. Who did that?—The constable, John Williams.

17,493. Was it rented, or was it your own provision ground; did you pay rent for it?—I work it with my son-in-law.

17,494. Did you pay any rent for it to anyone; was it bush land or rent land?—Rent land.

17,495. Whose rent land?—Spring Garden's. The soldiers took off my married ring.

17,496. (*Mr. Walcott*). Did you know any of the persons that came up to Stony Gut with Provost Marshal Ramsay?—Yes, I knew the policemen.

17,497. Can you tell us their names?—One Charles Fuller, and one Romeo Williams.

17,498. Was there one named Robert Evan Jones?—I do not know. Only Charles Fuller and Romeo Williams, and the other policeman.

17,499. Did they inquire anything about you before they flogged you?—No, they took me up and called out, "Corporal, there is a female here;" and Mr. Ramsay said bring her here, and they brought me up.

17,500. What did Ramsay to you then?—When Mr. Ramsay put me down to flog me he said they were to flog me until I showed where Bogle was.

17,501. Had he asked you to show where Bogle was before?—No.

17,502. Did he tell you what he flogged you for?—No, he did not tell me at all why he flogged me.

17,503. Were there any soldiers there at the time?—No.

17,504. Not when you were flogged?—No.

17,505. After you were flogged you say you were taken to the chapel?—Yes.

17,506. And the rope tied round you?—Yes.

17,507. Were any soldiers present there?—Yes.

17,508. Do you know whether there was an officer present amongst the soldiers?—Yes.

17,509. Did you hear his name called?—No.

17,510. You don't know his name?—No.

17,511. Do you know what kind of a soldier he was; how was he dressed?—He wore a red dress.

17,512. You say that they tied you; were you tied to the wattles of the chapel outside, or through the window?—When they tied my hands they bore a hole through the window.

17,513. Then the rope was not run through the wattles?—No, through the window.

17,514. Were you inside the chapel or outside while you were tied up?—Outside.

17,515. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.

17,516. Was not the rope long enough?—Yes, it was long enough to let me outside.

17,517. Was it long enough for you to go inside or outside as you pleased?—No.

17,518. Could you not go inside at all?—No; one of the soldiers called to them, "Take in those prisoners out of the rain, and come inside," and they made answer, "No, let them stay out there."

17,519. Mr. Ramsay was not there then, was he?—No, he was gone.

17,520. He was not there when you were tied to the chapel?—Yes; he left me at that time when they tied me.

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17,521. What were you tried for at Morant Bay; what charge did they make against you; did they say you had killed anybody, or stabbed anybody, or that you had hid anybody who had killed somebody?—No.

17,522. Was no charge made against you at all?—No.

17,523. There must have been some charge; you say you were tried by Court-martial?—Yes.

17,524. What did they tell you you were being tried for?—Me not tried for nothing; but the constable told me to go down, and they let me go, and I walk about the bush and I pick up a red gauze shirt, and the constable came and see me with it, and said you steal it.

17,525. Then you were charged at the Court-martial with stealing that red gauze shirt, were you?—Yes; when they took me up with the shirt they carried me down to Morant Bay to the Court-martial. The shawl had no mark upon it, but they said it belong to Paul Bogle.

17,526. What was it they were going to hang you for?—For this same shirt.

17,527. For having Paul Bogle's shirt in your possession?—Yes; when I picked up the shawl after they let me go, I did not know what to do with it.

17,528. Was it because you had Paul Bogle's shirt in your possession that they ordered you to be hung?—Yes; they say me steal it.

17,529. And afterwards it was found out to be Paul Bogle's shirt?—Yes.

17,530. How did you find out it was Paul Bogle's shirt?—When me come home the shirt was left at Morant Bay.

17,531. Were witnesses examined against you at the Court; did not people come and give evidence against you?—No.

17,532. Did the constable Williams give evidence against you?—Yes.

17,533. What was that about?—Only the shirt.

17,534. Who were the gentlemen that tried you?—I don't know the gentlemen.

17,535. Were they officers?—A short gentleman talked about it.

17,536. Was he an officer?—No.

17,537. Was there anybody else?—There was one short stout gentleman and a small rawbone one, smaller than Mr. Ramsay.

17,538. What was the third one like?—He had a stout body.

17,539. Was he tall or stout?—Quite short, and two others quite thick.

17,540. You do not know whether they were officers, bushers, or anything else?—No, I cannot give evidence about that.

17,541. Why were you not flogged if you were sentenced to be flogged?—Mr. Ramsay said you shall not be able to stand the flogging, so he would not flog me.

17,542. And he let you go?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

F. Wilson.

FRANCES WILSON (a black) sworn and examined.

15,543. Are you now a widow?—Yes.

17,544. Was your husband's name Simon?—Simon Wilson.

17,545. Do you now live at York Village?—Yes.

17,546. Was your husband a head sawyer at Belvidere estate?—Yes.

17,547. Where is your village; is it near Stony Gut?—Yes.

17,548. In Saint Thomas in the East?—Yes.

17,549. Was your husband taken to Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes.

17,550. You recollect when he was taken there?—Wednesday.

17,551. In what month, do you remember?—I do not know.

17,552. Who took him there?—The constable.

17,553. From York?—Yes.

17,554. Did you go there, too?—Yes.

17,555. When he got there what was done to him?—They took him up on the Wednesday; he was not at home, he was gone into the bush.

17,556. How did the constable get him out of the bush?—After the constables and the Maroons came to take him out, and some more of them out of his own yard, they took him.

17,557. Then he had come back from the bush?—Yes.

17,558. And they took him from York to Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes.

17,559. Was he taken there with others?—Yes.

17,560. And you went to Chigoe Foot, too?—Yes, that morning; they took him up on Wednesday, and Thursday morning they carried him down to Chigoe Foot.

17,561. How far is that from York?—It is a straight road from Morant Bay, and then you come to a cross road.

17,562. When you got to Chigoe Foot Market what did they do with your husband?—On Thursday morning, when I came down to breakfast very early, I heard the gun fired. I had got his breakfast ready to take to him, and before I could take it to him he was shot, and they put a rope round his neck and hung him up on a tree; he was lying down on the ground, and they took him and hung him up on the tree after he was dead.

17,563. How many others were served so, too?—Plenty of them, but I did not go close to them to take a list of them, or to take a list of them all. I began to bawl, and one of the soldiers said, "You "must take this woman in charge for hallowing "because her husband was dead." I said, "Wilson, "is that the way you are going to dead wrongfully, "and leave two little children to me to maintain?"

17,564. How many children have you?—Four. They ran after me to take me in charge, and I ran and they did not catch me till next day. The reason they took me was because me and my mother made a noise about my husband and my brother that was shot, and they carried me down to Morant Bay, and I was in the Penitentiary there nine days.

17,565. Your brother's name was James Stewart, was it not?—Yes.

17,566. Did you see him shot?—Yes.

17,567. Where was he shot?—They were all shot together at Chigoe Foot.

17,568. Was there anybody else you knew who was shot?—Yes, there was Charles Douglass, Edward Reed, James Robertson, all from York, one village, shot at Chigoe Foot.

17,569. After you had been taken to Morant Bay were you tried by Court-martial?—Yes. When they took me out on Thursday they did nothing; they took me up with 14 men, and took me to the place where they have the Court-house to try people, and they hanged the 14 men, and let me and my mother go.

17,570. You do not know the names of the persons who tried you?—No, I don't know them at all, barring Mr. Ramsay.

17,571. Were two of the 14 that were hung Lewis and Philip M'Lean?—Yes, two brothers, sawyers.

17,572. Did you see any of the Maroons?—No.

17,573. When you got back again did you find your house all right?—Yes; the constables did not allow the Maroons to go in where we live, and it was not burnt down.

17,574. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Was your husband at home on the 11th of October; did he stop at home with you?—Yes.

17,575. Did not he go out that day at all?—To Belvidere.

17,576. Did not he leave Belvidere on the 11th of October, or York Village ?—No.

17,577. Where was he that day ?—On the Wednesday of the row do you mean ?

17,578. Yes ?—Him gone to the bush to shoot.

17,579. To shoot birds, or wild hogs, or what ?—Birds.

17,580. Had he a gun with him ?—Yes.

17,581. He did take his gun with him that day ?—Yes.

17,582. Where was your brother, James Stewart ?—Him go to Belvidere with another young man.

17,583. Did he carry his gun with him ?—No, he was working.

17,584. He carried his matchet, his cutlass, did he ?—Yes.

17,585. Did he grind it well before he went ?—No.

17,586. He did not grind it ?—No.

17,587. (*Commission*). What was he working at at Belvidere ?—As a sawyer.

17,588. Did he work with a cutlass as a sawyer ?—No, but if you are a sawyer you must have matchet.

17,589. Why ?—To cut sticks to make sawpits.

17,590. Don't you take an axe for that ?—It requires matchet ; you cannot do work without.

17,591. You mean to chop the bushes off the sticks ?—Decidedly.

17,592. But you must take an axe to cut down sticks to make the pit ?—Yes.

17,593. The cutlass would be used to chop the bush about the root of the tree to cut it down to make the pit ?—Yes.

17,594. Were you told what you were tried for at Morant Bay ?—They did not try me for anything.

17,595. Did any of the four gentlemen that you appeared before, and who tried you, tell you what they tried you for ?—No.

17,596. They never told you what they tried you for ?—No.

17,597. You and your mother ?—No.

17,598. Did you never hear anything read to you ; did not they say what you were tried there for ?—No, they just ask me what I came before the Court for, and I said nothing, and they let me go. They said there was nothing greatly against me and my mother, but they did not let me go just at present ; they took me and made me look at the 14 men hanging, and here is a swelling that I got from one of the boards on which the men were standing falling on my foot.

17,599. (*Mr. Payne*). Did Mr. Ramsay say anything to you when you were sent away ?—No ; he only said I must run.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN M'PHERSON (coloured) sworn and examined.

J. M'Pherson.

17,600. What are you ?—I am employed as usher to the Rev. Mr. Webbe.

17,601. What are you by business ?—I am a shoemaker by trade.

17,602. Are you carrying on that business now ?—No, I am not now.

17,603. You are out of employment now ?—Yes.

17,604. Were you at any time arrested by Lieutenant Sinclair ?—Yes.

17,605. When was that ?—On the 2nd November, Thursday, about 2 o'clock or thereabouts.

17,606. Were you taken by him from Spanish Town to Kingston ?—I was taken by him to the guard-room in this town, and next morning conveyed to the railway station.

17,607. Were you taken to Kingston ?—Yes, to Up-Park Camp.

17,608. Did he say anything to you ?—He said something to me whilst in one of the carrs.

17,609. What was it that he said ?—I was sitting just opposite to him. He said, " Now, come over " here, M'Pherson ; you see Morgan has been taken ; " you need not be alarmed when you go to the camp ; " you will find a lawyer there who will question you " very much, and you must swear to anything in order " that you will do away with that chap, so that you " must be saved. Remember what I say, and don't " sacrifice yourself and family by allowing that fellow " to escape."

17,610. Who is Morgan ?—I believe he was then clerk to the Attorney General ; he was arrested before I was.

17,611. How long did you remain in custody ?—I remained there for a period of seven days.

17,612. Was Morgan tried while you were there ?—He was not tried, but I was summoned to appear before Mr. H. J. Kemble, Clerk of the Peace. I saw Dr. Bowerbank, Custos of Kingston, there.

17,613. Were you examined respecting Morgan ?—I was examined very strictly respecting Morgan.

17,614. You say you remained there seven days ; during that time did you see any executions ?—Two.

17,615. Who were they ?—One was a soldier by the name of Orgatt, and another man whose name I do not rightly remember ; and I saw several persons flogged.

17,616. You say you saw a soldier hanged ?—A soldier was executed.

17,617. A soldier of what regiment ?—Of the black regiment ; the charge was that he had deserted his regiment, and it was the second time he was found at St. Thomas in the East.

17,618. What was the other man executed for ?—A charge was preferred against him, and he was tried by Court-martial for inflicting some blows upon a constable which resulted in death.

17,619. And what were the people who were flogged ?—They were several people.

17,620. What were they flogged for ?—Under a charge of being engaged in these disturbances ; they were one or two pesrons flogged who were not tried by Court-martial, but merely flogged upon statements sent in by the magistrates.

17,621. How do you know that ?—There was one named Mack, from this town, and another young man.

17,622. What was his name ?—I don't know ; he was flogged for one or two chow-chow. I was examined and asked whether I had not stated to Mr. Sinclair that I had certain disclosures to make against Mr. Morgan, and upon the strength of that I have lost my employment, as I can show to the Royal Commissioners. This is the paper I had. (*Read*)

" Released from confinement from Up-Park Camp " this day, by order of His Excellency the Commander " of the Forces, no charge appearing against him in " the Provost Marshal's book.

(Signed) " PRENDERVILLE."

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Monday, 19th February 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

W. Whitfinch.

19 Feb. 1866.

WALTER WHITFINCH sworn and examined.

17,623. Are you a saddler in Spanish Town?—Yes.

17,624. On the 25th of October were you arrested by Lieutenant Stewart, of the Volunteers?—Yes.

17,625. Were you first taken to the guard-room at Spanish Town and afterwards to Up-Park Camp?—Yes.

17,626. Were you taken before Major Prenderville?—Yes.

17,627. How many days were you kept in confinement?—Till the 9th of November.

17,628. Was any charge ever brought against you?—No.

17,629. Were you ever told why you were arrested?—I asked the Major every day he came to visit us what the charge was, and he said he did not know for what I was sent there. This is my paper I received when I was discharged. (*Read.*) "The bearer is released this day by order of His Excellency the Major-General, Commander of the Forces. (Signed) HENRY ANTON, 9th November, 1865."

17,630. Did you see any punishment inflicted while you were at the Camp?—I saw men flogged daily; sometimes morning and evening, sometimes six at a time.

17,631. Did you see by whose orders it was done?—They were tried by Court-martial. The trials were read over to the men before they received the floggings.

17,632. Was anyone executed there?—Three men were executed.

17,633. Do you know who they were?—There was one Jones, I think his name was, from the Kingston Penitentiary; he was the first man I saw executed.

17,634. What were the other names?—I do not know the names of the other two; one was a young man about 25 years of age; he was taken from Port Royal Mountains. He was charged with murder; he had inflicted several blows upon a special constable when he was about to take him, and the man died from the effect of the blows. The third man was hung the same day I was released, the 9th November; was a soldier who had deserted. He was found in the disturbed district, Morant Bay. The charge against that man was for attempting to chop at a soldier who attempted to take him in custody. Men were also flogged without any trial before Court-martial. I saw about five men; one was a man from Kingston.

17,635. How do you know that there had been no Courts-martial in those cases?—He and another man were quarrelling, and this man made a charge against him, and he was taken before a justice of the peace at Kingston, if I mistake not.

17,636. Do you know the name of that man that was flogged?—No, I do not know; but the man that made the charge against him was one Secard; he was coachman to some gentleman at Kingston, he formerly belonged to this town. There were others sent in by the inspector of Saint Andrew, Mr. Downer, and upon his statement they were flogged. Three were sent in one evening, and one was flogged for singing a revival hymn the night previous. The Major, of course, saw that that charge was so trivial that he would not flog the other two; he dismissed them. Mr. Downer gave the man that was flogged a very bad name—that he was always a troublesome man to the police.

17,637. Was there nothing but this letter from Mr. Downer?—Nothing else.

17,638. That is, nothing that you know of?—No. He was tried as being a great rascal of the deepest water.

17,639. Upon that, who ordered him to be flogged?—Major Prenderville. Of course all the other floggings I witnessed were by orders of Court-martial, and the trials and proceedings were read out daily to the people as they were brought out to be flogged. All these trials were confirmed by the General.

17,640. Did you learn where the Court-martial was held?—At the Camp.

17,641. At Up-Park Camp?—At Up-Park Camp, Saint Andrew's. I saw nine men flogged in one day.

17,642. What we want to know is if any were flogged without trial?—There was this man from Kingston that I have already mentioned and the particular case sent by Inspector Downer, and I saw two others that were sent from Saint Andrew's; one was flogged for stealing a piece of cane, and one for stealing a yam and a piece of cane, and one was for three chow-chows.

17,643. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know the name of the man that was sent by Inspector Downer—was it Joseph Thompson?—I cannot recollect the name of the parties at all; the name was just called out at the time. The persons I did not know, and there was a good deal of excitement every day. I was terrified of what I saw.

17,644. Do you know a man of the name of Joseph Thompson, a black man with grisly beard?—I do not know. There were about 60 or 80 prisoners when I went in; they were daily going out and coming in. I don't remember the name of Thompson. Mr. Downer sent a letter; no doubt the Major can produce that letter.

17,645. Did you make a speech at the Underhill meeting about the importation of leather into the country?—Yes, I did; that was at a meeting that we believed to be perfectly legitimate.

17,646. How long before this was it that you attended that meeting?—Five or six months before, and one of the members of this parish presided as chairman of the meeting.

17,647. Who was that?—Mr. Andrew Lewis. The meeting, I believe, was convened by a requisition to the Custos, or by the act of the Custos.

17,648. But there was no Custos at that time?—Mr. Hill was the senior magistrate acting for the Custos.

17,649. Was he present?—He was not at the meeting; he signed the requisition; it was drawn up by a number of persons.

17,650. What was the meeting convened for?—The intention of these meetings, as I understood——

17,651. I am not asking about the meetings in general, but about this particular meeting?—The meeting was convened to express grievances, and to substantiate the statements made by Dr. Underhill in his letter.

17,652. You took a very active part in it, did you not?—No, not beyond moving a resolution.

17,653. And speaking to it?—Yes, I spoke to the nature of the resolution. I know nothing else about it. I never got it up. I was asked to move the resolution, and I did so.

17,654. (*Commission.*) What did you speak about?—I spoke upon the subject of the same duty being levied upon the raw material as upon the ready-made articles imported; that was all I spoke upon.

The witness withdrew.

AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE SINCLAIR sworn and examined.

17,655. Were you Lieutenant of the Volunteers ?—Yes, I am so now.

17,656. Were you so in October last ?—Yes.

17,657. Did you receive any orders, during the continuance of martial law, from Colonel Hunt, to proceed with 20 men upon some expedition ?—Yes.

17,658. Had you a sealed packet with you ?—Yes.

17,659. Addressed to whom ?—To the Honourable Louis F. Mackinnon, Custos of Vere.

17,660. Had you authority to open that sealed packet at any time ?—Yes, after having an interview with Mr. Shaw, the Clerk of the Peace for Vere.

17,661. Did you then find what your instructions were ?—I did.

17,662. What were they—have you got them here ?—Yes. (The witness handed in the following paper) :—" To the officer in command of the detach-" ment of Mounted Volunteers, ordered on special ser-" vice, 22nd of October, 1865. The officer command-" ing such party is required to proceed to Vere ; he " will at once communicate confidentially with the " Custos, after which he will proceed directly to " wherever Dr. Bruce is, and at once make him " prisoner, and bring him safely to head-quarters. " Dr. Bruce's person is to be carefully searched for " papers, &c., and his residence must also be " thoroughly searched, and all papers or document " of a suspicious kind brought away. Probably there " will be a letter from G. W. Gordon, which should " be secured. No hint must be given to anyone " of the service upon which the party is proceeding ; " and the whole arrangements are to be carried out as " quietly and expeditiously as possible. There is " also a person by the name of Phillips, a friend " and ally of Dr. Bruce and of G. W. Gordon, who " should also be captured and searched, and his house " searched, too, if he can be found. The Custos " might be able to give some information as to his " whereabouts, and who he is. He is referred to " especially in some letters from Dr. Bruce to G. W. " Gordon, which has been seized. If taken, Phillips " should also be brought in a prisoner. (Signed,) " EYRE, Governor."

17,663. Did you then proceed to the house of Dr. Bruce ?—I did.

17,664. And did you arrest him and seize his papers ?—I did.

17,665. And did you convey him to the military guard at the Alley ?—Yes.

17,666. How did you take him there ?—Upon his own horse. I ordered his horse for him, and after leading his horse, and while on the road, it was exceedingly dark, and he requested me to take hold of his hand and I did so ; and I hold his hand through the dark lane until we got to the Alley—that was at his own request.

17,667. What did you do with him when you got to the guard-room ?—I sent for the officer in charge of the military, who came, and I requested that he would give the best accommodation he could to Dr. Bruce. He said certainly ; and a room with an excellent bed and everything clean and neat was placed at the disposal of the Doctor, and he remained there in that room until I was going to take the prisoners off to Spanish Town.

17,668. What day was it that you arrested him ?—On the evening of the 23rd.

17,669. Next morning did you proceed to arrest Phillips ?—I did at a very early hour.

17,670. Did you take him to the same place ?—Yes.

17,671. Did you seize his papers ?—Yes.

17,672. Then, on the morning of the 25th, did you start for Spanish Town ?—Yes.

17,673. When did you arrive here ?—I arrived on the evening of that day, I should say between 5 and 6 o'clock.

17,674. How did you take the prisoners ?—I placed Dr. Bruce in his own gig, and he came in that from the Alley to Old Harbour ; the other two prisoners I placed in an open cart, what is called in this country a grass-cart, and I had the two black men, Phillips and the other, handcuffed, and Dr. Bruce also handcuffed. I placed ropes around their bodies to secure them in the cart, and I gave directions that the rope should be just fastened in front of Dr. Bruce's body from one pin of his gig to the other, as he was sitting in his gig ; he was not tied, but he was secured in that way. I did that, because when I went to Vere I inquired as to the feelings of the people there, and I was told by all accounts I met with, that they did not like the appearance of the people ; that they had become suddenly very civil, and were taking off their hats to everybody, and that sort of thing ; and they believed there was something below that of a very suspicious character.

17,675. It was a bad sign in fact ?—It was a bad sign. The Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Shaw, came to my quarters and asked me if I intended to place handcuffs on Dr. Bruce. I said that had already been brought to my notice ; that I was not at all settled in my mind whether I should do so or not—in fact I doubted the legality of the proceeding. Mr. Shaw told me that it was perfectly legal ; and having been told that it was perfectly legal, and being told all these things, and having received from Mr. Shaw a copy of an affidavit which I have here, stating that a man had sworn that he had heard a person say, if he could get 40 other persons to join him, he would get up a rebellion in the place, I thought I was justified in securing Dr. Bruce the best way I could.

17,676. Is this the paper you refer to—" Benjamin " Morris stated 25th October, if 40 others would " join him, he would raise a row to-morrow morn-" ing ?" Then there are several signatures, and it proceeds : " The above was elicited by his being told " by a fellow labourer that he would be required to " keep watch with them that night ; he said after-" wards if he was watching when they came he " would join them ?"—That is it.

17,677. That you mention as a reason why you thought it necessary to secure them while they were passing through Vere ?—Yes.

17,678. That was merely the impression on your mind from information given to you ?—Yes, that was all.

17,679. Did you convey the prisoners to the King's house ?—I did. I regarded that as my head-quarters.

17,680. Did the Governor come to the portico of the house ?—Yes.

17,681. Did you there make your report to them ?—Yes.

17,682. Did he then give directions to Lieutenant McGlashan ?—Yes.

17,683. And did he take the prisoners to Up-Park Camp ?—Yes.

17,684. How were they conveyed there ?—They were in a van. I transferred them from the gig and cart, which were open vehicles, to a very nice van, which was covered with curtains, and they all came in that with three Volunteers ; the curtains were down, I should state, when they came into the town.

17,685. Did the Governor see the prisoners ?—If he looked in the direction where the van was he may have seen Dr. Bruce's body, or a portion of it, for Dr. Bruce sat at the back of the driver. If the Governor looked he might have seen a portion of his body.

17,686. Would he have seen whether or not Dr. Bruce was handcuffed at that time ?—I don't think the Governor could have seen from the position he was in, whether Dr. Bruce was handcuffed or not ; he was some distance off.

17,687. Did you afterwards receive any directions from the Executive Committee to apprehend any other persons ?—Yes, to apprehend two persons in

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

A. C. Sinclair.

19 Feb. 1866.

this town of the name of McPherson and O'Meally.

17,688. When was that?—That was I think on the 2nd of November.

17,689. Did you apprehend them both?—I did.

17,690. Did you take them to Up-Park Camp?—I took them to Up-Park Camp next morning.

17,691. Did you afterwards take them to Kingston?—We went from here by rail as far as the station in Kingston, and from there to Up-Park Camp.

17,692. Did O'Meally's brother accompany him?—Yes, he did; he asked me to permit him to do so, and as he was a Volunteer and a very attentive man to his duties I said, Certainly.

17,693. Did you have any conversation with McPherson as you went along?—Yes, for a few seconds; I was taking a pinch of snuff and a person sitting opposite me asked for one; in order to give him the snuff I was compelled to change my seat, and then I went to where McPherson was; he looked very much distressed and broken up like; I observed to him, "Don't be alarmed, don't fret," or something to that effect. "If you are an innocent man, if there "is nothing against you, no harm will be done you, "but I would advise you to speak out; speak out "anything you know;" and I added, "Remember "you are a man of family, and I strongly recommend "you to speak out." He said, "Certainly, sir." That was all I said to the man, nothing more.

17,694. Did you say anything to him as to his speaking against Morgan?—I never did. I spoke in general terms that if he knew of anything against any parties that he should speak out, I don't know that I alluded particularly to Morgan.

17,695. We want to know what you said?—I said just what I have told you.

17,696. Did you make any reference to Morgan at all?—I do not remember now that I called Morgan's name at all, if I did call Morgan's name it must have been incidentally; but I never used such a word as "hanged" or anything approaching to it.

17,697. Did you ask him to give any evidence against Morgan?—I never asked him to give any evidence against Morgan particularly, I distinctly swear that. That very night when I came home, I stated what I had said to the Executive Committee, and Mr. Myers was there at the time; he wrote it down, and if you send to the office no doubt the paper will be found.

17,698. Did you speak also to O'Meally at the same time?—Yes, he was sitting at the side of me, O'Meally, his brother, and myself sat together, and I made the same remark; it was purely a passing remark, without any intention to give any instruction or anything like that to either party. The brother came afterwards to me at my office and offered to make a written statement to that effect if I wished it.

17,699. What passed between you and O'Meally as you say?—I told him something of the same character that I mentioned to McPherson, that if he knew anything against anybody he should speak out, that he should not keep back anything at all, that he should regard himself first, and he said, "But suppose I don't know anything sir, what can I say?" I said, "In that case you can't say nothing," and he said, "Exactly sir;" and there the thing ended, nothing more passed.

17,700. Did you know Mr. Lake, the reporter of the "Colonial Standard"?—I do.

17,701. Did you have any conversation with him after his return from Morant Bay?—Yes.

17,702. Had you any opportunity of forming an opinion as to the state of the people, or as to their state of feeling in St. Thomas in the East?—No, not in St. Thomas in the East. I formed my opinion upon the general state of the country from the agitation I saw arising out of the Underhill meetings that were being held everywhere; from my long connexion with the press, and having been accustomed to reportspeeches of all and every sort of persons in the country, I knew perfectly well that when the parties got up these demonstrations and went through the country, as I heard they were doing (some came to Spanish Town), and addressed themselves to the labouring population, who could not exactly understand what they were talking about, all that would cause disturbance in the country; and I stated so in my seat at the Vestry of St. Catherine, of which board I am a member. I stated distinctly that the tendency of these Underhill meetings was revolutionary and seditious. I said that as far back as July, long before the outbreak at Morant Bay; and I subsequently wrote my opinions at length to a gentleman in the country, and suggested that the protective force in the island should be increased, and that a small steamer of war should be always at the station to remove troops from place to place, because I was quite certain, from the excited state of the people, before very long there would be an outbreak and bloodshed in Jamaica. And when the outbreak took place in St. Thomas in the East, I happened to see that gentleman within a week after, and I said how strange it was, and did he remember what I wrote and told him, and he said, "Yes, and the moment I heard of this I remembered your letter." I should like, if the Commissioners would permit me, as there is an impression abroad that I acted cruelly to Doctor Bruce, to hand in this letter from Doctor Bruce to myself:

"My dear Sir, 17th December.

"I beg to remind you that there was, as I told "you, a ten pound parish paper in my almanack or "pocket book which you took when you arrested me; "pray try and get it for me. I have been very sick "since I saw you but do not forget your kindness. I "really want the money, and hope you will be kind "enough to send it for me." And here is another note where he signs himself, "Yours faithfully."

17,703. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) That was when he was at Morant Bay, I suppose?—No.

17,704. How was Doctor Bruce carried from Old Harbour to Spanish Town? Were you with him then?—Yes, he was carried in a van.

17,705. How was he secured?—He was secured by my order to a corporal who was in charge of what I call the personal guard, that is the guard over the bodies of the persons. We just passed a rope from one pin to the other; that was the order I gave, and that was the order I expected to be obeyed throughout, and I never heard to the contrary. I never heard that the order was not expressly carried out; if any deviation had been brought to my notice, I certainly would immediately have taken measures to prevent it.

17,706. You say at Harbour Head he was tied by a rope crossing from one side of the gig to the other?—Yes.

17,707. How was he tied in the van?—I saw him go into the van and saw him seated near the driver, with his face inwards; after all the things were in, the trunks and papers and so on, I of course took my position as commanding officer in the rear of the company.

17,708. Were you with the party all the time?—Yes.

17,709. But he was tied to the van, was he not?—His body tied; I never heard of such a thing till now.

17,710. But you tied him in the gig?—I distinctly say he was never tied at all to my knowledge, he was secured to the gig, the rope was tied to one pin and passed in front of his body and secured to the other pin.

17,711. Was he handcuffed in the van?—Yes; when he got to Old Harbour and was taken to the Courthouse, the handcuffs were taken off, and I went myself and asked him to take some refreshments, and superintended the getting of them; and everything that I could do to make him comfortable I did.

17,712. You have not mentioned how he was fastened to the corporal?—He was not fastened to the corporal; the corporal's orders were to secure him.

17,713. How did he secure him, you saw him?—I tell you again I saw him enter the van, I saw him seated, and the trunks go in, and after that I retired from the van to my place as commanding officer.

17,714. (*Commission.*) Was any complaints made to you by the prisoners about the way in which they were tied?—None whatever.

17,715. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Not on the march?—On the march Dr. Bruce complained about the rope being tight.

17,716. Then he did complain?—He said it was rather tight,, and I went up and had it slackened; and I will tell the reason why he complained of the tightness of the rope, it was because he was driving; he drove himself about six miles on the road.

17,717. With the handcuffs on?—With the handcuffs on. I should state they were chain handcuffs, open, and he actually took the reins from the driver, a man by the name of Robinson, a sergeant, who was a very bad driver, and he drove all through the gullies and other places. I beg to say, Phillips returned thanks to me for my kindness.

17,718. There was an Underhill meeting held in Spanish Town, I believe?—Yes.

17,719. Who was in the chair at that meeting?—I was at that meeting for a few minutes, and saw Mr. Andrew Lewis, one of the representatives of this parish, delivering a speech as chairman.

17,720. Were you at Morant Bay at all?—No.

17,721. Is that the same Mr. Andrew Lewis who was Colonel of Militia?—The same man.

17,722. Did you observe any other of the parties in a prominent position who attended that meeting?—I saw several persons there. I remember seeing Mr. McPherson there; he seemed to be the most zealous of the whole.

17,723. But I mean any person like Mr. Lewis—any person in a prominent position?—No; he was the only person I saw. I was not there very long.

17,724. Do you know how the meeting was called?—I think I saw a placard about the town, stating that a meeting was to be held.

17,725. Who was it called by?—I heard from Mr. Hill himself, at the Vestry, that he called it.

17,726. Do you mean Mr. Hill, the stipendiary magistrate?—Yes; I heard him say so.

17,727. But he was not at the meeting?—He was not there when I was there, but I heard that he called the meeting.

17,728. Do you know what resolutions were passed at that meeting?—I saw them in the newspapers, and read them.

17,729. What was the tenor of them?—The tenor of the resolutions never conveyed the statements of the speakers at these public meetings at all; they take care to put before the public and the people of England a very loyal affair, still they may indulge in a great deal of disloyal talking; that has been my experience as a reporter of 16 years' standing in this place

17,730. I suppose a public meeting is called for the purpose of passing resolutions in this country as well as in any other?—Yes.

17,731. Do you know that the resolutions were sent to the Governor in the first instance?—I think so. I used to be in the habit of going to the King's House, when Colonel Hunt was there, very often, and one day a lot of persons went up as a deputation.

17,732. Were they gentlemen attending the meeting?—Yes, and they all went to present their resolutions.

17,733. Did you see that?—I saw them either going out or coming in, and knocking about the Parade.

17,734. Did you see them going into the King's House to present their resolutions to the Governor?—How can I answer that when I was not there?

17,735. I wish to ask your opinion, if you consider that a meeting cannot be held in Spanish Town called by the senior magistrate of the place, and resolutions passed at that meeting, which resolutions were presented to the Governor without creating a rebellion?—Most decidedly.

17,736. Most decidedly what?—Most decidedly a public meeting can be held here, and resolutions passed and be presented to the Governor, and no rebellion break out.

17,737. Will you just tell us what was the particular phase of the Underhill public meetings that you imagine would create a rebellion?—I read the Kingston resolutions.

17,738. But I am referring to the Spanish Town meeting?—I do not confine myself to Spanish Town at all.

17,739. Then let me ask you the question directly. Did you understand that the Spanish Town meeting was provocative of rebellion, that one?—I understood this, from what I heard had been said there, that the Spanish Town meeting would cause the people from the agricultural districts, who came in large bodies to hear what was being said, to go away and disseminate false statements, and to inflame the minds of others who were at their homes quietly, and I really believed at that time, when there was a contest about some land at Heartland's near here, that the feeling of disloyalty engendered through these speeches at the Spanish Town meeting might extend itself down to Heartsland, and at any time the seat of Government might be overpowered by these people.

17,740. Will you tell us the particular phase of the Spanish Town meeting that you thought would be productive of these extraordinary effects?—The strong inflammatory speeches that I heard had been delivered. I was not there and did not hear the speeches.

17,741. Will you tell us what the speeches were about?—I heard this from persons who were at the meeting, but I was not there when they were delivered.

17,742. (*Commission.*) I suppose what you mean to say is, that resolutions are one thing and speeches are another?—Most decidedly.

17,743. And if persons do not speak to the resolutions, the having a resolution is only an excuse for making a speech?—The resolutions are a nominal affair at public meetings in this country.

17,744. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you tell us, as a matter of fact, what the gentlemen were speaking upon at that meeting?—I tell you I was not there.

17,745. If you were not at that meeting, and did not hear the speeches, will you explain how it is that you know the exact result that was produced?—I was going to answer that question before.

17,746. Then answer it now?—I never in my evidence to-day, nor in my speech at the Vestry, nor in the letter that I wrote, alluded particularly to the Spanish Town meeting. I spoke of the agitation that was going on throughout the country, and I put the whole thing together in one mass, and I said this thing is going to produce trouble in Jamaica, and the Government ought to be prepared, and a protective force for that purpose will be essentially necessary in a very short time. I did not speak of about the Spanish Town meeting alone.

17,747. But we are speaking about the Spanish Town meeting at present?—And I am not; there is the difference. I am speaking of the whole of the meetings.

17,748. Was there an Underhill meeting at Vere that you know of?—Yes, I heard so; I read some proceedings that were published in the newspapers.

17,749. And the result you saw of the Underhill meeting at Vere was to make the people more civil when you went?—No, I don't mean to say that I was told so by the people there.

17,750. Well, there was no rising in Vere?—No.

17,751. Nor in Spanish Town?—No.

17,752. Yet there were Underhill meetings there?—Yes.

17,753. And the agricultural peasantry did not come in and upset the Government?—No, they could not upset the Government, but they might create confusion.

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17,754. When was the Spanish Town Underhill meeting held ?—I think in July or August; it must have been before July, because it was at the Vestry in July that I protested against their account being paid. They actually published the proceedings in the papers, and sent in the account to the Vestry.

17,755. I suppose the gentlemen who promoted the Underhill meetings were your political opponents ?—No, I should not say so.

17,756. Were they your political friends ?—Some of those very men voted for me some four days after I had denounced the meeting; the Vestry was held on the Tuesday, and I was elected on the Thursday, and many of the men who took part in the Underhill meeting came and voted for me at the Vestry.

17,757. You were opposed to the political views of those gentlemen who supported the resolutions at the Underhill meeting ?—Most decidedly so, because I considered them to be productive of injury to this country.

17,758. You do not suppose that quite the opposite political views to those set forth in these resolutions would be productive of injury ?—Certainly not; I think they would tend very much to elevate the character of the country abroad.

17,759. Then you mean to say this, that for any parties to hold a public meeting, and advocate what we may call the Underhill views, is provocative of rebellion; but if anybody holds a meeting advocating the very opposite political views, that would not be provocative of rebellion; is that what you mean to say ?—What I mean to say is this, that people went to these Underhill meetings, and they made speeches and passed resolutions, and this is what particularly struck me at the Kingston meeting, which is a sort of head-quarters; they formed a corresponding committee to correspond with the people in the other parishes, and get up similar meetings in the country upon that agitation; and they did not, as is usual at public meetings, separate and do away with their meetings when they have finished their day's work; but they formed themselves into a permanent society called "The Underhill Convention," with branches all over the country; that is the reason why I said, and I say it again, that these meetings were most decidedly productive of injury.

17760. Were not these meetings, and was not that convention, for the purpose of redressing grievances under which they believed the people were suffering ?—I cannot agree with you in believing that there were grievances.

17,761. Was not that the alleged object of these meetings ?—Oh yes, the alleged object.

17,762. Do you think that the discussion of alleged grievances on the part of a population must necessarily be followed by rebellion ?—Most decidedly not; but I think that when professional demagogues go to these meetings and excite the people by making false and inflammatory harangues, the people go away and keep these things in their minds, and disseminate these false doctrines in their neighbourhood, and create confusion and (as was the case in St. Thomas in the East) bloodshed; and it is all from the teaching of these political demagogues.

17,763. I suppose, by a political demagogue, you mean one that does not hold your political opinions, is that so ?—I don't say so. I would not say that I consider you a demagogue.

17,764. What is your position ? Have you any Government employment ?—Yes.

17,765. What is that ?—I am assistant to the military secretary in the Volunteer department.

17,766. Who do you mean by the military secretary ?—Colonel Hunt, in the Volunteer department.

17,767. Were you that in July or August last ?—Yes.

17,768. Do you recollect an order being sent to the Volunteers at that date with regard to what the military were to do with regard to riots ?—That is a most extraordinary question.

17,769. Never mind whether it is an extraordinary question or not, answer it ?—Some regulations were embodied in an appendix to the rules for governing the Volunteer force, which were made according to law by the Governor and Privy Council; and that appendix forming part of the series was published of course among the other documents.

17,770. What was it ?—It is the order that is to be found in the Queen's regulations. I think it was an opinion given by the then Attorney General of England, Mr. Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough.

17,771. Long before the rebellion ?—Long before.

17,772. Was there any order sent out from the Volunteer department of the military secretary's office about the suppression of mobs ?—No.

17,773. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You attended the Underhill meeting, did you not ?—The one that was held in Spanish Town; I was there for about five or six minutes; I heard Mr. Andrew Lewis speaking; I went in while he was speaking.

17,774. Did you leave of your own accord, or in consequence of something you said there were you ejected ?—No, I left of my own accord.

17,775. You know Mr. Lake, the late reporter of the "Colonial Standard ?"—I do.

17,776. Did you see him after his return from St. Thomas in the East, and have any conversation with him about Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes. I met Mr. Lake in Spanish Town, he was speaking about Mr. Ramsay, and he said to me that whatever other people might say of Mr. Ramsay he had nothing to say against him, because he had always been kind to him, and especially during sickness, and in coming away from the place Mr. Ramsay gave him a pass and made him a present of 32*s.* towards bearing his expenses home.

17,777. Did he tell you anything as to how Mr. Ramsay had performed his duties ?—He spoke of him as an efficient officer, but he did not enter into any eulogiums.

17,778. Did he express any fear that he had of Mr. Ramsay while he was there, and that it was in consequence of that he spoke highly of him ?—No; the only thing I heard him say in the shape of fear was about Lieut. Brand, and that was a long time afterwards.

17,779. But with regard to Ramsay he did not ?—No.

17,780. You have been speaking about the Underhill meeting at Kingston, which you say you were not present at, was that meeting held in the month of May ?—About that time. I read the resolutions in the newspapers, and I formed my opinion from the newspaper reports.

17,781. Were the resolutions that were passed at that May Underhill meeting such resolutions as those upon which your opinion was formed ?—Yes, about that.

17,782. With the proceedings at the other meetings and that which you attended in Spanish Town, and that at Vere, were those generally upon which your opinions were formed ?—Yes.

17,783. Did you ever communicate the conclusions you had drawn from those meetings to any member of the Government ?—I did.

17,784. To whom ?—To the Hon. Dr. Hamilton.

17,785. When ?—About that same time.

17,786. About when ?—About July; between June and July.

17,787. Was the Vere meeting in July ?—I do not remember the date of that meeting now.

17,788. Was it as late as that do you think ?—I think the Vere meeting, if I am not mistaken, was held after I had wrote the letter to Dr. Hamilton; it was a confidential letter.

17,789. Still you communicated your opinions to him ?—Yes.

17,790. Did you communicate it to any other member of the Government ?—Not in writing.

17,791. Verbally ?—I spoke to Mr. Westmorland on the subject.

17,792. To the same effect as the letter?—Yes, to the same effect, but not so elaborately of course.

17,793. Are those the only two that you remember?—Those are the only two. I do not remember having spoken to Mr. Hosack, although I may have done so.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Witter Jackson re-called and further examined.

17,794. You have been stipendiary magistrate for the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

17,795. What was the date of your appointment, and when did it cease?—My first appointment as stipendiary magistrate was to that parish, but I did not go there, I went to St. David's. I went back for the last time in September 1860.

17,796. We have the date of your appointment as being in 1858?—1837. In September 1860 I went to St. Thomas in the East.

17,797. It is given to us as 1858?—That is a mistake. I was transferred from St. Thomas in the Vale to St. David's at that time, and from there I went to St. Thomas in the East in September 1860. I think I went to St .David's in January 1858.

17,798. What was the date of your removal from St. Thomas in the East?—I was removed from St. Thomas in the East about August; it was pending for some time, there were complaints made against me by the Custos.

17,799. We only want the date of your removal?—I went to Portland about the 3rd or 4th of October.

17,800. Up to what time did you continue to discharge the duties of stipendiary magistrate at St. Thomas in the East?—Up to the beginning of August.

17,801. Then from the beginning of August till October you were not performing duty anywhere?—No; I did business that was to be done out of the Court in St. Thomas in the East.

17,802. But you did not sit as a magistrate?—No; pending the inquiry I did not; I was desired to abstain.

17,803. Can you tell us whether in your opinion the people at St. Thomas in the East, from the time you were appointed up to the time of your leaving, were dissatisfied with the administration of justice?—Most assuredly they were.

17,804. Could you learn that from your communication with the people?—I cannot say that I had any conversation with any persons on the subject, but I gathered it from my own observation generally that they were dissatisfied, and they represented acts of impropriety repeatedly.

17,805. In your opinion was this dissatisfaction well grounded?—I think it was.

17,806. First of all, as to the constitution of the magistracy of whom does the bench of magistrates principally consist?—Of planters.

17,807. Are you able to give the number of magistrates in St. Thomas in the East, and what proportion of them are planters?—I cannot immediately do so, but I should say, without fear of being far wrong, about five-sixths of them were planters or connected with the management of estates.

17,808. It is a district of planters, is it not?—It is a planting district.

17,809. Of whom are the other sixth composed?—Of merchants or shopkeepers.

17,810. Did you attend the petty sessions for the most part?—I did.

17,811. Both at Bath and Morant Bay?—Not so much at Bath as at Morant Bay. I was a constant attendant at Morant Bay, but at Bath I did not attend so regularly, because the other magistrates formed their Courts without me, and I considered it would be worse than useless, that it would be unnecessary for me to take my seat with the almost certainty of having dissensions between us, so I left them.

17,812. Do you mean there was almost a certainty of having dissensions with the magistrates whenever you sat with them?—Perhaps that is almost going a little too far, but I really think I am not far out where there was any room for dissension or difference of opinion, there generally was.

17,813. Upon what points did that difference of opinion principally arise?—As to the guilt or innocence of parties, and as to the sufficiency of proof.

17,814. I suppose your voice had no more weight than the voice of any other magistrate?—No, I was only one.

17,815. Do you mean you were constantly outvoted upon points respecting the guilt or innocence of the party charged?—I avoided it, particularly at Bath, by seldom taking my seat, when there was an abundance of magistrates without me—that is when there were two magistrates. I was frequently at Bath, and I particularly avoided taking my seat there.

17,816. Surely that was where you were principally wanted if your opinion is correct?—I found it was only creating a bad feeling by doing so, and I could do no good.

17,817. Was that the case at Morant Bay, too?—No, it was not so much so at Morant Bay, because I was a regular attendant there. I was generally the first, and the magistrates did not attend there with the regularity that they did at Bath.

17,818. So that your presence was necessary in order to form a quorum?—Yes.

17,819. You say where they could form a quorum without you, although your presence might be particularly important there, you thought it consistent with your duty not to attend?—I was not aware that my presence would be particularly important.

17,820. Surely, if there were decisions constantly pronounced there such as you felt to be unjust decisions in consequence of the partiality of the magistrates, that was especially where you would be wanted?—I do not go so far as to charge the magistrates with partiality or injustice, I say we used to differ sometimes on minor points, and it may be they were right, and I was wrong.

17,821. Surely the paid magistrate's duty would be to attend under all circumstances, would it not?—So it would be; it would be my duty to attend under all circumstances, but under the particular circumstances of the case; if I did sit, there would be two magistrates who would outvote me, or who could outvote me, and all I could do would be to aid and assist if they required it, and I always did so.

17,822. Still your opinion would be on record?—Not at all.

17,823. But as far as you yourselves were concerned?—It would be as far as I was concerned.

17824. Would not the fact of your being a very irregular attendant at Bath be likely very much to diminish your influence there?—I do not know that I had any particular influence at all.

17,825. Your position surely would give you an influence, especially if you were a regular attendant?—I cannot say that.

17,826. When you speak of the magistrates as consisting principally of planters, and your differing with them as to the guilt or innocence of parties, would they be matters in which they as managers of estates would be likely to have a bias?—An imperceptible bias, perhaps, it may be.

17,827. An unconscious bias you mean?—Yes, an unconscious bias.

17828. Did you think that it was a matter that was felt by the labourers?—There is no question about it.

17,829. Have you from your communications with them been able to ascertain that?—I have got here, I believe, instances of direct acts of oppression (referring to some papers).

17,830. Have there been any decisions in which you have seen that bias manifested in questions between

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the labourers and managers of estates?—I cannot elucidate the matter in a stronger light than I have put it there (referring to the papers which the witness handed in).

17,831. We want anything of your knowledge showing the bias of the magistracy in matters of dispute between labourers and employers?—I beg to submit to the Commissioners a correspondence which I had relative to the lock-up.

17,832. Was that prior to your removing to St. David's?—It was while I was in St. Thomas in the East; these are copies of the sets of correspondence relative to the treatment of persons there.

17,833. Does the case to which you refer arise at all out of the relation of master and servant?—Precisely so, superadded to the fact that the master was the magistrate acting.

17,834. Who judged in his own case?—So far as proceeding against the party was concerned, he did not judge the case. Unfortunately the party is dead; he is one of those gentlemen that was murdered at Morant Bay, but the case is notorious.

17,835. Will you mention what you think bears upon the question?—The facts were these, the proprietor of an estate met a woman going to work on the estate, by accident apparently her hoe struck his horse's nose, and he retorted upon her by supple-jacking her very severely. She took out a summons against him, and it came to Court; Court after Court for about three months or more, and it was not until a representation was made to His Excellency the then Governor, Mr. Eyre, that a Court could be formed to try this magistrate up in that district.

17,836. Where was the summons taken out?—At Morant Bay.

17,837. Where you regularly attended?—Where I attended.

17,838. Do you mean that you could not get a second magistrate to attend?—I could have a magistrate attending, but when the case was called on the magistrate would get up and say he could not wait any longer.

17,839. Was that when the case was coming on?—Yes.

17,840. And that occurred Court after Court?—That occurred Court after Court, and when at length the trial did come on, two other magistrates sat with me, and we ultimately decided to fine the magistrate 5*s.* and costs.

17,841. Did you concur in that decision?—I did concur.

17,842. How much was the cost?—The costs were, I think, some 14*s.*, between 12*s.* and 14*s.*

17,843. If there were these repeated adjournments would not the costs amount to a great deal more than that?—No, the costs are not increased by adjournments in petty sessions.

17,844. Do not you allow any costs of the attendant of the complainant?—No, and that is a very great grievance; the costs are not allowed in cases of that sort, because it would be as it were punishing the unsuccessful party for the fault of the magistrates who did not form the Court. I make it a rule, and have always done so, never to discuss any difference with the magistrates sitting with me, so as to increase a penalty or a punishment, or in any way to bring in a party guilty, and for that reason I did not urge a heavier penalty.

17,845. Do you mean to say that you thought it was a case that called for a heavier penalty, and that you did not express your opinion?—I do.

17,846. Surely that cannot be the duty of a stipendiary magistrate, particularly under such circumstances?—When two magistrates are to pronounce parties guilty, I being one of them, if I think the party guilty I may say so, but I never use any argument with my brother magistrate to induce him to come to my way of thinking to pronounce a party guilty. If I think a party innocent nothing will induce me to join my brother magistrate in pronouncing him guilty, but if I think him guilty, and my brother magistrate thinks him innocent, I yield at once on the side of mercy.

17,847. Without stating the reason?—I may say that I don't argue the point.

17,848. You say you yield on the side of mercy, but may it not be on the side of injustice, instead of on the side of mercy, if the party be really a guilty party?—I am speaking of guilt and innocence, not any petty debt case where the case is between man and man, but where one is to suffer, that is the difference; whenever there is a question of guilt or innocence, there may be a floating doubt in either party's mind, that is what I mean.

17,849. Do not you think that the public is interested in a guilty party being convicted, as well as in the innocent being acquitted?—It may be that my brother magistrate is just as likely to be right as myself, and I do not argue with him to bring him to my way of thinking.

17,850. But that is not the reason is it why you are appointed as stipendiary magistrate and paid by the Imperial Government?—I give my opinion that I think the man guilty; I don't know whether I have been right or wrong, but that has been the rule upon which I have acted.

17,851. You fined the magistrate 5*s.* you say, and 14*s.* costs?—Yes, I believe on that occasion, I went a little beyond my usual plan. One magistrate said, "Fine him a shilling," the other said, "One or two shillings," and I said, "Let it be five shillings," and that was the way it was done.

17,852. Did anything take place on the next Court day?—On the next Court day the same magistrate who was fined 5*s.* sat with me and tried a man for an assault upon another man. The case was barely proven against him, and it was a trifle compared with the assault he had committed on the woman, and when I asked him what he thought of the case, he said "Guilty." I concurred, and said, "What fine?"—"Thirty shillings," said he; I said I thought 1*s.* and costs would be quite enough, but as he wanted to make it 30*s.* I would go as far as 5*s.* and costs, which was precisely what he had been fined the time before, and his answer was, "I conscientiously cannot do it."

17,853. Of course he took a different view of the assault from that which you did?—Probably he did.

17,854. Is there anything more you wish to say as showing a well grounded want of confidence in the magistracy?—I would state that that same magistrate went on board a ship where there was a sambo boy who had a fancy dog; he tried all he could to get this dog from the boy either to purchase or to beg it, the boy would not part with it, and he took the dog away from the ship and took it home. The owner of the dog by some means or other repossessed himself of it, and the magistrate ordered the police to take the boy up, and he was taken up and lodged in custody on a charge of stealing the dog. He was brought up to answer that charge, which was unwritten; there was no summons, only a verbal order to the police to take him up; he was lodged in the lock-up, he was brought up before me, nobody appeared against him, and I told him he was at liberty to go; he requested to be allowed to remain so as to answer the charge brought against him, and vindicate his character. He remained there Court after Court till he was tired of waiting and eventually he went away out of the imprisonment: that was after the vessel had sailed, and he had lost his situation, and I believe he never got his dog back again; he was in gaol upwards of two months, if not more.

17,855. That you say was at his own desire, so that he might vindicate his character?—Just so.

17,856. Of course those are not facts within your own knowledge—upon what evidence was it that you came to that conclusion?—Part of what I have said with regard to the dog is a fact within my own knowledge; I saw the boy brought up.

17,857. You did not see the magistrate take the dog, did you?—I did not.

17,858. Then all you can say is that the boy was charged with stealing the dog, and that this was the statement he made, and that nobody appeared against him?—I have heard the other part from Mr. Cooke, the magistrate's clerk; he told me of it, and the boy himself afterwards came and told me of it.

17,859. You do not know it of your own knowledge?—No.

17,860. What you know of your own knowledge is, that the boy was brought up after having been lodged in prison upon that charge, and that the charge was never prosecuted?—Yes.

17,861. The boy's defence was that the dog was his own, and that it had been taken from him by the magistrate?—He did not enter into defence, he had no opportunity given him from first to last; no charge was ever brought against him.

17,862. However, that was his story?—Yes.

17,863. You have mentioned these two proceedings, both in reference to the same magistrate, showing, as you think, a well grounded want of confidence in the magistracy. Will you state anything beyond that which you have to state as to the conduct of the magistracy?—I do not know that I can immediately place my finger upon any fact.

17,864. How many magistrates are there in St. Thomas in the East?—I should say somewhere about 25.

17,865. You have mentioned two stories both effecting one magistrate; we want to know whether there is anything more which would justify the people in feeling a want of confidence in the constitution of the magistracy?—I do not immediately call to mind any particular fact, but as I stated in these papers, however unavoidable the state of things may be, the mere circumstances of all the magistracy being selected from one particular class of persons causes that feeling. I do not wish for one moment to be understood to imply any particle of corruption or impropriety on the part of my brother magistrates. As I just now endeavoured to point out, any bias that might operate on them might be unintentional and imperceptible to themselves.

17,866. You say that in the case of the woman the magistrates would not wait, but went away when the case was coming on; who were they?—I remember on one occasion Mr. Bowen was sitting with me, and immediately the case was called on Mr. Bowen said he could not wait any longer.

17,867. Was there anyone else that you can recollect?—It was not always on that account itself; once or twice it was put off by application from Mr. Walton himself, the magistrate charged, and from the very nature of the circumstance, that whenever there was a bench of magistrates, and the case was likely to be tried, there was always some application to put it off. It struck me at the time that these applications were only to be made in case there was a necessity for them.

17,868. How many magistrates must there be to form a quorum?—Two.

17,869. Cannot the stipendiary magistrate sit by himself?—No; that is the law in England, he cannot do so here. Yes, I beg pardon, any magistrate may sit by the consent of the parties, but that is not peculiar to the stipendiary magistrate.

17,870. How many times was the case you refer to put off in consequence of the magistrates leaving?—I cannot tax my memory just now, but it stood over two or three months.

17,871. You are now stating that sometimes it was put off in consequence of the application of the party indicted?—Sometimes it was.

17,872. How many times was it put off in consequence of the magistrates leaving?—I do not charge it at all as being intentional, understand me.

17,873. Then I really do not know what the meaning of the statement is?—I merely state the fact that there was this case pending for somewhere about four months; whether it was unintentional, or whether there was guilt or not on the part of the magistrate, it tended to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the people.

17,874. Was it more than once that it was put off in consequence of the magistrates leaving?—As far as my memory goes, I think it was more than once. I only remember one instance of their leaving directly in that way, but it was more than once, either by their leaving or by their not coming.

17,875. How often was it from their not coming, can you remember?—I cannot say. I know the case was put over for about four months, allowing for the time of taking the summons out and so on; you may call it three months, that would be about six Courts—six, seven, or eight Courts, at the last of which it was tried. Sometimes the magistrates would quit before it was called on. The case of Mr. Bowen was peculiar, and that is what makes me remember it. It would not have been so strong in my memory had Mr. Bowen left on the calling of any other case, and then when that case was called forward not have been there to try it, although the same effect would have occurred.

17,876. When you were removed from St. Thomas in the Vale to St. David for what reason were you removed, for the convenience of the public service, or why?—It was the old stumbling-block upon which I have been nearly split three times, the clerks of the magistrates and their fees.

17,877. Was there any complaint made to the Governor of the delay in the case you speak of, the charge of assault against Mr. Walton?—A man whose name I forget, but he was one of those punished at Morant Bay, a reporter to one of the papers, Miles I think his name was, brought a complaint to Governor Eyre.

17,878. Then there was a complaint made of the case not being tried?—Yes.

17,879. Was it subsequently to that complaint that the Bench was formed?—Yes, the Court was formed after that.

17,880. Then the Governor acted on the complaint immediately?—Yes. I do not know in what way; no communication was ever laid before the magistrates. Mr. Miles was there, and he stated the fact; it was talked of that he had made a statement.

17,881. Who was Mr. Miles?—He was a reporter to one of the newspapers in Kingston, the "Watchman," I think.

17,882. Now, as to the fees of the clerk of the peace about which you wish to state something; did that operate so as to cause a denial of justice to the labourers?—The fees, as fees properly charged, may not do so, but they are frequently very improperly charged.

17,883. Were fees illegally exacted in St. Thomas in the East?—I think so.

17,884. Will you state in what way?—Where a complaint is made by a policeman or a rural constable the clerk of the magistrate, in my opinion at least, is not entitled to any fee whatever. I think there is a clause in the Police Act, and also in the 24th Victoria (Jamaica Act), which says that he shall not be entitled to fees upon matters of a public nature. If I am not mistaken the Police Act has itself a clause to that effect.

17,885. Is this the clause to which you refer: "That the clerk of the peace and magistrates' clerks "respectively shall be paid monthly or quarterly, in "full compensation, in all proceedings, &c., at the "Assize or Circuit Courts, and special and petty "sessions, relating to offences or matters of a public "nature?"—Yes.

17,886. How does that touch the question at all?—That refers to matters complained of by the police. Some years ago the Attorney General's opinion was taken on the statement that I sent to the Governor, and he defined those words "matters of a public nature" to mean such offences as a policeman could take up a party for whom he saw committing an

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offence without a justice's warrant, that he said was a matter of a public nature contemplated by that section.

17,887. Do you mean that if a policeman sees an assault committed by A. upon B. and he takes up A., that becomes an offence of a public nature ?—I have a case here which I beg to submit to the Royal Commissioners. (*The witness handed it in.*)

17,888. Can you mention any other illegal fees which you think are demanded by the clerk of the peace ?—A case occurred at Monklands. A woman complained of another person under the Towns and Communities' Act for creating a disturbance, and the language used was not used to this woman, it was a mere disturbance of the public peace. The clerk demanded fees. I agreed with the other magistrates, contrary to my view of the matter, to allow the costs, as the woman had paid them in the first instance, but I requested three other magistrates, who sat with me on that occasion, to join me in drawing up a case, which we would submit to the Governor or to the judges, under the Act for their decision, which we might have for our future guidance, and not one of the magistrates would agree to take the opinion of the judges on the subject.

17,889. Did you agree with the magistrates in that, contrary to your opinion ?—It was no use my disagreeing; there were three magistrates who said they would not grant it.

17,890. But you could always be a dissentient ?—That would be of no use. I said, as the woman had already paid the costs, it was of very little consequence to either party.

17,891. There is something about the lock-up which is supposed to bear upon this question of the want of confidence in the magistracy, what is that ?—There was a correspondence which I had with the Governor on that subject.

17,892. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did Mr. Gordon make some complaint about the management of that same lock-up house ?—He did.

17,893. What was the consequence of his making that complaint ?—It was referred to the magistrates, and upon their report, I presume, Mr. Gordon was deprived of all the magisterial honours that he held under six different commissions, I think, not for St. Thomas in the East alone, but for other parishes as well.

17,894. Did you inquire into the accuracy of his statement ?—No, I did not join in the inquiry, but that was the result of my observation subsequently, about a year and half after.

17,895. Were you present at the time of the inquiry ?—Part of the time. I went into the Court after it was formed and was present part of the time, but did not take any part in it.

17,896. Do you know anything about the state of the lock-up, was it under the management of the magistrates ?—It was.

17,897. Where was that lock-up ?—In Morant Bay.

17,898. Did you examine the lock-up ?—I did, and the result of that examination is embodied in that despatch.

17,899. When did you examine it ?—Soon after the 8th of October 1862, when I received a circular from Governor Eyre, stating that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, had desired I should do so.

17,900. In what state did you find it; was it in a good state ?—It was in a most wretched condition.

17,901. Was it corrected afterwards ?—It was not corrected until the middle of 1864.

17,902. When did you inspect it ?—Soon after October 1862, when I got this circular.

17,903. When did you report upon it ?—Not until the 11th January 1864, and I will give my reason for not doing so.

17,904. Then during 1863 you did not report upon it ?—I did not.

17,905. On the 11th January 1864 you reported ?—Yes.

17,906. And in the middle of 1864 it was corrected ?—About the middle of 1864.

17,907. What were your reasons for not reporting in 1863 ?—My reasons were partly that I was not directed to report, only to use my efforts to correct abuses. Another reason, and the more cogent reason of the two was, that I thought I should be able to remedy it by representation to the Custos; and I believe it was promised me by the Custos that it should cease to be a lock-up and be converted into an almshouse, but that was not done, as I was led to expect it would be done.

17,908. Had you any instructions as a stipendiary magistrate ?—There were some instructions when I was first appointed a stipendiary magistrate, but they do not apply to the state of things as they now stand.

17,909. That was in the apprenticeship time ?—Yes, the office of stipendiary magistrate in this country differs in no respect to that in England. We have no instructions except that we receive our salaries, and are looked to more immediately for the performance of our duties. There is no difference whatever between the stipendiary magistrates and the other magistrates.

17,910. As to your removal, was there a complaint made against you ?—There was.

17,911. Have you seen that complaint ?—I have.

17,912. Did you receive any notification as to the ground of your removal ?—I did. I have not got the document with me, but I will procure it and lay it before the Commission. I beg to state that when I got the Governor's directions to remove I considered it my duty to go immediately, without questioning either his authority or his reasons for sending me. The only matter with regard to my removal, which I think is of importance in this inquiry, is the effect that the removal had on the whole of the peasantry of the parish.

17,913. Do you know that ?—I have abundant reason to know it. One of the men who was afterwards hanged, Sam Clarke, met me before I left the parish, and he told me, in the most emphatic way, that the people would not submit to it.

17,914. How long was that before the outbreak ?—It must have been a month or six weeks before the outbreak.

17,915. Yet you seem to have been one of the first victims ?—I was so. There was a gentleman who said almost the same thing to me at Kingston. I allude to Mr. Hire; he told me within 24 hours of the time of his death, that he had written to Mr. Westmorland to tell him that if I (Mr. Jackson) had been at Morant Bay on the Saturday the men would not have been resisted, or something to that effect, and the occurrences of Saturday would not have taken place. And I may be permitted to say, that the negroes have a peculiar confidence in the stipendiary magistrates generally; and it was not the sending me away from the parish so much, as leaving them without the slightest prospect of getting another stipendiary magistrate in my place.

17,916. But if you always yielded to the magistrates I do not see what advantage the peasantry derived from your presence as stipendiary magistrate ?—I never yield except where I do it upon principle, or where opposition is no use. I yield upon principle. Where, by yielding, I take the milder course; or I yield when there are two or three against me, and there is no use opposing them—it cannot be called yielding.

17,917. You were removed, I think you say, from St. Thomas in the Vale to the parish of St. David, in consequence of a difference about fees ?—I do not know that it was ostensibly on that ground; but what really led to it was the opposition I met with from the clerk of the magistrates.

17,918. The letter you received stated the cause ?—Yes.

17,919. Is this the letter (*read*): "In making this

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" communication, I am directed to inform you, that " although the proposed arrangement renders it un- " necessary for the Governor to enter minutely into " the recent differences between yourself and the " justices of the peace in St. Thomas in the Vale, " his Excellency has before him the strongest evidence " that your demeanour in your magisterial capacity " has been, on more than one occasion, such as to give " him and others making representations on the sub- " ject just ground of complaint; and his Excellency " earnestly cautions you against any exhibition of " similar conduct in your new sphere of duty, as it " cannot fail to lead to consequences of the most " serious nature affecting your continuance in the " stipendiary magistracy." That was in November, 1858 ?—Yes ; and to that letter I replied by stating that the whole of it was founded upon a report made upon an inquiry instituted upon my conduct, which was carried on in St. Thomas in the Vale without my having the opportunity of being present or knowanything at all about it. His Excellency Governor Darling sent a complaint to the Custos of the parish; the Custos sent it down to the senior magistrate, Mr. Garrigues, but the real actor in the transaction was Mr. Hall, the magistrate's clerk. They held an inquiry into my conduct without so much as intimating to me that they were going to do it. I was not present a single day, and upon that report that letter was written.

17,920. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Your conduct was inquired into by your opponents ?—By my opponents, without my having the opportunity of answering them.

17,921. (*Commission.*) We are talking of August 1865, when you were removed from St. Thomas in the East to Portland ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE SINCLAIR re-called and further examined. *A. C. Sinclair.*

17,922. These are the words you are alleged to have used: " Come over here, Mr. McPherson, you " see Morgan has been taken. You need not be alarmed " when you go to the Camp, you will find a lawyer there " who will question you very much. You must swear " to anything in order to do away with that chap, so " that you must be saved. Remember what I say, and " do not sacrifice yourself and family by allowing that " fellow to escape ?"—I give the most uncompromising denial to the whole of that statement. I never said anything like it.

17,923. It is fair to you that you should have the opportunity to deny it ?—I am much obliged to the Commissioners for their kindness in giving me the opportunity.

17,924. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Do you wish to make a statement about certain words that passed between you and Mr. Lake ?—I do not wish particularly to make a statement, but it is in respect to a conversation that I had with Mr. Lake in John's Lane, at Kingston, soon after he returned from Morant Bay. He said to me in answer to a question that I put to him, that Mr. Gordon had received a fair trial.

The witness withdrew.

JOSEPH GORDON SMITH (coloured) sworn and examined. *J. G. Smith*

17,925. We understand that you were a nephew of Mr. Gordon ?—I am.

17,926. Were you one of Astwood's troop of Volunteers ?—I belong to the Kingston troop of Volunteers.

17,927. Is that commanded by Captain Astwood ? —It is commanded by Captain Astwood.

17,928. Were you ordered out on the 12th of October ?—I was.

17,929. On the same day did you mount night guard at Rock Fort ?—I did on the 13th, but others did on the 12th. On the 14th we went to Albion.

17,930. There was some rumour that was found to have nothing in it when you got there ?—There was nothing in it.

17,931. On your return did anything happen at the 11th milestone ?—Yes, a policeman came and reported that they had taken a person who was on his return from Kingston to Morant Bay, and whose name was Prendergrast. Captain Astwood sent for him and examined him, and the man said he had taken his overseer to Kingston, and they took him into custody. On his way down, while he had a rope round his neck, I being alongside, Captain Astwood said to him, " What did Gordon tell you at the meetings ?" The man said, " Mr. Gordon tell us that when we want " justice, and they take us to the Court-house, and " get no justice there, we must come to the Appeal " Court, or else we must come to him, and he would " see about it in England." Captain Astwood said, " He no tell you anything else ?" And the man said, " No, he only tell us that."

17,932. Do you remember anything happening on the 18th, when Lieut. Brand came in ?—Something occurred before that on the 17th.

17,933. That is, that Mr. Gordon was apprehended, but you did not see that ?—Oh yes, I was ordered out, that is the most important part, On the 17th Inspector Narine came to the guard-room, and I said to him, " Is it true that there is a warrant out for my uncle ?" He said, " No, there is none, but I believe there is to be." I went upstairs to Captain Astwood, he called for myself and two others, and we went up, and he said that he did not want me then, but by-and-by he would, and I was not to go away. Sergeant Allen and Trooper Aarons were the other two, and they went away with Inspector Nairne. Captain Astwood came and said, " Smith, I have intelligence " where Paul Bogle is hid in Kingston. I want you " to go and apprehend him. It will clear you of a " great deal of suspicion, and the reward will be " something useful to you." He hardly finished when Colonel Hunt with Dr. Bowerbank came up and said, " Astwood, bring your men," and we were called upstairs and marched to Mr. Gordon's office. I was placed as sentry at the " Sentinel " office door, and I saw Colonel Hunt and Captain Astwood examining the place. Colonel Hunt sat opposite to me at the door, and he said, " I wish to God, Astwood, I had " caught that damned b——, and had him at Morant " Bay; the tallest cocoa-nut tree there would not be " tall enough to hang him upon." Then he saw me and said, " Holloa, Smith, I did not recognise you." Captain Astwood said, " This must be a most painful position for Smith, but I believe they have not spoken for 10 years." I said, " It is true we have not spoken for 10 years, but I don't believe he has anything to do with the rebellion," and the subject dropped. He then sent down to Mr. Bicknell and got from him a little map that they had found in the counting-house, and they commenced to search upon the map, pointing out where the people had been appointed to go, and I recognised the maps as very similar to a map I had left in the office years before.

17,934. There was something on the 18th, what was that ?—I was upon guard, we were all being picked to keep guard on special duty, and about 9 o'clock an officer came upstairs with a seaman behind him, carrying a mail bag and despatches.

17,935. Who was that officer ?—He announced himself as Lieut. Brand. He was told of Gordon's arrest, on the day before, and he said, " Yes, I knew of it, I had " the pleasure of hanging the first damned rebel, a fel- " low named Flemming, at Port Morant, but nothing " would give me greater pleasure than the hanging of

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"this damned son of a b——." I was very irate, and walked away and muttered——

17,936. Never mind what you muttered?—I went on the 18th to Easington, and went with a number of prisoners to Morant Bay.

17,937. What did Ramsay do?—He flogged them without even asking their names.

17,938. How many of them?—Nearly all, I believe, but I didn't see all, because we were dismissed when a shower of rain came on. Afterwards I went to the guard-room and he was then swearing five of them with their hands fastened and a rope round their necks, and he was swearing them in these words, "You shall well and truly state what G. W. Gordon has to do with the rebellion," and between each part of this a sailor came down with the whip over their shoulders. Mr. Lindo, the solicitor to this Commission, saw my face, and saw that I was very much excited, and he put his hand upon my mouth and said, "For God's sake, Smith, keep your mouth shut."

17,939. Next day did you leave Morant Bay?—Yes, under Lieut. Oxley.

17,940. How long were you with him?—From the 20th to the 26th. We went on duty down to Mount Vernon, on the 25th,we went there to capture Bogle.

17,941. What ground did you go over?—Through Cocoa Walk, and we slept at Bell Clair on the night of the 25th. I forget the name of the man; we went from there to Mount Vernon, having Bogle's daughter with us as a guide, with a rope round her neck. Mrs. George B. Clarke, I think, is her name; she was offered 100*l.* and the safety of her husband, if she would tell where her father Paul Bogle was.

17,942. Did you hear that offered?—Yes.

17,943. Who offered it?—The officer.

17,944. What did he offer?—100*l.* and the safety of her husband, if she would inform where her father was.

17,945. Was that Lieut. Oxley?—Yes, she was to take us to Spring Garden, but unfortunately she took us to Mount Vernon first; we afterwards went to Spring Garden and there heard that Bogle had been arrested the day previous. We then returned through a place which I think is termed Pleasant Hill Gap to Easington.

17,946. Did you see anything done by Lieut. Oxley or in his presence?—No, nothing like injustice.

17,947. You say that it was by his orders, or that he himself made this offer?—Yes, but I do not consider that anything.

17,948. Did he march her with the rope round her neck?—No, she had a horse given to her, but the rope was round her neek.

17,949. Who put it round?—I did not see when it was put round.

17,950. Did she go willingly?—Yes, willingly enough; she was much dejected, and she looked lively enough when she was set at liberty. She could not trust herself to go home alone, and a guard was sent with her.

17,951. Is there anything else you wish to say?—Nothing else.

17,952. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) How many of these prisoners were flogged by Provost Marshal Ramsay before he asked their names?—I never heard the name of one asked.

17,953. How many of them were they?—I saw at least a dozen flogged without their names being called.

17,954. How many did you bring in?—32, and I think he took 24, and I saw a dozen flogged, but I saw five examined afterwards separately.

17,955. (*By the Commission.*) How many lashes did each receive?—12.

17,956. Who flogged them?—The sailors.

17,957. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) What space of time did this occupy?—Some time, I didn't look at my watch; we were all so horrified that we didn't know whether we hung on our heads or our heels.

17,958. What day was this?—Thursday, the 19th of October.

17,959. Was it the flogging that made you horrified?—The manner in which it was done.

17,960. Are you quite sure that you heard Lieut. Oxley make this offer to Mrs. G. B. Clarke?—He told me himself.

17,961. But did you hear it?—He told me himself thathe had offered her 100*l.* and the life of her husband if she would find Bogle. He told me this while Irode with him.

17,962. Was anyone also present?—Only Sergeant Beckett and myself went with him on the expedition.

17,963. Was Sergeant Beckett with you when he told you this?—No, I don't think he was. He was galloping after some men on the road.

17,964. Was anybody there but yourself?—I can't say whether any of the sailors behind heard it.

17,965. Were they near enough to hear it?—They might have been.

16,966. Were they?—I cannot say.

17,967. Were they near enough?—I could not say; we were riding in advance and they were behind us.

17,968. And you do not know how far they were behind?—I could not tell you how far they were behind us at that moment.

17,969. What induced Lieutenant Oxley to tell you this?—We were friendly, and we were conversing.

17,970. Were you talking about the woman?—We were talking about the whole affair.

17,971. Did you ask him about it?—I did not know on what expedition we were going until we had started, on the road, and then I was told.

17,972. But you asked how it was that you had Paul Bogle's daughter for a guide?—I asked how it was that he took Bogle's daughter, and he said he had the children as hostages at Easington, and he told me about the reward.

17,973. That is the reward he offered? (*By the Commission.*) Did you know that there was a reward?—Yes, I knew that there was a reward of 400*l.* offered. That was known in Kingston before we started.

17,974. Where was Mrs. Clarke?—Behind us.

17,975. With the sailors?—Yes.

17,976. Was anyone holding the rope?—A sailor had it in his hand.

17,977. Who was with you when Colonel Hunt used the expressions which you have stated?—Captain Astwood.

17,978. The mark was addressed to him?—Yes.

17,979. Was any other person present?—No, no one else was there. Shall I tell you more? I spoke to Captain Astwood on the subject several times since, and he said he was sorry I was present, and he hoped I would drop the subject; he said he was very sorry I was present. I may mention one thing more. On the day before we left Morant Bay several prisoners were brought out to be flogged, and after they had been flogged, and some had got 50 lashes, some less, and some more, they had to run the gauntlet between the sailors, and they were pelted, struck, and kicked in all sorts of manner.

17,980. (*By the Commission.*) Give us the date of that?—Friday the 20th.

17,981. Is that the first day you were there?—The second day.

17,982. How many days had you been there when that happened?—We went one day about 2 o'clock, and left the next day about the same time. We went on the 19th and left on the 20th.

17,983. Then the 20th was the day?—Yes.

17,984. Did you see an officer there?—No; I tell you I don't know all the circumstances. Where they were flogged on the 19th, Sergeant Allen came to me from Captain Astwood, from the guard-room, asking me not to leave the guard-room as Ramsay was there threatening to give me two dozen for what I had said or done. I was so frightened that I hardly noticed what was done.

17,985. Frightened at what?—Frightened of the two dozen.

17,986. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Had you said anything?—I had said to him, "How do you do?" I believe there is nothing offensive in that.

17,987. And for that he was going to give you two dozen ?—I don't know anything else that it could be for.

17,988. (*By the Commission.*) Had you ever been connected with the "Tribune?"—I was never connected with a newspaper in my life.

17,989. You don't know whether there was an officer present ?—I could not say.

17,990. What is your profession ?—I am a grocer in Kingston.

17,991. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see Mr. Gordon brought into Morant Bay ?—I did; I saw him taken. The "Wolverene" came in that night and he was landed in the morning after I got there, and taken to the guard-room, and from there he was taken to a tent that usually holds five persons, but into which 50 or 60 persons were packed like herrings in a barrel.

17,992. What kind of treatment was he receiving ?—I only saw him with his hands tied, going down to the tent.

17,993. How many persons did you see flogged on the 20th ?—I could not tell the numbers; I was sick of seeing it.

17,994. But how many were they ?—There were over 20.

17,995. Had that number to run the gauntlet ?—Yes.

17,996. And some you say were knocked down ?—They were pelted, and what is called licked with sticks and stones, and with cocoa-nut shell.

17,997. And some were knocked down ?—Yes, some were.

17,998. How long were you looking on while they were being flogged ?—Nearly an hour. But I could not tell you exactly, because I was not timing it.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES OAKLEY (black) sworn and examined.

C. Oakley.

17,999. Are you a policeman ?—Yes.

18,000. On the 13th October did you bring in a prisoner named Edward Spence ?—Yes.

18,001. Where to ?—In the station at Half-way Tree.

18,002. What did you take him for ?—About 2 o'clock in the night I was on sentry; as the moon was very shining I drew on one side of the road. I saw him coming along and he stopped, and he made about five tacks and came on a little, and then stopped, and then came on a little and came opposite to where I was, and I look out of the tree where I was standing and struck the gun, and asked, "Who goes there?" He gave me no answer, and he dropped down and tried to make away. I went up to him and I said, "Where are you going?" He said, "To St. Andrew." I said "You are there now, in St. Andrew." He said, "I am going up to the Gap." I said, "I don't know any Gap." He said he was going up to St. Andrew's Gap. I said I was living there and did not know any, and then I took him to the inspector inside, and returned to my post.

18,003. What was his statement ?—I cannot rightly say. I delivered him to the inspector, and went back to my post.

18,004. You did not hear what passed between them ?—I heard nothing, I was on duty. I delivered him to the corporal in charge, and they had him inside. I could not tell what they said or did until the morning.

18,005. Did you see anything more ?—The next morning I saw him sent away to the Camp, and I never beheld him or saw anything of him again.

18,006. Have you represented at any time that you had him examined ?—No, never at all. When I came back the inspector was sitting, and the other policemen round, but what was being said I never knew.

18,007. You saw him under examination ?—I saw him sitting and the rest round him, but I heard nothing. When I wished to hear, the inspector bawled out to me, and I went away.

18,008. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Was anyone flogged at Half-way Tree before being sent to Camp ?—Yes, I have seen some flogged.

18,009. When ?—I cannot remember the day rightly, but about two or three were flogged by Walcott.

18,010. By whose orders ?—He is a sergeant, I don't know whether he got the order from the inspector.

18,011. How many lashes did they get ?—I never reckoned, because I do not like to see it.

18,012. Are you a Maroon ?—No, I am a creole.

18,013. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Was the inspector present ?—The inspector was always present.

18,014. Can you tell the names of the persons who were flogged ?—No, I cannot tell the names, because they are people I never saw before, but they have the names in the book.

18,015. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were the people who were flogged negroes or people about the village, or what ?—They were black people, but they belonged to further up, to some higher part of St. Andrew's.

18,016. Were they passing from Kingston homewards, or towards Kingston ?—I saw some with yams, and it was suspected that they had stolen them, and they were sent away to be flogged.

18,017. They were coming into the market with yams ?—Yes, they were coming on the road, and they were suspected they had stolen the yams.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES MUNROE (black) sworn and examined.

J. Munroe.

18,018. You live at Prospect Penn, in Blue Mountain Valley ?—Yes.

18,019. What is your calling; what do you do ?—I am a carpenter.

18,020. On the 11th of October were you at home ?—I was at my work.

18,021. Where ?—I was then working at a public road.

18,022. Where was it ?—A road on Blue Mountain estate.

18,023. Is it near where you live ?—Yes, quite near.

18,024. When working there did you hear anything ?—I heard a shell, as if parties were going to Morant Bay.

18,025. Did you see them ?—They did not walk on the way where I was working.

18,026. Did they come near you ?—No.

18,027. Were they near enough to be seen ?—No.

18,028. You could only hear them ?—I could only hear the shell.

18,029. How far were they off ?—A mile and a half. It must be that distance across the Valley.

18,030. Did you see anything or hear anything more that day ?—No.

18,031. Did you on the next day, Thursday ?—Yes.

18,032. Did you go to work that morning ?—Yes.

18,033. Did you meet any people ?—Yes, I met the people returning from Blue Mountain estate who had gone to work.

18,034. What time did you meet them ?—About half-past 6 in the morning.

18,035. In what direction were they going ?—They

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were coming back to the settlement, leaving the estate.

18,036. Where was the settlement ?—A village just below Prospect chapel.

18,037. What is the name ?—We call it Danvers' Village.

18,038. Were they on the return from Blue Mountain estate ?—Yes.

18,039. Did you speak to them ?—I asked the reason why they were coming back, and they said that no person was to work on that day.

18,040. That was the 12th ?—Yes.

18,041. Did you return home that day ?—I returned back as they did.

18,042. You followed their example ?—Yes, one would not go to work where I was working, because we were working cart for the gravel road.

18,043. Did you see a body of men when you went home ?—Yes, about mid-day.

18,044. Who were they ?—The party that returned from work. They had gathered themselves into a body of the people about the Valley. They did not all belong to Blue Mountain, but they came from different places.

18,045. How many were they in number ?—I did not count them.

18,046. Of course, but you could see whether they were two or 200 ?—There were more than two.

18,047. Were there 200 ?—No.

18,048. How many were there ?—Between 12 and 13.

18,049. What had they in their hands ?—Guns.

18,050. How many had guns ?—About a couple of them ; I did not reckon them.

18,051. Had the rest anything ?—No, they did not arrest anybody.

18,052. Had the others anything in their hands ?—They had cutlasses.

18,053. There are 10 left, how many had cutlasses ?—I did not reckon properly to observe how many had the guns. The others had cutlasses and sticks.

18,054. Where were they going to ?—They crossed the Valley and went over to the next estates.

18,055. What estates ?—The next is Serge Island and New Coley ; they went in that direction.

18,056. Is that lower down the Valley ?—It is across the Valley, in about the same direction.

18,057. Does that lead towards Morant Bay ?—Both do ; but they were going from Blue Mountain to go across the Valley.

18,058. Did you say anything to these people ?—They threatened and said, if I did not go with them they would destroy my place ; but I did not go, I remained at home.

18,059. And they did not destroy your place ?—No.

18,060. Did you see anything more of them that day ?—They went up to the Rev. W. C. Harty's for the gun.

18,061. Did you go with them ?—No, I did not.

18,062. That was on the Friday ?—Yes.

18,063. How many did you see on that day ?—I did not count them. The state of things was such that you could not face them to count them.

18,064. Were they more or fewer than on the day before ?—They were fewer. They were scattered abroad, and not so much as the day before.

18,065. Had they anything in their hands ?—They had the same things that they had on the Friday.

18,066. You saw at least they were not so many as on the day before ?—Yes.

18,067. In what direction did they go ?—When they got the gun from Mr. Harty, they came out of the gate, and where they went I do not know.

18,068. Did you see them go to Mr. Harty's ?—Yes, I saw them come out of the chapel gate as I came out of my gate.

18,069. Do you know where those people live ?—They are living in the different villages.

18,070. Were any of them from Chigoe Foot Market ?—None from that way.

18,071. Did you, on any day of that week, see men hanging on trees at Chigoe Foot Market ?—That was on the following week.

18,072. Where did they live ?—In a village near me.

18,073. Had you ever seen their faces before ?—Yes.

18,074. Could you tell whether they were men in free settlements or labourers ?—They were labourers.

18,075. Were they on estates ?—Yes, on the very day of the row at the Bay they were working.

18,076. On what estate ?—Blue Mountain.

18,077. Did they all belong to that estate ?—Yes.

18,078. Did you take any of them into custody ?—I took up two in custody that I was sent for by the overseer, but not one of these.

18,079. Those were two others ?—Yes.

18,080. You did not see them walking about with guns and cutlasses ?—No ; but for some other things I was ordered to take them.

18,081. Did you on any day see people hung or hanging at Chigoe Foot Market ?—That was on the Thursday week after.

18,082. That was none of the days you speak of ?—Not the very week ; no.

18,083. But the week after ?—Yes.

18,084. You saw people on that day ?—Yes.

18,085. What did you see ?—I saw them hung upon the trees.

18,086. What men were they ?—Black men.

18,087. Do you know where they belonged to ?—They belonged to the different settlements ; I only knew three.

18,088. How many were hanging ?—Eleven.

18,089. After this, were you ordered to go anywhere ?—On the Friday we were ordered to march and arrest prisoners at Font Hill.

18,090. How many men do you say you saw hanging at Chigoe Foot Market ?—Eleven.

18,091. Were they flogged before they were hanged ?—I do not know.

18,092. Three of them you knew ?—Yes.

18,093. Did they belong to the Chigoe Foot Market ?—They belonged to York.

18,094. What prisoners were those you talked about ?—One man that Mr. Miller sent for. I must call them prisoners.

18,095. Whatever you call them, they were people kept in restraint ?—Yes.

18,096. Where did they come from ?—The same settlements.

18,097. Who took them up ?—I was ordered to go and apprehend one named Campbell.

18,098. Where was he ?—At his house.

18,099. Where was that ?—At Huntley settlement.

18,100. Were you acting as a constable ?—Yes.

18,101. And as a constable you were ordered to go and take them ?—Yes.

18,102. Had you others with you ?—Yes, there were three prisoners. Another constable went with me for them ; that made two, and a prisoner that came and delivered himself up at Blue Mountain estate made three ; and two constables took them to Chigoe Foot Market, and we were ordered to march them to the tree where the men were hanged.

18,103. And you did ?—We did.

18,104. Where did you then take them ?—To a house that was set apart for that purpose, and we lodged them there.

18,105. Where ?—In the place.

18,106. You say you knew three of those who were hanged ?—Yes ; one was Reid, another was Robinson, and another Bogle.

18,107. On what day was it you saw hanging ?—On Thursday.

18,108. Was Robinson hanging the same day ?—Yes ; they did not hang any more there after that day.

18,109. What was the third named ?—Bogle.

18,110. He was not Moses or Paul Bogle ?—No,

that was the name we called him by. I dare say he had another name.

18,111. Did you get to Font Hill?—Yes, on the Friday.

18,112. That was the day you went to Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes; we slept there at night and went on.

18,113. Did you carry prisoners on there?—Yes.

18,114. How many?—Nine were hung there.

18,115. Did you see them shot or hung?—They were shot first.

18,116. How many of them?—Nine.

18,117. Were they hung up in the chapel?—They ripped the chapel half way and hung them.

18,118. Were you there?—I was there, and had to handle them myself.

18,119. Were you there when they were shot?—Yes.

18,120. And when they were hung?—Yes.

18,121. By whom were they shot?—By the proud-looking gentleman that was so much the captain of them—a nice-looking gentleman, a tall upright man.

18,122. Was he an officer?—Yes.

18,123. Was he an old man?—He had a little speck of grey in his hair.

18,124. You don't know how he was dressed?—He had a little red on his cap.

18,125. Were they soldiers with him?—Yes, there were soldiers.

18,126. Had he whiskers?—I did not observe it.

18,127. How many soldiers were there?—I didn't count them.

18,128. Of course; but were there 1,000 or one?—Not 1,000, pretty near to 100.

18,129. From Font Hill where did you go?—Down to Coley, to Mr. Bowen's place, with the rest of the prisoners.

18,130. Did you know any of the nine that were hung there?—Yes, I knew three.

18,131. What were their names?—Charles Smith, Murray, and Davis.

18,132. When you got to Coley was there anything more?—Yes.

18,133. What did you see?—They put up 16 men.

18,134. What day was that?—The same Friday.

18,135. The 13th?—Yes, the same day we went to Font Hill; we came down to Coley pretty nearly at dark. They put up 16 men, and the 16 fell, and after that two rose and ran. The officer would not make the soldiers pursue them.

18,136. Did you help to bury the 14 that were shot?—Yes, with my own hands.

18,137. You left the people that day and saw no more?—That day the soldiers and the remainder went to Monklands, and I kept guard at Coley, and went up to Chigoe Foot Market.

18,138. Are you a creole or a Maroon?—I am a creole.

18,139. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was the same officer at Coley as at Font Hill?—Yes.

18,140. (*Commission.*) With the same set of soldiers at both places?—Yes.

18,141. The same that hung the nine, shot the 14?—Yes.

18,142. You were with them all the time?—Yes, I went from Chigoe Foot Market on to Font Hill and down to Coley.

18,143. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Who ordered you to take up the three people?—The man named Campbell was sent for by Justice Miller.

18,143*a*. Who is he?—Of Serge Island. The man was taken up by me, but as Mr. Miller was not there to tell what he had done I could not press the charge, and he was let free. He was with us back and forward. I could not press the charge, and Miller was not there to press it, and he went away.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

J. Munroe.

19 Feb. 1866.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Tuesday, 20th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

A. J. Brymer.

20 Feb. 1866.

ALEXANDER JAMES BRYMER sworn and examined.

18,144. Are you postmaster at Kingston?—I am Postmaster-General of Jamaica.

18,145. Did you receive at any time any instructions as to the withholding of any letters?—I did from the Governor.

18,146. Were those instructions in writing?—Yes.

18,147. Have you them with you?—I have not. I took it in the usual form, and the man below takes charge of them. I was under the impression that he would file them, but he has left the office, and I have not found them.

18,148. You have reason to suppose that the letter is lost?—Yes.

18,149. You can state the instructions what they were?—There were several parties, and amongst them were the two gentlemen named in my summons; the order was afterwards increased to a great many.

18,150. What letters were you directed to withhold, as far as you remember?—I recollect the two gentlemen named in my notice, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dendy, and there were letters for people in the city of Kingston. I recollect that perfectly well, but this is my summons, and those two are named in it. I dare-say I kept a record, but I cannot tell how many. A great many were stopped, Mr. Nathan's, the solicitor's letters were retained, and there was the Rev. Mr. East's, and the Rev. Mr. Henderson's, they were included; they resided at Montego Bay.

18,151. What were you to do with the letters?—I was to send them to the Executive Committee.

18,152. How many letters did you receive addressed to those two?—Two or three to each.

18,153. How soon after did you send them?—I sent them to the Executive Committee.

18,154. Were they returned to you?—Yes, and they were forwarded to Montego Bay.

18,155. Were they forwarded with any information as to what had been done with them?—I had not the slightest information, they were sent to me to be forwarded.

18,156. You did not communicate to the persons what had been done?—Mr. Dendy wrote to me and complained that his letters had been tampered with. I said I believed they had been, but not in my office.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

A. J. Brymer.

20 Feb. 1866.

18,157. Were there any other letters that you withheld ?—Yes, several.

18,158. What other persons were there ?—I mentioned the name of Mr. Nathan, and there were a great many addressed to Haytians. I kept no record, as we are not in the habit of keeping such records.

18,159. Nor are you in the habit of receiving such instructions ; were there many other letters sent to the Executive Committee in the same way ?—A good many, perhaps 20.

18,160. Were they all returned ?—Yes, all, and delivered.

18,161. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Were any of these letters sent back to England ?—I think they were all returned to me, and by me sent to the persons to whom they were addressed.

18,162. Did you stop any of Dr. Bruce's letters ?—I think there were some.

18,163. Were they returned ?—They must have been, they were all sent back and posted.

18,164. (*Commission*). Did you keep a record of the letters you sent to the Executive Committee ?—No, we keep no record, except of registered letters.

18,165. Did you get a receipt from the Executive Committee for the letters you sent ?—No.

18,166. How many different persons do you think there were ?—There was only one letter or two letters to each person ; no person had a great number, some had only one, some had perhaps two.

18,167. Then there were about a dozen persons altogether ?—Yes.

18,168. Were any of these letters sent to the Custos ?—The Custos in one or two instances took the letters himself to the Executive Committee ; he applied for them and said he was directed so to do.

18,169. Do you recollect to whom those letters were addressed ?—I do not.

18,170. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Mr. Carvalho one ?—Yes, I recollect that, because Mr. Carvalho came and complained to me that his letters had been opened and read in the presence of another party, and he assumed that as a great grievance.

18,171. (*Commission.*) The letters were not read in your presence ?—No, I never saw the contents.

The witness withdrew.

C. Wilson.

CATHERINE WILSON (black) sworn and examined.

18,172. Have you come from Golden Grove to Spanish Town ?—Yes.

18,173. On your own account ?—Yes.

18,174. Do you belong to Bath ?—Yes.

18,175. You work at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

18,176. Under whom do you work ?—Under Alexander Chisholm.

18,177. How long have you worked under him there ?—I was there a long time.

18,178. And you have been working down to the time when you left to come here ?—Yes.

18,179. You worked down to the day you went away to come here ?—Yes, they took me away in the war.

18,180. Are you a married woman ?—Yes.

18,181. Did you work in the cane-piece ?—Yes.

18,182. Did anything happen to you while you were working at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

18,183. What was that ?—When the soldiers came to Golden Grove on the Saturday they took me away with the men that they have hanged in Port Antonio ; they took me with a little boy named Thomas Dunn, and several others, to Port Antonio.

18,184. Did you go there ?—Yes.

18,185. Did you go direct from Bath ?—They took me from Golden Grove and carried me to Bowden.

18,186. What soldiers were they that took you from Golden Grove to Bowden ?—Black soldiers.

18,187. Did they take anything out of your house when you went ?—Yes.

18,188. What ?—When the soldiers came to Bowden they carried me with the rest of the people to Port Antonio. Only me and the boy named Thomas Dunn were saved.

18,189. You were asked if they took anything from your house ?—No ; they did not find anything there.

18,190. Did they search it ?—No.

18,191. Did they look for goods ?—No.

18,192. Had the black soldiers a bundle there ; when they took you had they bundle with them ?—Yes.

18,193. Where did you first see that bundle ?—At the road.

18,194. What road ?—Golden Grove road.

18,195. Was anything told you about the bundle ? They told me to loose the bundle. I got frightened and loosed it.

18,196. Who had it when you loosed it ?—The soldiers had got it.

18,197. Did you loose it ?—Yes.

18,198. Did you see what was inside the bundle ?—Yes.

18,199. What ?—Ladies' clothes.

18,200. Did they say anything to you ?—They said I was the very one that took the bundle.

18,201. What became of it ?—They tied it up and put it into a cart.

18,202. That was before you got to Bowden ?—Yes.

18,203. They took you with another person ; and from Bowden where did they take you next ?—To Port Antonio.

18,204. In the steamer ?—Yes.

18,205. Were your hands tied behind you ?—Behind my back.

18,206. When they took you to Port Antonio where did they take you to ?—They put me into a cell with the rest.

18,207. Was that on the land ?—Yes.

18,208. How long were you in the cell ?—They took me up on Monday morning.

18,209. Did you get there on Sunday ?—Yes.

18,210. On the Sunday they took you and put you into a cell ?—Yes.

18,211. What did they do to you ?—They tied me.

18,212. Did they find you were not guilty about the bundle ?—Yes.

18,213. What became of you when they found that ?—When I got to Port Antonio before I knew to whom it belonged I found out that it belonged to Miss Hamilton.

18,214. Did you know that ?—I found out from marks on the clothes.

18,215. Is that the way you knew it ?—Yes.

18,216. You say you were found not guilty, what became of you after that, what did they do to you when they said you were not guilty ?—They put me into a cell.

18,217. How long did you remain there ?—Three days.

18,218. After that were you let go ?—No, they brought me back to Morant Bay.

18,219. What became of you ?—I was there three weeks in gaol.

18,220. Were you there three weeks ?—Two weeks.

18,221. What became of you then ?—On the Saturday Mr. Ramsay sent me to go and look for some wood, and afterwards when I looked for it, in the evening they began to let me go, and they let me go.

18,222. In the evening you went away, was that the Saturday ?—Yes.

18,223. Have you a house and buy land at Airey Castle ?—Yes.

18,224. Did you go there ?—Yes.

18,225. Was your husband living there ?—Yes.

18,226. Was he there while you had been working at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

18,227. Did you find him there ?—When I was in prison at Morant Bay I heard that he was shot.

18,228. Then you didn't find him there when you got there ?—No.

18,229. Was your house standing ?—The house and everything in it was burnt.

18,230. Did you go to the hired house that you had at Golden Grove ?—Yes, and all my things that I left were destroyed. I did not find anything of my poultry and fowls, they were all taken away.

18,231. Had you any money ?—I had 5*l.*

18,232. Was that in the house ?—No, that was gone.

18,233. Was the house standing ?—Yes, it was standing.

18,234. How did you get the 5*l.* ?—I didn't get it.

18,235. Whose was it ?—It belonged to me.

18,236. If you had got it, how did you ever have it at first ?—It was my labour that I laboured for on the estate.

18,237. You had saved it ?—Yes, I continually saved it when I worked.

18,238. How long had you saved ; how long have you worked to save 5*l.* ?—I worked for a gentleman named Thompson.

18,239. Where was the land you worked on for him ?—I was cooking for him.

18,240. Were you servant to him ?—Yes.

18,241. Where did he live ?—He went away a long time.

18,242. Where did he live ?—Mr. Thompson was the overseer at Golden Grove.

18,243. Was that before Mr. Chisholm came ?—Yes.

18,244. How long had you been at Golden Grove as cook to Mr. Thompson ?—I cannot remember now.

18,245. But was it half an hour or half a year ; you can make a distinction between that, can't you ; can't you tell about how long ; had you been a month, two months, or six months ?—A little before I left Golden Grove, and then I worked with him again.

18,246. You have been there as cook ?—Yes.

18,247. How much had you a week ?—4*s.* a week.

18,248. Was the whole of the 5*l.* got by being his cook ?—No.

18,249. How much of the 5*l.* did you get for being cook ?—I don't recollect, but when Mr. Thompson left Golden Grove, Mr. Chisholm found me there, and I found that him and me could not agree, and I left.

18,250. How much of the 5*l.* had you got then ?—I worked a little and a little and put it down,

18,251. You got 4*s.* a week as cook ?—Yes.

18,252. How many 4*s.* had you got before you and Mr. Chisholm disagreed, had you got half the 5*l.* ?—No, I did not reckon it.

18,253. Then did you go to the cane-piece ?—Yes.

18,254. And did you get the rest there ?—Yes.

18,255. How much did you get at that ?—Sometimes when I was carrying trash in the yard, I got 1*s.* 3*d.* a day.

18,256. Did you work continually ?—I work six days a week.

18,257. Then that was when you got the rest ?—Yes.

18,258. And you had 5*l.* in the house when the soldiers took you, and it was not there when you came back ?—Yes. (*The witness handed in a paper to the Commission.*)

18,259. Who wrote this paper ?—I don't know the gentleman's name.

18,260. Where did you find him, where did you pick him up ?—In the tavern, if I saw him I would not know him.

18,261. Was he black or white ?—He was brown.

18,262. Where was the tavern ; what is its name ?—I don't know.

18,263. Was Sarah with you last night ?—Yes.

18,264. You don't know who wrote it ?—No.

18,265. Do you see the person in this room ?—If I saw him I would not know him, because it was night when I saw him.

18,266. How came he to write it ; did you ask him to do so ?—Yes.

18,267. Did he propose it to you ?—I asked him myself.

18,268. What did you say to him ?—I told him I would be much obliged if he would set it down.

18,269. Before that was written you had had something written and set down by another gentleman ?—Where I went yesterday.

18,270. Where did you see him ?—I went to the house.

18,271. What house ?—I don't know the name.

18,272. Was he a black or a white gentleman ?—A white gentleman.

18,273. Is he here now ?—One of the gentlemen is here ; he is there (*pointing to Lieutenant Strachan*).

18,274. But he did not write it ?—No, another gentleman did that.

18,275. Do you know a person of the name of Mendes ?—Yes.

18,276. Who is he ?—A Maroon.

18,277. Did you ever see him at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

18,278. Was that before they took you to Bowden, or after you came back ?—I saw him before they took me to Bowden, and when I came back from the war he was there still.

18,279. Then he was there before you left and after you came back ?—Yes.

18,280. Did you ever see him in the boiler house at Golden Grove ?—Yes, I saw him walking in the estate.

18,281. In the boiler house ?—In the boiling house.

18,282. Did he ever speak to you ?—He never spoke to me.

18,283. Did he speak to a man named Ramsay sometime that you heard ?—Yes.

18,284. When was that ?—When I came back from the wars.

18,285. Was that after you had been to Airey Castle and gone over to Golden Grove ?—Yes.

18,286. What did he say ?—I had a trash basket on my head, and I heard him talking, and I asked, "Who is that fellow talking, that is the fellow Mendes ;" Ramsay asked me who I called Mendes, was it my master ? He said he did not know why they had sent me back to the parish without my being hung or shot.

18,287. What was the Maroon doing there, was he working ?—No.

18,288. What was he doing ?—They walked about to flog people as they liked.

18,289. But this Maroon in the boiling house, what was he doing ?—He was walking all about.

18,290. Was he the only one there when you came back ?—Yes.

18,291. When Ramsay said what you have told us, did the Maroon say anything ?—Ramsay went for Mendes in the boiling house.

18,292. What happened next ?—Mendes came and said, "You b—y rebels ;" and he flogged me with my clothes on, and my trash basket on my head, as long as I could stand.

18,293. Who did ?—Mendes.

18,294. What did he flog you with ?—A whip.

18,295. How many hits did he give you ?—As much as he was able to stand over me.

18,296. Was it one or 50 ?—Plenty.

18,297. Was that two—would that be plenty ?—When he flogged I was done.

18,298. How many did he give you ?—He gave me plenty, I did not reckon.

18,299. You can say if it was two or 20 ?—It was more than 20.

18,300. Is that all that happened ?—When he had done he made me put my hand on my belly and make a curtsey, and he told me that if he had a pistol he would have shot me.

18,301. When did you recollect all this about the

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

C. Wilson.

20 Feb. 1866.

Maroon coming out and calling you this and giving you 20; when did you first think of it?—I thought of it all the time.

18,302. Why did you not think of it when you told your story in the house to the gentleman?—Because I was rather too late.

18,303. Did they not give you plenty of time to say what you had to say?—Yes, but he did not hear all my story.

18,304. Did not he say to you "Have you anything more to say?"—Yes.

18,305. Why did you not tell him this?—It was rather too late.

18,306. The sun had not set and it was not late, so there was plenty of time, is that why you did not tell that yesterday?—Yes.

18,307. And is that the only reason?—Yes.

18,308. Is that all you have now to say, because it is not too late now?—I am distressed, and I have nothing to give me to go home.

18,309. You have come all the way from Golden Grove to Kingston on foot, and by rail here?—Yes.

18,310. Is that all you have to tell us?—Yes, and I am distressed and have nothing at all.

18,311. Are you working at Golden Grove?—Sometimes I get work at the rate of 6*d.* a day.

18,312. When you go back do you go to work?—Yes.

18,313. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What Ramsay was this?—Black Ramsay.

18,314. (*Commission.*) Was his name Richard?—Yes, Richard Ramsay.

18,315. (*After being re-called.*) Do you know anything of Richard Blake?—Yes.

18,316. Were you taken to Port Antonio?—Yes.

18,317. Did you see him there?—Yes.

18,318. Where?—Me and him went along to Port Antonio.

18,319. Did you go in the same steamer from Bowden?—Yes.

18,320. Did he go to the same prison?—Yes.

18,321. When did you come back to Morant Bay, on the Monday, or three days after you were taken, did you leave him at Port Antonio?—They destroyed him before I came away.

18,322. Did you see him destroyed?—I saw him going out of the cell.

18,323. Did he go to be tried?—Yes, he went to Court.

18,324. Did you go with him?—We all went together.

18,325. Were you tried on the same day?—Yes, on the Monday morning.

18,326. Did you ever see him after the time when he was tried?—Yes, I saw him in the cell.

18,327. Was that before he was tried?—After he was tried.

18,328. Did you see him after that?—When they went to destroy him we could see him out of the cell.

18,329. Where did they go to?—We could see them take them out of the cell.

18,330. Did you see anything more?—From that I never saw him again.

18,331. What name did you know him by?—Richard Blake.

18,332. What name did you know the woman who lived with him by?—Sarah Cousins.

18,333. Did you see any other two there?—Yes.

18,334. What other persons where there with you, when you were taken away?—Only this Richard Blake, and Robert Blake, and James Bernard.

18,335. Do you know one William Street?—I knew one William Street at "Golden Grove."

18,336. Do you remember when it was that you last saw them?—No, we were tried before the Governor.

18,337. Were they tried before the Governor?—Yes.

18,338. What sort of clothes had the other persons got on that tried them?—I don't know, I heard them sentenced to be shot.

The witness withdrew.

S. Cousins.

SARAH COUSINS (coloured) sworn and examined.

18,339. Do you belong to Manchioneal?—Yes.

18,340. Have you been working at the cane-piece at Golden Grove?—Yes, when they have a crop I work.

18,341. Have you a house there where you settle when you are working at Golden Grove?—Yes.

18,342. Was it in October last that you began to work at Golden Grove?—Yes.

18,343. Do you work under Mr. Chisholm?—He employed me.

18,344. Is he the overlooker?—Yes.

18,345. How many weeks have you worked there for which you say you want payment and have not had it?—Three weeks I worked and have not received any pay at all.

18,346. When did the three weeks come to an end?—When this week is gone it will make up four weeks.

18,347. It would be four weeks now?—Yes.

18,348. What do you want for the three weeks, what is the amount of payment due?—He paid me 3*s.* a week, and for two weeks that would be 6*s.*, and in all that would be 9*s.*

18,349. Has anything out of that to be kept for rent?—I have to pay 1*s.* every week for rent.

18,350. Is that kept out of your wages?—When anybody is paid Mr. Chisholm draws it out.

18,351. Then there are 6*s.* due to you for the three weeks?—Yes.

18,352. Have you asked for it?—I asked him twice for it on pay-day, and he said my name was not on the list.

18,353. Did you then go to a man named M'Kay?—Yes.

18,354. Is he a book-keeper?—Yes.

18,355. Did you see him open a book?—He sent me back to the estate, and showed the other book-keeper that my name was on the list.

18,356. Did you then go back to Mr. Chisholm?—Not at the same time. I waited till the next pay day, and then he told me the same, that he did not see my name on the list; and I went to M'Kay again, and then he showed the list to several persons in the house. I can't read it, and the only person I remember that can read is Edward Kelly.

18,357. Did you tell Mr. Chisholm that your name was on the list?—I did; and directly as M'Kay showed the other party I saw Mr. Chisolm come to the kiln-house door, and I said, "Well, busha, the book-keeper says my name is on the list;" and he said that I had better shut my mouth.

18,358. Were you ever paid?—Never at all.

18,359. You had a house at Golden Grove?—Yes.

18,360. Do you recollect the time of martial law?—It was in October that there was martial law.

18,361. Did anybody come to your house at that time?—No.

18,362. Did no soldiers come?—I saw the soldiers come, and they took away my husband.

18,363. What soldiers were they?—Black soldiers.

18,364. Did they take him away?—Yes, on the Saturday.

18,365. Did you remain there all the time?—Yes, till I came here.

18,366. Did they take anything besides your husband?—They took a large bundle of clothes.

18,367. Did they search the house inside?—Yes; they did not find anything except the clothes that they took away.

18,368. Was it a large bundle?—It was a large bundle.

18,369. Whose clothes were they?—They belonged

to a lady of the name of Nancy M'Williams. It is the bundle of clothes that they accused the other one of stealing.

18,370. Does she live near you ?—No.

18,371. How came they into your house ?—Mr. Kirkland had the lady staying with him when the war broke out, and she ran to my house and sent a little girl named Sarah Butler with the bundle of clothes, and she brought the large bundle of clothes and left it in my house.

18,372. What became of the lady ?—She went to Golden Grove.

18,373. Did she leave the bundle ?—Yes, in my house to stop there during the war. It was Friday morning, and she went away to Fairfield Pen, and she left the bundle with me.

18,374. Then it was in your house when the soldiers came ?—Yes, it was underneath the bed, and they went and found it.

18,375. You never saw your husband since that time ?—I have never seen him at all again.

18,376. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did anybody tell you that he or she had seen your husband shot ?—I heard that they were hanged and shot, and I never believed it at all till Williams came and said that the whole of them were hanged.

18,377. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What was your husband's name ?—Richard Blake.

18,378. Then you are not a married woman ?—Yes, I am, but the ring was lost.

18,379. How is your name "Cousins," if your husband's name was "Blake" ?—That is my christian name.

18,380. (*Commission.*) What is your name ?—My christian name is "Sarah Cousins."

18,381. Why did you not say that your name is "Blake" if it is; where were you married ?—In Manchioneal.

18,382. When ?—That is where I belong to.

18,383. Who married you ?—A minister who is gone away, and doesn't live there now.

18,384. Were you married or were you not ?—I was married.

18,385. What was your name before you married Blake ?—Sarah Cousins.

18,386. Then your name has remained so still ; do you never call yourself "Blake" ?—Yes, they call me so.

18,387. Don't you call yourself so ?—Yes.

18,388. Then why did you not say that your name was "Sarah Blake," and not "Sarah Cousins" ?—You asked me, and I said so.

18,389. You call yourself "Cousins" all the while knowing that your name is "Blake." What was the name of your husband ?—Richard Blake.

18,390. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What is the name that you go by at the pay table ?—Sarah Cousins.

18,391. (*Commission.*) You have been stopping at Spanish Town, at what tavern ?—At Mrs. Brown's, a black lady.

18,392. Did you stay there with Catherine Williams ?—Yes.

18,393. Did you see her tell her story to some man who wrote it down ?—I did not see it; I do not know.

18,394. You heard her telling something to a man who wrote it on paper ?—I heard when she spoke, but I don't remember all the words ; but she said that she had not recollected all that she had to speak.

18,395. You saw, or you heard her tell the man that ?—Yes.

18,396. Did you see him write something when she was telling him ?—Yes.

18,397. Is that the sort of thing you saw him write ?—(*Paper handed to witness.*) Yes, it was a piece of blue paper.

18,398. Who was that man ?—I am a stranger and I don't know the person.

18,399. You know a person when you see him again after you have seen him once or twice, your being a stranger does not prevent that ; did you make a statement yesterday ?—Yes.

18,400. Where ?—At the Queen's House.

18,401. Do you recollect the person who wrote your statement down ; should you know him again ?—Yes.

18,402. Where is he ?—There is the gentleman (*pointing to Mr. Maule*).

18,403. How did you lose your marriage ring ?—It was too large, and it dropped off.

18,404. How many years had you been married before he was taken away ?—Not much long at all.

18,405. Can you make it a little more clear as to how long it was ; was it a year, or five years, or half-a-year, or a month ?—In the October when martial law took place, it was just a year and a half.

18,406. Were you married at the church ?—We were married at the Wesleyan chapel at Manchioneal.

18,407. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was that Mr. Foote's chapel ?—Yes.

18,408. Was it Mr. Foote who married you ?—No.

18,409. Don't you remember the name of the minister ?—No. (*The witness here stated that her mother-in-law, Maria Blake, desired to be examined by the Commission, and to state that her husband and her son, Robert Blake, had been destroyed.*)

18,410. Do you not know what she is going to say ?—She is going to say the same thing about her husband and her two sons; it is the biggest one that I was living with.

18,411. Is that Richard Blake ?—Yes, and there was another son named Robert Blake.

18,412. You do not know about their being destroyed ?—Yes, they were all destroyed.

18,413. Were these two taken at the same time as your husband ?—Yes.

18,414. Did you see Robert Blake taken at the same time as Richard Blake ?—Yes, I saw them ; the black soldier took Richard Blake from before my face, and I saw them have the other little brother coming down.

18,415. Did you see Bernard, your mother-in-law's husband, taken ?—Yes, I saw James Bernard coming up the road, and they took him as he came up.

18,416. You saw your father-in-law on the road in the hands of the soldiers ?—Yes.

18,417. And the other Blakes before with you ?—Yes.

18,418. Did they go together ?—Yes, and as the soldiers shoved him along he dropped a knife, and he picked it up.

18,419. What was the age of the one whom you call "the little brother" ?—He was a tall boy.

18,420. Was he a man ?—No, he had not come to a man yet.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES KNOX (coloured) sworn and examined.

C. Knox.

18,421. Are you a druggist living in St. Andrew's ?—I am.

18,422. On Saturday, the 14th of October, did you see Joseph Thompson with an old man leaning on his arm ?—I did.

18,423. And were there some other men about him ?—Yes.

18,424. What did you do upon seeing that ?—I saw that the old man was rather an emaciated looking man. I thought he was sick from the manner in which they were treating him; they were striking him on the stomach.

18,425. They were not hurting him ?—No, they were striking him on the stomach as if he were sick. I said, "What is the matter?" One fellow said, "Nothing." I did not think there was anything in that, and I said, "What are you going to do with him ?" Another fellow said, "What's that to you ?"

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I said, "I beg pardon. I am sorry to have interrupted you; go on." The man Thompson said, "God blast your soul to hell, what do you want to "know? God damn you, you damned villain, want "to take everything into your hands. If you have "not ears to hear, you have eyes to see, and if you "don't know what's coming, and can't bear it, you "will see it soon." He afterwards went to the shop, and talked there for nearly half an hour. There was a respectable man named Gale there. This was said amidst a crowd, and they seemed to enjoy it. I went for the police, and when they came I had Thompson taken into custody, and they sent him to Cam Afterwards he was tried, and I gave evidence agains him before the Court-martial, and I believe that th result was that he was whipped for it.

18,426. Have you seen some account of his evidence, and did that induce you to come here?—Yes.

18,427. (*Mr. Gorrie.*)—You thought it too much of a good thing?—I thought there was a great deal of untruth in what he said. He was taken up and taken to Camp, that is true enough, and that I gave evidence against him.

The witness withdrew.

R. O'Meally.

ROBERT O'MEALLY (coloured) sworn and examined.

18,428. Do you live in Spanish Town?—Yes.

18,429. Are you a dealer in dye-woods?—Yes.

18,430. On the evening of the 2nd of November was your brother arrested by Lieutenant Sinclair?—I myself was arrested.

18,431. You were conveyed by train to Kingston and then taken to Up Park camp?—Yes.

18,432. Did you, while in the railway car, see your brother in conversation with Lieutenant Sinclair?—I did.

18,333. After that did you have any conversation with him yourself?—Yes.

18,434. Where was he?—He sat opposite, and the train was in motion. He sat opposite to me and took out his snuff box and offered me a pinch. He said to me "Has your brother told you anything?" I said "yes," and he said "Well you must give such evidence "as to have Morgan and Whitfinch hung." I said, "I "don't know them." He said "No, but you can speak; "brace up yourself like a man, and say anything, but "by all means let them go to the devil. You must "remember that self-preservation is the first law of "nature;" and he told me I must look to my wife and children, and save myself. We had no more conversation till we went to the Camp, and then I was delivered to the Provost Marshal, and we stood, one on my right hand, myself in the centre, and another on my left. The Provost-Sergeant said to me, "Do you know Gordon?" and I said "Yes." The Provost-Sergeant then said "Well, you will be hung like him; you have a fine kip of clothing." He had a large carpet bag, and he was wearing a fine paletot and a nice black hat. I requested Robinson, who was in my rear, to call Lieutenant Sinclair, and I said to him, "Tell the gentlemen who I am, and for what I am brought here." He said to me "You will be taken "care of, but do what I tell you, and you will be "all right."

18,435. How long were you in custody?—Twenty days.

18,436. Was any charge brought against you?—No, none. I got my discharge, and this is it. (*Discharge handed in and read as follows*):

"The bearer, Robert O'Meally, a political prisoner is hereby released and set at liberty by order of Governor Eyre.

"Major-General O'CONNOR,
Commanding the Forces of Jamaica.

"HENRY ANTON,
Major 1st West India Regiment,
Commanding.

"Up-Park Camp, 27th November 1865."

18,437. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What were you arrested for?—I don't know.

18,438. Were you connected with the Underhill Convention?—No, I know of no Convention.

18,439. Did you attend an Underhill meeting?—I did.

18,440. Did Lieutenant Sinclair speak to M'Pherson as well as to you?—I cannot say. I saw him speak to him, but I cannot say what he said.

18,441. Are you quite certain that you and M'Pherson have not concocted this story?—I have never spoken to him, and I have concocted nothing.

18,442. Have you never spoken to him since?—Yes, but not in the prison.

18,443. Have you talked about it to anybody else?—No.

18,444. Not at all?—I spoke of it to Mr. Benuzzi, who was with us. I asked him what was to be done with Morgan and Whitfinch. Afterwards I told it to Dr. Phillippo, and I afterwards told, when I was released, what Mr. Sinclair had asked me to say.

18,445. You never told M'Pherson?—Never.

18,446. Have you talked to him about the evidence that you would give here?—No; I never asked him what I was to say, because I never required to ask anybody; I never stated to him what I had stated in the prison, nor on the 23rd of November when I was released.

18,447. Are these the words that he used to you, "If you know anything state it fearlessly and boldly, and be not afraid of any man?" He never said anything of the kind, he told me to give evidence against Morgan and Whitfinch and have them hung, and so save my own life. I am under no obligation to tell a lie.

18,448. Answer the question; did he say to you "If you know anything state it fearlessly and boldly, and do not fear anybody you are a family man, and it would be better not to sacrifice yourself?"—He never said so; he said I must remember that the first law of nature was self-preservation."

18,449. Did he say that if you knew anything you were to tell it?—He said the first law of nature was self-preservation, and I must look to my wife and children.

18,450. Did he say that?—That was the end of the conversation; he said the first law of nature was self-preservation.

18,451. (*Commission*). Did he at any time say, "If "you know any thing against them you had better "tell it?"—He said "Has your brother told you "any thing?"

18,452. That you have told us; but did he say, "If you know any thing against Morgan and the rest "of the prisoners you must tell it?"—I told him that I knew nothing about it, and I don't remember that he did.

18,453. (*Mr. Walcott*). Why did you tell him that?"—Because he put the question; because he said I must give such evidence as to have them hung. I said I knew nothing about them, that we were not friends. I told Mr. Sinclair five months before, when he complained that Morgan had written an article in the newspaper against him in July, a week after the election for the Vestry, and he said he would do everything in his power to have Morgan punished.

18,454. When was that?—In July.

18,455. (*Commission*). Are you a member of the Vestry?—No; I generally support gentlemen who go to be elected, though I am not a member myself, but on that occasion I opposed Mr. Sinclair.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Alexander Fiddes sworn and examined.

18,456. Are you a medical man residing at Kingston?—Yes.

18,457. Are you a justice of the peace for the city and parish of Kingston?—Yes.

18,458. Had you been medical adviser to the late Mr. Gordon for some time?—Yes.

18,459. Did you see him on the 26th of September last?—I did.

18,460. Did you find him in very indifferent health?—He was in very bad health.

18,461. Did you tell him that he must keep perfectly quiet for some time?—Yes.

18,462. You did not see him again for some time?—No; I do not think I saw him again till the 17th of October.

18,463 Did you see him then?—Yes.

18,464. How was he then?—He was improved in health, but was still poorly; not at all well.

18,465. After he was with you did you hear he was about to be arrested?—I received some information on the 16th of October.

18,466. And did you go in search of him?—I did.

18,467. Was that in order to inform him of it?—Yes.

18,468. Where did you go for him?—I went first to the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Shannon, in Church Street, and was told that he had not been there for several days. Next I went to his counting-house, at the bottom of Mark's Lane, and the person in charge informed me that he had not been there from the day previous.

18,469. Were you able to find him that day?—Not that day.

18,470. On the following day did you find him?—On the next day, on the 17th, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

16,471. Did you give him the information which you had received?—Yes.

18,472. Did he immediately go with you to the General's quarters?—Immediately.

18,473. Where was it that you found him on the 17th?—At the house of his cousin in North Street.

18,474. And was his wife with him at the time?—Yes.

18,475. Was anyone else there?—There was a male friend present at the same time.

18,476. Who was he?—Mr. Vinen, and a cousin, a female cousin, the lady of the house.

18,477. Did you see the General when you went to his house?—I did, General O'Connor.

18,478. Did Mr. Gordon offerto deliver himself to the General?—Yes, he acquainted the General that he had come for that purpose, hearing that the Government intended to apprehend him. The General said he was a soldier and nothing more, and he could not act in that capacity.

18,479. In which capacity?—In regard to apprehending him, or taking him into custody.

18,480. Before you left the house did the Governor come?—Mr. Airey, Mr. Gordon's solicitor, came first.

18,481. You had sent for him?—Yes.

18,482. Did the Governor and Doctor Bowerbank come in?—Subsequently, within five minutes after our arrival at Head Quarters House.

18,483. State what passed after that?—They both walked rapidly up to Mr. Gordon, who was standing at the corner of the General's writing table, preparing ——

18,484. Never mind that, what did they do?—They went up to him, and one stood on his right side, and the other on the left, and they made him understand that he was their prisoner.

18,485. Did Mr. Gordon say what he had come for?—Yes; he repeated what he had told the General, that he had come to meet any charge that might lie against him, and that he was entirely at the disposal of the Government, and he was ready to go with me to any place the Government might direct. Governor Eyre told him he would not allow him to leave the premises without a military escort. That is, as I understood, that he would not allow him to go with me.

18,486. Did he go in Doctor Bowerbank's carriage accompanied by mounted troopers?—Yes.

18,487. Where did they take him to?—I can only only speak from hearsay, because I saw nothing more of him from the time he left the General's house.

18,488. Was it arranged that he should go and see Mrs. Gordon and then go on board the "Wolverene?"—I think so; I think it was understood that it was arranged that he was to go and get some clothes, and bid good-bye to his wife and go on board.

18,489. You did not see him afterwards?—No.

18,490. How long have you been a medical man in Kingston?—Since the end of the year 1841.

18,491. Had you very constant communication with the people in the neighbourhood during that time?—Yes.

18,492. With all classes?—Yes, all classes.

18,493. Had you a very extensive knowledge of the peasantry in that part of the country?—I had a very good knowledge of the peasantry of the whole country.

18,494. Had you seen any reason to apprehend any rising amongst them?—Do you mean amongst the peasantry of Jamaica generally?

18,495. No, amongst those that you were generally acquainted with?—I had seen none whatever. I think them a most peaceable and quiet people, and I never had any such reason.

18,496. Your intimate acquaintance with them would be in the neighbourhood of Kingston?—Not only with that parish, but with many others, St. Thomas in the East, St. George's, Vere, St. Andrew's, Metcalfe, and all round about.

18,497. Do you give the same opinion as to St. Thomas in the East?—Yes; I believe as a whole they are the most quiet and peaceable people of my acquaintacne. All my experience tends to show that.

18,498. Were you aware of there being discontent amongst the people?—For the last 18 months or two years a good deal of dissatisfaction has existed throughout the country generally.

18,499. That is as far as your acquaintance extends?—Yes, it was not confined to the peasantry, but extended to all classes of the people, even to the official classes.

18,500. Had you any communication with any of the Executive Committee, on Mr. Gordon's being conveyed on board the "Wolverine?"—I saw Mr. Hosack, one of the Executive Committee, on the morning of the 17th, prior to Mr. Gordon's giving himself up.

18,501. Did you see Mr. Westmorland?—Yes, I saw Mr. Westmorland after Mr. Gordon was arrested, in reference to Mr. Gordon.

18,502. What was it that passed between you?—He informed me that he had spoken to Governor Eyre on his leaving in the "Wolverene," with Mr. Gordon as a prisoner on board, and had expressed his desire that Mr. Gordon should have a fair, full, and careful trial.

18,503. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Did you receive a letter from Mr. Gordon on the 16th of October, which is in your possession?—Yes.

18,504. (*Mr. Walcott*). When Mr. Gordon was at Head Quarters House, did Governor Eyre say more to him than that he was to consider himself a prisoner?—Yes, there was something more, I think he made him understand that he was to go on board the "Wolverene."

18,505. That he was to consider himself a prisoner and go on board?—Yes.

18,506. You say there had been a general feeling of discontent throughout the island?—To the best of my belief there was. I judge a good deal from the press of the country, and from conversations with individuals.

18,507. But your own mind; was that in a state of

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discontent ?—I believe the majority of the population thought they had ground for a good deal of discontent.

18,508. You had, individually, grounds for discontent with regard to the hospital ?—Not particularly; no, not at all.

18,509. No angry feelings were raised in your mind with regard to that matter by the correspondence, as to the official position you occupied ?—Not particularly ; I retired voluntarily, and wished to be clear of it. There was nothing particular in my mind, but I judged of the discontent from what I saw in the papers, and what I heard in conversation with all classes. I came to the conclusion that there was a wide-spread spirit of disaffection throughout the length and breadth of the island.

18,510. (*Commission*). What do you mean by disaffection ?—I beg the Commission to understand that I do not mean there was any feeling to subvert the Government, but that there was disaffection as to what was believed to be the local misgovernment. I beg you to understand that it was not a feeling of any disloyalty, or a desire to set aside the sovereignty of the Queen, but ——

18,511. What did it mean ?—It was a feeling of disaffection towards the local administration of affairs.

18,512. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You talk of the people, the peasantry, being peaceable ; are they not simple-minded, and easily led ?—It is not difficult to act upon them or influence them either for good or for evil, but they are essentially a quiet and peaceable people, the most quiet I ever lived amongst in my life.

18,513. But easily led either for good or for evil ?—Yes.

18,514. And being acted upon by evil advice they would follow it ?—Yes, I think they would be susceptible to evil advice, just as they would be to good advice, so long as the advice came from a party to whom they had been accustomed to look up.

18,515. Do you know whether the people in St. Thomas in the East had been in the habit of looking up to Mr. Gordon ?—Certainly, I think they did.

18,516. And any advice that he gave them they would act upon ?—I think they would. I think they looked upon him as their friend. I do not know that he ever gave them bad advice, and I do not believe he did.

18,517. (*By the Commission*). Will you explain a little further what you mean by the word "disaffection ?"—I would wish you to understand that I think there was a wide-spread disaffection throughout the country for the last two years. It was a disaffection against the Governor and the local administration of affairs, and I, with many others, shared in that disaffection ; but I do not think there was any desire to shake off the Government of the Queen, or to outrage law and order. The desire was for redress, but that it should be obtained in a legitimate manner.

18,518. Then do you not mean rather discontent than disaffection ; or, is it not dissatisfaction that you mean ?—Well, I will withdraw the word, and use either of those.

18,519. Does that really express your meaning ; do you mean that it was a desire to subvert the order of things in this island ?—I do not believe anything of the kind ever existed.

18,520. Or to obtain redress by illegal means ?—I do not think so.

18,521. Certainly the word "disaffection" would have carried a stronger meaning ?—Well, that is what I mean.

18,522. You say that your experience of the people of the various parts of the island led you to a firm opinion of their peaceable, well-conducted, and quiet character ?—Yes.

18,523. And that your knowledge was as great of St. Thomas in the East as of any other parish ?—Yes.

18,524. Were you led, from your experience, to form as well founded a judgment of the people in that parish as of those in any other ?—Yes, I had many acquaintances there amongst the people.

18,525. And had you as good an opportunity of forming a judgment of that parish as you had of forming a judgment of other parishes ?—Perhaps not so good as of my own immediate neighbourhood in the parish of Kingston, but I could form a fair conception of the state of feeling among the peasantry there.

18,526. For what length of time ?—During the last 22 or 23 years.

18,527. Is your opinion of the peaceable and quiet conduct of the people in St. Thomas in the East as strong as it is of the people in other parishes and districts ?—Except with regard to the late riot.

18,528. But before that was your opinion so strong, because since then you know otherwise ?—For the last two or three years I considered the people in that parish were in an irritated state, certain circumstances having occurred which tended to keep up irritation in the parish.

18,529. Is it right to say that your opinion was not so well-founded with regard to the people in that parish as it was with regard to others in the rest of the island ?—The result has shown it was not.

18,530. But without the result, and before that (not judging by subsequent events, you have said the people there were as quiet and peaceable and well ordered as anywhere else, and that your opinion was founded upon your experience of them, which experience was about as good as your experience of any other part of the island), before you learned otherwise from the facts that have happened, did that continue to be your opinion ?—I think they would have been well disposed if they had not been subjected to certain measures and circumstances of irritation that came in upon them.

18,531. Your opinion of their quietness and well-conditioned state was not the same there as elsewhere? —Yes ; I do not think the conditions are equal. I think that parish had certain exciting causes in operation which were more or less influential at leading to that outbreak.

18,532. Were you aware of the circumstances prior to the outbreak ?—Yes.

18,533. Knowing the circumstances, did you form an opinion of the quiet and peaceable conduct of the people in that parish different from that you had formed of them otherwise ?—I never anticipated what has occurred.

18,534. Were you led to form an opinion of the quietness of their conduct different from your opinion of people in other parishes, in consequence of your knowledge of those irritating circumstances ?—I can only answer that I was not much surprised by the outbreak.

18,535. That is as different as can be from what you have said ; then you were not surprised by what took place ?—I was surprised and alarmed.

18,536. But you say you were not surprised ?—I had heard of a good many circumstances calculated to irritate the people.

18,537. Did you yourself know the circumstances ? —I was not resident in the parish.

18,538. But you said you formed an opinion of the quiet and well-conditioned conduct of the people ; knowing the circumstances of irritation operating upon their conduct, were you able to form an opinion different as to their conduct from that you formed as to the conduct of other people in other districts ?—No.

18,539. You still continued to think them quiet and well-conditioned, although those circumstances existed ?—I think so. They are a part of the whole ; and I think the whole negro peasantry, as a body, are quiet, peaceable, and well-ordered.

18,540. You say you knew of certain districts, and your knowledge led you to certain opinions of their conduct, that it was peaceable, quiet, and well-ordered; and that was your opinion equally of St. Thomas in the East and of other parishes, but that in that particular parish you knew of irritating circumstances, the knowledge of which prevented your being surprised at the outbreak, and you were not surprised ; now, knowing of those circumstances before the outbreak, did they lead you to form an opinion of the conduct,

and the quiet and well-conditioned character of the people, different from the opinion you formed of the people elsewhere ?—I can only judge by the result.

18,541. You only judge by the result ?—Nothing more. I did not anticipate bloodshed and murder there.

18,542. No ; but you say you were not surprised ?—I will not say I was not surprised.

18,543. Which will you say ; you said before that you were not surprised ?—I was surprised to hear that so many people were killed.

18,544. You would have been more surprised that 100 should be killed than that 18 should be killed, and your surprise would have been increased at 1,000 being killed ; but were you surprised at the outbreak, whether the number killed was five, or 500, or only one ?—Yes ; my previous knowledge led me to suppose they were so peaceable that I was surprised at bloodshed.

18,545. Then you were surprised at the outbreak ?—Yes, certainly.

18,546. You do not mean now that you were not surprised ?—I was surprised at the outbreak, on account of the peaceable character of the people. At the same time I had been in possession of knowledge that certain matters had been going on there for a long time, which had given rise to considerable irritation among the people.

18,547. Had you, from your knowledge of these irritating circumstances, as you call them, observed a change in their bearing in respect to their peaceable and quiet conduct ?—No ; I never was resident in the parish. I met people who came from the parish, many persons coming down to town, but I had not been there for many years.

18,548. Then not having been there for many years, have you offered to this Commission an opinion of the quiet conduct of these people in their mode of going on ?—I speak of the people of Jamaica as a body.

18,549. We are not asking about them as a body ; we are asking about those who live in St. Thomas in the East ?—I cannot certify as to Stony Gut.

18,550. No ; but of the parish generally, where you say you were aware of irritating circumstances pressing on the people, which were not applicable elsewhere. You say you have not been there for 10 years ?—Yes, I was there two years ago.

18,551. For what length of time ?—For a couple of days.

18,552. What was your employment there ?—That of a medical practitioner.

18,553. Did you see many of the people ?—A few.

18,554. Did they afford you an opportunity of judging of their peaceable and quiet conduct, and having had that opportunity two days within 10 years, can you give an opinion on the subject ?—I could not speak of the state of the whole parish ; how could I, in two days, speak of an entire district.

18,555. We quite agree with you ?—Attach your own importance to what I say. I never was in Stony Gut in the whole of my life.

18,556. Is it true that for 10 years you have had only two days' personal presence in that parish ?—Yes ; I must take time to recollect. Yes, I was up there about 18 months or two years ago. I have been there several times, but I have never lived there. I speak of it generally.

18,557. Now, with regard to these "irritating circumstances," what were those, the knowledge of which having reached you, made you say there was something operating upon that parish which was not applicable to people in other parishes, and which was liable to irritate them, and led to the outbreak, which nevertheless surprised you when it occurred ?—There was one circumstance that I know gave rise to a good deal of ill-feeling ; that was the dismissal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy on account of interference with a sick man in the lock-up, and his representation of the case to the Governor. I know that gave rise to a good deal of ill feeling.

18,558. Did you have an opportunity of noticing that with your own observation ?—I heard it talked of, and the press wrote about it a good deal, and it gave rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction.

18,559. Was that in St. Thomas in the East ?—All over the country.

18,560. We are talking of special circumstances not applicable to other districts ?—I was not there, but I heard of it, and talked with the peasantry from the parish upon that matter, and I know they felt much aggrieved.

18,561. Was that especially in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

18,562. Then the dismissal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy was one of the irritating circumstances ?—I think so.

18,563. Without being very particular as to time, can you mention when it was that you spoke to these people and noticed the effect of this circumstance ?—Very soon after the occurrence.

18,564. Would it be in 1865 ?—I don't remember the date. It was some time ago, but I have no note of the date.

18,565. The thing speaks for itself—we know when it was done ; but when did you notice the effect of it upon the people ?—I merely mention hearing of it soon after the occurrence of the event.

18,566. You derived your knowledge from conversation with persons living in the parish, from reading the newspapers, and from general conversation with other persons ?—From general conversation and intercourse.

18,567. With whom ? With people connected with the parish ?—Yes, some.

18,568. Do you remember the names of any ?—I do not remember any particularly at this moment, but I talked with many persons.

18,569. Can you recollect the names of any parties connected with the parish from whose conversation you derived the information and the opinion that there had been irritating circumstances in operation ?—The thing was so general that I do not know that I can specify any particular person.

18,570. But people more particularly connected with the parish ?—I could not specify any particular name at this moment.

18,571. Do you remember nobody ?—No.

18,572. Can you give us no particular name ?—No name. The impression upon my mind was that that was a source of irritation.

18,573. You say you had conversation with the peasantry and other people with whom you had intercourse ; can you give the name of anybody with whom you had conversation, and state whether they were connected with the parish ?—I do not recollect any particular person. It was a general thing that came over the face of society there, and it was understood.

18,574. You cannot make it more definite ?—No.

18,575. Can you remember other circumstances distinguished from those which you have mentioned, and not extending to other districts ?—I think the judicial proceedings between the Custos and Mr. Gordon, and the voting of the public money to the Custos to carry out legal proceedings between those two men, caused an ill-feeling among the people there—the labouring people, to whom Mr. Gordon was well known.

18,576. You speak more particularly of the labouring people of St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

18,577. Was your observation that that operated as an irritation upon them derived from going amongst them, or was it derived from conversation outside the parish ?—I have had casual conversations with them, and with people from other parts of the country.

18,578. But we are speaking of St. Thomas in the East ; was it conversation with anybody in that parish from which you derived the information that that was an irritating cause ?—I cannot specify particular persons, but I have spoken with people from time to time in ordinary conversation.

18,579. These people you speak of, were they

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connected with St. Thomas in the East?—Some of them.

18,580. Who were they?—I do not remember exactly.

18,581. How do you know they were connected with the parish if you do not know who they were?—I have spoken to people who came to consult me professionally.

18,582. Who were they?—Some of them were labouring people.

18,583. Do you know what part of the parish they came from?—They came from that district. I have casually spoken to them for a minute or so as they came to consult me. I never took a note of their names.

18,584. You mentioned that they were connected with the parish; you might recollect whence they came or what they were called?—All I can say is that I got the impression from just short and casual little conversations with people who came to me for medical advice, and that their conversation made me believe that that was a matter which caused a good deal of pain and irritation to the people generally throughout the parish.

18,585. Those conversations were with people who came to you seeking medical advice, and who belonged to the parish; if you do not know what were their names, do you know from what part of the parish they came?—They came from all parts. Many people come to me every day of the week from that parish to get medical advice and medicine. They pay me and go back. I talk a little with them, but I make no record of them.

18,586. Still you might recollect their names or the places they come from?—I really cannot single out any particular case. I give my general impression, and cannot say more.

18,587. Do you know of any other irritating circumstance besides the two you have mentioned?—I have heard of a great many others.

18,588. But you only heard of those you have mentioned?—I have heard of disputes about wages, and all that sort of thing; but inasmuch as most of the proprietors are gentlemen up there whom I knew well, and with whom I was on friendly terms, I never attached much importance to them. I have a great respect for the proprietary body there, as a proprietary body, and I heard the complaints, but never attached much importance to them.

18,589. May we take it that the irritating circumstances to which you attributed the irritation of the people were Mr. Gordon's dismissal from the magistracy and the application of monies by the Vestry to the defence of the action of Gordon against Ketelhodt?—To the best of my belief, those two circumstances caused considerable dissatisfaction.

18,590. Those were two circumstances to which you attached importance as irritating the people, and which you knew beforehand?—I thought so. I may be wrong; it was a mere supposition, but many other people thought so with me.

18,591. You had never been to Stony Gut?—Never.

18,592. Had you ever been consulted professionally by any of the Bogles?—Not to my knowledge, but it is possible.

18,593. You do not remember?—Not at all. I prescribe for many of the peasantry, but I have no particular recollection of Bogle.

18,594. You were not aware of any particular influence that he had?—Not at all.

18,595. You say the discontent was extensive, and that even you participated in it?—To a small extent.

18,596. What were the causes of your personal discontent?—It was nothing.

18,597. It must have been something?—It was chiefly about the public offices that I had reason to be vexed. It was nothing. I showed no disloyalty.

18,598. One would not suppose such a subject would cause disloyalty, but we say discontent?—There were serious matters—the tramway matter, the hospital matter, and other matters.

18,599. The causes of your discontent did not apply in any way to St. Thomas in the East?—Not at all.

18,600. Do you remember being in St. Thomas in the East with Mr. Gordon about two years ago?—Oh, many years ago I made a visit to Manchioneal and beyond that with Mr. Gordon—15 years ago.

18,601. We are talking of two years ago?—No. I went to see his brother-in-law, who had broken his leg, and afterwards died of the injury; that was 15 years ago.

18,602. Without fixing it at two years ago, were you ever there within a short time, more or less, when an application was made to Mr. Gordon in St. Thomas in the East for wages—for payment of wages by the labourers?—Not at all. I never was with him there, or anywhere else, except on that particular occasion which I have mentioned, 15 years ago.

18,603. Did you, at the time when you heard of the irritating circumstances arising from the dismissal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy, hear to what his dismissal was attributed?—Yes.

18,604. What was it attributed to?—Well, I go by what I read in the public papers. I knew nothing of my own knowledge.

18,605. But you heard from some parties, and in casual conversation, that it was an irritating cause; did you ever hear from persons in the parish the cause to which Mr. Gordon's dismissal was attributed?—Yes; I heard that he had gone to the lock-up and found a man in the privy suffering from acute dysentery, and that he was without care and attention, and he represented the matter to His Excellency the Governor, and that His Excellency dismissed him upon the strength of that representation, or because of the remarks he had made in reference to the magistracy in the precinct or district.

18,606. You heard that his dismissal was for representing that he had visited the lock-up, and found a man in the privy with dysentery?—Yes, that was understood to be the real cause.

18,607. And nothing more?—Well, that he had made some attack upon some of the magistracy, and that His Excellency had dismissed him upon that account.

18,608. Do you mean that the belief in that neighbourhood, which caused irritation, was that he was supposed to be dismissed for having interfered for that poor man?—Yes.

18,609. Probably you are aware now that that was not the cause?—It is merely what I heard.

18,610. Do you know that that was not the cause; do you know now that the cause of the dismissal was different and other from that which was alleged to be so when you first heard of it?—No, I know nothing of the secrets of King's House.

18,611. But as to the public notoriety from which your opinion is derived?—I have never heard anything advanced to alter that impression which seems to have taken hold of the public mind.

18,612. What impression?—The impression that he was dismissed on account of the interference with the man in the privy, and also his attack upon the magistracy.

18,613. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know that the persons arrested in Kingston during martial law were persons who had taken part on one side or the other in the hospital controversy?—I think it is very possible that they did, but I should not like to draw a sweeping conclusion about that.

18,614. (*Commission.*) You had taken a part in that controversy?—Yes.

18,615. And you were not apprehended?—I was under great apprehension. I believe many of the parties arrested were political opponents of Doctor Bowerbank, but I would not like exactly to draw the matter into such a narrow compass as to say that it was hinging upon the hospital matter.

18,616. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you examine the three persons who were examined by Dr. Banon ?—Yes, I saw them afterwards, after he had seen them.

18,617. All three of them ?—Yes.

18,618. What opinion did you form ?—Two of them I should say had been pretty smartly flogged ; the third one I think had been mildly flogged. As to the other two, I should not put the flogging in the superlative degree. I would not call it a very severe flogging.

18,619. Were they such marks as you would expect to find from a hundred lashes with a military cat ?—They had been pretty well flogged, the stripes had cut the skin.

18,620. Were they such marks as you would not expect to find on the backs of persons who had received a hundred lashes from a military cat ?—Not if the lashes had been heavily laid on, but I think they had been fairly flogged. If they had been heavily laid on I think they would have been more marked.

18,621. Have you been in the habit of seeing people who have undergone corporal punishment ?—No.

18,622. Have you been in the habit of seeing them a long time afterwards ?—Not much.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Henry Mais (white) sworn and examined.

Mr. H. Mais.

18,623. Do you live in the parish of St. Thomas in the East ?—I live in the parish.

18,624. And have you been a Government contractor ?—During the last five or six years I have been a contractor under Government in connexion with St. David's and St. Thomas in the East.

18,625. What are you a contractor for ?—I have a line of road in three parishes, and am a taxpayer for three parishes.

18,626. Did you visit Morant Bay on the 9th of October ?—I did.

18,627. Did you visit Mr. John Walton on that day ?—I was with him till half-past 4 o'clock.

18,628. Was that at Retreat ?—Yes.

18,629. That was on Monday ?—Yes, Monday the 9th. He mentioned to me that he was afraid things were going on rather crookedly, and that the people were having nightly meetings in the settlement close by John's Town.

18,630. This was a conversation between you and him on Monday the 9th ; we won't pursue that. Do you know anything of your own knowledge of such meetings being held nightly ?—Nothing further than what I heard. I never visited them, but I constantly heard of them.

18,631. All you know is what other people told you ?—Yes.

18,632. On the 11th did you again visit Morant Bay ?—Yes.

18,633. What was your experience ?—As I entered the town, about 2 o'clock, I saw an unusual number of country people, some with sticks, walking about, and the Volunteers ; and I inquired of a vestryman named Sullivan what was the cause of the confusion and noise that I heard.

18,634. It attracted your attention ; did you go to the Rectory ?—I went to the house of Mr. Stephen Cooke, and I lunched with Mr. Cooke, Mr. Walton, and Captain Hitchins, and at 3 o'clock I started from the Bay.

18,635. Where were you going to?—I was going to East Prospect, in St. Thomas in the East, to look after some 40 odd hands that I had on the road; just as I got out of the Bay, not a quarter of a mile, I met 20 or 30 armed men with sticks and cutlasses. Two or three of them I recognised, and I stopped and asked them where they were going and what they intended to do. They did not speak, but marched on ; and I said to them, "You had better take care what you are about." I proceeded to East Prospect, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was between Oxford and Retreat on my return, I met a man whose shirt was spirted over with blood. He was accompanied by 10 or 12 armed men. They did not speak to me ; just behind them some women were working, and a chain or two further on I met a woman whom I had employed ; she said to me, "For God's sake, Mr. Mais, turn back !" I asked her what was the matter, and she said, "The war is "commenced ; they have killed Mr. Walton, and they "are killing all the buckras ; if you go a few paces "furtherd own to the Bay both yourself and the buggy "will be chopped up." I heard an African, who was going by at the time, swearing that the Baron should never live again at Oxford. I could not believe all this was taking place, and I went into Lyssons. Then I saw what, from the direction, I judged to be the Court-house burning ; and the overseer of Lyssons came in, having attempted to get into the Bay, but returned because they wanted to maltreat him. During the night, about 11 o'clock, I heard yelling and crying from gangs of people ; and we had a message that they intended to come and take off the head of everybody on the estate.

18,636. Who was there besides you ?—Mr. Wallace, two book-keepers, and the captain of a cutter, who came afterwards to aid us in case of our being obliged to fly. However, the men behaved remarkably well. Eight or 10 black people were placed as a guard on the road, a little way from the house. About half-past 5 in the morning I took Mr. Wallace's child, and sought shelter on board the cutter in Lyssons Bay.

18,637. Had you before that, or subsequently, again seen Mr. Sullivan, the vestryman ?—I saw him on the day previous, and I met him on board. I saw Mr. Cooke, the Custom-house officer, lying on the companion, and Mr. Sullivan just at his feet. Seeing that the Volunteers and Mr. Cooke were much wounded, and that Mr. Sullivan was uninjured, I asked him how he had escaped. He told me he had used the rebels' pass word, and that he belonged to Gordon's party. That is what he said. I have sworn to it, and I have witnesses to support and prove it.

18,638. We do not disbelieve your word, but this is only a conversation ?—He remarked further, "Mais, "you know of late I have not supported Mr. Gordon, "but I knew the rebels' pass word, and I belonged to "Gordon's party. I was anxious to get home, but it "was utterly impossible for me to pass through the "Bay that morning. I was obliged to take a pilot boat "to get down to my residence ; we boarded the 'Wol-"verine' and gave her a pilot, and I went on board "and gave Captain de Horsey all the information I "had gathered, not only from what I saw, but from "the pilot who was present at the onslaught ; how-"ever, on arriving, my neighbour, the Honourable "A. G. Fyfe, came to me about 2 o'clock, and to "confirm what I say I made the very same statement "to him that I make now." Mr. Cooke was quite near and heard all, and can corroborate all I say.

18,639. You came ashore again, and witnessed executions and hangings ?—I was in Morant Bay two days during martial law.

18,640. Which two days were those, can you remember ?—I think it was on the second day I met Mr. Lake.

18,641. Is that the reporter ?—Yes. I cannot tell whether it was the 1st or 2nd of November, but I think it must have been the 2nd. I met him on this side Morant Bay, and he gave me information of what was going on.

18,642. In Morant Bay, you mean ?—Yes.

18,643. And you went to Morant Bay ?—Yes, I was there two days, either the 1st or 2nd of November or the 2nd or 3rd.

18,644. During those two days were you present at any hangings ?—I was present at two Courts-martial. I was present at the Courts-martial of Lawrence and Clarke ; I was present when the rebel prisoners were

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brought out; I went to see if I could identify any of my road people. I saw only one man, whether he was accused afterwards I cannot tell, I had nothing against him. I was then in company with Mr. Beckwith, and while talking to him a Volunteer rushed between us to identify some woman, who he said had made some attempt or something, I did not hear it. I saw nothing during the time the prisoners were out that attracted my attention beyond what was usual.

18,645. Did you see any floggings?—No, I saw no floggings during my stay at Morant Bay.

18,646. Did you see many hanged?—Yes, I think five the first day, and six or seven the next; the second day I saw the General, and I said to him, "It is a pity all these prisoners should be here," these were the rebel prisoners. He said he was in a very awkward position about these prisoners, that unless they were identified he should be obliged to let them go without any punishment; that he could not interfere at all, and they must be liberated. The only thing I saw in the line, and that did not attract me particularly, was a soldier in the West India regiment; he just lowered his musket and placed the prisoners in an even line, but I saw nothing at all particular while I was there. I applied to the General for a protection order for a woman who was instrumental in giving me timely warning, and he gave it to me for her. I should tell the Commissioners that I was aware of a great deal of disaffection throughout that parish.

18,647. Have you been long acquainted with St. Thomas in the East?—For six years I have been backwards and forwards continually.

18,648. Did you live in the parish?—I have lived in it.

18,649. For six years?—No, my private residence is in the parish of Port Royal, which is on the line of road, 20 miles from Morant Bay. Being connected with the Government as a road contractor, I have a good deal to do with that district, 17 miles beyond Morant Bay to Leith Hall.

18,650. That is your district of road?—Yes, as far as Leith Hall Bridge, from about a mile this side of Port Morant.

18,651. Then you have to pass St. David's also, which is adjacent?—Yes, I have known St. David's for the last 10 years.

18,652. During the last three or four years have your observation been directed towards the temper and behaviour of the peeple?—I have seen a great change within the last three or four years, a very great change, in the bearing, demeanour, and language of the labouring classes.

18,653. Have you employed many hands under you?—Sometimes I employ 200 or 300 in a day, but I have found them very good sort of people to deal with, and they will repose in you all confidence in dealing fairly with them; but that same confidence they repose in me, or in any other well disposed person, they would also repose in an evil disposed mind that would lead them, if I may so term it, to destruction.

18,654. Has the change you have observed increased more recently?—I think it has since the last year or two.

18,655. During 1864 and 1865?—Yes, particularly in St. Thomas in the East.

18,656. In the last two years was it intensified at all?—I think so from what I witnessed at the different elections, both vestry and public.

18,657. Were you able from your acquaintance with the proceedings to attribute it to any special causes?—I think that the people have been ill-advised by evil disposed minds—demagogues.

18,658. Just attend to the question without reference to evil disposed persons; do you know whether there has been anything practically bearing upon their state of life to which you could attribute this change of which you speak?—I have repeatedly heard them complaining that they were oppressed by taxation. I know to the contrary. I have been asked my opinion, and I have advised them to behave quietly, and if they required any kind of redress they must proceed in a proper direction to the proper authorities.

18,659. That was very good advice on your part, but I want to know something on their part with regard to the change in their bearing and conduct, whether you can trace it to any practical cause either mentioned by them or existing within your own observation?—As far as I know and believe in my own mind Mr. Gordon's inflammatory language has had a great deal to do with it.

18,660. Did you hear him speak?—I did not hear him speak. I live 20 miles from Morant Bay. I can tell you the effect of his speaking.

18,661. He lived at Morant Bay, did he not?—I don't know where he lived, he was here, there, and everywhere.

18,662. Had he a residence at Morant Bay?—I don't think so; he had a house, but I don't think he resided there, he travelled principally at night.

18,663. What is the name of the place?—Spring Garden.

18,664. You were saying that you noticed the language he used had operated upon the people?—Yes, as far down as 20 miles from Morant Bay.

18,665. In what particular way was it manifested so as to identify it with the results?—It was reported to me that he harangued the people at the last meeting he had at Morant Bay, an open air meeting, telling them that they should not work under 4*s.* a day, and the effect of that had reached me.

18,666. You say you did not hear him speak?—No, I did not hear him speak, but the people refused to work because they were so instructed by him.

18,667. These were matters which interested the people as you heard, and they as you suppose followed his advice?—I fancy they must have done so, or they would not have left their work.

18,668. Independently of what you did not hear, did you observe whether there were any practical grievances operating upon the people which effected the change you speak of?—I did not know that there were any practical grievances at all which pressed upon them.

18,669. Did you ever hear the people amongst those you employed say that there was anything they were aggrieved at?—I have often heard them appeal to me with respect to what they should do.

18,670. On what subject?—Their wages; they refused to work under 4*s.* a day, because they were told not to do it.

18,671. Did they give that as their reason?—Yes, they gave me that as their reason.

18,672. You speak of the persons working under and employed by you?—Yes.

18,673. But although they said that, did they continue to work for less than 4*s.*?—Certainly, they worked for me as usual, because they said they would not heed what had been said. The neighbourhood was effected by the same teaching; my people said that they were perfectly satisfied to work for an employer they knew, however small the pay might be.

18,674. That related to the subject of wages?—Yes.

18,675. Did you ever hear them mention any other subject to which you could attribute the change in their bearing and their discontent?—There was some talk about some outlying lands which they had a right to, but I never heeded anything about that, because I knew it to be incorrect.

18,676. It was not sufficiently stated to you at the time to make you think it of importance?—No, because I knew to the contary.

18,677. Still, if they stated it to you at all, could you tell, from the mode in which their statement was made, that it seemed a serious practical grievance, or one not worth heeding?—I conceived that it was an imaginary grievance from what they had been taught and heard.

18,678. Still many of our grievances are imaginary, and not the less obnoxious on that account?—Quite so.

18,679. Did that, although it might have been imaginary, seem a felt grievance—to your observation I mean, although you knew or thought it was without foundation ?—I say it had an effect upon them.

18,680. Then it was a practical grievance to them? —Evidently, from the manner of their expressing themselves as not being satisfied.

18,681. Did it seem to you at that time or not to be an operating source of irritation ?—It had a very great influence upon them.

18,682. Can you say whether you noticed any other operating irritation which they expressed ?—I attended the Vestry meetings at St. Thomas in the East, at Morant Bay. I have been present, though I took no part in it.

18,683. You are not a vestryman ?—No ; I was present, and I have seen conduct there that I think was anything but what it ought to have been, and which in my opinion tended to lower the authorities in the estimation of the public.

18,684. Will you make that more definite and specific, what sort of conduct do you refer to ?—I have seen conduct towards the Custos, rector, and gentlemen assembled, on the part of Mr. Gordon, which in my opinion had a very great influence in tending to upset the minds of the people and to lower the authorities in their estimation ; in fact I felt disgusted, and have been obliged to leave the place. I could not sit any longer to hear it.

18,685. Will you describe the conduct more particularly ?—He opposed every measure that was brought forward.

18,686. He was in the opposition ?—In the opposition, but latterly in the minority.

18,687. Was there anything in the mode of opposition, anything in language or manner that was particular ?—His language and deportment towards the whole body, and particularly towards the Custos, I think was anything but what it ought to have been.

18,688. Can you give us a notion of what it was that made you think so ?—From his manner of expressing himself, and endeavouring to thwart and put everything out of sorts ; that was the impression I had, that the ten dency of his conduct was anything but that which would command respect.

18,689. Do you mean conduct and language, or gesture and bearing ?—Language ; interrupting the proceedings of the Board.

18,690. Were the proceedings ever interrupted by parties not members of the Vestry—by the audience ? —Never while I was present.

18,691. Then this was only a debate between the parties, opposition and so on ?—Whatever might be brought forward by the Custos, or any other member, everything was opposed by Mr. Gordon.

18,692. Then outside the Vestry and beyond it you have no other evidence of what you observed ?—That was what I saw.

18,693. Did he ever bring forward any propositions of his own which were opposed by the other side ?—He has often done so.

18,694. Then he had an opposition to him ?—Decidedly ; there has been sometimes a majority of eight or nine.

18,695. Did that opposition lower him more than it did the others ?—Not that I ever saw.

18,696. Then mere opposition does not lower a person, does it ?—That was the tendency it had on the lower orders.

18,697. What was the manner or matter which lowered these persons, merely because they were opposed ?—I cannot tell you the exact matter that was brought before the Board, but almost everything that was brought forward Mr. Gordon had something offensive to say upon ; it appeared so from the noise at the Board.

18,698. You say he had something offensive to say, can you give us one of his remarks as a sample of the lot ?—It was so much so that I remember on one occasion the Custos said, "Mr. Gordon, you are quite an obstructive.

18,699. That was the remark made to him ?—Exactly, in my hearing.

18,700. I thought you were alluding to something. offensive on his part to the others ?—In addressing the Board.

18,701. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you aware that Mr. Gordon was in the habit of going among the people ? —Nothing further than what I have heard others say ; of course I could not attend such meetings as were held by Mr. Gordon.

18,702. Then you were not aware of it of your own knowledge ?—No, nothing further than what has been reported to me.

18,703. Do you know anything of what had occurred after the outbreak at St. Thomas in the East, so far down as Yallahs ?—In what way do you mean ?

18,704. Any violence or threatening language to any persons ?—There is threatening language used up to this moment, and no later than last Saturday two constables came to me and said——

18,705. (*Commission.*) Will you try and distinguish what you know yourself from what you heard. Has threatening language ever been used to you ?—No, not to me.

18,706. Or in your presence ?—No.

18,707. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are you a magistrate ?—Yes.

18,708. Do you know anything of the state of the people during martial law in other districts besides that of St. Thomas in the East ?—Only my own district, Port Royal.

18,709. What is the state of feeling amongst them ? —I think that the generality of them are pretty well, with the exception of one or two. Reports were brought to me during martial law, but I did not heed them, because I thought things would take their own course, but, as I observed before, I think the people to be well disposed if they are left alone and not led by evil disposed persons ; that is my opinion of them.

18,710. What effect do you think martial law and the troops had upon the people in Port Royal ?—I think the timely arrival of the "Wolverene," and the troops coming over the hills, evidently had the effect of suppressing the wide feeling of disaffection throughout this district, or it would have taken fire, and it would have affected the whole of Port Royal and St. David's.

18,711. From what you know of the people you thought then and still think it was a necessary measure ?—I think so—very justifiable ; it has been the salvation of the country, that is my opinion ; and the best portion of the black population believe it too, and have so stated to me.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM M'PHERSON (a black) sworn and examined.

W. M'Pherson.

18,712. Do you live at Manchioneal ?—I do.

18,713. And are you deputy collector of petty debts there ?—Yes.

18,714. Are your also No. 3 of the Volunteer company at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

18,715. And a corporal ?—Yes.

18,716. Were you on duty as a Volunteer on the 13th of October ?—I was not on duty.

18,717. Where were you on that day ?—I was on the Bay, Manchioneal.

18,718. On the morning of that day did you see some people coming down on the Bay ?—I did.

18,719. Did you know any of them by sight ?—No, they were not living in the Bay, they were going on to Long Bay.

18,720. Coming into Manchioneal Bay ?—Yes.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

W. M'Pherson.

20 Feb. 1866.

18,721. Do you know where they came from?—They came from down the River district.

18,722. How do you know that?—By their working there; I saw them with their bundles and I asked them.

18,723. When you say they from the River district do you mean the Plantain Garden River district?—Yes.

18,724. How many did you see coming into Manchioneal Bay and going on to Long Bay?—I don't see much coming, somewhere about two dozen going right through the Bay.

18,725. Does Mr. Foote live near Manchioneal?—Yes.

18,726. Is he the Wesleyan minister there?—Yes.

18,727. Did any of them speak of him?—Yes.

18,728. What did they say of him?—A man told me that they heard they were coming up on Friday night to go to Mr. Foote, Mr. Hinchelwood, and George Codrington, to kill them that night.

18,729. Did those other two gentlemen live on the Bay?—Not on the Bay but near it; as I heard that, I said to the head-man of Darlingford, Mr. Kampton, "I hear they are coming to kill Mr. Foote on Friday night." He said I had better get a horse and go over to Kensington and tell Mr. Foote.

18,730. Did you do that?—Yes, I did.

18,731. You went over to give information to Mr. Foote?—Yes.

18,732. After that what more did you see?—As I was coming in I heard a great noise, and I see about five or six dozen people down the Bay, some were walking with goods and some had broken Mr. Bunting's store.

18,733. Was that the same day?—The same day, the 13th.

18,734. What more took place?—I went up the hill and saw them going into one Mr. Kirkland's store at Manchioneal Bay.

18,735. What did they do to that?—They took out everything and broke the windows and doors, they then went from there to another store; I could not see that, it was about a mile or three quarters, I did not see that it was broken till Sunday morning.

18,736. Whose store was that?—Mr. Kirkland's.

18,737. Were you standing by, or what were you doing when that took place; how came you to see them?—It was after I was coming from Mr. Foote's, right through the Bay.

18,738. Did you meet them?—I met them in the Bay.

18,739. And did you see the store broken?—I saw Mr. Bunting's store broken, and one of Mr. Kirkland's.

18,740. After that what became of you?—I went up to my house.

18,741. Did you see anything more next day?—I did.

18,742. What was that?—On Saturday morning I went down to the Bay and saw a great quantity of them in the Bay, just in front of the post-office.

18,743. Were they armed?—Some had stick and cutlass, and some were without stick at all.

18,744. That was on the 14th was it?—Yes, on Saturday.

18,745. About how many were there, and who do you think they were?—I think there were about five or six dozen.

18,746. What did they do?—I heard one man say that they want Mr. Bunting's goods in Wharf Street. I said, "You no get Mr. Bunting's goods here, they are Mr. Sherwood's goods." They said, "How can they be Mr. Sherwood's goods?" They wanted to get Mr. Bunting's goods, or else they would *mash* the door open; they called out to Mr. Naylor, who kept the key, to open it, and they opened it and went in and took out all the things.

18,747. Had you heard any shells blown?—I did, on the 13th, Friday night, and as I heard the shell blowing I heard some people in Manchioneal call "Hip, hip, hurrah! colour come;" and about five minutes after I heard them go to Mr. Levy's house, and commence to *mash;* from there they went into private Fisher's house, and I heard one man cry out, "Where is the Manchioneal Volunteers; if you don't "come out this night we will take their heads off one "by one," and I ran away into the yard. In a little while I heard the shell blow, and heard them going up the hill, near Mr. Bunting's residence, and not long after I saw Mr. Bunting's house catch on fire.

18,748. Did you see it lighted?—I saw the light.

18,749. Did you see anybody put light to it?—No, I only saw the light.

18,750. What became of the people who were armed with sticks and cutlasses?—After they took out Mr. Bunting's goods they went out of the Bay.

18,751. What direction did they take?—Some went up the hill to the station, a place they call the Barracks, and some went up Grange Hill way and the Sand Shore.

18,752. Was that all you saw while you were at Manchioneal?—Yes, that day, 13th and 14th.

18,753. Did you go to Port Antonio?—Yes, I did.

18,754. As a Volunteer?—Yes.

18,755. What day did you go there?—We went to take down prisoners by the Lieutenant's orders. I do not remember the day.

18,756. Did you see anything while you were there?—Yes, the day when I went, Saturday.

18,757. Was that the 21st?—I do not remember.

18,758. Was it the Saturday next after the Saturday we have just been speaking of?—I do not remember; it was just after martial law.

18,759. Was it the very next Saturday after the one you speak of?—It was about two or three Saturdays after.

18,760. About the 28th then?—About that.

18,761. What took place then?—That Saturday morning, passing along the road going to the church, in the main street, I saw five men hung up there.

18,762. Do you know who they were?—One was Thomas Crane.

18,763. Where did he come from?—Manchioneal.

18,764. Give us the names of any of those who you knew; did you know any of the others?—One was Edward Milliner.

18,765. Was he another Manchioneal man?—Yes; another was James Lindsay, one Samuel Titus, and one George Lindsay.

18,766. All of Manchioneal?—Yes.

18,767. How many did you see hung?—I saw five, and two in the evening one was John Murray, and the other Alexander Wilson.

18,768. Was that all you saw at Port Antonio?—Yes.

18,769. Did you then go home again?—Yes, on the Sunday.

18,770. Had you marched along the line of coast from Port Antonio to Manchioneal?—Yes.

18,771. What day did you go; was it the day before you reached Port Antonio?—I think so; it was on the Thursday that I went, and I was there Friday and Saturday.

18,772. Did you go by any houses that had been burnt?—No, not along the road. I never went in any.

18,773. Did you see Muirton?—Yes.

18,774. Was that burnt?—Muirton House? No.

18,775. Was it pillaged, plundered, gutted, empty?—No; we went up there on the night of the 13th.

18,776. Did you go to Orange Hill?—Yes.

18,777. Whose is that?—That is in the possession of the Cotton Company.

18,778. Was anything done to that?—I don't think there was anything in it; the house was built, but nobody lived there.

18,779. Did you go to Rose Garden?—No, I did not.

18,780. Or Fair Prospect?—I passed that on the road to Manchioneal.

18,781. Did you go to the house?—No, I did not.

18,782. Then you do not know anything of the properties on that line of road ?—No.

18,783. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you go to Reach ?—No.

18,784. Did you hear any expression used by the people you saw at Manchioneal with reference to the white or coloured people ?—I did not, only the word "Colour, colour."

18,785. "Colours come ?"—Yes.

18,786. That was the cry by the people of Manchioneal, was it ?—Yes, on Friday night, and about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when they were breaking into Mr. Bunting's store, those were their words, "Colour come ! Colour for colour."

18,787. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see anybody hung anywhere else but at Port Antonio ?—Yes, at Manchioneal.

18,788. How many ?—Eleven.

18,789. Do you know who they were ?—Some I do not ; I think I know two, one was James Beston.

18,790. Was he a Manchioneal man ?—Yes.

18,791. What had he been, a labourer ? — A labourer.

18,792. Were there any others that you knew ?—There was one William Crawford, and Robert Crawford.

18,793. What were they ?—Labourers, and there was a man of the name of Gerrard Paply Walters, and one Andrew Wergs, and some others who I don't know.

18,794. Besides the hanging at Manchioneal did you witness any floggings there ?—Yes.

18,795. How many ?—I cannot number them.

18,796. Did you know the parties ?—No.

18,797. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you, between the 13th and the 16th of October, hear any expressions used by these gangs of people in reference to the white and coloured people ?—No.

18,798. None ?—None.

18,799. (*Commission.*) Are you quite certain you never heard anything said by these persons who came down to Manchioneal Bay about the white or coloured people, except "Colour for colour," and "Colour come" ? —That was all ; only one man of the name of Dick Wilson gave evidence at the examination at Manchioneal Bay that he heard them say they would kill Mr. Foote if he did not stop collecting the rents from Grange Hill.

18,800. Is this your signature (*handing a paper to the witness*) ?—Yes.

18,801. You there say that you heard them say they would destroy the white and coloured classes, and take possession of their estates and other property belonging to them ?—That is different. Mr. Bunting asked us to sign that, and I said I would sign that about killing the Volunteers.

18,802. Why did you sign that if it were read over to you ?—I told him I could not sign that. He said I could sign that. I heard them say they would kill the Volunteers. I said that was the only thing I heard, and he said, "Sign for that." Mr. Bunting brought it to us to sign. I said I did not hear them say they would kill the whites, only the Volunteers. I told him that before Justice Kennedy.

The witness withdrew.

SAMUEL RICHARD MINOTT (a black) sworn and examined.

S. R. Minott.

18,803. Are you a carpenter ?—Yes, I work at that trade, and I ama small settler.

18,804. Do you live in St. Mary's at a place called Pleasant Hill ?—Yes.

18,805. Were you there on the 15th November last ?—Yes.

18,806. Upon that day did anything happen to you ?—Yes ; I was apprehended by William Preston and Thomas Johnson, two privates of police, and two constables.

18,807. Four people ?—Four people, and a host of spectators.

18,808. What did they do with you ?—As soon as they came in they told me I was a prisoner.

18,809. Where did they take you to ?—To Leith Hall.

18,810. How long did they keep you there ?—All Wednesday night, till Thursday morning, the 16th of November, at 3 o'clock ; then they carried me on to Port Maria Bay, where I had my examination.

18,811. At Port Maria were you taken before anybody ?—Yes, before William Gray, justice of the peace, and the magistrates' clerk, T. M. Hagon.

18,812. What was done there ?—They examined me, and put me back in the lock-up.

18,813. What did they examine you about ?—I hear the charge that a paper was picked up at a store in Gale Market that was seditious, threatening to burn down many estates, and kill many gentlemen.

18,814. That being the charge what became of it ? —They put me back till Friday, and brought me again to be examined ; and one Richard Jones, a man of Gale, a cooper, took steps to identify the writing.

18,815. What writing was that ?—He wanted to prove the letter was my handwriting.

18,816. Did they produce a paper ?—It was not produced then, not at the examination. Mr. Hagon said it was not at all like my writing.

18,817. Was that on the second occasion ?—Yes.

18,818. Was the paper then produced ?—Yes ; this Mr. Jones said that he believed the outside paper had some figures of mine, but the internal had nothing of the kind.

18,819. When that evidence was given about that writing on the paper, was anything done with you about it ?—I was ordered back to be locked up.

18,820. Did they say whether you had written it or not ?—No one had identified the writing properly, they only suspected it ; the writing was held before me and I discovered the writing to be a female writing, and not that of a man.

18,821. Were you brought up a third time ?—The third time I found myself at Rodney Hall as a prisoner, and I was locked up there. I was taken on Saturday, the 18th November.

18,822. From there where did you go to ?—I found myself, on Monday the 20th, at this gaol, in Spanish Town, which they call the Middlesex County Gaol, and I received many violent treatments there.

18,823. Did you offer bail to get out of prison ?—While I was in prison I wrote to my brother to ask Mr. Gray, who committed me to this gaol, to give me bail, and he refused.

18,824. Did you ultimately get bail ?—I did at last, on the 28th of December.

18,825. Were you kept in irons during the time ?—While I was in the County Gaol I was not, but I was all the way coming down travelling along the road. I have the marks of the handcuffs here now. Mr. Gray ordered them particularly to put a tight handcuff on me, and that I was to be guarded with sword and pistol.

18,826. That was at St. Mary's ?—Yes ; he has a malicious feeling against me.

18,827. That was what you thought ?—I know it, because we had a quarrel at one time about paying taxes, and he has had a spite against me ever since ; it is the rule of the magistrates in this island.

18,828. Had you been writing anything about him ? —Yes, I wrote to the Governor about his conduct to me whilst I was paying taxes in 1863. Here is the letter that I wrote, and he has borne a malicious feeling against me ever since that time.

18,829. That is what you think ?—No, it is the fact ; and it is the nature of the magistrates in Jamaica, if they once have a spite against you, if you are ever so right you must lose it. I am on my oath, and am speaking the truth. I know it, because I have had dealings with them.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

S. R. Minott.

20 Feb. 1866.

18,830. That is your description of a Jamaica magistrate ?—That is a Jamaica magistrate.

18,831. Have you been accustomed to write for publications ?—Not in public at all. Once or twice he was imposing on me while paying taxes, and of course I wrote to the Governor and told him what I suffered in paying taxes. If you are paying taxes Mr. Gray is one that takes every advantage, and if you want 1½*d.* to make up 12*s.*, if you only had 11*s.* 10½*d.* of the money he would not take it, but he would fling the money at you, and drive you out of his office, and have a policeman to shove you.

18,832. Mr. Gray is a magistrate ?—Yes, and clerk of the Vestry.

18,833. You call taking an advantage of you making you pay all that was due ?—Sometimes if you bought one horse he would tax you for two.

18,834. If you only paid 11*s.* 10½*d.*, you would not pay 12*s.* ?—No, but you would ask him to let it remain till to-morrow, and bring the 1½*d.*

18,835. You are bound to bring the exact sum, are you not ?—Yes, and I was willing to bring the exact sum.

18,836. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are you under bail now? —Yes.

18,837. To take your trial ?—Yes.

18,838. What for ?—Just for that letter, and it cannot be identified ; the handwriting cannot be proved.

18,839. What Court are you to be tried at ?—At St. Mary's, in March coming.

18,840. At St. Mary's Circuit Court do you mean ? —Yes. I suffered much when I came to the gaol.

18,841. (*Commission.*) What did they say they took you up for ?—For the letter ; the letter was found in the store, and as I was the last person that came out of the store they believed that I had written it.

18,842. Then were you taken up on a charge of being in the store ?—Yes, on suspicion.

18,843. That was the charge against you ?—Yes.

18,844. It is not yet decided ?—No.

18,845. What have you to say about your gaol life ? —I suffered much there.

18,846. What did you suffer ?—My hair was taken off and my beard ; I was stripped of my drawers, shoes, and stockings, and I have been sick up to this very moment, being a man accustomed to shoes and stockings.

18,847. Do you mean that you had to walk about the gaol without your shoes and stockings ?—Yes.

18,848. Was that one of your sufferings ?—Yes.

18,849. And another suffering was that they took your hair off ?—Yes, and shaved my beard, and I never shave my beard.

18,850. Anything else ?—Yes, I was put in a cell twice.

18,851. What for ?—One day they ordered me to sweep the yard. I said I was not a tried man ; that I had not come there to work, that I was willing to oblige them, but I did not feel quite well ; and I was put into the cell all Saturday and Sunday.

18,852. That occurred twice ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. Days.

Mr. James Days sworn and examined.

18,853. Are you deputy clerk of the peace of Kingston ?—Yes.

18,854. Were you so in October last ? —Yes.

18,855. Was there a Special Session held on the 17th of October ?—There was.

18,856. Who was present at that Special Session ? —His Excellency Governor Eyre, the Honourable the Custos of Kingston, Dr. Bowerbank, the Honourable Henry Westmorland, W. G. Freeman, and Captain Hunt ; Justices W. S. Payne, H. F. Colthirst, Charles Levy, Alexander Turnbull, D. J. Alberga, Joseph Francis, Alfred Da Costa, W. G. Astwood, Anthony de Roux, J. C. Melville, J. M. Brass, Daniel Finzi, Joseph Stines, John S. Brown, and William Lee ; the first named gentlemen were in attendance with His Excellency the Governor.

18,857. Was any statement made by the then Governor ?—Yes, he made a statement to the effect which I have entered here.

18,858. Refreshing your memory by your entry made at the time, tell us what it was ?—He stated to the effect that he attended that morning in answer to the resolution of the justices, passed on the 14th instant, at a Special Session, which resolution was that he was asked to come back to consider the propriety of declaring martial law in the city and parish of Kingston. His Excellency said that he did not think it necessary to proclaim martial law in Kingston, that disaffected parties could be apprehended upon information being sworn to, and he would deal with them ; that the disturbances were being subdued ; that there was no organized resistance to the military, but the insurgents were generally apprehended at their own homes ; that several had been executed, and that there were several others awaiting thier trial ; that he had been to Port Morant, and thence to Port Antonio, and troops had been distributed in the several places. He stated a vast deal more than that, but those were the more material points which I thought worthy of being recorded.

18,859. Was anything more said or done by him either at or subsequent to that meeting ?—Yes ; after that meeting he did say other things, but I cannot tax my memory with them just now.

18,860. Did he give you any directions ?—Afterwards he came to the Peace Office after the Session had been adjourned, along with Dr. Bowerbank, the Custos, and Dr. Bowerbank asked me for a warrant to apprehend Mr. George William Gordon. I think I went to get the necessary form of information and warrant, and then upon my return I inquired what was the offence ; high treason, seditious language, or what else. I got no answer to that question, but Governor Eyre turned to some one, I believe to the Custos, and inquired what had become of a sworn information which he had seen with reference to Mr. Gordon ; the Custos, I think, replied that it was in the hands of the Inspector of Police, Mr. Nairne. While I was awaiting an answer to my question the Inspector of Police came in, and he was appealed to for the sworn information, which he produced.

18,861. Do you know what has become of that information ?—I was told by Mr. Nairne what had become of it.

18,862. Are you able to tell us whether it is now in existence ?—I do not know whether it is in existence, but Mr. Nairne had it then.

18,863. When ?—On the 17th of October, because I saw it ; it was only the other day that he mentioned having handed it over to another individual, Mr. Henry John Kemble. In consequence of what I saw written at the bottom of that document my services were evidently not required.

18,864. You thought they were not required ?— They did not require my services, nor would I have rendered those services unless an information had been sworn.

18,865. There was nothing that you saw in the paper they produced that in your opinion justified you in doing anything ?—I was not called upon to do anything, because as that paper was presented the parties left, the inspector left with the document in his possession, and the Governor and Doctor Bowerbank also left.

18,866. Do you hold the same office now ?—I do.

18,867. (*Mr. Lynch.*) What was the object of the Special Session ?—The object of the Special Session was to consider the propriety of declaring martial law in the city and parish of Kingston.

18,868. At whose request and by whom was the Special Session called ?—I cannot tell you at whose request that on the 17th was called, I only had an

intimation that a Session would be held just a little while before.

18,869. Who summoned the justices ?—I imagine the Custos.

18,870. Not you ?—Not me.

18,871. (*Commission.*) What is this book ?—This is the minute book of the Special Sessions.

18,872. The official minutes ?—Yes.

18,873. Kept by you in your official capacity ?—Yes.

18,874. Is it a minute of all Sessions ?—Of all Special Sessions.

18,875. Is there another book in which the ordinary Sessions are entered ?—Yes, what is called ordinary minute book.

18,876. Is this book kept by you officially; is it your duty to keep it ?—Certainly.

18,877. Are the minutes read over when the Session has terminated, or when a new Session commences ?—No, the minute is never read again.

18,878. Never read at any time ?—No, not at any time, unless they are required.

18,879. Is what you have written down ever read over to the magistrates or justices assembled ?—No.

18,880. Never ?—Never.

18,881. Not confirmed in any way ?—No, not confirmed in any way.

18,882. You keep your own memoranda ?—Yes.

18,883. Are you bound by law to keep this minute book ?—I am not aware of any particular law requiring me to keep it, I found it was the custom when I went there.

18,884. Supposing the Justices of Session called upon you to give an account of any case that had been heard at any previous Special Session, do you refer to that book authoritatively ?—I do.

18,885. You read it to them as a voucher ?—I do.

18,886. Then it is occasionally read to them ?—It is occasionally read, when it is required.

18,887. But not formally ?—Not formally.

18,888. And never confirmed ?—Never confirmed.

18,889. Did you ever receive any order to keep this book ?—None whatever; I have been there for the last four years.

18,890. And you find your predecessor had done the same ?—Yes.

18,891. Are these books deposited in the office; were the books kept by your predecessor all deposited in the office ?—Yes, they are; I found them kept regularly.

18,892. Can you take a book out of the office as you please. You have produced this book to-day ?—Yes, I brought it with me for the purpose of refreshing my memory.

18,893. By whose authority did you do that, your own ?—Yes, I brought it with me.

18,894. Then you can take it out of the office without any authority ?—They can only be taken out by myself; I cannot take them home, but understanding there was some inquiry with reference to a matter that occurred on the day on which a Special Session was held, I brought it here with a view of refreshing my memory.

18,895. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Do you know who called the Special Session ?—I imagine it must have been the Custos.

18,896. Do the minutes upon the proceedings of Special Session disclose the object of the Special Session ?—There was no notice served, no notice was produced, but I knew the object in consequence of what had taken place at the meeting before.

18,897. What was the result of this Special Session ?—That no martial law was declared, that the Governor said there was no necessity for it.

18,898. That was on the 17th ?—Yes; on the 14th, by a resolution he was asked to attend in Kingston for the purpose of considering the propriety of declaring martial law.

18,899. He was not in Kingston then ?—He was not in Kingston he was either at Port Morant, or at Port Antonio, or somewhere.

18,900. Then in consequence of that decision, at which the Governor was present, there was no martial law proclaimed in Kingston ?—No, none was proclaimed in Kingston.

18,901. Was the Governor invited to attend this Special Session ?—He was by a resolution which had been forwarded to him by the Custos. On the 14th there is this resolution, "That his honor the Custos "be requested to send an express to His Excellency "the Governor, requesting his immediate presence in "Kingston, with a view of considering the necessity of "having martial law declared here, it being considered "of the greatest importance that this step should be "taken at once."

18,902. Can you say from your recollection whether any person actually brought forward a substantive proposition that there should be martial law ?—No, they could not.

18,903. Was there any substantive motion ?—No, there was not they only heard what the Governor had to say, no motion whatever was made.

18,904. (*Commission.*) On the 14th was there also a complaint of a neglect of duty by the constables ?—Yes, I think so.

18,905. That, although 80 constables were ordered out on duty the previous night, only 36 obeyed the call ?—Yes.

18,906. Did that apply to the special constables ?—Yes.

18,907. Not the ordinary constables ?—We have only what are called constables.

18,908. Do you mean that it applies to the regular force ?—We have no others in Kingston; there is a regular constabulary consisting of 80 constables, and it is that regular force that is alluded to.

18,909. Thirty-six of them out of 80 only turned out ?—Yes.

18,910. Then on the 24th of October I see there are further complaints by the inspector ?—Yes.

18,911. This is the minute: "I regret to report "that with few exceptions they are very unwilling to "perform the duties required of them; out of 100 con-"stables sworn in for the city it is with difficulty I can "command the services of more than an average of 14 "day and 30 constables nightly; nor will they remain "steadily on their beats, they move three or four "together, instead of each constable taking command of "the beat assigned to him; it has been stated to me "that they have been seen napping on their beats." A great number I see were in consequence of this dismissed from the force ?—Yes.

18,912. I think 35 were dismissed ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES KING (a black) sworn and examined.

C. King.

18,913. Are you a labourer living at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

18,914. Do you remember martial law ?—Yes.

18,915. On the Thursday in the second week of martial law were you taken up ?—Yes.

18,916. Were you then at Holland ?—Yes.

18,917. Were you taken by a constable of the name of Johnny Hamilton ?—Yes.

18,918. Were you taken to Bath ?—Yes.

18,919. And put in prison ?—Yes.

18,920. On the following Friday were you taken on to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

18,921. How many of you went to Morant Bay together ?—I cannot number them.

18,922. But about how many were they ?—About 40 of us.

18,923. How did you go ?—We were tied.

18,924. Did you travel by land ?—Yes; we walked.

18,925. All being tied together ?—Yes.

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18,926. When you got there did you see Inspector Ramsay ?—Yes.

18,927. Was that the Provost Marshal ?—Yes.

18,928. What did he do when you got there ?—When we got to Morant Bay, right before the Court-house that was burnt, where the men they were hanging, he said, "Take warning by the men that were hanging there."

18,929. Did he do anything more ?—Yes, he hung a woman by the name of Mary Ward.

18,930. Had she come down to you ?—No.

18,931. Did he do anything more than that ?—Yes.

18,932. What ?—As we came down he took one man, I don't know his name ; we were all strangers to one another, but he took him out and hung him that same evening.

18,933. Was he one that came with you ?—Yes.

18,934. About what time did you get to Morant Bay ?—Half-past 5.

18,935. And when was it that this man was hung ?—The same hour as we went in they took him and hung him.

18,936. Do you mean without his being tried or anything ?—I cannot tell whether he was tried at Bath or not, I cannot tell.

18,937. He was not tried at Morant Bay ?—No ; as he came in he took him that same time and hung him.

18,938. Cannot you tell his name ?—No, I do not know his name.

18,939. Do you know where he came from ?—Yes.

18,940. Where ?—He came from Bath.

18,941. But you don't know what place he belonged to ?—No.

18,942. Did you actually see him hanging ?—Yes, I saw him with my own eyes.

18,943. Who was he hung by ?—By the white sailors, man-of-war sailors.

18,944. What was he hung to ?—To a bamboo gallows.

18,945. What did he stand upon ?—Upon pork barrels, boarded all along.

18,946. Was he hung at the same time as the woman Mary Ward ?—At the same time.

18,947. How many were hung that night ?—I could not number them.

18,948. Were there so many ?—Yes.

18,949. Cannot you recollect the number you saw on that very first night ?—I cannot rightly tell, about 50, I am not rightly sure.

18,950. About 50 do you say ?—Yes.

18,951. Do you know how many 50 is ?—Yes.

18,952. You don't mean 15, do you ?—No, not 15.

18,953. Fifty ?—Yes.

18,954. What, 50 hanging there all at once ?—Pretty near, but I could not count them.

18,955. Just think a little how many 50 is ; you don't mean as many as that, do you ?—Yes.

18,956. Was anything done to you ?—Yes.

18,957. What did they do to you ?—They flogged me.

18,958. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—Mr. Ramsay.

18,959. How many lashes did you get ?—50.

18,960. Were you tied at all ?—No.

18,961. Were you told what you were flogged for ?—No, no one told me anything.

18,962. You never heard any charge brought against you ?—No.

18,963. Don't you know what you were taken up for ?—No.

18,964. Well, what happened after you were flogged ?—They stoned me out of the town.

18,965. Who stoned you out of the town ?—Constables, Volunteers, policemen, and soldiers.

18,966. Do you mean that they stoned you out of the town of Morant Bay ?—Yes.

18,967. Do you mean that they actually threw stones at you ?—Yes.

18,968. Did the stones hit you ?—Yes, I received a blow on my side ; I thought my rib was broken, but when I got home the doctor came to see about it, and it was safe, it was not broken but sunk.

18,969. Who was the doctor that saw it ?—A black man, a bleeding doctor.

18,970. What is his name ?—I don't know.

18,971. Where does he live ?—He lives at Hector's River.

18,972. Who were the persons that flogged you ?—White soldiers.

18,973. How many of them ?—One flogged me ; no, not white soldiers, man-of-war sailors, a sailor flogged me.

18,974. Did he give you all the 50 himself ?—Yes, all the lot on my back.

18,975. What with ?—With a cat made of sash cord, and the tail of it had bump, bump, on it all the way.

18,976. (*Mr. Lynch.*) Where were you taken up at ?—Holland.

18,977. When you were taken up were you told what you were taken up for ?—No.

18,978. You don't know this doctor that looked at your rib that was bent ?—Yes, I know him.

18,979. How long had you known him ?—A long time.

18,980. How many years ?—I cannot rightly say.

18,981. Have you known him several years ?—Yes.

18,982. What is his name ?—I don't know his name.

18,983. How far does he live from you ?—About six miles probably.

18,984. How long after your return home did you consult him about this bent rib of yours ?—About two or three days.

18,985. Did he doctor your back, too, for the flogging ?—No, I did not show him my back, only the rib.

18,986. Is he a bush doctor, or what ?—A black man.

18,987. Where does he live ?—He lives at Hector's River.

18,988. Does he live in a town there in a house ?—He lives in a house by the roadside.

18,989. How long were you in prison in Morant Bay before you were flogged ?—I was in prison Thursday, and Friday they took me from Bath to Morant Bay.

18,990. How long were you in prison at Morant Bay before you were flogged ?—The same evening, Friday, that I came down I was flogged.

18,991. And that was the day you saw the 40 or 50 persons hung ?—Yes, that was the day.

The witness withdrew.

J. Green.

JOHN GREEN (a black) sworn and examined.

18,992. Do you live in Kingston ?—Yes, I am an old soldier.

18,993. In the Third West India Regiment I believe ?—Yes.

18,994. Did you at any time go up the Blue Mountain Valley to seek for work ?—Yes.

18,995. When was that ?—About two weeks after the war.

18,996. On what day of the week was that ?—I go there on Saturday.

18,997. Was the Saturday week after the disturbance ?—Yes.

18,998. Did a constable meet you on the road ?—Yes.

18,999. Who was that ?—A constable that had a crown on his arm ; he had no peak.

19,000. Was he a sergeant-major of police ?—He was a man that Mr. Ramsay said must walk about to pick out the people to be hung.

19,001. However, he was a constable, wearing a badge on his arm ?—Yes.

19,002. Did he say what he took you for ?—He said Mr. Ramsay said that he was to take anybody that was walking about the place.

19,003. Was that anybody that have not got a pass ?—No pass at all ; I said I was a soldier, a free man.

19,004. However, he took you to Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes.

19,005. What did Mr. Ramsay do ?—Mr. Ramsay said, "Bring him down to the Camp."

19,006. Were you taken to the Camp ?—Yes, and when I go to the Camp he take his foot and kick away the policeman, and said the police was wrong for taking up an old soldier, but the sergeant at Morant Bay said during martial law duty must be done.

19,007. What was done then ?—He carry me down to the gallows and put me under the gallows.

19,008. Who did ?—Mr. Ramsay.

19,009. I thought Mr. Ramsay said that they had done wrong in taking an old soldier ?—Yes, but he licked me and catted me ; he licked me on the back of my head with a bayonet, and they took every little trifle that I had. I had 1*l.* 2*s.* in my pocket, and they took that away.

19,010. Who took it away ?—The police sergeant, the one that had the bayonet.

19,011. Was he a white soldier ?—No, a brown man.

19,012. What regiment did he belong to ?—He was a constable down at Morant Bay.

19,013. Don't you know his name ?—I don't.

19,014. What did Ramsay say after he said the policeman was wrong for taking an old soldier ?—He kicked away the constable first, but afterwards he said they must keep me at the station and beat me before they sent me away.

19,015. Were you beaten ?—Yes, I got 50 lashes.

19,016. Who flogged you ?—Two white soldiers.

19,017. Were you told what it was for ?—No massa, they no ask me nothing.

19,018. Did they tell you what you were flogged for ?—They tell me nothing at all, only ordered me to be flogged, and for three days I did not eat.

19,019. Where was this ?—At Morant Bay, by the gallows.

19,020. Do you say for three days you had no food at all ?—No food, me no eat on Saturday, they take away my money from me.

19,021. How long did you remain there ?—I remained there for 16 days.

19,022. Did you see many people hung there ?—Sometimes 28, sometimes 15, altogether every day. When they hung I took some gravel and counted it up to 170.

19,023. What did you do with the gravel when the day was over ?—I took the gravel and counted it.

19,024. What has become of the gravel ?—I threw away the gravel after I got it into my head.

19,025. Do you mean that each day you counted with the gravel whether there were 15, 17, or 28 ?—Yes.

19,026. Did you take up a piece of gravel for every person ?—Yes, till it came to 170.

19,027. Do you mean for the 16 days you kept all the gravel ?—Yes.

19,028. Where did you keep it ?—In the same yard where they kept the prisoners, there was plenty of gravel there.

19,029. But where did you keep your 170 pieces of gravel ?—When I was flogged I threw it away.

19,030. Where do you come from ?—From Africa.

19,031. How many years' service had you been in the Third West India regiment ?—16 years and six months.

19,032. Where were you discharged ?—At Up-Park Camp, Colonel D'Arcy gave it me.

19,033. Have you got your discharge and certificate ?—It is at the Commissariat.

19,034. Have you got a pension ?—No, I did not get a pension.

19,035. Was the bottom of your certificate cut off, or were you a good character ?—A good character, me have conduct stripes.

19,036. What gratuity did you get when you were discharged ?—They said they would give me 7*l.*

19,037. Did you get the 7*l.*?—Me get it.

19,038. Were you ever flogged when you were in the army ?—No, and I never deserted.

19,039. Why were you discharged at the end of 16 years service, why not stop on to get a pension ?—Colonel D'Arcy said we were to go to Africa, and I told him my constitution was not strong enough.

19,040. (*Mr. Lynch*).—Where did you keep these pieces of gravel ?—They were in the yard.

19,041. Do you know what you were flogged for ?—They picked me up in the road.

19,042. Do you mean you were flogged for being picked up on the road ?—Yes, nothing at all else. Colonel Jackson said I was an old soldier, and if he had taken me he would have let me go.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. William Thomas Jameson sworn and examined.

Mr. W. T. Jameson.

19,043. Are you a merchant, and attorney for Albion estate, St. David's ?—I am.

19,044. How are the people on that estate paid ?—They are paid generally on Friday morning, sometimes on Saturday morning, but very seldom.

19,045. Would that be for the current week, or the previous week ?—For the previous week, that has been the custom upon that estate for many years past.

19,046. What is the practice, supposing the work is not properly done, task work or piece work ?—If a person does not perform the work properly, some one else is got to perform it, and whoever performs it has to be paid. Sometimes a person does not perform the task they agree to, and 3*d.* or 6*d.* is stopped from their wages and given to another person to finish the work.

19,047. Have they the opportunity given them to finish the work themselves ?—Certainly, always.

19,048. If they do not do it what you pay to another person to complete the work is deducted from their wages ?—Yes.

19,049. By whom are the wages paid ?—The wages are paid by the overseer always, in the presence of one or two of the book-keepers ; generally the field book-keeper and the headman of the estate.

19,050. Have you had complaints on your estate as to the payment of wages ?—Sometimes complaints do occur, but they are always settled at the time to the satisfaction of the party.

19,051. To the satisfaction of both parties ?—Yes.

19,052. Do you mean that you have not heard any complaints on your estate by the labourers, where they have not been satisfied ?—Never.

19,053. What are the hours of work there ?—When they work by day labour the hours are generally from between 8 and 9 in the morning—8 is the regular time, but they are generally half an hour behind—till 4 in the afternoon ; but when they are working by job-work they turn out and knock off when they please ; they turn out about 8 sometimes, and finish by 12, and sometimes by 1.

19,054. How much can a man who does his work well earn between 8 o'clock and 12 ?—They generally knock off when they do what they call their shilling ; they do so many tasks for a shilling, 20 chains, and they knock off when they do that, finding the shilling sufficient for the day.

19,055. Do they occupy houses belonging to the

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estate generally ?—Many of them do, houses and provision grounds in which they work.

19,056. What is the rent for that ?—20*s.* a year per acre generally.

19,057. Does that include the house ?—Yes, it includes the house ; there is a house on it. When they have a house merely, they pay 6*d.* a week for it, that is for a house without land.

19,058. And for that they pay 20*s.* a year ?—They get the land with a house upon it ; they generally build a house upon it.

19,059. Do they build a house upon your land, do you mean ?—Yes.

19,060. Suppose a man takes a house and an acre of land, what does he then pay ?—I have never or seldom known that to occur ; he generally goes and chooses his land and makes up a house.

19,061. What does it cost to make a house ?—Very little, they get the materials to make it on the estate.

19,062. Are they supplied to him ?—He goes and gets it, he is allowed to go and cut it.

19,063. Can you tell at all what it might cost him ?—It might cost him a few pounds, perhaps 3*l.* or 4*l.* to make a house.

19,064. And his own labour, of course ?—And his own labour.

19,065. Do you mean 3*l.* or 4*l.* for the material ?—Yes, the material might cost him nothing ; and if he builds it all himself it will cost him nothing, because he has the materials on the spot ; but he generally employs some one to assist him in building.

19,066. And for that and the material it would cost him 3*l.* or 4*l.* ?—Yes.

19,067. Had you a person employed under you of the name of Miller ?—Minard.

19,068. Where is he ?—I heard he was in this country now ; lately he was not in this country, he was sent off the island by the Governor.

19,069. How long ago ?—I think in October or November ; during the disturbances here he was discharged from the estate by the overseer ; I asked the overseer the reason of his discharge, and he said he was discharged for putting fictitious names to the papers.

19,070. Is the overseer here ?—No, the headman of the estate is.

19,071. Does he know anything about it ?—I don't know whether he does or not.

19,072. Have you any of your pay bills with you ?—I have the pay bills from the 1st of August last up to this date, which shows all the money that has been paid on the estate.

19,073. Do you enter these pay bills in the ledger afterwards ?—They are entered in a journal which is kept on the estate. These are the papers kept for the payment of the people, and these are what are sent into me in order to pay the people. (*The witness handed them in.*)

19,074. How are they paid, in what coin ?—In sterling coin, in silver always.

19,075. Do you pay them the exact sum that is due to them ?—The exact sum due as by the papers.

19,076. For instance, here is a man that has 3*s.* 1½*d.* due to him, do you give him that exactly ?—Yes, 3*s.* 1½*d.*

19,077. You do not divide it amongst them to settle it themselves ?—No.

19,078. Is not there a difficulty in getting change sometimes ?—Yes, in that case one is paid 3*d.* over, and he gives the 1½*d.* to the other man.

19,079. Have you got a shop or store on your estate ?—No, none.

The witness withdrew.

D. Simpson.

DAVID SIMPSON (a black) sworn and examined.

19,080. Are you head-man on the Albion estate ?—Yes.

19,081. Is it your duty to give out the task to the people that work there ?—Yes.

19,082. How many chains do they weed for 1*s.* 6*d.* ?—16 or 17 chains according to the grass.

19,083. For how much ?—For 1*s.*

19,084. Does that depend upon whether the land is wet or dry ?—Yes.

19,085. Or whether there is much grass or little, I suppose ?—Yes.

19,086. How long does it take to earn that 1*s.* ?—They come out about half-past 7 in the morning, and they work till 12, when the task is finished ; some finish at 1, and some finish earlier.

19,087. Upon the average do they earn that from half-past 7 to 12 ?—Yes.

19,088. Do they ever do a second task ?—Some will do a second task, and some will not do it ; some do bad work and not finish it, and others go and finish their task, and then they take out 6*d.* from them to pay the other people.

19,089. What do you pay for cutting the cane ?—They get 1*s.* 6*d.* for 23 chains.

19,090. How long does it take them to do that ?—From about half-past 6 till 11 or 12, then they have done.

19,091. That is a little harder, I suppose, and they came out when it is cooler ?—Yes.

19,092. How much do the day labourers have ?—The day labourers get 1*s.* per day ; they work from half past 7 till 4.

19,093. Have they any time away during that period for meals ?—Yes, they have an hour between.

19,094. Then that is seven hours and a half ?—Yes.

19,095. Are you always present on pay day ?—Every pay day I go down unless I am sick ; they will not pay without me.

19,096. Are there often complaints on your estate on pay days by the labourers ?—I never heard it before, not till lately.

19,097. What do you mean by not till lately ?—Not till this week.

19,098. Do you think they have been well satisfied generally ?—They are well satisfied.

19,099. Have you any difficulty in getting labour ?—No, sometimes in the planting time we may be short of labour a little, but we are never short of labour from Monday up to Saturday.

19,100. It is only that they work a short day's work ?—Yes.

19,101. But can you always get the labour you want ?—Yes.

19,102. Have you had many summonses on your estate ?—No.

19,103. Had you had occasion to take up your labourers before the magistrates ?—Not my people working there.

19,104. None of your people ?—No.

19,105. What do you do when the people are sick and cannot work, do you make them pay you rent ?—If they are sick and cannot work we never make them pay the rent ; sometimes they pay three quarters' rent, and if they say they are not able to pay now we pass them over till they are able to pay again.

19,106. Do you mean you keep it as a debt against them ?—We stop it, and let them pay by instalments.

19,107. How many persons do you employ upon this property ?—From 250 to 260.

19,108. Are they generally the same persons ?—Generally, not exactly, they come from all parts.

19,109. Do the greater part of them live on the estate or in the neighbourhood of it ?—Yes, the greater part.

19,110. Is there a school near for the children ?—There is a school at Yallahs, about two miles from the estate, also at Islington.

19,111. Do the children go to school ?—Some of them.

19,112. Do the labourers get medicines from the

overseer when they are ill?—Yes, and we give them a little sugar when they are ill.

19,113. Do you know anything of Minard?—He was once at the estate belonging to a gang called the Irrigation Land Gang.

19,114. How long ago?—About 12 months ago, before the rebellion.

19,115. Has he been there within the last 12 months?—No.

19,116. Do you know anything about his leaving?—He gave in some list of persons who were not at work at all; he gave in three names that never worked on the estate.

19,117. I thought you always paid the men yourself?—Yes, in company with the overseer and bookkeeper.

19,118. Who would receive the pay, then, for these three men?—They would not get it after we found they did not do the work.

19,119. Then they did not get it?—They did not go up at all; he only gave in a false list.

19,120. Suppose you and the overseer had not gone to the gang to see these men, who would have received the money?—He might have received it, or he might have summoned men from some place or other, and they might have received the money.

19,121. Was that the reason the man was discharged?—Yes.

19,122. Do you ever pay the head-man of the gang for all the men in the gang?—No, everybody comes for their own money; a list is given to the various persons on the different pieces.

19,123. What did this man Minard say when you told him of this?—He said it was a mistake.

19,124. Did this occur more than once, or only this one time?—I dare say the overseer found something not correct.

19,125. There were some suspicions, you mean?—Yes; he gave in a list of three persons as being at work on the Saturday, and there was only one.

19,126. And he had put two down?—Two at one piece and one at another.

19,127. Have you any Coolies on the estate?—Africans.

19,128. What is the breadth of each chain?—Three feet wide.

19,129. And how many feet are there in a chain?—A half-chain is 50 length; 100 goes to a chain.

The witness withdrew.

HENRY GRANT (a black) sworn and examined.

H. Grant.

19,130. Do you live at Spring Garden?—Yes.

19,131. Is that near Stony Gut?—Yes.

19,132. Have you got some *buy* land there?—Yes.

19,133. About an acre?—Yes.

19,134. Is that upon the Oxford estate?—Yes.

19,135. Do you remember getting some flogging in the month of October?—Yes.

19,136. Who gave it to you?—Mr. Ramsay.

19,137. He ordered it, you mean?—Yes.

19,138. Where were you when it was given?—At the police station.

19,139. What police station?—At Morant Bay.

19,140. Do you remember when that was?—Yes.

19,141. How soon after the war at Morant Bay?—I cannot tell anything about that, massa.

19,142. It was about that time, was it?—Yes.

19,143. After it had begun?—Just as the war stopped on the Saturday.

19,144. How many lashes did you get?—I got about 50 lashes.

19,145. Who took you from Stony Gut to Morant Bay?—A man by the name of John Williams.

19,146. What was he?—A constable.

19,147. After you got the flogging did they let you go?—Yes, Mr. Ramsay gave me a note.

19,148. And you went back again to Spring Garden?—Yes.

19,149. How long did you stay there before anybody took you away again?—The other week.

19,150. Who took you the other week?—Maroons.

19,151. How many of them were there?—I cannot rightly tell; there was plenty of them.

19,152. Enough to take you?—Yes.

19,153. Where did they take you?—In my own place.

19,154. Where did they take you to?—To White Hall.

19,155. When they got you to White Hall, what did they do with you?—They took me from my garden and tied me to a man named Taylor. There was John Francis and others there.

19,156. There were four of you, were there not?—Five of us; we all came out of the same village.

19,157. Out of Spring Garden?—Yes.

19,158. Did you go through Middleton?—Yes, and when we got through Middleton the Maroons shot two men.

19,159. Did you see them shot?—Yes.

19,160. Do you know their names?—I took down the date of their names. A gentleman gave it me to take it down. Mr. Burke gave me orders to take down the names.

19,161. Have you done that?—Yes, I have done it. (*The witness handed in a paper.*)

19,162. What were the names of the two men?—The names are on that paper.

19,163. If you remembered what the names were to write them down, you can tell us what they are now?—As far as I can remember, those are the names.

19,164. Who wrote that paper?—A little boy, I got him to write them down.

19,165. Where did he get what he wrote on it? how did he know what to write?—A young man told him what to write in the paper. He was a young man called Valentine, who belongs to Spring Garden.

19,166. Did you tell the names of the two men to the boy who wrote this?—No, the young man who came up to Middleton, he told the boy.

19,167. And did you get it done in consequence of the advice given you to go and get it written on paper?—Yes.

19,168. You say Mr. Burke told you to do that?—Yes.

19,169. And you got another man to tell the boy what the names were, is that so?—Yes.

19,170. Do you know the names of those two men that were shot?—One was the name of Dugald Lindsay, I do think.

19,171. When did you first hear that name?—I hear the name in the parish.

19,172. Did you know him?—Yes, I knew him.

19,173. He was one; what was the name of the other?—One name was Frenderson.

19,174. What was his Christian name?—Robert Frenderson, I do think.

19,175. Not *Billy*?—I cannot tell the right name properly.

19,176. Did you know him?—Yes, he was a Mason man.

19,177. Where did he live?—He lived at Stony Gut land.

19,178. Then Dugald Lindsay and Robert Frenderson were the two men you saw shot?—There is more on the paper.

19,179. You have only told us of two?—Two first and three afterwards.

19,180. How many altogether did you see shot?—Five altogether, one named Grant; the spelling of the name is in the paper.

19,181. Did you know him?—Yes, I knew him.

19,182. Where did he live?—He lived at the same Stoney Gut.

19,183. Had he more than one name?—One name, Duncan.

19,184. Was Grant any relation of yours?—No.

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19,185. That is three. You say you saw five shot; do you recollect the other names ?—Yes, the other two.

19,186. Who were they ?—I am trying to remember the names—it is put down there.

19,187. Do you think one of the names was Patterson ?—Yes.

19,188. Did you know Patterson before that time ? Yes, well.

19,189. Where did he live ?—At the same Spring Garden.

19,190. Did he not live at Middleton ?—Yes.

19,191. Well, he could not live at Middleton and at Spring Garden too ?—He lived at Middleton, and the whole of them did. One of the other man was Geoghegan.

19,192. Then it was not Milliner ?—Geoghegan was the fifth.

19,193. Who was it told the boy to write the names down ?—Valentine.

19,194. Then you did not tell the boy ?—No.

19,195. You did not know the names ?—No.

19,196. Just give us the three names you do know of the men that the Maroons shot ?—Dugald Lindsay, one Duncan Grant, and Frenderson.

19,197. What became of you when the Maroons took you to White Hall?—I slept in my handcuffs the whole night until daylight in the morning, then I went to Mr. Fyffe.

19,198. When you got before Mr. Fyffe what was done with you ?—Nothing; Mr. Fyffe let me go back again.

19,199. And you went home again ?—Yes.

19,200. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Where did Dugald Lindsay live ?—In the same place.

19,201. Had you ever seen him before [*he*] was shot ?—Yes, I had seen him.

19,202. And knew him ?—Yes.

19,203. Had you ever talked to him ?—Yes.

19,204. Where used you to see him ?—I saw him on the Saturday before I came to the Bay.

19,205. Where did you see him ?—Coming down from my place.

19,206. Did you see him at Stony Gut ?—No, I did not see him at Stony Gut.

19,207. Did you ever see him there ?—No.

19,208. Did you never see Dugald Lindsay at Stony Gut ?—What part of Stony Gut do you mean ?

19,209. Any part ?—The lower part; they live at Middleton, and go up Stony Gut side.

19,210. Did you know Paul Bogle's chapel ?—I knew it, but——

19,211. Never saw it ?—No.

19,212. Then you never saw Dugald Lindsay there? —I never go into the chapel because I don't join him.

19,213. Where did you ever see Frenderson before ? —The same Saturday at the same place.

19,214. Did you ever speak to him ?—No, I never spoke to him.

19,215. Never said, "How do you ?" as you passed him on the road ?—Yes.

19,216. Did you know his name ?—Yes.

19,217. When you met him and passed the morning to him did you know his name ?—Yes.

19,218. Whereabouts did Duncan Grant live ?—In the same Spring Garden.

19,219. Near you ?—No, up the Middleton side. I don't live Middleton side, I live down Morant side by the Cross Bar.

19,220. You knew them and used to speak to them ? —Yes.

19,221. Did you see them when they were dead ?— Yes.

19,222. Did you see the Maroons shoot them ?— No, I did not see them shoot them; they showed me the bodies and said the Maroons shot them.

19,223. You say you were flogged at Morant Bay, was that when you were in the prison ?—No, they never took me in the prison.

19,224. Where did you go to then, in the police station ?—Yes.

19,225. How long were you kept there ?—That same Saturday morning they flogged me about 12 o'clock.

19,226. And they let you go that same Saturday ? —Yes.

19,227. Did they flog you badly ?—Yes, I could not go anywhere for two weeks.

19,228. Did it make you bleed ?—Yes.

19,229. Did blood come plenty ?—Yes.

19,230. What did they tell you they flogged you for ?—They tell me nothing.

19,231. What did Williams say he took you up for ? —He never tell me nothing.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. D. Ford.

Mr. James Dearmer Ford sworn and examined.

19,232. What are you ?—I am the secretary of the Bank of Jamaica.

19,233. At Kingston ?—At Kingston.

19,234. I believe you wrote a statement addressed to Governor Eyre ?—I did, I was asked to do so.

19,235. That related to a conversation you had with the late Mr. Gordon ?—Two or three conversations.

19,236. Was that at your bank at Kingston ?—It was at the bank in Kingston.

19,237. About what time were these conversations had with him ?—From about two to three weeks before the rebellion, and one or two days afterwards, that is to say, on the Saturday morning afterwards, the 14th.

19,238. Can you give us the nature of the conversation on the first occasion ?—Mr. Gordon had been in the habit of coming there to sit with me and read the papers, and I said to him, referring to his Vere speeches, that it seemed to me strange that he should be a friendly pleasant person to sit with, and yet when he was not present, judging from his speeches, he was one who was exciting the people to cut my throat and such like as myself.

12,239. Had you said anything before that which would lead him to understand that you were referring to speeches at Vere ?—It was in reference to the Vere speeches. He had been complaining to me of the manner in which the newspapers were abusing him and misrepresenting his Vere speeches, stating he had said that Jamaica was to become a second Hayti; he asserted that he had not used those words; and then I said to him, "It is very strange, Mr. Gordon, and I "cannot understand it; you are friendly with me, "sitting down conversing, and yet when you are "not present, and I am reading the papers, judging "from your speeches, you are exciting the people to "cut our throats."

19,240. When you said that to him did you follow it up with any more remarks about his speeches, or did he make any reply ?—He made a reply, and I followed it up.

19,241. What was his reply ?—He said I must not suppose that he meant anything of the kind, that he went down to speak peace to the people. I said the kind of peace, as it seemed to me from my reading the papers, was to tell the people "don't hit them," at the same time showing his own discontent and making them discontented, when otherwise they might not be so. He said that he only went down at their special request to speak peace to them, but that they had a great many wrongs, and he was bound to tell them so; I asked him further how he could say that the Custodes all over the island were the worst and wickedest of men and the most scoundrelly, and all sorts of things which the paper reported him to say. He said, "Well, for the most part they are so, there may be some exceptions;" I then said, "Supposing all "these Custodes were taken away, could a better set

be supplied from the beautiful speakers and agitators at these meetings; for instance, the late Naar de Graffe, and such as that. He said, "Not exactly; I fear some of them were very bad men also;" I told him this habit of speaking evil of Custodes and persons in authority seemed to me a very dangerous habit, calculated to produce evil; in fact, taking all his speeches together, it was like putting fire to a barrel of gunpowder, and calculated to do much harm. I said, "Supposing you were made a Custos to-morrow, from "this habit, which has become the habit of this "country, of abusing all in authority, you would "immediately become a scoundrel as great as any of "them." He said, "Well, I understand you, Mr. Ford, "you do not mean that I am a scoundrel, but that I "should be called so." I said, "Yes, I mean that." He said, "Well, there is something in that." Then I asked him, "But supposing, Mr. Gordon, the people "were to be such fools as to rise in rebellion (this "was between two and four weeks before the rebel-"lion), do you think that, even in the event of their "being successful in their cutting all our throats, "which is perfectly possible in the first rising, if they "took us by surprise, that England either could not "or would not avenge us amply, so that every one of "them would be killed and done away with." He said, "Ah! Mr. Ford, you are quite mistaken there; "all the power of the great Napoleon could not put "down the rising in Hayti, and that was successful, "for the troops died of disease before they could "meet the people in the mountains." I said, "But "in India a very short time ago an organised, armed, "and formidable rebellion of millions rose against the "Government, and we know how they were successful "at first, but it was very quietly, steadily, and deter-"minedly put down, and England's power has been "kept, and so it would be here." He said, "Mr. "Ford, India is not at all a case in point, for India is "a flat country, and the English troops would overrun "it and conquer it, but this country is a mountainous "country, and before the British troops could reach "the people in the mountains they would die of dis-"ease here." Thereupon he got up to go away, saying "Of course this is mere abstract talking."

19,242. He said that did he?—He said that, but the impression made upon my mind was such, that immediately I got home that evening I told my family of it.

19,243. You mentioned this?—Yes, to show that I took notice of it at the time as what I considered a serious thing.

19,244. That was the substance of the conversation the first time you remembered talking with him on the subject?—Yes, that was the first time he broached the subject.

19,245. That was three weeks before the 11th of October?—Yes.

19,246. Did you see him again?—He used to come nearly every morning to read the papers with me, and he very frequently alluded to the way in which the newspapers abused him. I told him he partly deserved it. On the very morning of the rebellion, but before we knew of it in Kingston, he was with me alone in the bank; he was complaining to me of the "Tribune" newspaper having strongly abused him again, and attacked him for having portioned out his cattle among the tenantry on his estate for the purpose of getting their votes. I said "But "if that is so you have done a very wrong thing, "because it is teaching an ignorant people to shave "very close towards disregarding the sanctity of "an oath, and a wrong thing too." He said, "Every politician does it." He admitted that he did do it, and thought it not wrong at all, and the names of those to whom he distributed his cattle I afterwards noticed were amongst the chief of those who were executed as rebels. He acknowledged to me that he had done what the paper said he had done, but did not think it wrong, as every politician could do those things.

19,247. Do you know the names of those people?—Merely from memory. I saw the Bogles; the "Tribune" of that day would tell what the names were.

19,248. Was this conversation at your bank?—Yes. Then after the rebellion, on Saturday, the 14th, he again came up to my bank, as he told me it was the only quiet place he could come to read his letters, as he was really being so ill-treated and ill-used in Kingston by everybody, that was the only place he could come and sit to read in; this was just after 9 o'clock, after the post letters had been delivered. He complained that some of his letters from St. Thomas in the East had been kept back by the Post-Office, and he showed me a letter from Vere. I said, "Mr. Gordon, you cannot wonder "at the people treating you as they do, because it is "exactly what I told you would happen from your "speeches, and I am sure you must have been as "sorry for the bloodshed as I was, you cannot have "meant this." He said, "I am very sorry for my friend Mr. Hire," and he wished very much to go to Mr. Airey, his friend, to ask him what were the particulars, or further news by the post. I never saw him since then.

19,249. You say he said he was sorry for his friend, Mr. Hire?—Yes, and he said no more than that. He said for himself he was a very peace-loving man, and I must not consider or think that he had anything to do with any blood-thirsty intentions; that he was a man of peace and not a man of blood. I told him that it was his duty, when everybody considered him so, distinctly in some way to disconnect himself with the rebellion publicly, for the sake of the people who believed he was on their side, and for the sake of his own safety, if he did not want to be considered as aiding and abetting. He said he did not know what to do, he would go and see his friend Mr. Airey, and he left.

19,250. To whom did you first mention the conversation you had with Mr. Gordon relative to Hayti and India, the first marked conversation that you had with him?—That marked conversation I mentioned to my brother and to my wife when I got home that same evening.

19,251. You mentioned it at once, did you?—I mentioned it to them, and I also wrote the impression it made upon me to my brother in Australia.

19,252. However, it was again brought to your mind after it had happened that same evening?—Yes.

19,253. And subsequently you gave a narrative of it in writing?—Subsequently I mentioned it to one or two friends after Mr. Gordon's execution, I did not like to prejudice anything.

19,254. Ultimately you gave a narrative of it in the paper you addressed to Governor Eyre?—Yes. There is one point I wish to mention which I forgot at the moment. He said, "You know, Mr. Ford, they "accuse me of having been absent at this Vestry "meeting with intention and with foreknowledge, "you know from my having been up here every "morning that I have been too ill to go down;" which was the fact. I can state positively that he did look too ill to go down, and he was really ill; he had a cough, and was really poorly, that I know to be the fact.

19,255. Had you seen him from time to time in business, two or three days prior to the 11th of October?—I had seen him every day.

19,256. Had you noticed that he was ailing in health for some days before the 11th?—There was not the slightest doubt of it; he had a cough, and was weak from dysentery apparently; but the cough was plain, and he was ailing.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

A. S. Davis.

20 Feb. 1866.

AGNES STEWART DAVIS (a black) sworn and examined.

19,257. Where do you come from?—St. Thomas in the East.

19,258. What part of it?—Roselle.

19,259. What have you got to say?—My two houses were burnt.

19,260. Two houses at Roselle?—Yes.

19,261. By whom were they burnt?—By the white soldiers.

19,262. Do you know when that was?—Yes, on Sunday.

19,263. Did they search the houses before they burned them?—That I cannot tell.

19,264. Were you there when they were burnt?—I ran away to the bush.

19,265. When did you run away, before the Sunday?—No, on the Sunday I heard they were coming.

19,266. How long did you remain in the bush?—Three nights.

19,267. Had you a daughter with you there?—Yes.

19,268. Was she with you all the time?—Yes.

19,269. I believe you were delivered of a bady in the bush?—Yes; a lady gave me an old broken house, and I cut some plantain leaf and made a bed of it.

19,270. When you came back did you find your houses burnt?—Yes.

19,271. Are you sure you were only three days in the bush?—Yes.

19,272. Did you ever go to the bush again?—Yes.

19,273. What, about that same time?—Yes.

19,274. How soon after you came out the first time did you go again?—I had got no shelter, and I went to the bush again.

19,275. How long did you stay the second time?—The second time only just a day.

19,276. Was it the first or second time you were in the bush that your baby was born?—The baby was born the first day of Christmas.

19,277. Was not the child born in the bush?—No, I was delivered in an old house which a lady gave me to live in.

19,278. It was the first day of Christmas you say that the child was born?—Yes.

19,279. Have you never said that you returned to the bush on a Sunday evening after you had been there once, and that while you were in the bush seven days, the next Sunday night your baby was born while you were in the bush—have you ever said that?—No, I never did.

19,280. Who assisted you when you were delivered of the child?—My little child.

19,281. Your own child?—Yes.

19,282. How old is she?—She is a big child enough.

19,283. Is that all you have come to say?—Yes.

19,284. Do you remember the person who wrote down on paper what you had to say—just look at that gentleman (*Mr. Hamilton*), did you see him?—Yes.

19,285. Was he the person who wrote down what you told him had happened to you at Roselle?—Yes.

19,286. After he had written it on the paper did he read to you what he had written?—He did.

19,287. Did you tell him to make an alteration in one of the days named; did you tell him to alter six days into seven days?—I told him I was seven days in the bush.

19,288. When he had written six, did you hear him read six days; did you hear it read over to you?—Yes.

19,289. Did he ask you when he had read it over whether it was correct, whether it was what you meant?—Yes, he did, but he put something else besides what I said, another paper.

19,290. However, he did read some paper or other to you?—Yes.

19,291. Was what he read to you what you had just been telling him?—Yes.

19,292. You are certain of that?—Yes.

19,293. And did he ask you whether that was right after he had read it?—Yes.

19,294. And did you say it was right?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton.

Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON sworn and examined.

19,295. Where you employed to take the statement of Agnes Stewart Davis?—I was.

19,296. Where did you take it?—At Mr. Allwood's office.

19,297. When?—Yesterday.

19,298. Did you listen to her story and write it down?—Yes, I did.

19,299. And to assist you did you occasionally put questions to her in order to understand what she was saying?—Yes.

19,300. Is that what you wrote (*handing a paper to the witness*)?—Yes.

19,301. After you had written down all that you had gathered from her, either by her statement or your questions, did you read it over to her?—I read it over to her carefully.

19,302. And distinctly?—Distinctly, and as I read over every sentence, I asked her if it was correct, and she said yes.

19,303. Did you read it sentence by sentence?—Yes.

19,304. Not all at once?—No, I never do, I always read it sentence by sentence.

19,305. And you asked each after sentence if it was correct?—Yes.

19,306. What did she say?—She said, "Yes."

19,307. Was there one place which she wanted an alteration made?—That alteration was made before I read it over; she told me it was six days, and then she said it was from Sunday to Sunday, and I counted it to her on my fingers, and showed her it was not six days but seven, and then I altered it.

19,308. Are you certain, it being an act you did yesterday, that you heard her make the statement as you wrote it?—As I wrote it, and I swear that is the same paper.

19,309. You have not, as she suggests, substituted another paper for it?—No.

19,310. Did she make use of these words, "I "returned from the bush on Sunday evening, and I "was in the bush seven days, and on the next Sunday "night my baby was born; while I was in the bush "we had to cut plantain leaves to make a bed for "myself and my four children?"—Yes.

A. S. Davis.

AGNES STEWART DAVIS re-called.

19,311. You say somebody gave you an old house to live in where the baby was born as you say, where was that old house?—In the negro ground.

19,312. Was it at Roselle?—Yes.

19,313. Is that near where you had the houses that were burnt?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

R. Johnson.

20 Feb. 1866.

ROBERT JOHNSON (a black) sworn and examined.

19,314. Are you a labourer ?—Yes.

19,315. Do you live at Holland estate ?—Yes.

19,316. Do you recollect a Sunday during martial law ?—Yes.

19,317. Were you sent by Mr. Stewart the overseer of Holland estate anywhere ?—Yes.

19,318. Where to ?—To Golden Grove.

19,319. Who took you there ?—One James Boyd.

19,320. Was he a constable?—Yes.

19,321. When you got to Golden Grove where were you placed ?—They tie me to the mill-house.

19,322. Were you kept there as a prisoner ?—Yes.

19,323. For how long ?—From Sunday about 10 o'clock till Monday morning, and up to Tuesday about 2 o'clock before I go home.

19,324. Do you mean 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday ?—Yes.

19,325. Did you then go home ?—Yes.

19,326. Before you got home was anything done to you ?—Before I got home they flogged me.

19,327. Was that at Golden Grove ?—Yes, on the Tuesday.

19,328. What did they give you?—Fifty.

19,329. Who gave you that ?—The overseer, Mr. Stewart, for one.

19,330. With his own hand ?—Yes.

19,331. How many did he give you ?—I cannot tell you how many he gave me.

19,332. Who were the others ?—I don't know the rest of them, they were Volunteers.

19,333. Who was by when Stewart flogged you ?—I don't know them, barring the Busha.

19,334. That is Mr. Stewart ?—Yes.

19,335. They were Volunteers you say; did you ever see any of them before that day ?—No, I never see none before that day.

19,336. What did they say you had done when they flogged you ?—Nothing at all; they just came and took me; I did not know anything.

19,337. They must have told that you had done something surely ?—They just take me and bring me away, they say nothing then.

19,338. Do you know now that they said you had done something ?—No.

19,339. Did you never hear what it was ?—No, nothing at all.

19,340. Before they took you to give the 50 lashes, did not Mr. Stewart say something to you ?—No.

19,341. Did he never speak to you before he gave you to the constable to take you to Golden Grove?—No, only the constable came and took me.

19,342. Did the constable say what they were taking you for ?—Nothing at all; he came into my house, and said "You must come;" that was all.

19,343. Did he not say why you must come ?—I asked him why; and he said he did not know, that Mr. Stewart said I must come.

19,344. Did you ask anybody but the constables ?—No.

19,345. When you were put in the mill-house were there other men with you ?—Plenty.

19,346. Did you never hear from any of them why it was you were flogged ?—No.

19,347. Never ?—No.

19,348. Did they try you ?—No.

19,349. Do you know the names of anybody that was saw standing near you when they flogged you ?—Yes, a lot of them from Holland estate.

19,350. Can you give us some of their names ?—One Theodore and one Richard Rowden.

19,351. Were they labourers on Holland estate ?—Yes, and there was one Morris Brooks.

19,352. Had Theodore any other name besides Theodore ?—I don't know any other name.

19,353. Were there any others ?—Yes, one Samuel Walker.

19,354. Those were all labourers on the Holland estate were they ?—Yes.

19,355. Do you know the day of the month that this Tuesday was ?—No.

19,356. Was it a Tuesday in October ?—I cannot rightly tell when it was.

19,357. Do you the difference between November and October ?—No.

19,358. Which comes first October or November ?—October, it was October month that they took me, in martial law.

19,359. You know then that it was in October ?—October they took me.

19,360. They took you on Saturday, did not they ?—No, Sunday.

19,361. Did you see soldiers by when you were flogged ?—A lot.

19,362. Were they black or white ?—White and black.

19,363. Did you see any officer there ?—I don't know the officer from the soldier.

19,364. What is your age ?—I can't tell, mother has got my age.

19,365. Where do you live now ?—At Holland estate.

19,366. Who do you say flogged you ?—Mr. Stewart.

19,367. But who really flogged you, were they soldiers ?—Volunteers.

19,368. Do you mean that Mr. Steward helped them to flog you ?—Yes.

19,369. Is Mr. Stewart a Volunteer ?—Yes, he had the Volunteer's dress on, gun, and everything.

19,370. You have got a dispute with Mr. Stewart have you not, about money ?—Yes.

19,371. He says that you owe him rent ?—Yes.

19,372. And you say that he owes you money for work ?—Yes.

19,373. Have you ever taken that to the Court-house, to the magistrate ?—No.

19374. You never went to complain about your wages money ?—No.

19375. Never ?—No.

19,376. How much money do you want from Mr. Stewart ?—He pay me 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, and he take 1*s.* 6*d.* for rent.

19,377. What did you get out after he took the 1*s.* 6*d.* for rent ?—I get 7*s.* 6*d.* a week.

19,378. One shilling and sixpence per day ?—Yes, and he take out 1*s.* 6*d.* for rent, and give 7*s.* 6*d.* for the week.

19,379. How many weeks do you want to be paid for ?—One.

19,380. That is 7*s.* 6*d.* you ask from Mr. Stewart ?—Yes.

19,381. Can you read or write ?—No.

19,382. Is there a school on your estate ?—No.

19,383. Is there a school near you ?—No.

19,384. Have you never been to school ?—I have been to school when I was a little bit.

12,385. Did you learn anything ?—No, nothing at all.

19,386. Did they whip you for not learning ?—Yes, they flogged me, but being a small child, I did not care anything about it.

The witness withdrew.

L. Frances.

LYDIA FRANCES (a black) sworn and examined.

19,387. Do you live at the Holland estate ?—Yes.

19,388. Do you remember a Tuesday during martial law ?—Yes.

19,389. Were you taken up by anybody on that Tuesday ?—Yes, I was taken up on Tuesday.

19,390. Who took you up ?—The constable.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

L. Frances.

20 Feb. 1866.

19,391. Do you know whether anybody told him to do that ?—I do not know.

19,392. Where did he take you to ?—To Golden Grove.

19,393. When you got there on the Tuesday was anything done to you ?—I was there the whole day till 4 o'clock in the evening, and then they flogged me.

19,394. What did they give you ; how many ?—They gave me 20 lashes.

19,395. Where ?—On my back.

19,396. Do you know who did that ?—A white soldier.

19,397. Was he there alone, or were there others with him ?—Plenty soldiers.

19,398. When you were flogged ?—Yes.

19,399. Did they say why they flogged you ?—Because I went to look for some food for my hog, and they said I had no right to go to that place.

19,400. Where had you been looking for food for your hog ?—Along the estate where I was working.

19,401. That is the Holland estate ?—Yes.

19,402. Had your pigs been wandering over it, or had you ?—My pigs did, they got out of my yard.

19,403. Did you go to get food for them on the estate ?—I had the pig put back in the stye.

19,404. Had you been over the estate to get food for the pigs ?—Outside, where I work now.

19,405. And was that what you say they flogged you for ?—Yes.

19,406. Can you tell me the name of anybody who was by when they gave you 20 lashes ?—When they flogged me a gentleman was there.

19,407. Who was he ?—Richard Hall.

19,408. What is he ?—A constable.

19,409. Do you know the name of anybody else who was there when the 20 lashes were given you ?—One William Smith.

19,410. Was he a constable too ?—Yes.

19,411. Was there an officer there ?—Yes.

19,412. Do you know who he was ?—No, I don't know his name, he had a long sword *draggling* on the ground.

19,413. How long did they keep you at Golden Grove ?—From 6 in the morning till 4 in the evening, and when they flog me I go away and go home.

19,414. Was the Busha, Mr. Stewart, there when you were flogged ?—Yes.

19,415. Who was it flogged you ?—I don't know the gentleman's name, but a soldier flogged me.

19,416. I believe you have money that you want to be paid you by Mr. Stewart ?—Yes, I do, for 20 chains.

19,417. He owes you money does he ?—Yes.

19,418. How much ?—Sometimes I work three weeks, and he take part for rent.

19,419. How much do you want from him ?—When I do my work, when he give me 20 chains, I look for my shilling, but I never get it.

19,420. Was it 1*s.* a day ?—Yes.

19,421. How many times have you worked 20 chains ?—I worked it all time.

19,422 Every day ?—Yes, every day.

19,423. How many days do you want to be paid for ?—When I have done my 20 chains I want my shilling.

19,424. How many shillings does he owe you now ?—Last week he took it for my rent, 3*s.*

19,425. Have you been paid ?—Yes, I was paid.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, 21st February 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Mr. H. Ford.

21 Feb. 1866.

Mr. HENRY FORD swo rn and examined.

19,413*a*. Were you before the disturbance at Morant Bay resident at Kingston ?—At the moment I was, but previously I resided in St. Thomas in the East.

19,414*a*. At that time you were in Kingston ?—Yes, having a place of business, and a residence of my own in Bath, which was the reason of my desire to go up there.

19,415*a*. What was your business at Kingston at the moment ?—That of a merchant.

19,416*a*. Do you remember hearing whilst you were in Kingston what had happened at Morant Bay in October ?—I did, and I took very great interest in it, on account of my mercantile interest in the parish.

19,417*a*. You had interest and property in St. Thomas in the East ?—To a large amount. My managing clerk was killed in the first outbreak.

19,418*a*. What was his name ?—Lieut. Reid ; he was my clerk in charge at Bath.

19,419*a*. Was he killed at Bath ?—No, he was killed at Morant Bay as a Volunteer Lieutenant.

19,420*a*. The news reached you at Kingston ?—It did.

19,421*a*. What steps did you take as an active agent in the matter ?—I enlisted as a special Volunteer at Kingston.

19,422*a*. What is a special Volunteer ?—They were Volunteers raised for the emergency of martial law.

19,423*a*. Under what authority ?—By invitation from the General, I believe. Those who were favourable to the Government side were requested to enrol themselves for the protection of the city of Kingston chiefly.

19,424*a*. How were they requested ; was the request written ?—I do not know exactly ; but it was generally communicated over the town, that all who were favourable to that side were to meet at the barracks on Saturday afternoon.

19,425*a*. What day was that ?—On the Saturday immediately after the outbreak—Saturday the 14th.

19,426. Who told you of the invitation first ; how did you get to know of it so as to act upon it ?—I cannot clearly remember, but it was generally circulated over Kingston ; I learned it from the magistracy, and knew it came from Dr. Bowerbank.

19,427. How did you learn it through the magistracy.—Did a magistrate inform you ?—No, I think not ; it was current matter of conversation.

19,428. You mean that you learned it from a man in the street ?—I learned it abroad ; previously I had signed an enrolment in a special cavalry company.

19,429. A special Volunteer company of troop is a distinct thing from a militia Volunteer company of troop ?—Decidedly. The one is enlisted permanently, and the other specially.

19,430. The Militia Volunteers are enlisted under a Local Act, but we want to know the authority for the enlistment of special Volunteers ?—I supposed the simple authority of the proclamation of martial law was sufficient.

19,431. But then anybody might go out with a gun and call himself a special Volunteer ?—No, we were enrolled under the sanction of the General.

19,432. What authority was given to the General ?—It was not for me to inquire into that, nor did I. I presumed that the Governor and the General, in directing men to enrol, were justified.

19,433. You went to the barracks ?—Yes, and enrolled myself there.

19,434. How ?—I took the ordinary oath of allegiance.

19,435. Who administered it to you ?—I think the Custos; but it was administered by the civil authorities at a table in a room upstairs in the officers' quarters. Everybody took the oath; I presume their names were recorded, and they afterwards formed themselves into companies. As I had previously enrolled myself as a special cavalry Volunteer, I fell in under Capt. De Cordova, who announced himself as a captain.

19,436. Where did he announce himself ?—On the steps of the barracks.

19,437. Was it at the same time when you took the oath of allegiance ?—Yes, but on the previous day, on the same day I had signed a general enrolment, which was drawn up without appointing officers or fixing details, signifying that I was willing to join in the formation of a special cavalry company.

19,438. Then the enrolling as a special cavalry officer of Volunteers was before—where there two acts, or was it all one ?—There were two acts; but the enrolment I had signed was not a binding thing—it was merely an agreement that I was willing to unite in forming such a company.

19,439. Where did that enrolment take place ?—It was in the hands of Captain De Cordova.

19,440. Where did you sign it; at the barracks ?—No, I signed it in the post-office; I was met at the post-office piazza, I think, first by Mr. Sullivan, who said he was joining, and asked me if I would join, as I had formerly belonged to the Kingston Troop, I said, "Yes," and immediately signed it with Captain De Cordova; the agreement being that we would unite in forming such a troop.

19,441. You merely put your name down that you were liable to be called upon to act ?—No, because he had no power to enrol me; I merely agreed that I would enrol.

19,442. You merely put down your name as a person who might be called upon to enrol ?—Yes.

19,443. That was done by De Cordova, on the morning of the 14th ?—I think it was on the 13th.

19,444. Was the troop in the Militia Volunteers ?—No.

19,445. Was De Cordova an independent Volunteer ?—He was the same as myself, a special Volunteer, and he received his appointment as captain from the General; and he communicated it to those who were in the yard, from the steps of the Kingston barracks.

19,446. All you know with regard to Friday the 13th of October, when you put yourself down in the list, you had better tell us ?—It was a private agreement that we would enrol.

19,447. The list was produced by De Cordova at the post-office, where you had gone in consequence of hearing about it ?—No, I was merely passing by there, and I went in because the people were met there.

19,448. It was the rendezvous ?—No, we went in there to ask for pen and ink.

19,449. That list Mr. De Cordova took ?—Yes.

19,450. You describe him as acting by the authority of the General ?—No.

19,451. By what authority then ?—None; it was a private arrangement, by which a private gentleman might ask his acquaintances to unite in forming a company.

19,452. When was it he proclaimed himself captain ?—On Saturday afternoon.

19,453. What did he say ?—That he had been appointed captain by the General, who was then present, and as he stated it in the presence of the General we supposed it was sufficient; and we had frequent interviews afterwards with the General, who inspected us.

19,454. Before that you were established into a corps in some form; but what did you afterwards do on this Saturday ?—We took no other enrolment; only afterwards I became Captain Ford. On the Tuesday following I was anxious to go up to St. Thomas in the East on private business, and I had mentioned it to Captain De Cordova, who consented, and I got a passage in the "Wolverine" to go up on Tuesday the 17th. In my capacity as sergeant of a special company I went to St. Thomas in the East with the Government weapons—the cross-belt, sword, and pistol—and a pass and leave of absence in my pocket, allowing me to go on my private business. When in St. Thomas in the East, in Morant Bay, I found a large number of young men with whom I was acquainted, who were in a state of abject destitution, with neither lodgings nor food that they could depend upon from one day to another.

19,455. What class of men were they ?—Bookkeepers of estates, mostly white, or fair-coloured, who would pass as white.

19,456. Did you know them before that ?—Yes.

19,457. Where were they from ?—The Plantain Garden River district.

19,458. How many of them were there ?—I have papers to refresh my memory with as to figures (*witness referred to his papers*); I think there was 17 at that moment who expressed their willingness to accompany me to the district, if we could get authority from the General, and arms to go with. Upon that I drew up a similar sheet of paper to that which Mr. De Cordova had drawn out, showing who were willing to form a company with me. I think I have a copy of that paper here. Yes, here is the copy. It is dated the 18th of October. (*The witness produced and read the document as follows:*) "St. Thomas "ye East, 18th October 1865." "List of persons "willing to join a temporary Volunteer company to "proceed through the Plantain Garden River dis-"trict." (*Witness continued.*) It was signed by 17, as I say, but it was not an enrolment, it was a list of persons willing to join.

19,459. You had no authority to form a company ?—No, nor did I exercise any military evolutions whatever. It was an agreement.

19,460. What was the next step ?—20 men, or thereabouts, arrived from Kingston in a gunboat, and they had 20 old muskets with them, which had been given to them at Kingston—incomplete stands of arms. The next day, I believe it was, I found them, and mentioned to them that I had got 17 ready to join, and I wished to know if they would unite. They agreed unanimously both to join and that I should be captain. I said, "You are organized, let us decide "on officers." They said, "We are willing that you "should be captain." I said, "I have your consent "to go to the General and to say that I have 37 "Volunteers"—leaving out myself there were 36. I went to General Nelson and told him that they were 36 young men anxious to form a company and to reoccupy the abandoned districts, a space of about 36 miles. My great desire was to reoccupy it to prevent its lapsing into a lost state.

19,461. You said that you told the 20 men from Kingston that they were already organized ?—Partially.

19,462. To what did you refer ?—There was no organization, only that 20 stand of arms had been given to them by the authorities at Kingston.

19,463. But they were organised under no kind of system ?—I don't believe there was an enrolment of any kind.

19,464. Were they part of Mr. De Cordova's company ?—No, they belonged to St. Thomas in the East, and were anxious to return home.

19,465. There was no organization at all, they

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belonged to no designated corps, there was no captain, and amongst themselves there was no form or shape whatever ?—No, but there were 20 men with 20 old muskets.

19,466. By whose authority were they formed into a company ?—I do not know ; but they were organized by the request of Mr. Shortridge, who was then in Kingston.

19,467. Was that a temporary corps distinct from De Cordova's ?—Yes, it was only one of a dozen.

19,468. Was it part of that which you joined on the Saturday ?—No.

19,469. What became of that company ? — On Saturday they were divided into several companies. I fell in with Captain De Cordova, and others fell in under other captains. It was a very large enrolment, and the men were divided into several companies. They were numbered, I think, up to eight companies.

19,470. By whom ?—I do not know.

19,471. Were you near when it was done ?—No, I know it was known as No. 1 Special Volunteer Artillery Company.

19,472. What was De Cordova's company?—Special Irregular Cavalry.

19,473. Did they receive pay and rations while they were out?—I believe not. They got arms.

19,474. But not pay ?—I think not.

19,475. The 17 young men you mentioned as being destitute, what became of them ?—I lent *5s.* apiece to those who were most destitute and distressed, and I was security for a suit of clothes for one of them who could not get credit himself.

19,476. Have you had to pay for that suit of clothes ?—I have ; I have not literally paid for it. The young man recognizes it, but I suppose he has not the means to pay for it, as he lost everything. It has gone into a current account that I have, and therefore in reality I have paid for it.

19,477. Then you started on Thursday, the 19th, with 36 men ?—On Friday morning we organized, I think. I left Kingston on Tuesday, landed at Morant Bay on Wednesday the 18th. On Friday, the 20th, we enrolled the force of Volunteers; we were known as Ford's Volunteers as a designation. On Saturday, the 21st, we marched to Golden Grove.

19,478. Had you the General's authority in writing ?—No.

19,479. Were you ever put in orders ?—I am not aware, I had the consent of the General.

19,480. Had you written instructions ?—I had written instructions.

19,481. Were you attached to any particular officer ?—Yes.

19,482. By order ?—By General Nelson's order ; I was directed by him to take my orders from Captain Adcock, I believe he is Lieut. Adcock, but he was called Captain Adcock because he was a local Captain of the Volunteers. We were instructed to name him so in public.

19,483. Then on Saturday, the 21st, you were at Morant Bay with 36 men under you ?—Yes, about that number ; but ultimately it became 39, including myself.

19,484. You then proceeded to Morant Bay, under whom ?—Under Captain Adcock.

19,485. What force had he besides ?—Ten men of the 6th Royals, and a corporal, making a total of 11 ; and Captain Astwood, with 10 troopers of the Kingston Permanent Volunteers. According to my estimate we were 60 strong on leaving.

19,486. Then you proceeded towards Port Morant, going through Leith Hall ?—We did. We halted at Leith Hall.

19,487. What was done by you at Leith Hall on the Saturday ?—I was in charge of the rear of the column. As I had charge of many of the Volunteers who were on foot and some who were in the carts, I did not arrive at the house as soon as the others; and before ascending to the house, which is on the top of the hill, I received an order to halt the men on the lower part of the place, and to prepare to execute prisoners.

19,488. Who gave you that order ?—I cannot remember.

19,489. You must surely remember who gave it to you ?—It was brought to me as a message.

19,490. By whom ?—I do not know.

19,491. From whom ?—From Captain Adcock, I presume.

19,492. It purported to come from him ?—Yes.

19,493. And you were prepared to obey it on that account ?—Yes, certainly, I was obliged to obey him. I was told so before leaving Morant Bay.

19,494. When you were at Leith Hall on the 21st did you execute any prisoners ?—I executed one prisoner.

19,495. Do you know his name ?—I do not.

19,496. Do you know for what he was executed ? —I presume he was executed as a rebel ; he had a wound in his breast at the time, I believe ; I questioned him, and he said he went to Morant Bay to buy medicine ; I said it was an unlikely story, because there was a doctor's shop on the spot. This was after he was delivered to me for execution.

19,497. He was shot ?—Yes. A second man was sent to me to be shot, but I was told not to execute them until I got further orders, to wait until the trials were finished. Before they were to be shot the second man was withdrawn from me ; I had an order to deliver him back.

19,498. Was he flogged ?—I do not know ; I did not take special notice; I did not execute him.

19,499. To whom did you re-deliver the second man, the man who was not shot ?—To a soldier or a Volunteer, I presume to a recognized member of the company.

19,500. Upon what authority, we are going now to some ground which is tender ?—Not at all.

19,501. Not to you, but it might be thought so ?—(*The usual caution was here administered to the witness.*) Thank you, as I am conscious of no fault I can turn pale at no charge.

19,502. Tell us to whom you re-delivered the man who was not shot?—He was a recognized member of the troop that was travelling.

19,503. Upon what order did you re-deliver him ? —Upon a verbal message, I presume from Captain Adcock; the prisoner was brought to me and taken from me by the same authority. The same power that could deliver him to me could take him away, I presume. I will mention that I have seen it stated in the printed evidence that I said, "Shoot him, shoot him ;" I will prove that that is impossible. I was not present at the examination of that man or of anybody at Leith Hall ; I could not, therefore, pronounce or influence his conviction, when I knew nothing of his examination. I knew nothing and I saw nothing of him till he was brought with the order to me to execute him. I believe he was righteously executed ; he was wounded, and eight miles away from his residence, and without, as far as I could learn, sufficient excuse for being so.

19,504. You had no authority to shoot anyone except that which was given to you by Captain Adcock ?—Certainly not.

19,505. The final order to shoot him was communicated to you ?—Yes, by a lieutenant.

19,506. Who is he ?—He belonged to Kingston then, and was in company with Captain Astwood, and forming part of the cavalcade.

19,507. Was he a special Volunteer ?—No, he was attached to the Permanent Volunteers, but he brought it to me as a message from Captain Adcock.

19,508. On that message the man was shot ?—Yes.

19,509. You went from Leith Hall by way of Harbour Head ?—We did.

19,510. Did you go by the cottage where Mitchell was shot ?—We did.

19,511. Were you present when he was shot ?—I saw it from a distance.

19,512. Had you any hand in carrying that out?—None whatever.

19,513. Was Mr. Depass one of your corps?—He was.

19,514. Had he been formed under you at Morant Bay before you started?—Yes, he was one of my original 17.

19,515. And you were marching in the rear of the column going towards Harbour Head?—Yes.

19,516. Depass would be under you?—The men were not all close together; some were riding in carts and some on horseback, and therefore the march was not perfectly regular.

19,517. Did you notice what was done by Depass at the time when Mitchell was executed at Harbour Head?—I have a fair belief that I saw him among the firing party.

19,518. Had he to leave the rear to get to the head of the column to go amongst the shooting party?—I do not think so; I think circumstances threw him there at the moment.

19,519. How?—We were not marching with perfect regularity; there were many in carts, some on horses, and some few on foot; those on horseback marched together, and those who were on foot went together, and those white soldiers and Volunteers who were unprovided with horses were riding in the carts.

19,520. They probably would be in the rear of the whole?—No, they were at the head of those who were on foot.

19,521. Then those who were on foot followed those who were in carts, and then came those on horseback?—No, the men on horseback were, I think, in front of the carts.

19,522. Then those on horseback led the column, then came those who were in carts, and then those on foot?—No, the true leaders of the column were Captain Astwood's cavalry, and then came the Volunteers and the 6th Royals, intermingled considerably.

19,523. Did you notice where Depass was when you halted?—I presume that he was in front.

19,524. Are you aware?—I saw him, but I don't know how he got there.

19,525. He was under your command?—Yes, but they were intermingled from the necessity of the conveyances.

19,526. But when they were marching they were not intermingled?—Yes, because the carts only held the white soldiers, and as many as could get into them.

19,527. But when they were on their legs they were not intermingled?—We never marched on foot after we got the carts; it was to save fatigue that we got the carts; we kept spelling the men with those in the carts who could get in, and changing them with those who were on foot.

19,528. They rode in turn?—We had only six carts altogether.

19,529. But when they marched each corps marched by itself?—We interchanged in the carts, but not with perfect regularity, because those who were supposed to be most fatigued were allowed to ride in the carts in preference.

19,530. But those who were not in the carts?—They marched in regular order. I do not think the Sixth marched together after we got the carts, because I consider that they would ride if possible; there were 10 men and the corporal, and I don't think any of them marched on foot after we had got the carts.

19,531. The Volunteers were on foot?—Yes, but many of them got into the carts.

19,532. Those who were on foot would be simply Volunteers?—Yes.

19,533. Was Depass mounted?—I don't know, he may have been; I am not sure; it was left to those who were most lucky to get horses.

19,534. How did you get them?—Ten of them were brought by a messenger with the carts from Golden Grove. They were sent for by the gentlemen who formed the party, but as there were not sufficient for the whole, those who were most fortunate got horses, then the less fortunate got the carts, and the least went on on foot.

19,535. In the course of the march, did you reach Golden Grove on the Saturday?—We did.

19,536. On Monday were you present?—Allow me to finish what I have to say concerning Harbour Head. I was bringing up the rear, when I found that there was a halt, and I gradually closed upon it, when we saw the man, or rather I saw Mitchell, tied to a tree, as I believed to be flogged. Afterwards I heard the order that he was to be shot, and his house was burnt down.

19,537. Who gave the order?—I cannot say.

19,538. But you heard it?—I don't know from whom, I cannot say from whose mouth it came, but I presume from Captain Adcock.

19,539. You got sufficiently near to the head of the column to hear the order?—I got in sight of the man.

19,540. Did you see him shot?—I saw him shot.

19,541. Who shot him?—I did not see the man who shot him clearly; there was a great crowd of us, and a certain number of men between me and the man who was shot; there were the carts and some on foot, and I believe the 6th Royals and Volunteers were intermingled.

19,542. You heard the order?—The news would reach me.

19,543. We don't know whether you mean that you heard the order originally given?—I am not sure, but I don't suppose I heard it originally.

19,544. Did you hear that the order had been given before you saw the execution of the order?—Yes, clearly.

19,545. Did you see what soldiers stepped out to shoot the man?—No, we had become a crowd, and I could not see over those who were in front with the cart and other impediments.

19,546. But we may suppose that those who shot him were not part of the crowd—they stood forward and were detached in some way?—Certainly.

19,547. Did you see who they were who were so detached?—No.

19,548. You were not near enough?—No, not to see over their heads; I saw the man, and I saw when he was struck.

19,549. Did you see how many shot at him?—No.

19,550. Is that all you witnessed at Harbour Head?—I saw his house set fire to, and I marched on.

19,551. Then you were at Golden Grove on the Sunday?—Yes.

19,552. You were there also on the Monday?—Yes.

19,553. There was nothing done on the Sunday?—We made a raid, that is, to search the district.

19,554. A patrol?—It was called a raid at the time, and I used the same expression.

19,555. There is a difference?—The object was to search the houses.

19,556. What was done on the Sunday besides going round to search the houses, which you call a raid or a patrol?—I believe if you will allow me to refer to a letter which at the time I wrote to my brother, I can describe it fully. (*Witness read from a manuscript*): "This morning we made a raid with 30 "men all mounted, and got back to head-quarters at "4 p.m., bringing in a few prisoners, and having "flogged nine men and burned three negro houses."

19,557. That is on the Sunday?—Yes.

19,558. You say that you flogged nine men on the Sunday?—Yes.

19,559. Who were they?—I do not believe that I am quite certain of these figures; it might have been 10 or it might have been eight, but to the best of my knowledge and according to my writing at the time it was nine.

19,560. Tell us upon whose authority the nine were flogged?—Captain Adcock's.

19,561. Upon what charges?—General charges of plunder, I believe.

19,562. Were those nine brought in by the parties

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who had gone out to search the houses ?—Some were, but others were taken by ourselves.

19,563. Where ?—In the villages, with stolen property, exhibited for everybody's satisfaction.

19,564. Were you present when they were ordered to be flogged ?—I may have been and I may not have been. I am not sure. I saw them flogged, but I had no voice in any of these orderings, and therefore I took no special note of them. More or less I was satisfied that they were done after proper examination.

19,565. How was the property proved to be stolen ?—By the vast difference between it and the other property in the same houses—its want of similarity to anything in the building.

19,566. Of what sort of things did it consist ?—Mostly whole pieces of cloth, or there was more cloth than is common out of a shop, or than would be purchased at a time, and it was in the shop foldings.

19,567. It was assumed to have been taken out of the stores ?—Yes, and in most cases it was confessed to be store property ; and the people all asserted that they picked it up.

19,568. Does that relate to the nine people flogged on the Sunday ?—I believe so, generally, but especially on this day those who were flogged were for having stolen property, that they asserted was either purchased or belonged to the stores and had been found. It was, as a rule, admitted not to be theirs.

19,569. That being so, you were present ?—In many instances I was.

19,570. Then you were present when they were charged or tried ?—I was in some cases, but not in every instance. We made a circuit of probably 15 miles that day, and these took place in different places.

19,571. They were flogged on the spot ?—Yes, where they were taken, and I put it down as an aggregate of nine.

19,572. You said that you brought part of them in ?—Yes, we captured part, and some were brought to the troops in different places by the constables.

19,573. They were flogged in those places ?—Yes, some few were delivered by the Maroons at Bachelor's Hall and flogged in the pasture there and released.

19,574. On Monday were you present at Golden Grove when 40 prisoners were flogged ?—Yes.

19,575. Were Captain Adcock and Captain Astwood and Dr. Morris present ?—They were.

19,576. Those were flogged at Golden Grove ?—I am not aware of the exact number. A large numbe werer flogged in my presence and that of the other officers.

19,577. Were they tried ?—I believe they were all examined—not tried by a stated Court-martial.

19,578. Examined before whom ?—Captain Adcock.

19,579. Who sentenced them ?—Captain Adcock. As I understood nothing was done except by his orders ; whoever acted acted by his orders.

19,580. Did you witness the floggings ?—I did.

19,581. By whom were they inflicted ?—By Volunteers and soldiers indifferently.

19,582. What with ?—With cats. At first the cats that the soldiers brought with them, afterwards we made cats ourselves.

19,583. Of what did you make them ?—At first we could get nothing but sash cord ; it was unlaid into four strands, it was considered inefficient because it was soft, and we afterwards got twine.

19,584. Did you see Mr. Stewart, the overseer of Holland, at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

19,585. Did he inflict floggings ?—Yes, I appointed him sergeant.

19,586. And two book-keepers from Holland ?—Very likely ; whenever flogging was done, Mr. Stewart was called to take charge of the flogging party. I think almost invariably he was in charge as sergeant.

19,587. These floggings being ordered to be done by Captain Adcock, did you receive from him directly your orders to carry them into execution ?—I did.

19,588. Did you go to the estates round in that district and address the labourers ?—I did afterwards.

19,589. What time was that ?—On Tuesday—Captain Adcock left and all the regular soldiers left me at Golden Grove on Tuesday the 24th.

19,590. He left with the soldiers of the 6th ?—And with the Kingston troop under Captain Astwood, and with Ensign Cullen and the black soldiers who had united with us there.

19,591. They left on the Tuesday ?—Yes.

19,592. Who remained there ?—My own special Volunteers.

19,593. How many had you under you then ?—A total of 39. I may have enlisted one afterwards.

19,594. All ranks ?—Yes.

19,595. Being left alone you were in command ?—Yes.

19,596. Had you special orders or instructions ?—Before leaving Captain Adcock told me to flog in all minor cases, and all more serious cases I was to send to the nearest military station to be tried by Court-martial. The nearest military station, I presumed, was Manchioneal. I was told I had no authority extending to the execution of prisoners, but only to flog.

19,597. Were those instructions given to you in writing, or by word of mouth ?—By word of mouth.

19,598. On the Tuesday did you go to the labourers on the estates and address them ?—I did on the Wednesday.

19,599. Did you tell them, "If you don't work on the estates and remain in the negro houses," that you would flog them as there was no longer any lawyer there to interfere with you ?—No, but I told them something to that effect.

19,600. But dropping those exact words—did you tell them if they did not work on the estates you would flog them—was that substantially what you said ?—I did not say that there was no lawyer, but that there were no magistrates, and that I would flog them if they did not turn out to work. I did that for the good of the people, because by making them work I removed the ban of suspicion from them. My object was pacification and a good feeling towards the people. The threat was never carried out, and it could only tend to the good of the people, who became loyal people from being rebels in consequence. Prior to that every black man who was seen was arrested, and after that none were arrested in going to work. I discontinued the system of passes in that district which was under my command.

19,601. What district was that ?—Plantain Garden River district. I considered everything under my command until I met other commands ; and I told them that they would not require passes in my district, but that if they went to Manchioneal district, or Bath district, or Morant Bay district, they would require passes ; but that as long as they conducted themselves peaceably in my district they would not require passes.

19,602. How did they become loyal citizens from being rebels ?—They showed it by their willingness to resume labour.

19,603. You said to them, "You must either work or be flogged" ?—I said to them, "You must resume your ordinary occupations or remain under suspicion." I conveyed that to them, and being well known to them, my words were taken as kind advice. I may mention that the feeling in that district is very strong in my favour. I believe there is not a man in the island more respected and loved by the blacks than I am in this very district where I am accused of being so brutal. It is the general impression there that I saved their lives and their houses.

19,604. That is the opinion you have formed about yourself with regard to the district ?—I will read a letter from an African woman, and I have received several messages in conformity with it.

19,605. Perhaps you will delay this until the end of your examination ?—I hope you will give me an opportunity of proving that I am not regarded in that

district as I am in the English newspapers—as a man carrying fire and sword to the people.

19,606. Leave it until we have learned the preliminary details. We have got to the Wednesday when you told them this?—Yes.

19,607. How long were you in sole command of the district of which you made Golden Grove your head-quarters?—About eight days. I will give you the exact time (*referring to memorandum*), until Wednesday the 1st of November, I may say seven and a half or eight days.

19,608. Had you been joined by other forces?—No.

19,609. What did you proceed to do, had any persons to be flogged?—Yes.

19,610. How many?—I don't know.

19,611. About how many?—I kept no memorandum of it.

19,612. Let us go by steps and see whether we can make it out. You began on Tuesday; did you flog any that day?—I flogged the remainder of those who had been sentenced by Captain Adcock, as he was in a hurry to return to Morant Bay by dark.

19,613. Were those which formed the residue already sentenced by him or by you?—By him; I was ordered to flog a certain number and to give them so many lashes.

19,614. Did he give you a regular list written—how did you know how many each was to receive?—They were allotted off.

19,615. Was it "balance in hand so much"?—Not exactly, the sentences were various.

19,616. Who determined there should be five or 50?—Captain Adcock.

19,617. What did he tell you?—That so many of the prisoners were to receive so many lashes, and that one was to receive so many more, and that others were to receive a certain number more or less.

19,618. Were you able to keep them in your head, so that the one who was sentenced to receive five lashes did not get 50 lashes, and *vice versâ*?—The news was general to all, and everybody knew the numbers. Probably there were not more than two or three sentences in the whole concern. There were three or four batches.

19,619. How many were there do you think altogether?—From 15 to 20; I have no record.

19,620. On the Tuesday you finished them off?—I did.

19,621. On the Wednesday do you remember whether any were flogged?—I presume I flogged a few every day.

19,622. Where were they from?—Mostly they were brought in by rural special constables and Maroons.

19,623. In executing those duties had you no record?—I did not keep any record, as we were travelling without baggage.

19,624. You were at head-quarters, not travelling any continued distances?—But we were like men on the march all the time.

19,625. Did you move out every day over the country?—I did.

19,626. Special constables brought in prisoners, did you capture any?—Yes.

19,627. On the Wednesday you cannot determine how many you flogged?—I kept no record, but I kept a rough memorandum of a diary.

19,628. Will your diary assist your memory as to flogging?—(*Witness referred to his diary, and read several passages as to movements of troops, but found no entry as to floggings.*) I wrote to Morant Bay for instructions.

19,629. Did you then, taking Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, flog prisoners; and can you give no idea as to the number?—Not of the prisoners, but I can show where I marched each day.

19,630. That won't help you to the number. Did you return every night to Golden Grove?—Yes.

19,631. You merely patrolled the district?—I did not consider mine was raiding, but only patrolling.

19,632. When were the people flogged?—Generally of a morning.

19,633. By whom were they tried?—Before me.

19,634. You examined the evidence?—I inquired minutely into the case of every prisoner before me, and I invariably asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence, or whether he had anything to give in evidence to his character. I released several without flogging, although in several instances the men took off their shirts, and said, "Massa, I ready for flog."

19,635. They rather liked it?—No.

19,636. But that was a very exceptional state of mind?—They begged me to flog them, as a rule, in preference to sending them to Court-martial. I had authority to flog in like cases.

19,637. Others you sent to Manchioneal?—Yes, they dreaded my sending them there more than my flogging them. It showed that they had better confidence in my examination than in the risk of being tried by Court-martial.

19,638. They would rather bear the ills they had, than fly to others that they knew not of?—They were confident that if I sent them to the regular Court-martial their chance of escape would be trifling.

19,639. How many do you think you discharged without flogging?—I mean to imply that they had confidence in the equity of my judgment.

19,640. They had confidence in your decision?—Yes, and in the mildness of it too.

19,641. A man will often plead guilty to a minor charge to escape a greater one?—Not if he had a fair defence against the major charge. The man I recollect taking off his shirt—I have a recollection of two. One of them said, "I ready for flog, massa;" and I said to him, but I am not ready to flog you, I want to know the charge. I have a clear recollection of dismissing a man after he had offered himself to be flogged.

19,642. You say that one was on the 1st of November under your sole authority?—Yes.

19,643. Did not Lieutenant Adcock return to Golden Grove on the evening of the 24th?—No, he left at noon on the 24th, a trifle after noon. On the 23rd we marched for a patrol through Duckenfield and Delvey. (*The witness referred the Commission to the paragraph in his letter upon this matter.*)

19,644. Were you there over six days sentencing and flogging prisoners, and do you tell us that you cannot give us an approximate average of the number flogged?—I do not like to be committed to a figure, but to take it roughly, probably 15 or 20 a day; 15 I should think would be a large average.

19,645. How many were dismissed unflogged?—I should think fully five a day.

19,646. Were any women flogged?—Yes.

19,647. How many women were flogged under your command during the whole time?—Not a great many, very few.

19,648. How many; can you give us no information?—It is hard to state upon my oath.

19,649. But you are not to be nailed to a particular figure?—Probably about three a day.

19,650. Were they all for charges of plundering?—Yes, there was nothing more serious except what I sent to Manchioneal. On one occasion I think I released three or four persons on one charge, and convicted a man who was not captured at the time, but whom I sent and captured upon the evidence I got which induced me to release the others.

19,651. What did you do with the man?—I gave him 100 lashes. I considered him to be the greatest rascal that came before me. I believe he would have seen a dozen men hanged for his offence. He was so obstinate in his evidence that I had a great difficulty in eliciting legal proof, although my own mind was satisfied.

19,652. Did you take the evidence against him after he came in?—Yes, in his presence.

19,653. Who brought him in ?—I sent constables for him.

19,654. Where was he taken ?—On the estate at work. Many men who were amongst the principal rebels went and returned to their work, and tried to make themselves out as loyal people ; this was one.

19,655. What was his name ?—I don't remember his name, but it could be easily ascertained by writing, as he is well known, and the circumstances are peculiar.

19,656. What are the circumstances ?—Three men and a woman were taken, I believe, for having plundered property in their hands, and upon asking the prisoners what they had to say in their defence, they stated that they had nothing to do with it, and that this other man, who was a stonemason, had requested them to let him dig holes in their yards and bury the property where it was found. I sent and captured him, retaining the others in custody. When he was brought in he stoutly denied having anything to do with it. I was referred to a woman who was not present and was not a prisoner, and who it was said could corroborate what these people had told me. I sent for her, and she came in and corroborated the statements of the prisoners that this stonemason had brought the goods to her house and asked her to secrete them.

19,657. She corroborated the other three ?—The three men and the woman. She made the tale so clear to me that no doubt was left on my mind, but the man was still so pertinacious in his denial that I felt unwilling to punish him until I could bring the matter undeniably home to him. I got that evidence by his getting ill-tempered. After denying his presence there at all, he began to question one of the men as to his presence, and I said to him, "You have convicted yourself." I then gave him 100 ; I considered that he was not only a criminal against the white people, but that he would have seen the four people there hanged or flogged for his offence. I discharged the four immediately. To show you the system adopted in these cases, I may state that the woman I confined for the rest of the night as a prisoner, giving the constables instructions not to ill-treat her—as a punishment for being a conniver at the secretion of the property, and I gave her a lecture and discharged her. I merely locked her up to show that she was guilty of a crime which she was not aware of. I directed the constables not to ill-treat her.

19,658. What was the highest number of lashes you sentenced the people to ?—I think 100 was the highest. I think that one case that I mentioned was the highest, because I was much annoyed about that case, and I think it was the largest number.

19,659. What was the usual number ?—As far as I can remember, 50.

19,660. Was that to men ?—Yes.

19,661. What was the highest number you gave to women ?—I think 30.

19,662. And the lowest ?—12 or 13 ; I am not quite sure, but a dozen.

19,663. Where did you flog the women ?—Across the shoulders.

19,664. There is one matter you ought to have been asked about earlier. It has been stated that you and Captain Astwood were present when a wounded man was brought in, when at Leith Hall, who said that he had received the wound at Morant Bay, where he had gone to buy something for his sweetheart ?—That is the man I mentioned.

19,665. When he said that were you and Captain Astwood present, and a white officer, and did you hear this said, "Oh, here is one of the Morant Bay people, shoot him," and he was thereupon shot ?—I was not present and did not say so. I was not present at his examination, but he gave me the explanation of his wound at the spot where he was executed. I asked him how he got the wound for the sake of convicting him from his own mouth. He said he had gone to Morant Bay to buy medicine, and had got shot in that way. I said that was not likely, because there was a doctor's shop where he lived. I most determinedly deny having said, "Shoot him," or having been in any way concerned in his condemnation ; I do not, however, intend to imply that he was wrongly condemned.

19,666. But you had nothing to do with it ?—No.

19,667. You were not by at the time ?—No, it is false.

19,668. After the 1st November what became of your corps ?—Some days before that they were dismissed on leave.

19,669. The whole 39 ?—The bulk of them ; but on the 1st of November they were finally dismissed. I think on the Monday afterwards there was a general consent for them to return to their private avocations.

19,670. Were they people connected with that district ?—The whole of them.

19,671. Except those who came from Kingston ?—The whole of them.

19,672. You say a general consent, by whom ?—There was a general leave given by me.

19,673. Then you were left alone ?—I was expecting to be relieved immediately, and the men were anxious to return to their duties as book-keepers and others.

19,674. Their civil duties ?—Yes, and I had a sufficient number on the Golden Grove estate for the protection of the garrison.

19,675. What number ?—Probably eight or 10 altogether, counting myself and others.

19,676. How long did you remain there with those eight or 10 ?—Till Thursday the 2nd of November.

19,677. What became of you then ?—I went to Bath.

19,678. And gave up your command ?—Yes, on the 1st, to Ensign Cullen ; but as long as I remained, till the 2nd of November, he consulted me in every case.

19,679. After that had you anything to do with the use of force in suppressing the rebellion ?—No, not for some time. I came to Kingston, and two weeks afterwards I returned to Bath, and finding there considerable alarm I was called upon as a Volunteer officer to protect the town, and I placed guards.

19,680. How did you do that, having no troops ?—I took command of the No. 1 Permanent Volunteers, the remainder of those who had gone to Morant Bay.

19,681. Who gave you that command ?—I assumed it by right of the former appointment, and also my gazette appointment as honorary lieutenant of the company.

19,682. You belong to the company ?—As an honorary officer.

19,683. You became an acting officer ?—At the request of the parties.

19,684. You had nothing to do but protect the place ?—That was all.

19,685. You may do as you like about putting that in, we are not your counsel. About the burning of houses, you told us nothing about that. Did you burn houses during your independent command ?—I burnt one.

19,686. Was that near Golden Grove ?—No ; I am not quite sure of the exact locality, but I think it was on the line of Harbour Head and Green Castle.

19,687. Is that the house referred to in that letter ?—No ; this letter was written several days before I assumed command. The houses there alluded to were burnt by order of Captain Adcock.

19,688. During the whole time the people were at Golden Grove were they fed at the public expense or at private expense ?—At the public expense.

19,689. Did they get pay ?—No.

19,690. Did they get no pay ?—No, they got no pay nor rations.

19,691. Where did they get it from ?—Some portions we got and paid for at the stores, and some we took in the name of the Queen. I took the hogs when we wanted them from the Rhine estate.

19,692. What other kind of things did you take? —Yams.

19,693. Did you take things out of stores in the name of the Crown?—We gave receipts for all we took.

19,694. And those are the bills that are now being sent in. What sort of things did you feed them on? —At first pork, and bread, and yams, and plantains.

19,695. Out of the stores did you take wine or brandy?—No, we got a little rum on the estate. I am a teetotaler, and I restricted it as far as possible. I was on one occasion called upon by Captain Astwood to stop the grog for the night, which I did with a great deal of alacrity. Nobody else liked to take the onus of stopping the grog, but I had no compunctions.

19,696. Did you serve out preserved meats and salmon?—No.

19,697. There are large bills coming in?—No, I believe my company has not cost the country 10*s.* a head.

(The witness here handed in the manuscript of a letter, part of which he said had been published.)

(*Witness.*) I would rather have the whole of the letter read, but I wish to make some observations on what has been published in this paper (*producing a newspaper*).

(*The Commission.*) You cannot read that paper unless the letter is put in.

The letter produced was read as follows:—

" Sunday evening, 22nd October 1865.

" Golden Grove Military Head Quarters.

" My dear James,

" I avail myself of an express which is going down to Mr. Georges to send you the position of affairs here. To begin, or imprimis. We marched from Morant Bay on Friday, starting at about 6 o'clock, and reached here at quarter past 1, after an exciting, a pleasant, although to some fatiguing, march. We numbered exactly, according to my estimate, 60. In one march we had several halts, and disposed of what prisoners were delivered to us by the constables, and took prisoners ourselves, foraged for provisions, and arrived here in capital spirits. I leave off here as a sentry fired a shot, which necessitated a general turn out. I got under arms and went to the quarters of my men; ordered them to fall in, and took a guard with me to ascertain the cause of alarm, when I received a message from the commanding officer to dismiss; the alarm was from a stranger not answering the sentry's challenge; no one was hurt; this is really garrison life. To resume, on our march from Morant Bay we shot two prisoners and catted (flogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails) five or six, and released them, as these latter were only charged with being concerned in plundering, not murders. When we reached Golden Grove, we met skirmishers from the Manchioneal party reporting their arrival at the Suspension Bridge; as we had determined on making this our head-quarters, our commander sent off to order them to join us here, which they did. That company consisted of the 1st W. I. R. under Lieutenant Cullen and Dr. Morris; the afternoon was spent in getting the several bodies of men quartered, and in laying in and preparing food, all of which fell under my superintendence. My men and 10 men of the 6th (white) are quartered in the bookkeepers' barracks, the black troops in the old hospital, the troop (K. V.) and all the officers in the great house. This morning we made a raid with 30 men all mounted, and got back to head-quarters at 4 p.m., bringing in a few prisoners, and having flogged nine men and burned three negro houses, dined, and then had a Court-martial on the prisoners, who amounted to about 50 or 60. Several were flogged without Court-martial from a simple examination. One man, John Anderson, a kind of parson and schoolmaster, got 50 lashes for his share in the Underhill meetings. Nine were convicted by Court-martial, one of them to 100 lashes, which he got at once; the other eight to be hanged or shot, but it was then quite dark, but their execution is postponed till morning. George W. Gordon had his black coat and vest taken from him as a prize by one of the soldiers, also his spectacles by another, so you will see he is very little differently treated from the common herd. I am told that one of his cattle at Rhine is killed every day for the benefit of the people and constables in Bath, and to-day we sent there and fetched away one for this party. We quarter on the enemy as much as possible; small stock, turkeys, &c., we took *ad libitum*, other supplies we give receipts for. The troops have now been better fed, an immense improvement for my men over Morant Bay, where they were mere refugees, with no claims on anyone for either food or shelter, and were really destitute. We press all the horses and saddles we can find, but the black troops are more successful than ours in catching horses; nearly all of them are mounted. They shot about 160 people on their march from Port Antonio to Manchioneal; hanged seven in Manchioneal; met three on their way here. This is a picture of martial law; the soldiers enjoy it, the inhabitants have to dread it; if they run at their approach they are shot for running away. The contents of all the houses we have been in, except only this very house, but including the barracks, have been reduced to a mass of broken and hacked furniture, with doors and windows smashed by the rebels.

" With love to Cordelia and the children,

" Believe me, your affectionate brother,

" Henry Ford.

" Address me as on the next page.

" Henry Ford, Esqr., Captain of Volunteers, Morant Bay. " To be forwarded to wherever stationed.	I expect to be back in Morant Bay before I get to Bath.

" Tell Langley to send papers to Mr. Child. You will of course write to Thomas.

" H. F."

19,698. The troop marked " K. V.," is that Kingston?—Yes, Kingston. I wished that letter to be read because of its perfectly private nature. It has been asserted that it was a dispatch from a commanding officer to his superior officer; the tone of the letter has been much condemned. I will explain that I intended it to bear no tone whatever, knowing that it was subject to be opened, both at Morant Bay and at Kingston, by the post-office authorities; therefore I was unable to convey my sentiments in it. The general tone, as my brother can prove, was decidedly in favour of mercy. My other letters, which were sent to Australia to another brother of mine who lives there, and the first letter I sent, stated that my first act had been to save the life of a man. The Government wrote to me for information, and I wrote to them in these terms: " The letter in question was written by me."

19,699. Is this an answer you sent to the Government?—Yes.

19,700. You may state what you like, but we don't know what they asked, and we cannot receive that letter?—When I saw criticisms in the English press I wrote to the Jamaica papers.

19,701. That is a correspondence with the press; that is known by the world at large, through the channel you have adopted?—I distinctly stated that the expression did not refer to my own acts, but principally applied to acts which I had seen or heard of.

19,702. And the things stated were not within your own knowledge, but were general reports that reached you?—Yes, in the mass. A person quoting my letter in a deputation to Mr. Cardwell——

19,703. We cannot go into that?—I do not wish to press it upon you.

19,704. You say the letter was likely to be opened? —Yes.

19,705. What do you mean?—There was a general

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Mr. H. Ford.

21 Feb. 1866.

order that all correspondence was to be examined before being delivered.

19,706. By whom?—The order was issued before I left, and communicated to me by the Postmaster-General.

19,707. You thought it was liable to be opened, and you wrote in that spirit?—I was precluded from criticising any of the acts I saw performed.

19,708. It is necessarily resulting from the evidence that the matter you relate as to Manchioneal was told you by other parties, and that you were not present when they marched as you say?—I know nothing but hearsay of the 160 people.

19,709. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you seen any of the letters opened at Morant Bay?—I did. I assisted in opening and reading letters by orders from, I think, Mr. Hutchings, who was the senior militia officer at the time, and who had military charge of the post-office.

19,710. Therefore you knew not only that the orders had been issued, but you had seen the correspondence actually opened at Morant Bay, and you had assisted in doing it?—Yes.

19,711. Was that as an officer?—As a private gentleman. That was before I became captain of Volunteers.

19,712. Your knowledge of the fact that letters were so opened affected the tone of your communication which has just been read?—Most decidedly. I was afraid to criticise the nature of anything that was done there, and I simply related the circumstances, and so I explained it to my brother when I came to Kingston, to account to him for the absence of any sympathy in the letters.

19,713. You did in fact know of acts which you condemned in your own mind?—Yes.

19,714. You were afraid to state your views of such acts, as you stated?—Yes.

19,715. You have said that women were flogged at Golden Grove; were any women flogged at Leith Hall?—I have no recollection of seeing any flogged at Leith Hall. I do not believe any were flogged in my time.

19,716. About that man who was shot at Leith Hall with the wound in his breast; you said you asked him, for your own satisfaction, the grounds upon which he had been condemned?—No, I asked how he got the wound.

19,717. This was before he was led off for execution? No; when he was already led up for execution.

19,718. Which execution you were about to perform?—Yes, after he was delivered to me for execution.

19,719. Immediately after that conversation you retired and ordered the men to fire?—Not immediately, but when I got the order to do so.

19,720. But they were immediately happening one after the other?—Yes, but there was a lapse of time.

19,721. What order did you give on such occasions?—That was the only occasion.

19,722. What kind of order did you give?—I told off a dozen men or so, and directed them to fire when I gave the regular word of command, and I directed them where to aim.

19,723. Though you deny having said, "Shoot him," immediately, in point of fact, immediately or shortly after your examination, you did order the soldiers to shoot him?—Not upon my own examination.

19,724. But you were the person who, after having spoken to the prisoner, ordered the men to fire?—Yes, but not by my command and order. I was merely in a subordinate capacity, and it was not upon my own responsibility that I ordered the man to be shot.

19,725. About Mitchell's execution at Harbour Head; you mentioned that there was a crowd of Volunteers and soldiers together?—Yes.

19,726. Were they standing around the firing party?—Yes, I presume so.

19,727. Were the firing party a portion of the crowd?—The Volunteers and the carts crowded up.

19,728. So that the firing party was stationed amongst the crowd?—I suppose there was a little space round them.

19,729. Was Depass there? Did he form one of the firing party by your orders?—No, I had nothing to do with it; I gave no orders in that case.

19,730. But it was through you that all the orders to the irregular corps were given by Captain Adcock?—Yes, but I presume a man in my corps, knowing that Captain Adcock was the commanding officer, would obey him, irrespective of my presence.

19,731. Who were the others who shot Mitchell, besides Depass?—I am not aware, but I have heard they were the men of the 6th Royals.

19,372. These book-keepers and others who form part of your corps belong to the Manchioneal district?—No, to the Plantain Garden River district.

19,733. That is your district over which you had charge?—Yes.

19,734. Did not their absence prevent the people going to their work?—Possibly.

19,735. You kept the book-keepers and overseers as a military corps, and then told the people that if they did not go to work that you would flog them?—Immediately after going there I gave leave of absence to a certain number that they might go and reorganize the work under their charge on the estates. It was not until the reorganization had been effected that I expected them to turn out under orders from their employers. I told the people at the same time that they should have the same pay and the same amount of work, that the work should not be increased nor the pay shortened. I simply wished to restore matters to the state they were in before the war, and I promised the people protection in their pay and labour, but told them that I would insist upon their working, but that they should get no increased hardships from my presence.

19,736. (*Commission.*) You wanted to get them to their occupations?—Yes; in fact I was the friend of the labouring people.

19,737. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What do you mean by "principal rebels?"—Men engaged in murder, or leading a mob.

19,738. And an ordinary rebel was what?—A plunderer, one of the people who entered the houses after the original attack.

19,739. That is what you mean by the designation "rebel?"—Yes; there is one circumstance I have not been asked about, the execution of a man named Marshall at Morant Bay.

19,740. (*Commission.*) We have had that proved, but what do you know about it?—I was present, and am prepared to give evidence upon it.

19,741. The only point is, were you near enough to hear whether anything was said by Marshall while he was being flogged?—Quite close to him.

19,742. Was anything said?—Nothing whatever was said while he was tied to the gun.

19,743. What were the acts you state in that letter you abstain from commenting on, and which you say you condemned?—It is not what I said in this letter. Knowing what was done in the case of Marshall I condemned it as murder the same day.

19,744. The question is confined to that letter; you said there were several acts committed under martial law which you disapproved?—I disapproved of shooting men on the road, and bringing in stragglers as rebels—men merely straying about the roads, which I discontinued the moment I had charge. I most strenuously disapproved of the act of the black soldiers in the journey from Port Antonio to Manchioneal or Golden Grove, where they shot 160.

19,745. Do you know that?—No; but I disapproved of the act, as I related it in my letter.

19,746. That is one of the acts you abstained from commenting upon?—Yes, from the liability of the letters being opened.

19,747. You state it as part of what you had

heard, but gave no opinion upon it?—Yes, I strongly disapproved of the soldiers shooting men if they ran away, or shooting them in their houses in the way I described in my letter. You have not asked me anything about a statement in my letter as to Captain Adcock and General Nelson actuated by views of clemency.

19,748. Those are your opinions upon their character or conduct?—I relate a circumstance when General Nelson sent for me, and I will read it as an instance as a leaning of these officers to mercy. (*Witness read the following:*) "Of Brigadier-"General Nelson, Captain Adcock, and Captain Hole "I can speak as being invariably merciful, and of "which I can furnish instances. They only inflicted "punishments as an unpleasant necessity, after full "inquiry or regular trial." I saw General Nelson expressed the greatest annoyance that an innocent man had been led to execution, and who would have been hanged but for his prompt energy in having him removed from the gallows on being told the man had saved the lives of some overseers, although convicted of the acts of rebellion.

19,749. That one act would not prove him to be innocent if he was condemned for other acts?—It may be criticised, but I mean that he was anxious to save life. You said that you would allow me to read a letter which I have received from one of the Africans.

(Witness read the following letter):—

"H. Ford, Esq.

"Dear Sir, Golden Grove, 22d January 1866.

"I am quite uneasy not hearing from you, "from the various reports going about, which makes "it worse. Myself and all my country people beg "you will drop us a few lines to let us know how "matters stand. We are all anxious to hear from "you, for we all look to you as the only friend we "have. We can never forget your kindness.

"With our united kind regards,

"I remain, sir,

"On behalf of them and myself,

"Your most humble and obedient servant,

"Sarah Hodgson."

(*Witness.*) I have had that confirmed to me by repeated messages and statements that I am regarded by the people there as the saviour of the district.

19,750. No doubt that is your impression, but we are not trying you upon the opinions of others?—I hope if there are other statements prejudicial to me, I may have an opportunity of seeing them, and, if necessary, I can refute them by any amount of evidence.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Walter Daley Downer sworn and examined.

Mr. W. D. Downer.

19,751. Are you Inspector of Police of St. Andrews?—Yes, and the Mountain District of Port Royal.

19,752. As Inspector of Police did you before October last notice anything in your district which drew your attention to any preparations for the use of force by the peasantry?—Not in my district.

19,753. In what district did you notice it?—Not in any district particularly. I noticed the people shortly before martial law.

19,754. We are inquiring about the time before the outbreak in October?—They were exceedingly impudent, not at all civil and obliging, they were sulky and very surly.

19,755. Where was it that you observed this?—Principally about the district of Saint Andrews and Port Royal. I seldom leave there.

19,756. Was it a change in their conduct towards you?—No, not towards me particularly, but in general.

19,757. You must have been there to notice it; did you notice it?—Yes, I noticed it particularly.

19,758. Was it different from the conduct at any previous time?—Precisely.

19,759. When you noticed it, were you at the time and subsequently to the outbreak led to mention it to somebody?—I think I wrote to Dr. Hamilton on the subject, the Custos of the parish. I mentioned it to him, and I know I brought it to the notice of the Governor that we were entirely without arms, that the policemen were entirely unprotected.

19,760. Was that prior to October?—Yes, at least a year before.

19,761. Where was it they were without arms?—At Saint Andrews and Port Royal Mountains.

19,762. Did you know of any meetings of the people there for exercise or military drilling?—Not in Saint Andrews, but in Kingston I heard of it, and Dr. Hamilton drew my attention to it.

19,763. You did not know it yourself then?—No, not in St. Andrews.

19,764. Or at Kingston?—Not of my own knowledge.

19,765. Did you officially have your attention drawn to it?—Yes.

19,766. As inspector?—Yes.

19,767. When was that?—I was ill at the time; I think it must have been in April, it was in the early part of the year I know.

19,768. Was it before or after April?—I think it must have been before April, but I cannot tax my memory just at the moment.

19,769. What was the nature of the information which officially reached you about the people meeting to drill or exercise?—I must first mention that Kingston is not within my district, but Dr. Hamilton wrote me a private note.

19,770. Were you officially informed of matters which you were to look into as Inspector of Police?—Not officially.

19,771. What do you mean by not officially?—An official communication was not made to me, it was a private communication.

19,772. Is Dr. Hamilton the Custos?—Yes.

19,773. Did you receive a communication from him?—Yes.

19,774. Do you not consider that an official communication?—I thought I was not to mention anything private.

19,775. Was your attention drawn to it as Inspector?—It was.

19,776. Although the letter began, "My dear sir," you acted upon it?—I acted upon it.

19,777. Very well then, as your attention was drawn to some matter that you were to act upon, tell us what that matter was?—The matter was the sham Volunteer drilling that was reported to be going on in Kingston, and I was asked to inquire into it and give my opinion.

19,778. That was the information you received?—Yes.

19,779. Sham Volunteer drilling you call it?—Yes.

19,780. Did you learn by whom?—I sent the senior sergeant down to go and examine and bring me full particulars. I was ill at the time.

19,781. You say this was at Kingston?—Yes.

19,782. You say Kingston is not within the district?—I have no authority there.

19,783. How came you to be called on to act there?—I said that Dr. Hamilton wrote to me to ask me to let him know what was going on there.

19,784. To let him know what was going on not in your district?—I fancy that was why he wrote on the letter "private."

19,785. Were you to look into the matter as regards Saint Andrews, or to go to Kingston?—I was to look into it and inquire if anything of the kind was going on at St. Andrews. From what he had heard it was

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Mr. W. D. Downer.

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going on in Kingston, and he would feel obliged to me if I would let him know what it was.

19,786. This was outside your district ?—Yes.

19,787. You say you sent somebody ?—I sent the sergeant.

19,788. Did you yourself inquire into it ?—No, I did not.

19,789. Who was the sergeant you sent ?—Sergeant Finlayson.

19,790. Is he here ?—Not to-day.

19,791. Where did you send Finlayson to ?—I sent him to go and find out where this place was in Kingston where it was reported this was going on.

19,792. What was the place ?—As he reported it to me it was a place near the Spanish Town Road, nearly in the suburbs of Kingston, still in Kingston.

19,793. Did you receive any report from the person you sent ? —He mentioned to me what it was, he made very light of it, he thought there was nothing whatever in it; he told me how many men he saw and what it was.

19,794. Whatever reached you, did you communicate it to Dr. Hamilton ?—Yes.

19,795. You thought there was nothing in it apparently ?—I communicated what I did hear to Dr. Hamilton.

19,796. Was that the only matter you had your attention drawn to, during 1865, in regard to the alleged preparation for the use of force by unauthorized parties ?—I believe it was. I do not at this moment remember any other.

19,797. That was in April you say ?—Yes, about that time.

19,798. Did you ever in your capacity as Superintendent of Police communicate to the Government what had reached you with regard to what people were doing at unauthorized meetings ?—No.

19,799. Nothing at all ?—So far as I did not know of any.

19,800. Or threatening language ? — That was during martial law ; the report I wrote for the information of Dr. Hamilton, my Custos, and sent to him, simply reported what occurred during martial law.

19,801. Do you remember writing an account dated the 3rd January last ?—Yes.

19,802. Who was Mr. Pearson, a subordinate officer who you mentioned as having had a conversation with a man across the Bay ?—I don't know what department he is in rightly, but he came over to Spanish Town to-day. I saw him here to-day.

19,803. When did he communicate, if anything, to you ?—He did not communicate anything.

19,804. Was Edward Spence, a prisoner, brought in by Charles Oakly to you on the 30th of October ?—He was.

19,805. Where was that ? — At Half-way Tree, No. 3, police station.

19,806. What was he brought in for ?—He was brought in for attempting to pass a sentry between 12 and 1 o'clock at night without giving an account of himself. I heard the sentry challenge him myself from my bedroom window.

19,807. Did you inquire into the charge ?—I did, and he could give no account of himself.

19,808. What became of him ?—Next day he was sent to camp with the statement I got from him with a great deal of difficulty of where he came from.

19,809. Is that all you know of the treatment of Edward Spence ?—That is all.

19,810. How long were you in his presence while he was undergoing examination ?—From 1 o'clock until nearly daylight.

19,811. Endeavouring to ascertain who and what he was ?—Yes, he travelled all over the country with me, and told me a great many of apparent lies.

19,812. You heard him make a statement at last ?—Yes, at last.

19,813. Where is Spence now ?—I never heard afterwards what became of him, he was sent to Up-Park camp early next morning.

19,814. It appears by this paper that he was tried on the 24th of October and sentenced to 50 lashes, which were inflicted ?—I suppose that must be him.

19,815. What was the date at which you took him up ?—I think the 30th.

19,816. This states it to be on the 19th ?—Then it cannot be the same man.

19,817. Before you sent the man to Up-Park camp he underwent five hours' examination, apparently from 1 o'clock till daylight ?—Yes.

19,818. What did he state with regard to himself ? —He admitted——

19,819. Give us what he said ?—It is written down there, I have not seen it since it was written.

19,820. Is it in your handwriting ?—Yes.

19,821. Did you write it at the time ?—Within a few hours of the time.

19,822. And then you may take it and refresh your memory ?—He informed me he was intimate with Paul Bogle, that he resided at a place near Garbrand Hill in St. Thomas in the East, that he kept a small shop there, and was in the habit of attending his meetings at Stony Gut, that he knew Mr. George Gordon very well, and that Mr. George Gordon was what they called their protector, and that whenever he attended these meetings at Paul Bogle's the subject was always their wrongs that were discussed there, that he knew something was on foot going on, but he did not know particularly what at the time.

19,823. Did he say when he was attending these meetings ?—Previous to the outbreak at Morant Bay.

19,824. Did he fix the particular time ?—He said that on Monday the 9th of October the word came to him that he was to go that night to Paul Bogle's, I asked him what word, and it was some time before I could get him to tell me what the word was, he pretended that he did not know ; at last he said that the word that came was, "Colour for colour," and that he was to go to Paul Bogle's to attend a meeting ; he said he went there and saw a great many persons there, and it was decided to meet next day, or the day after, at Morant Bay, and that next day, the 10th, word came to him, in consequence of that, they were all to meet at Morant Bay next day ; that those who had guns were to bring guns, and those who had cutlasses were to bring cutlasses ; he said that he would not go when the 11th came, that he was averse to going, but that his wife persuaded him to go, saying that was twice they were going to share the white man's land, and he was called for it and would not go, and he must go this time and see what was done ; he said that he went and took cutlass and gun, and see them all attacking the white people at the Court-house, and that he was afraid and ran away to his own house ; the next day the soldiers came and he ran away into the woods, and he was in the woods from the 18th to 30th, which was the day on which I took him. That is the substance of his statement, and pretty nearly word for word—it was stated little by little. I should mention that Oakly was not present when that was stated, he was relieved from sentry duty and came into the guard-room when I was examining Spence ; he made some noise and I ordered him out.

19,825. He had brought Spence in ?—Yes.

19,826. Do you know anything of your own knowledge which led you to form the series of opinions contained in this paper ?—No.

19,827. Nothing ?—No, I think that is subsequent to the 11th of October.

19,828. You cannot state the grounds upon which you formed this opinion ?—No, not at the moment.

19,829. (*Mr. Burke.*) Was not this man Spence flogged at Halfway Tree, before he made any statement to you ?—He received three cuts with a riding-whip, that was all.

19,830. Who gave him that ?—Sergeant Walcott, by my dircetion.

19,831. What was he doing ?—He could not answer the questions, I could not get a single word out of him, but all sorts of stories about other parts of the island which he had not visited ; at last I lost

all patience with him, Walcott was standing by with a small riding-whip in his hand, and I said, "Walcott, give him a cut with your whip," which he did across the shoulders, and that was all that he had.

19,832. Then he was flogged for making statements which you did not believe ?—Which I knew to be untrue.

19,833. Was he not tied up ?—He was put in irons.

19,834. Was he not tied up ?—No.

19,835. Do you mean when he was flogged—he was not tied up when he had these three cuts ?—No, his feet were in irons, he was sitting on the ground, and I was sitting on a chair over him examining him as to who and what he was.

19,836. Did not he state that he had come from St. Andrew's gap, and did not you state that you did not believe him, and was he not then struck with the whip ?—No, certainly not; he travelled all over the island, among other places he said he had come from the gap, and as there are five or six gaps at St. Andrews it was impossible to know which it was he meant.

19,837. Then you told him you did not believe him ?—I told him I did not believe his statement all along, the whole story was false from beginning to end.

19,838. Did the constable and you examine the man from 1 o'clock till daylight ?—Yes.

19,839. How many different statements did he make to you during that period ?—At least five or six.

19,840. And the statement you now make was the last statement ?—Yes.

19,841. Which you adopted ?—Which I adopted.

19,842. It appeared the most correct ?—The only correct one.

19,843. (*Commissioner.*) That is to say you did not know it was correct, but you thought that all the others were incorrect ?—Yes, the reason I formed my opinion was that he described places and roads which were perfectly incorrect, and I knew he could have no knowledge of them.

19,844. (*Mr. Bourke.*) That was the ground of your objecting to them, was it ?—Yes.

19,845. And you accepted this ?—Yes.

19,846. Did you send on his statement to the camp ?—I believe I did, I usually do, otherwise they would have sent back for it.

19,847. Were any other persons flogged at Halfway Tree ?—Two children, one a boy of 12 and the other of 17; it was not anything connected with this; they were flogged for petty larceny.

19,848. It had nothing to do with Spence ?—Nothing.

19,849. How many lashes did they get each ?—One had 15, the other 20.

19,850. By whose authority was that ?—By mine.

19,851. Were these floggings reported to the officer at camp ?—No, yes, by-the-by, I beg to say they were reported by me to Major Prenderville; this was during martial law, and he advised me, if any punishments were to be inflicted, not to inflict them myself, but to send them on to him. I have to state that these two were flogged because I did not like them to receive a heavy punishment, and they were flogged with switches, as they were incorrigible lads, for stealing provisions.

19,852. Had it anything to do with the suppression of these disturbances ?—No.

19,853. (*Commission.*) Where did you flog them, on their backs ?—On the shoulders; it was only with tamarind switch.

19,854. (*Mr. Bourke.*) Did you send in any volunteer to be locked up at camp at night ?—No, I sent in a Volunteer, but not to be locked up.

19,855. What was his name ?—Mr. Henry J. Bicknell.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES GRANT MORGAN (a black) sworn and examined. *C. G. Morgan.*

19,856. Were you acting as clerk to the Attorney-General of Jamaica in October last ?—I was.

19,857. You were living at Spanish Town ?—Yes.

19,858. What were you before you were clerk to Mr. Heslop ?—I was the clerk of the late Mr. Robert Jackson, who was the clerk of the Vestry of St. John's, and also a collector of dues.

19,859. How long had you been clerk to the Attorney-General ?—For 10 years.

19,860. Up to the time you were taken ?—Yes.

19,861. Who arrested you in October ?—The Hon. Doctor Hamilton, one of the members of the Executive Committee, and major of the Volunteers of this parish, and Lieut. McLachlan of No. 1 Company, captain of Volunteers, and several policemen with loaded muskets and bayonets attached.

19,862. When did they take you up ?—On Tuesday, October 24th, 1865, early in the morning, when I was in bed.

19,863. You were taken to the guard-room ?—Yes.

19,864. And from thence to the station ?—Yes.

19,865. And by the train from Spanish Town at 7 in the morning to Kingston ?—Yes, from there I was marched to Up-Park Camp, where martial law was prevalent.

19,866. When you got to the camp what was done with you ?—I was placed in the custody of Major Prenderville, who was acting Provost Marshal; he refused to take me at first, but asked Mr. McLachlan if he brought any accusation against me, and he said no, but after some conversation which I did not hear, I was received, and Mr. McLachlan asked for a receipt for me, which I don't know whether he got; I was afterwards handed over to two white sergeants, one of their names was Edwards.

19,867. Where were you taken to ?—To the cell yard, and placed in the custody of Sergeant Combey, a black soldier, as a prisoner.

19,868. How long were you kept at the camp ?—For 16 days and a half.

19,869. Did you hear the charge that was made against you ?—From the time I was delivered at the camp to the time I was released I was never asked a question.

19,870. But before you got to the camp did you hear any charge made against you ?—No charge.

19,871. Not here ?—Not here.

19,872. You say you heard no charge; was anything said that you had done ?—I cannot say; I had not heard.

19,873. Did you hear anyone say you had doneso, and so ?—I heard a lot of rumours when I came out.

19,874. Before you were released ?—No.

19,875. Were you not told you were taken up for such and such a charge ?—No, never.

19,876. Who did you see on the morning you were taken to the guard-room ?—A lot of Volunteers.

19,877. Was there anybody there who received you and said you were taken up for so and so ?—No.

19,878. Did you see Dr. Hamilton ?—He arrested me and took me to the guard room.

19,879. He came with the Volunteers ?—Yes.

19,880. Did they in some way mention what it was they came about ?—They did not.

19,881. You never knew ?—I never knew.

19,882. You don't know ?—And don't know now.

19,883. During the 16 days you were in the camp were you in close confinement ?—No, I was allowed to walk about the cell yard.

19,884. Were you ever subject to any flogging ?—No, I was not flogged, but I saw many flogged.

19,885. After 16 days you were released ?—Yes.

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19,886. You were never tried?—No, I was never asked a word.

19,887. Were you ever told anything?—No, and the Major used to say to me, whenever he came, "There is no charge against you, Mr. Morgan."

19,888. Which Major?—Major Prenderville.

19,889. Who did he say that to?—To me in the presence of Williams, my fellow-prisoner, and Sam Clark; and he continued, "If you were a rebel, I "would let you go, because I have the power to do "so, but having been sent here by the Government "to be by me kept I cannot."

19,890. Why would he let you go if you were a rebel?—Because he had the power to do so, there being no charge against me.

19,891. Because there was no charge against you he wouldn't let you go?—He could not.

19,892. Unless you were a rebel?—Unless I was a rebel; I was compelled to sleep on the naked floor for 16 days and nights without a pillow.

19,893. How many were there in the place where you were?—Myself, Williams, and Sam Clark.

19,894. Three of you?—Yes, there was a boy, but he was taken away afterwards.

19,895. Is that all that happened to yourself?—To myself; this is a paper I had on coming out (*producing a paper*).

19,896. That is your pass?—Yes, in consequence of that, I lost my situation; I petitioned the House of Assembly after I came out.

19,897. Is that your writing (*a written paper was here produced*)?—No, I write a better hand than that.

19,898. This is full of various statements; whose writing is it?—Mr. Mitchell's.

19,899. Did you see it written?—Yes, I dictated it.

19,900. This is full of matter which is not very definite of things you saw and heard while you were in prison; are there any of those things you wish to make more definite than this makes them?—I cannot remember the dates.

19,901. Or the names of the people?—No, no names, except one man of the name of Rooms.

19,902. Tell us anything you know clearly?—A man of the name Rooms was brought from St. Thomas in the Vale and was flogged for sedition.

19,903. How do you know he was brought from St. Thomas in the Vale?—After the trial I heard the proceedings read.

19,904. Stating that he came from there?—Yes, and I had known the man before, he was a coloured man.

19,905. What have you to say about what was done by him?—He received 50 lashes.

10,906. Did you hear the charge?—Yes.

19,907. Is that all you know about it, except what you have heard from the proceedings?—A man named Jones, an African, was the first man that was executed at the camp.

19,908. Did you see him?—Yes, he was after trial taken into a cell, the Rev. Mr. Street went and prayed with him, and in the evening we were summoned as usual to go out; he was brought after us to another part of the camp, and the soldiers were armed and brought there, a cart was brought out, and a cross-piece was put on the top of the cart; the man was ordered to go and stand up, and the rope was brought and put round his neck, and before the man was executed he said, "Massa, I want to say something."

19,909. Who did he say that to?—I think he spoke to Major Prenderville.

19,910. Was this at Up-Park Camp?—Yes; the major then gave a touch to Major Anton, and said, "This man wishes to say something," he said, "No, no speeches here."

19,911. Who said that?—Major Anton, then Major Prenderville said to the man, "Say everything to your God."

19,912. What was the name of this man?—Jones; he was a convict in the penitentiary; he said, "I am "not guilty, the man swore against me; no like me; "we quarrel." He was executed by a white man named Edwards, a sergeant.

19,913. Was he hung or shot?—Hung with a handkerchief round his forehead; I saw another man executed.

19,914. What was his name?—I don't recollect.

19,915. And you don't know when?—No, we were not allowed to keep writing materials.

19,916. How long after you had gone there was it?—I think it was four or five days.

19,917. You don't know his name?—No, but he was brought from St. Thomas in the East.

19,918. How do you know that?—From the proceedings that were read.

19,919. What happened with him?—He was charged with having wounded a constable severely, and was hung.

19,920. Hung for murder, in fact?—Yes, according to the proceedings of the Court-martial. Then I saw another, who was a soldier, charged with having deserted twice, and he was found amongst the rebels in St. Thomas in the East.

19,921. Was he a black or a white soldier?—Black; I also saw a man flogged in the camp.

19,922. What was his name?—I don't know; he was a black man.

19,923. What was he flogged for?—Sedition; most of the men who were flogged were for saying something or another.

19,924. Did you know where he came from?—I don't recollect; another man was sent from Kingston.

19,925. What was his name?—I don't know his name; he was flogged for having spoken seditious words.

19,926. How do you know that?—I heard the proceedings of his trial read, and the man that gave evidence against him, his name was Secard. I did not hear the evidence.

19,927. Is that all you have to tell us?—I recollect a constable being brought to the gap; I think the inspector asked him to do something, he asked him how he was to be paid; I gathered this from the proceedings, and he was sent to the camp for insubordination, and he got 48 lashes.

19,928. Did you see him flogged?—Yes.

19,929. You don't know what his name was?—No.

19,930. Did you see anybody whose name you know?—Mr. Campbell from St. John's—John Campbell, I think.

19,931. What about him?—He was sent there for having spoken seditious words.

19,932. Do you know that from the proceedings?—Yes; every proceeding was read before us.

19,933. What was done to him?—He was flogged, 50 lashes. I think two men were sent from St. Andrews, one for stealing vegetables called by us, "chow-chow."

19,934. What was his name?—I don't know; he was not tried by Court-martial.

19,935. How do you know that?—Because he was only brought that same evening as they were flogging, and Major Prenderville said, "Oh, you are just in time."

19,936. Had they been taken in the act of stealing?—Yes.

19,937. You heard the statement of what they were flogged for?—Yes. One for stealing three pieces of cane, not six inches in length; he was also flogged. A woman came along with them for stealing a yam, but Major Prenderville would not flog her.

19,938. Anything else?—A man was flogged at the camp, and after he had received a quantity of lashes, he said, "This will teach me manners;" the soldiers who were at the triangle reported him to have said another thing; Major Prenderville put him again on the triangle, and gave him a dozen lashes for having spoken.

19,939. Spoken what?—For having spoken something that was spoken by the soldiers.

19,940. But where were you while this was going on?—About three yards off.

19,941. Is that all you have to tell us?—We could not learn the name of these people. I can tell you something about Sam Clark.

19,942. What did Sam Clark do?—He was in the same room with me, and one morning the so-called rebels were there, and we were called out as political prisoners too. The General came and inspected the whole of us.

19,943. What General?—Major-General O'Connor, and after he had inspected us Major Anton drew his attention to Clark in this manner, saying, "That is Clark;" the Major went up to him, and said, "Yes, "your brother was hung three days ago, and you "will be hung to one of those trees." Clark having heard it trembled fearfully, and said, "But, General, "I was not at St. Thomas in the East, I don't live "there; I live at St. David's, and was in Kingston, "and when I heard Inspector Nairne was looking "after me I went and gave myself up to him." The General said, "Yes, you were not there, but if "you are tried and found guilty you will be hanged "to one of these trees."

19,944. Did that end in anything particular?—No. Major Prenderville came into the cell one Sunday, and he was speaking to us, to wit, "I don't "know what you are kept here for, there is no "charge against you, Mr. Morgan; there is no "charge against you, Mr. Levy; there is no charge "against you, Mr. Williams; and Clark, I should "like to break off the handcuffs around your hands, "because you seem to be a decent man and have "conducted yourself well here; but I am afraid I "cannot, because the magistrate has been here and "given you a bad character; there is no charge "against you."

19,945. He said that?—Yes.

19,946. Who was there when he said that?—Williams, Olivia.

19,947. And yourself?—Yes. They were afterwards sent with 24 others to Morant Bay.

19,948. Have you anything more to tell us?—No.

19,949. You afterwards went home?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

RICHARD RODON (a black) sworn and examined.

R. Rodon.

19,950. Did you live at Holland estate in St. Thomas in the East?—I was born there.

19,951. Were you working there?—Yes, constantly.

19,952. Do you recollect the Sunday when martial law was on?—I don't know the day of the month.

19,953. But some time in the month during martial law do you remember some constables coming to you?—Yes.

19,954. What did they do to you?—They carried me out of the yard and took me to Golden Grove.

19,955. Did you see anyone in Golden Grove after they took you there?—I saw plenty, but I did not know them.

19,956. Were they soldiers?—Lots of soldiers.

19,957. What did they do with you?—They took me from there to the mill-house, and on Tuesday they flogged me.

19,958. They flogged you on Tuesday?—Yes, at 4 o'clock.

19,959. What did they flog you for?—Mr. Stewart ordered them to take me up.

19,960. He was the overseer at Holland?—Yes. I asked them on Monday what they took me up for, they said they would not tell me.

19,961. Did Mr. Stewart say why they took you up?—No, he only sent a piece of note.

19,962. Did you hear what that piece of note had got in it?—No.

19,963. Did anybody ever tell you why you were taken up?—Not a soul; when I asked what I had done they told me to shut my mouth, and I commenced to cry.

19,964. Did you ever hear anybody say what you were taken for?—No.

19,965. Did they take you before anyone who heard witnesses?—No; they only took me before the steps, and we were all to get 150 lashes.

19,966. And did you get 150?—Yes, and he made me go and lift up a dead man, me alone, on my shoulders, and bury him.

19,967. Did they let you go on the Tuesday?—Yes, Tuesday night.

19,968. Are you sure you had 150 lashes?—Yes, 150.

19,969. How many others were there besides yourself?—Lots of others.

19,970. Were there two men?—I cannot tell you their names.

19,971. Were there two men besides yourself?—About seven of us; the whole of us from Holland had 150 lashes.

19,972. How many is 150; do you know how long you were having them?—They flogged me until I fainted, the last lick they gave me I don't know, I began to loose my feet.

19,973. How many men flogged you?—Six.

19,974. Six men flogged you?—Yes.

19,975. How many did each man give you?—I cannot tell you; I only know I had 150 lashes. Six men flogged, they took spells to flog me.

19,976. Who ordered you to be flogged?—A soldier officer, I don't know his name.

19,977. Was Mr. Stewart there at the time?—At the same time.

19,978. Were others by besides the officer and Stewart?—Lots of black soldier and white soldier, I don't know the name at all.

19,979. The only name you know is Mr. Stewart's name?—Mr. Stewart.

19,980. What did he tell the officer you had done?—I had done nothing at all, nothing at all to him.

19,981. Had you been working at Holland up to the day you were taken?—Up to the week; four days I worked.

19,982. Had you heard what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

19,983. At the time they took you?—When they took me it was while I was working, and they carried me in.

19,984. Had you been to Golden Grove before the Sunday they took you there?—No; that Sunday was the first time I had been there.

19,985. Had you been to Holland before?—Yes.

19,986. Had you been at Holland when some of the people came up there to make a noise?—Yes, they came there at midnight; I heard them hallooing while I was in bed.

19,987. Had they shells blowing?—No, I did not hear no shell.

19,988. Any drum beating?—Only bawling.

19,989. Had they been into Holland House?—Yes.

19,990. And had they taken things out?—They broke all the sashes.

19,991. They broke the furniture?—Yes.

19,992. How many days before the day you were taken did that happen?—We were taken the following Sunday after that.

19,993. That had been about four days before the Sunday?—Yes.

19,994. In the middle of the week?—Yes.

19,995. Did you join them?—Yes.

19,996. You were not taking any part in breaking the sashes?—None at all.

19,997. Do you live on the estate at Holland?—I live at Barney.

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19,998. Did Mr. Stewart ever stop your pay ?—Only the last week.

19,999. Which week do you mean ?—Him stop our money the week before last.

20,000. You mean this month ?—Yes.

20,001. This present one ?—Yes.

20,002. How many did you see of the people who had worked at Holland taken to Golden Grove ?—Will you allow me to call the names ?

20,003. Yes ?—Brooks, Gordon, Samuel Walker, Allen, Rowe, James Anderson, James Francis.

20,004. Is that all you recollect ?—Yes.

20,005. Seven ?—Yes.

20,006. Did you see any of these seven flogged at Golden Grove ?—Yes, and another one, Tommy Russell, and Philip Aleck Baugh.

20,007. Of those you mention did you see any flogged ?—Yes, all of them were flogged together.

20,008. Did you see them flogged ?—Yes ; I had gone and left the men. I went to bury a man, and when I came back I was flogged.

20,009. Then were you all let go together ?—Yes.

20,010. Did you hear what the others were flogged for ?—No.

20,011. Did they say they had been at Holland pillaging and breaking the sashes ?—I cannot tell.

20,012. You did not hear what they were said to have done ?—No.

20,013. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where were you when you heard the people came to Holland estate ?—In bed.

20,014. Did you when the people came to destroy Holland House get up ?—I heard a noise and came out in the hall and lit a lamp and stood at the door.

20,015. (*Commission.*) Had they searched your house before they took you ?—Yes.

20,016. Did they find anything ?—No.

20,017. Did they take anything ?—They took one of my trowsers and my serge jacket, and gave them to me back.

20,018. Did they take any other things ?—Nothing at all.

20,019. You say you had 150 lashes ?—Yes.

20,020. What with ?—A thing twisted with a bump all the way along.

20,021. Did it punish you much ?—Yes.

20,022. Did you bleed ?—Yes ; my back swollen up.

20,023. Have you got any marks on your back now ?—Marks there now, and a bruise on my shoulder now.

20,024. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You knew Samuel Walker, did you ?—Yes.

20,025. Did you see him that night ?—No, I did not see him that night.

20,026. The night of the bawling ?—No.

20,027. Did you go into the wood with him next day ?—No.

20,028. Did you take a run with him to Morant Point lighthouse ?—No.

20,029. (*Commission.*) Are you working now on the same estate ?—Yes.

20,030. Is your back bad now ?—Well now, but it began to get black now.

20,031. How soon after the flogging did you go to work ?—For two weeks afterwards.

20,032. You were not able to work ?—No.

20,033. What had you put to your back ?—I bathed it with some boiled bush, and put castor oil afterwards.

20,034. Who doctored it for you ?—My mother.

The witness withdrew.

Serjeant-Major E. Pearson.

Serjeant-Major Edward Pearson sworn and examined.

20,035. In what service are you ?—In the Commissariat Staff.

20,036. Were you being carried across Kingston Harbour in August or September last ?—In September.

20,037. Were you being rowed by another man in a boat ?—Yes.

20,038. Do you know who that man was ?—Yes.

20,039. What was his name ?—Robert Murdock.

20,040. Was he a Kingston boatman ?—He was employed in the Commissariat boat at that time.

20,041. Was he a black man ?—A black man.

20,042. A Kingston man ?—His parents belong to Kingston.

20,043. And where did he come from ?—I believe he was a Kingston man.

20,044. Was anything said to you which led to a conversation which made him make a statement ?—No, he volunteered it himself.

20,045. Was it "apropos" of nothing ; had nothing been said by you to provoke the remark ?—Nothing at all.

20,046. He began ?—He did.

20,047. Can you fix when it was in September ?—As near as I can tell it must have been about the middle of September.

20,048. What was it he said ?—He said, "Look "out here soon, there is going to be a rebellion here "soon now, sir ;" I made a remark to him as to what his reasons were for saying so ; he said, "Never mind "my reasons, but about the taxes ; the people are "only waiting for the Maroons to join them, and "then it will be all right."

20,049. What aged man was he ?—About 25.

20,050. Was that all he said ?—At the time, because I told him not to talk such nonsense.

20,051. Afterwards did he say anything ?—I pressed him after the rebellion broke out.

20,052. You saw him afterwards ?—Yes, he was permanently employed. I pressed him as to where he had such accurate information from ; he would not answer at first, but I questioned him closely, and he afterwards said, "One day he was going up early "past the soldiers' market in Kingston, and he heard "two black men from the country, he believed, as "their legs were much splashed, saying they are "going to buy some powder and shot for something," and they made some grumbling remarks about some book-keeper.

20,053. That was where he heard it ?—That was where he said he heard it.

20,054. Did the conversation when you first heard it from him strike you at all, so that you are sure you are correct in what was said ?—I am positive as to what he said ; I am convinced about that.

20,055. Did you ever mention it or refer it to anybody else ?—I mentioned it to my wife.

20,056. It was so striking that it made you refer to it again ?—Yes, and of course more particularly when the disturbance broke out.

20,057. But before it broke out ?—I just mentioned it to my wife, that is all.

20,058. Anybody else ?—No.

20,059. After the row had taken place at Morant Bay you went to this man ?—Yes ; he was employed permanently, and I had to pay him his wages.

20,060. Then you referred to what he had said ?—Yes, in the presence of Mr. Samuels.

20,061. How soon after the row at Morant Bay did you mention it to anyone ?—I mentioned it to Mr. Samuels directly, who happened to be there, and to Mr. David Judah Alberga of Kingston.

20,062. You mentioned it to them shortly after you heard what had happened at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

20,063. Did you ask him who the two black men were he referred to ?—Yes, I did ask him, but he said he was not acquainted with them ; they appeared to be people from the country,

20,064. Is he in the service of the Commissariat

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now ?—No, I was told to see Mr. Kemble to make an affidavit of this affair. I did so, and he was taken up and examined by Mr. Kemble; or rather Mr. Drummond, the clerk of the peace for Port Royal, examined him.

20,065. What was he, a boatman ?—Yes.

20,066. What has become of him ?—He came for his discharge as soon as he was released, and he is now a warder in the penitentiary.

20,067. He has another situation ?—Yes.

20,068. Was this conversation you had with him in the middle, end, or beginning of September ?—About the middle of September, about three weeks before the disturbances.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES HARRISON WILLIAMS (a black) sworn and examined.

C. H. Williams.

20,069. Are you a shoemaker at St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

20,070. Were you working at your trade on the 11th of October last ?—Yes.

20,071. When you heard horns and drums ?—Yes.

20,072. Did you meet at Morant Bay with some people with arms that day ?—Not at Morant Bay.

20,073. How near ?—About five or six miles from Morant Bay.

20,074. What time in the day did you meet them ?—I did not meet them, I saw them going to Morant Bay.

20,075. What o'clock was that ?—About 10 to 11 in the morning.

20,076. Did you hear them say anything ?—I heard them say they were going to Morant Bay, but in the evening I heard them bellow out, I heard them say, "What are you doing at home, the white people are killing the black people at the Bay."

20,077. They hallooed out to those who were stopping at home, "The white people are killing the black people at the Bay ?"—Yes.

20,078. Did they say anything more ?—Yes, they said everyone of you to-morrow must appear and get yourself ready to go down to the Bay, and to meet at Paul Bogle's place.

20,079. Did they say when they were to meet at Paul Bogle's place ?—They said to-morrow.

20,080. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who did you hear say this ?—I heard a man of the name of Elliston.

20,081. (*Commission.*) Was he with the others at the same time ?—He was before the others; he was called by several of them that followed him "corporal."

20,082. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you hear anyone else say it ?—No.

20,083. You did not hear anybody but Elliston say it ?—No, he was the man who bawled out to the rest, as if he had come direct from the Bay.

20,084. (*Commission.*) What became of Elliston ?—I have never seen him since; I heard that he was killed.

20,085. How many were with him ?—Lots; I could not count them.

20,086. As many as there are people in this room ?—Twice the quantity.

20,087. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know how Elliston was killed ?—No, I know that he was taken up and came to the Bay, but how he was killed I don't know.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE WILLIAMS (a black) sworn and examined.

G. Williams.

20,088. Do you live at 49, George's Lane, Kingston ?—59.

20,089. Were you taken up there on the 21st of October last ?—I was arrested on the 21st of October last.

20,090. By two policemen ?—By two policemen.

20,091. In your counting-house ?—Yes, in the counting-house of Messrs. Verly and Robinson, then my employers.

20,092. Did you ask why you were taken up ?—I did.

20,093. What was the answer ?—I didn't ask why I was taken up, I asked if there was any warrant against me; the policeman said, "No, but Mr. Nairne has sent us for you." I went along very quietly with them; they drew their bayonets, and compelled me to go away with them; coming down the stairs I heard the word "halt, dress." A private went before me and the sergeant behind, and I was taken to the cage.

20,094. And from the cage the next morning ?—I was kept in the cage for about four hours and a half, and a most filthy place it was for any civilized person to be placed in.

20,095. Was that the town cage ?—Yes.

20,096. From there where were you removed to ?—To Kingston Barracks.

20,097. Who took you there ?—Four policemen.

20,098. From the barracks where did you go to ?—To Up-Park Camp.

20,099. How long were you kept there ?—19 days.

20,100. Into whose custody were you given ?—Major Prenderville, then the Provost Marshal.

20,101. When he took you did he ask what the charge against you was ?—He did.

20,102. What was said ?—There was no charge against me.

20,103. What was said to Major Prenderville when he asked what charge there was against you ?—The answer was that there was no charge against me by Sergeant Edwards.

20,104. Of the police ?—No, the Provost Marshal's sergeant.

20,105. Were you let go then ?—No.

20,106. How long were you kept at the camp ?—19 days. Major Prenderville said, although there was no charge against us, we were kept there for safe custody, and he was compelled to keep us till some charge was made against us.

20,107. Were you then let go ?—Yes, by command of Major-General O'Connor, commanding Her Majesty's troops in Jamaica. Here is the paper, and they made a grand mistake here in calling me Charles instead of George.

20,108. Was that all that happened to you ?—Yes, with the exception of my hands being tied.

20,109. How long did that happen ?—It happened at the time I was at Up-Park Camp.

20,110. The whole time ?—No, one day.

20,111. How long were they tied ?—About four hours.

20,112. Who tied your hands ?—Sergeant Edwards.

20,113. Were you released from that ?—Not on the same day my hands were tied, they were tied four hours a day.

20,114. Who were you released by four hours after ?—Major Prenderville; he was surprised to hear that my hands were tied; he never gave such an order.

20,115. Then you were let go and went home at the end of the 19 days ?—Yes.

20,116. Did you ever hear why you were arrested ?—No.

20,117. Do you know now ?—Not even now.

20,118. You don't know what the charge was ?—No.

20,119. I see here you state you witnessed certain things ?—A good many things.

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20,120. Do you know the people's names and the charges against them you refer to?—I know one or two; first I will commence with Samuel Clarke.

20,121. This is what you witnessed yourself in the camp?—Yes, I am going to state what people were flogged at the camp without a trial; some time ago Major Prenderville said, "The magistrates are so bad "they can't sign their own names, and they send "people here to be hanged, flogged, or shot; I wish "I had some of them here at the triangle, I would "show them not to send the people here without "any charge against them." But independently of that I could commence at Samuel Clarke, and go along to Robert Lawson, James Mack, and another.

20,122. Just give the names?—I don't think there was any documentary evidence against Robert Lawson.

20,123. How do you know that?—Because he was not tried by Court-martial.

20,124. Just give the names of the people whose floggings and executions you witnessed?—I saw Jones, a convict in the penitentiary, hung at Up-Park Camp.

20,125. From the penitentiary?—He was a convict there.

20,126. What was his other name; what was he?—A convict, an African man, a man about my height.

20,127. Any other person?—There was a man brought from St. Thomas in the East.

20,128. What was his name?—I do not remember it.

20,129. Any persons you do know, whose floggings or executions you witnessed, will you mention?—There were only three executed there; Jones was one, a man from St. Thomas in the East, and a soldier.

20,130. A black soldier?—Yes.

20,131. For desertion?—Yes.

20,132. Is that all you know by name?—Yes, there was Robert Lawson.

20,133. Who was he?—A constable.

20,134. What was done with him?—He received 48 lashes.

20,135. Do you know why?—He was sent out to a gap in the parish of St. Andrews to guard the gap, and he refused to do so, saying he had not been paid for two or three weeks, and he would not work till he was paid.

20,136. Did you hear him say that?—No, I never heard him say so; I heard the charge. Major Prenderville read a letter from Mr. Downer, the Inspector of St. Andrews, making use of those words, and Deputy Smith, then Deputy Inspector of St. Andrews, came there and certified that the man had used the expressions.

20,137. Then he was punished?—Yes, he received 48 lashes.

20,138. For insubordination?—It was so called, insubordination; I saw another again receive 36 lashes.

20,139. What was his name?—I don't remember his name.

20,140. Where did he come from?—I don't remember now; after he received the 36 lashes he said, this will learn me manners; Major Prenderville said, "What did he say?" they told him, and he said, put him back, and he got another dozen; but there was a good many people flogged without a Court-martial.

20,141. Did you see them flogged?—Yes.

20,142. How do you know they were not tried by Court-martial?—When they were tried we generally heard who sat as president, and who were the other officers.

20,143. How did you hear that?—The Provost Marshal generally read out the charge, and there was never a man flogged there without a charge being read, or read by Provost-Marshal Prenderville before punishment.

20,144. Did you ever see a man flogged there without a charge being read out before he was flogged?—No.

20,145. Is that all you have to say?—I have to say something about James Mack.

20,146. Was it James, or Jonas?—Jonas, I think; his name was Mack, I am sure of that.

20,147. What about Mack? He received 48 lashes at Up-Park Camp.

20,148. What for?—Major Prenderville read out that he had made use of threatening language to one Dubuisson.

20,149. For threatening to cut off his landlord's head?—Some words to that effect.

20,150. Is that all?—You will not hear anything about Samuel Clarke.

20,151. Is there anything now you have to add to what we know?—I think I can add something more to what you have heard about threats that were made against Samuel Clarke, that he was to be executed daily, by Major Anton and General O'Connor; Clarke said to Major Prenderville once, "Do, Major, release my hands from the irons;" Prenderville said, "Oh no! I can't; I have had no charge against you, but a magistrate came and gave you a bad character, and Major Anton ordered me to put you in irons, so I am compelled to do so; I cannot release you from irons." Another instance, again—Major Anton brought a gentleman to see us, and he said to him, "That is Sam Clarke, the ringleader;" we were brought out and exhibited very often; many gentlemen used to come out there, and look at us; he said "Oh, yes, that "is Sam Clarke; I went up with him at Yallahs; your "brother has been executed, and you will be too, when "you get to Morant Bay."

20,152. Did not he say, "If you are guilty you will be hanged?"—I am coming to that; those were the General's words; I heard that when I and Sam Clarke were the only persons in the room.

20,153. What was that?—Major Anton came up and said to Clarke, "Oh I will have you hanged, you "may rely that you won't go free, for you have been a "disgrace to your colour." Clarke disacknowledged all doings at St. Thomas ye East; he said "I was not in St. Thomas in the East on the 11th;" Major Anton said, "Oh! you were not there but you knew all about it; you were one of the ringleaders." Some mornings afterwards he brought General O'Connor there very early, and said, "That is Sam Clarke;" The General said, "Oh! is that Sam Clarke," and he said to him, you will be hung to one of those trees;" Clarke said, "I know nothing about the affair;" he said, "If you are tried and found guilty you will be hung to one of those trees."

20,154. Was he hung?—I was told he was hung; Major Prenderville told me two or three days afterwards that he was hung.

20,155. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you recollect any other case of a man being brought down to the camp to be flogged who turned out not to deserve it?—That was the day after I left the camp.

20,156. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When Major Anton used that language to Clarke where was Morgan?—What language, sir, what were the words?

20,157. "I will have you hung, you are a disgrace to your colour." Where was Morgan then?—Morgan was standing in the range, along with myself and others, we were all put out in a line to wait for the General to inspect us.

20,158. Then it was not true what you said just now, that only you and Clarke were present when he used that language?—We were together on the Sunday evening; Major Anton made use of the language more than once.

20,159. In the presence of Morgan, and when you and Clarke and the civilian were present?—Yes.

20,160. What was the name of the civilian to whom Major Anton pointed out Clarke, and made use of that same expression?—I can't say; it was Major Anton's companion.

20,161. Do you not know him?—No.

20,162. Would you know him again if you saw him?—I believe I might, I dare to say I might.

20,163. What was he like? What was his height? Had he whiskers? Had he hair on his head, or was he bald, or what?—He had on his hat.

20,164. Any hair on his face?—No, he had a turban round his hat; he was a man of about five feet high, I am only about six feet two.

20,165. Had he any whiskers?—No.

20,166. Any mustachios?—No, he was about the height of that gentleman, but a little stouter.

20,167. Don't you know that you were taken up for using seditious language at the railway?—No.

20,168. Do you not know it?—No, I am very glad to be informed of it now.

20,169. Is this the first time you have ever heard it?—Yes.

20,170. Would you be surprised if some one was to come forward and swear that you had said you were arrested for using seditious language at the railway station?—Which railway?

20,171. There is only one railway in Kingston?—No.

20,172. (*Commission.*) What are you now?—I was employed as a clerk to Messrs. Verley and Robinson.

20,173. What are yo unow?—I am nothing now.

20,174. What were you at the time this occurrence took place, when you were arrested?—Delivery clerk to Messrs. Verley and Robinson, at Spanish Town here.

20,175. Had you to go backwards and forwards by the railway a good deal?—Yes.

20,176. Now you are out of employment?—Yes, I have been so for four months; I have my recommendations here from Messrs. Verley and Robinson; I served them faithfully.

20,177. You live in Kingston?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. William Copeland Harty (coloured) sworn and examined.

Rev. W. C. Harty.

20,178. Where were you residing on the 12th October?—Prospect Pen, Blue Mountain Valley.

20,179. On that day did the people come to your house?—Not on that day; Mrs. Miller, with her five children, and a nurse and a servant, came there, seeking refuge.

20,180. Then some people did come?—I thought you meant rebels.

20,181. Mrs. Miller came and her family?—Yes.

20,182. Seeking refuge?—Yes.

20,183. She had come from where?—Serge Island estate.

20,184. Was her husband the overlooker of Serge Island estate?—He was.

20,185. And she came in and informed you that her husband had gone?—Her husband had taken flight from the estate.

20,186. And she asked for shelter?—She was directed by her husband to come to the Mission-house to seek for shelter.

20,187. On the day after that did any men armed come to you?—They did.

20,188. Did you know any of them, where they came from?—They were persons residing in my neighbourhood.

20,189. You knew them before by sight?—I knew them well.

20,190. How many were they of them?—There were eight I should say. Mrs. Miller brought a gun with her when she came, among other things.

20,191. What did these people say they wanted?—They first asked for Mrs. Miller; I asked them what they wanted with her. They said they came for Mr. Miller's gun and pistol; I said Mr. Miller has no pistol, but Mrs. Miller brought a gun; they then said, "Minister, we don't come here to do you harm or do "we wish to hurt your family, if you give us the "gun;" they said they would not disturb us if we would give them the gun; Mrs. Miller was in a very excited state of mind, and I advised her to give the gun, and it was given to them.

20,192. Did they stay at your house long?—After giving the gun I thought it my duty to say a word to these people.

20,193. What did you say to them?—I asked them what they wanted with the gun; I had heard of them before; I said, "You are going about seeking "these guns, what are you going to do with them?" I cannot give the exact words, but they assured me that their reason for asking for the gun was that they might be able to contend with the soldiers, that without firearms they could not contend with them.

20,194. Is that all that passed between you and them?—No; I then asked them what they were fighting for, and they told me that the white people had been killing the blacks the day before, and that (I understood them to mean) the planters had been treating them badly for a long time, and they could not put up with it any longer.

20,195. Do you know what words they used which led you to believe it was the planters they meant?—I will tell you; they have repeatedly come to the chapel, when they have been applied to for contributions, and they have said to me, we are not paid regularly on some of the estates, that their money was docked, their tasks were heavy, and sometimes they were not paid regularly.

20,196. What estate was that?—Not one estate particularly.

20,197. Was it those upon the estates near your house?—Yes, Hall Head, Blue Mountain, Serge Island, and Coley; those are the estates about my place. I have spoken to the overseers about it and they have said they are in the habit of putting their work out as task work, and the people would not finish their task in one day, so one task runs into another day, so at the end of the week instead of having to pay for five tasks they pay them only for four.

20,198. Was anything of that sort referred to upon this Friday?—Only in a general way.

20,199. Were these men that called upon you on that Friday the people who were accustomed to work on the estates you have mentioned?—Yes, I believe every one.

20,200. Were they members of your congregation?—Yes; one of them was rather more, a member of the church, not a member, an inquirer.

20,201. The other people who were not there that day, but whom you had heard about not getting their wages and about whom you had spoken to the overseers, were they members of your congregation too?—Yes, several of them. I told them that the course they were pursuing was very wicked, and it was not the right way to redress their grievances to rise up against the Government in the way they were doing. I told them, also, it was not only wicked but it was ruinous to themselves; that they might be able to contend with a few white and coloured people in the island, or the few white soldiers that might be brought against them, but in the end it would be against them. I told them they were fighting against the Queen; they said the Queen knew nothing about what had been going on in Jamaica. They also spoke of the Governor as being a bad man; in fact they used such terms I did not like to say much to them.

20,202. Then they left you, carrying off the gun?—Yes.

20,203. Is that all they took away?—Yes, that was all.

20,204. How many years have you been there?—I am a native of this island.

20,205. How long have you been in the ministry?

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Rev. W. C. Harty.

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—It is nine years since I was ordained; I was ordained over that church.

20,206. Have you had a large congregation generally ?—A little before the rebellion my congregation fell off.

20,207. How was that ?—I did not know what the reason was at the time, but I am inclined to think it was from the agitation.

20,208. Where did the people go to when they did not go to church ?—Stayed at home, most of them.

20,209. Have you a school attached to your mission ?—Yes.

20,210. Is that attended by children ?—Yes.

20,211. How many ?—There were 49 or 50 last year.

20,212. Did the attendance of children fall off ?—Yes, but it was not entirely owing to that, the small-pox was raging then.

20,213. Did you get any Government assistance ?—No, we are not endowed.

20,214. Have you come from that part of the country now ?—I have not been there for the last two weeks.

20,215. Did these people who complained about their wages ever apply to the magistrates for redress and state their grievances in a legal way ?—I believe not. I have advised them to do that, to work honestly and then to seek for their pay, and if they could not get it to apply to the magistrates. Then they say that the magistrates are generally planters, and they don't get justice done to them.

20,216. Have you a stipendiary magistrate in that district ?—There was one there a little before the rebellion.

20,217. You mean Mr. Jackson ?—Yes.

20,218. Were the people very badly off when the disturbance took place ?—I should not say so, and especially the men that I knew who were implicated in this rebellion. I knew several of them, and I should say they were people well off, when I compare them with the other peasantry.

20,219. Can they get plenty of work in your neighbourhood if they wish it ?—Yes ; I have seen a man earn his 1*s.* 6*d.* from half-past 11 till 1 o'clock in the day. On one occasion I saw a gang coming in from weeding canes, and I said to them, "Now you know "it is said you are lazy, why don't you go back to "the overseer and ask him to give you more work ?" I believe they went back and asked him, and I heard that the *liner* refused to *line out* more than one *line* that day, and I heard that the same people went to dig for a private individual to earn more.

20,220. The people who live on the estate pay rent I suppose for the houses and also for the provision grounds ?—Very few of them rent houses on the estates, but they have provision grounds.

20,221. What rent do they pay for those ? — I believe 16*s.* or 1*l.* a year, but I think they take more than they ought.

20,222. It is not very valuable to the landlord, I suppose, and he is not very particular ?—No, so long as he pays rent, and one family works the land ; they object to their being a third person.

20,223. They object to sub-letting ?—Yes.

20,224. Is there any provision made for sick people in your neighbourhood, or for the poor who may be unable to work ?—I am not aware that there is.

20,225. Have you any medical man who lives in your neighbourhood who attends to the poor ?—I believe a medical man has been paid by the parish.

20,226. Out of the parish rates ?—Yes, but I seldom see the medical man up in that district.

20,227. Is it a healthy district ?—It is not considered a healthy district. I should say it is not ; the houses are along the river course, and the people suffer from pains and other things.

20,228. Do you think that they are a well-disposed population in that neighbourhood ?—I should say so, and I should say at the time the rebellion broke out the people there and in that neighbourhood were not aware of anything about it.

20,229. That is Blue Mountain Valley ?—Yes.

20,230. They are a well-disposed people?—I should say so.

20,231. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say you are inclined to think that since the agitation your congregation fell off ; you have no reason to know what that agitation was about ?—There was no agitation before August. There was a meeting held. I was not there, but I was led to inquire about it. One of my members was the chairman.

20,232. Was that one of the Underhill meetings ?—I don't know. I believe it rose out of an answer to the letter.

20,233. Was it about trade and wages, and so on ?—I heard that it was so.

20,234. You don't mean to say it applied to any conspiracy ?—That could not have been. There was nothing that I heard that would have led me to think that.

20,235. You have no reason whatever to think that there was any premeditation ?—Not in my district.

20,236. (*Commission.*) Do you think that those public meetings have a very bad effect upon the people ?—Yes, from their misunderstanding what is said very often.

20,237. (*Mr. Walcott.*) How do you account for the misunderstanding of what was said at this meeting having had a bad effect on them ?—I judge from this fact, that sometimes when I have made publications in the chapel I have found out afterwards that the most simple things I have been telling them have been misunderstood, and questions have been asked of what was said ; so if as a minister you talk to them every day, and they do not understand simple things said to them from the pulpit, they would also not understand what was said at a public meeting.

20,238. (*Commission.*) You think this system of meetings has a bad effect upon the lower orders ?—I really do think so.

20,239. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You know nothing of your own knowledge about this meeting which caused the falling off of your congregation ?—I know nothing definite. I merely judge now from what I heard now that the outbreak has taken place. I put the one against the other, and it must have been something, because it was unaccountable to me at the time.

20,240. Do you know a man named Edward Spence ?—Yes ; he was a member of my congregation.

20,241. What became of him ? — He has been executed.

20,242. Did he live in your neighbourhood ?—He lived in my neighbourhood.

20,243. Did you see him at the time of this outbreak at Morant Bay ?—I saw him either on the 13th or the 14th, I am not certain which, but it was about 11 o'clock at night. The circumstances were these :—I was just retiring to rest, and I heard a crying outside the window. I went to the window and found a number of women. They came saying that they had heard that the soldiers were coming up from Morant Bay upon them, and they begged me to give them shelter in my house. Of course I could not refuse to do that ; they were females, and I knew nothing against them. They brought in some bundles, and I told them, "If the soldiers come of course "I must show you to them, and these bundles must "be searched ; therefore, if there is anything in these "bundles stolen, I shall get myself in trouble for "harbouring you." Mrs. Spence was one of those women. After they had been there about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, three men came, Edward Spence was one. He had in his hand a drawn sword,

a sword out of the sheath; the sheath in one hand and the sword in the other.

20,244. (*Commission.*) What do you mean by a sword, one of these cutlasses?—No, a sword; it looked like a cavalry sword. I said, "Spence, what do you want?" He said, "I have come for my wife." I said, "Why do you trouble her at this time of night?" because I had heard he had been deeply implicated in the rebellion. I said, "If you are obliged "to run away from the soldiers why do you trouble "your wife?" and he said, "I must have her," and another man also came for the woman he had been living with. I did not hear these words myself, but Mrs. Harty heard it. I put the question, but I did not hear the answer.

20,245. I understand it was Mrs. Harty told you what he said?—I asked what they answered, and Mrs. Harty said they said so and so.

20,246. Did she say that in their hearing?—As they were going away they drew their swords on the women not to tell their secrets, not to say anything. I don't know what it was.

20,247. You said that with the exception of two or three of the people in your neighbourhood you do not think they were ill-disposed?—Yes.

20,248. How many of your people, so far as you can tell, took any part in the matter?—Five; I mean members and inquirers of my congregation.

20,249. I do not mean particularly as to your congregation; I understand you to say that in your neighbourhood they were not evil-disposed at all?—The people in that neighbourhood generally I think were much surprised at this rebellion.

20,250. But I wish to know how many took part in this affair when the example was set?—A great number of the younger people, but the older people generally set their faces against it.

20,251. You did not attend any meeting with reference to the supposed grievances of the people?—No, I studiously kept aloof; in fact, in our missions we are not allowed to attend them.

20,252. You did not attend any of these what are called Underhill meetings?—No.

20,253. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) Were you acquainted with Mr. Gordon?—Of course I was acquainted with him.

20,254. Did he frequent your neighbourhood at all?—Not lately, not for the last three or four years; not in my immediate neighbourhood.

20,255. (*Commission.*) It has been stated that he had considerable influence with the peasantry; is that so?—Yes, considerable influence.

The witness withdrew.

Maria Blake (a black) sworn and examined.

20,256. Do you live at Golden Grove?—Yes.

20,257. Do you recollect a Saturday during the martial law?—Yes.

20,258. Were you at home that Saturday?—Yes.

20,259. Was it in October?—Yes.

20,260. What happened to you on that Saturday?—A black soldier came in and took away my sweetheart.

20,261. What was his name?—James Burnard.

20,262. Had you any sons?—Richard Blake.

20,263. Where did he live?—At Golden Grove.

20,264. Near you?—Yes.

20,265. Any other son?—Robert Blake.

20,266. Was he younger than Richard?—Yes.

20,267. Were they taken?—Yes.

20,268. How old were they, how old was Richard?—A big young man, as tall as that policeman.

20,269. Was he married?—Not yet.

20,270. Had the other one a wife?—No.

20,271. Neither?—Richard lived with a person, but he no married yet.

20,272. Was it a person by the name of Sarah Cousins he lived with?—Yes.

20,273. Did she live with him near you in Golden Grove?—Yes, they lived at one place.

20,274. What was the age of your other son, Robert Blake?—He grown up tall.

20,275. Was he a man grown up?—Yes, a young boy grown up, but he no have a woman yet.

20,276. They were taken by soldiers?—Yes.

20,277. What soldiers?—Black soldiers.

20,278. Did you remain at home after they had gone?—Yes, and one Joseph Williams.

20,279. Who was Joseph Blake?—He was living with James Burnard's daughter.

20,280. What became of Joseph Williams?—Black soldiers took him.

20,281. Have you ever seen any of those persons, Robert Blake, Richard Blake, James Burnard, or Joseph Williams, since?—No, not since they took them away.

20,282. Besides that, did anything happen to you?—Richard Ramsay came into my yard with a Maroon and took away the goat.

20,283. Do you know the name of that Maroon man?—Mendes. I don't know the spelling.

20,284. Have you seen Sarah Cousins here to-day?—No; she came after me yesterday.

20,285. While you have been here have you seen Sarah Cousins?—No.

20,286. Besides Mendes taking your goat away, did any white soldiers come to your house?—A white soldier came afterwards and took away my hog, and the hog had a large belly with pigs inside.

20,287. What did they do with the hog?—They shot it in the sty.

20,288. Was that about the same time?—Yes, they took it away, and when I tell him the hog is with pig he said if I had been a hog he shot me.

20,289. Does Sarah Cousins belong to Manchioneal?—She belongs to Manchioneal but works at Golden Grove.

20,290. Did she come back to Manchioneal on Saturdays and Sundays?—Yes, sometimes she work there, and come down sometimes to stop at Golden Grove at my son's house, where he and Sarah lives.

20,291. Did your son Richard ever go to Manchioneal?—Richard Blake sometimes went with her.

20,292. Was there a chapel there, where Mr. Foote used to be?—I have never been there.

20,293. Did you ever hear of Mr. Foote?—I hear of him, but I never been to the parish.

20,294. Are you quite sure that your son Richard Blake and Sarah Cousins have never been married by Mr. Foote at Manchioneal?—I never heard it.

20,295. Did you ever see Sarah Cousins with a wedding ring on, a gold ring?—No.

20,296. Did you ever hear that she had one?—No.

20,297. You came here of your own accord, I believe; nobody sent you here?—No, nobody sent me. I gave evidence at Kingston, and Sarah sent for me, and said I had better come over. (*The witness Sarah Cousins was called in.*)

20,298. Is that the woman that lives with your son, Richard Blake?—Yes.

20,299. And she was never married to him?—Not married yet.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Sarah Cousins.

21 Feb. 1866.

SARAH COUSINS further examined.

20,300. What do you mean by telling the Commission such lies ?—I tell no lie at all, massa. You ask me if I married, and I ashamed to tell I am not married.

20,301. You have not only told that one lie but five or six others. At least you said that your marriage ring was too big for your finger and tumbled off, and that Mr. Foote married you ?—No, I did not say that. The other gentleman said did I know Mr. Foote, and I said yes.

20,302. You said that it was at Mr. Foote's chapel where you got married to Richard Blake, did you not ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

E. Gordon.

ELIZABETH GORDON (a black) sworn and examined.

20,303. Are you a labourer at Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

20,304. Were you there living with a man named Thomas Johnson ?—Yes.

20,305. Do you remember while the martial law was going on something happening to you one Saturday ?—Yes.

20,306. Did anybody come to you on that Saturday ?—Yes.

20,307. Who came ?—Soldiers.

20,308. Were they white or black ?—Black.

20,309. Did they do anything ?—Yes, they took Johnson.

20,310. Was he in your house ?—No.

20,311. Where was Johnson ?—He was up at the great house. They said he was one of the rebels.

20,312. Who said so ?—Dr. Crowdie's man.

20,313. Did the soldiers take him ?—At the same time they took him I ran down and said that he belong to the house. They tie him at the same time, and said they would shoot him. He fall down on the step, and a gentleman say they no shoot him. The black soldier wanted to kill him.

20,314. What became of him ?—They took him to Bowden.

20,315. When they took Thomas Johnson did you remain still at Golden Grove ?—I came out of the kitchen when the troop went. I was working in the kitchen cooking.

20,316. When the soldiers went away did they take Johnson with them ?—Yes.

20,317. Have you ever seen Johnson since ?—I waited there to see if he would ever come back, but he never returned, and when Catherine Williams returned she told me he had been destroyed.

20,318. Have you got any children ?—No.

20,319. Did you see Doctor Crowdie's servant point out Johnson ?—Yes ; when he point him out as a rebel I said, " No, he was not," but all I could do had no effect, the soldiers took him away.

20,320. Have you come here without being sent by anybody ?—I came myself.

20,321. Did you come from Golden Grove ?—Yes.

20,322. Have you been to Kingston ?—Yes.

20,323. What did you go there for ?—I go to Kingston for the same complaint I come here.

20,324. How long had you lived with Johnson ?—Long long time since I came from Spanish (Cuba). Mr. Gordon of Rhine took me as new negro when I came from Spanish country.

20,325. Did Johnson come from Spanish country ?—Yes.

20,326. Did he come with you ?—He came one month before me.

20,327. And what was Johnson's name ?—His name was Samuel Johnson, but in Jamaica they Samuel Johnson.

20,328. Did he always live at St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—(Part I.)

Thursday, 22nd February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

ISAAC PANTON (a black) sworn and examined.

20,329. Are you of Hall Head?—Yes.

20,330. Is that an estate in the superintendence of Mr. Donaldson?—Yes.

20,331. Is he the overseer?—Yes.

20,332. Where is Hall Head?—Next to Blue Mountain.

20,333. What part did you take there, what were you?—Head man.

20,334. Is it a sugar estate?—Yes.

20,335. Do you remember being upon that estate on the 11th of October last?—Yes.

20,336. Next day, the 12th, did you hear what had happened at Morant Bay?—I heard of that on the Wednesday night.

20,337. Did anyone come to the Hall Head estate?—Yes, on Thursday morning.

20,338. How many came?—Those that were working there came out to work on Thursday morning.

20,339. Were they labourers belonging to the estate?—Yes.

20,340. What did they do?—I saw them talking about the place and not going to work, and I asked them if they were not going to work that day; they said no. I asked why, they said, "Don't you hear what is done?" I said "No, what is done?" they said, "If we go to work Thursday they will come in and kill all." I asked again, "Why are they going to kill all if you go to work?" they made no answer. I said I would go into the field at all events, and I went into the field.

20,341. Did these people ever work that day?—No, none ever worked that day.

20,342. How many that were under you did not work that day?—The whole of them.

20,343. How many were they, 50 or 100?—About 100 in three gangs.

20,344. The three gangs together make how many?—About 150.

20,345. And none of them worked upon that Thursday?—None that day, but they all worked from Monday to the Wednesday before.

20,346. Did you, while you were in your house that Wednesday night, hear any persons passing by?—Yes.

20,347. Did they appear to be larger in number, or not in any great quantity?—Not in a very great quantity.

20,348. What were they doing or saying?—I only heard the advice that to-morrow morning they should go to the estate and see after the overseer, book-keepers, and head men.

20,349. Did they mention any particular estate?—No, they did not name any particular estate.

20,350. Did they say anything about what they were going to do with the overseer, book-keepers, and the head men?—They did not say what they would do.

20,351. When you heard this did you mention it to anyone?—I mentioned it to the overseer in the morning.

20,352. Was that Mr. Donaldson?—Yes.

20,353. At the time you heard them saying that they were going to the overseers and book-keepers, had you heard of the row at Morant Bay?—Yes, I had heard of that before.

20,354. (*Mr. Burke.*) Who did the people say would come and kill them if they went to work?—They did not give me to understand that.

20,355. (*Commission.*) Did they refer to what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

20,356. What did they say about that?—They said there was a row at Morant Bay, and the buckras got killed at Morant Bay.

20,357. Did they connect that with the reason that they did not work?—They said, if they go to work that day people come in and kill them, and they cannot go to work that day.

20,358. Did they say that at the same time they mentioned what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

20,359. Do you know whether after this Wednesday the people who had worked on the Hall Head estate down to that day took any part in the destruction of property or in the riots which took place up the Blue Mountain Valley?—Yes, that I expected to tell you afterwards. I meant to give this to the gentlemen at the Bay on Saturday, but I will tell you now if you will take it.

20,360. Did any of your men that worked under you on the Hall Head estate join any of the bodies of men that went up the Valley or to Morant Bay?—I could not tell you whether they went to Morant Bay.

20,361. Do you know whether they joined any of the people that came up the Valley?—Yes, some of them mixed with them.

20,362. Did they go up the Valley?—They went up the Blue Mountains.

20,363. How many of your men joined them?—Almost the whole of them. I had to run through the canes myself.

20,364. On the Thursday do you mean?—Yes, I had to run and leap over the fence into the cane-field.

20,365. Did your own men offer you any violence?—I did not wait till they came near me, I was so frightened of myself. At the same time they chopped the book-keeper on Blue Mountain estate, one Mr. Cochrane.

20,366. How far is Hall Head from Morant Bay?—I think something over seven miles.

20,367. When did your men return to their work at Hall Head?—They never returned to work since the rebellion was over.

20,368. Did they not come back the next week?—No, they never came back at all.

20,369. Not any of your men?—No.

20,370. None of three gangs?—No, none of them came back to work.

20,371. What did you do for workmen after that?—It is three weeks now since I got them all to work, and they work quite well now.

20,372. Did they not come back to work till three weeks ago?—No.

20,373. What was done with the estate in that time?—There was only the grass-cutting man, and the seed man, and the cattle man, to penn and feed the cattle.

20,374. Did the men who joined the people that came from Morant Bay live on the estate?—No.

20,375. Where did your men live?—Over Stony Gut way, some lived upon the estate; those that did live there did not go anywhere at all.

20,376. Although they lived at Stony Gut were they on the Hall Head estate on the Wednesday working?—The whole of them were working on the Wednesday.

20,377. Were these men who were working on the Wednesday Stony Gut men?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

R. Husley.

22 Feb. 1866.

RICHARD HUSLEY (coloured) sworn and examined.

20,378. What is your age ?—I cannot say.

20,379. Are you about 20 ?—I think about that.

20,380. Were you employed under Mr. Donaldson, the overseer at Hall Head estate, in October ?—Yes.

20,381. What is your business ?—Servant to saddle his horse.

20,382. Do you remember doing that for him on the Thursday morning when you first heard what had taken place at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

20,383. On that day did any of the people come up to Hall Head estate ?—Yes.

20,384. Do you remember how many came ?—I did not reckon them I was so frightened.

20,385. Were there more than two ?—Yes, about 50, if not more.

20,386. At what time did they come, in the morning ?—Yes, in the morning.

20,387. What had they with them ?—They had cutlasses and sticks.

20,388. Did you see them begin to do anything ?—They came right up to the house and asked for gunpowder and shot.

20,389. Who did they ask that of ?—Mrs. Donaldson, the wife of the overseer.

20,390. Where was Mr. Donaldson at that time ?—He was gone out into the fields.

20,391. Did they get what they asked for ?—Yes.

20,392. Where did they find it ?—They found the gun right over the door mouth, and they took it.

20,393. Was it a double-barrelled gun ?—Yes.

20,394. Did they find any shot and powder ?—No shot, they took powder.

20,395. Did they search the house ?—No, they did not go any way into the rooms.

20,396. Where did they find the gun and the powder ?—In the hall.

20,397. Did they take that away ?—Yes.

20,398. Did they take anything else ?—They took a letter bag.

20,399. Was that the post bag of Mr. Donaldson ?—Yes.

20,400. Is there a man by the name of Wilson ?—Yes.

20,401. Who is he ?—I don't know where he comes from, he was a strange parish man.

20,402. Was he one of the men that came with cutlass and stick ?—Yes.

20,403. Did you know him ?—Yes, I saw him and knew him.

20,404. What did he do ?—He took the gun and went out and fired it off, and I said to him, "Supposing the wad was to catch hold of the trash house;" and a short man said, "If you say one word I will cut your head off with the cutlass."

20,405. I suppose that made you hold your tongue ?—Yes.

20,406. You said no more after that, I daresay ?—No, I did not, and they went away to the Blue Mountain.

20,407. Was that all you saw that day ?—Yes.

20,408. Did you see anything more afterwards ?—No, I never went anywhere.

20,409. You stayed at the house ?—Yes.

20,410. Did any other people ever come to Hall Head ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. G. Truman.

Rev. GEORGE TRUMAN (coloured) sworn and examined.

20,411. Are you a minister of the Gospel belonging to the Native Baptists ?—I am.

20,412. Where do you live ?—At Kingston.

20,413. Where were you before the disturbance ?—In Kingston.

20,414. Always in Kingston ?—Always in Kingston.

20,415. Have you a congregation on the Temple Hall estate, in the parish of St. Andrew ?—I have.

20,416. Do you travel from Kingston to go there and back again ?—Yes.

20,417. What distance is it from Kingston ?—About 13 miles.

20,418. On the 21st of October, that being a Sunday, were you going towards the Temple Hall estate to do your duty ?—Yes.

20,419. I believe you proposed on that day to remain until the 24th ?—Yes, in consequence of the weather.

20,420. It being rainy weather ?—Yes.

20,421. Did anything occur to you as you were going towards Temple Hall estate on the 21st ?—No, nothing occurred.

20,422. What was the first thing that happened to you that you have to state ?—On the morning of the 24th I proposed to go and see a sick man.

20,423. Where was that ?—Just above Lawrence's tavern.

20,424. Where is that ?—In the parish of St. Andrew.

20,425. Is it near the Temple Hall estate ?—Yes, I was on the way going there, and I met a number of people coming down.

20,426. From where to where ?—From Lawrence's tavern towards the direction I was coming from.

20,427. Meeting you, you mean ?—Yes.

20,428. Who were they ?—I recognized Mr. Drew.

20,429. Who is Mr. Drew ?—He is a planter in the parish of St. Andrew. I also recognized Mr. Maddix.

20,430. Who is he ?—He is a preacher belonging to the American Association.

20,431. Anybody else ?—There were a lot of black men with them.

20,432. Were they labourers ?—I perceived afterwards that they were special constables.

20,433. Were they with Mr. Drew and Mr. Maddix ?—Yes.

20,434. What was done, if anything ?—They passed on with the common compliment of the morning, and I was then attacked by Mr. Drew.

20,435. What do you mean by being attacked, did he knock you down ?—I was attacked by him.

20,436. In what way ?—He inquired of me——

20,437. You mean you were addressed by him ?—Yes.

20,438. What did he say ?—He inquired where I was going ; I told him as far as Lawrence's tavern to see a sick man ; he also inquired my residence; I told him at Kingston, but I laboured on Temple Hall estate.

20,439. I suppose he challenged you to know who you were ?—Just so.

20,440. Did you give him an account of yourself?—Yes.

20,441. After you had given an account of yourself did Mr. Drew do anything more ?—Yes, he said to me, "You must turn back with me to give the authorities some satisfaction ;" I then inquired how far it was; he said it was as far as Golden Spring ; I told him it was rather far; he said it was a matter of duty.

20,442. Did he take you there at last ?—He did.

20,443. After this conversation ?—Yes.

20,444. How far is Golden Spring from the place where you met him ?—About two hours.

20,445. Then you and he and the rest of the company went back ?—He rode on with Mr. Maddix to Golden Spring, and gave me in charge of the special constables, directing them to see that I came along with them ; I was compelled so to do ; I then perceived that there were four other prisoners in the company after arriving at Golden Spring——

20,446. What is Golden Spring ?—It is an estate. (*The witness handed in some papers.*)

20,447. Are these the memorandum that you made at the time ?—They are papers that you would like to look over, I think.

20,448. What papers are they ?—Original papers.

20,449. Are they the documents from which this statement is compiled ?—Yes.

20,450. When you had got to Golden Spring what was done to you ?—He sent off for Mr. Miles, a justice of the peace ; he sent back word at a very late hour that he could not come.

20,451. At what time did you get to Golden Spring on the Wednesday ?—I suppose about half-past 3.

20,452. Did anything take place after that on that day ?—Yes, as soon as they received information that Mr. Miles could not attend, they took the prisoners down to Halfway Tree police station ; orders were then given by Corporal Smith of the Volunteers that the prisoners were to be handcuffed ; they sent off for handcuffs, but there were none, none that were quite sufficient, and to carry out his design he ordered some ropes to be cut.

20,453. Were you first of all searched by a Volunteer named Simon Magus ?—Yes.

20,454. Then I think your licence was taken away by him ?—Yes ; I was tied alongside of another man and taken to Halfway Tree police station, and from thence I was conducted by policemen to the camp ; I arrived at the camp about 9 o'clock at night.

20,455. That was on Wednesday ?—Yes.

20,456. What became of you there ?—I was locked up in a cell; the Major of course receiving a list of the prisoners, called their names over and inquired who was the Baptist parson among them. I said I was. He said, " You are very dangerous people, and you will be hung."

20,457. Did the Major say that ?—Yes, Major Anton ; we were then ordered to be taken into the cell. I was locked up in a cell till next morning, when information got to my wife, and she, with a gentleman, appeared before the Custos, Dr. Bowerbank.

20,458. That is to say you heard that they had done that ?—I heard so.

20,459. Was it in consequence of your wife going before the Custos, as you heard, that you were ultimately released ?—Yes.

20,460. And you were released on the Thursday morning ?—Yes.

20,461. Were you ill-treated, because I see some statement to that effect in your paper ; what was the nature of the ill-treatment ?—I was tied, which I was not accustomed to, and had not deserved what I considered was one great evil, and next I had to travel in wet clothes, my shoes and stockings were wet. I had to remain in that the whole night. I could not get proper food on the road. I had taken no breakfast in the morning, as I designed returning back for my breakfast ; I became weak, and next morning Dr. Bowerbank, knowing, as I have stated, that I had nothing to do with matters of rebellion, directed a letter to the Major, and upon that letter I was discharged.

20,462. At what time were you discharged on the Thursday morning ?—I think it was about 11 o'clock.

20,463. Have you any document that you say is important in the matter relating to yourself ?—Yes.

20,464. What document is it; is it an original document ?—Yes.

20,465. Where did you get it from ?—Some of these papers were taken away from me ; this is my licence.

20,466. Have you any document relating to the particular matter that befell you on the 24th ?—Except what I state, these are the papers that were taken away from me.

20,467. These are private letters relating to your calling as a Baptist minister ?—Yes, private letters.

20,468. Addressed to yourself ?—Yes.

20,469. All you complain of is that these papers were taken from you ?—They took these papers, and of course without any legal authority.

20,470. But the letters themselves contain no subject relating to what happened on the Wednesday ?—No ; I merely produce them that you may see that there was nothing.

20,471. They were not evidence against you ?—They gave it as evidence against me.

20,472. Are they all private letters relating to your duties as a minister ?—There is one about the time of the rebellion as to improper conduct going on amongst the people.

20,473. Do you believe in revivals ?—No, I am opposed to them ; I do not believe there is any genuine religion in them. That is a letter which Mr. Cockburn wrote to me complaining of the ill-conduct of the people, and the answer I made to him was that I had promised immediately to call on him, and whatever was wrong I would endeavour to set right ; he said he was determined to pull down the building because the meetings were improper.

20,474. Was that as far back as 1861 ?—Yes.

20,475. What do they do at these revivals ?—They sometimes throw themselves down.

20,476. What is the particular feeling or notion of a revival ; what idea have the people in their heads about it ; a revival of what ?—They mean to say that they are revived from sin.

20,477. How do they show it ?—They show it quite contrary to the genuine meaning of it ; they throw themselves down and they prophecy things that are beyond the mind of man to do ; they will tell you they see things in heaven which it is impossible for man to see.

20,478. What sort of things ?—They will tell you they have seen people in heaven, that they have seen the Lord, and all those kind of things, and they keep an abominable singing one night.

20,479. Are they drunk or sober when they do this ?—Sober.

20,480. Do they drink or smoke ?—They detest smoking.

20,481. Do they detest drinking equally ?—They do while under the influence.

20,482. Do they dance ?—No.

20,483. They drink at other times, I suppose ?—I don't know whether they do or not.

20,484. What do they do ; they merely sit all round ?—They throw themselves down.

20,485. Men and women ?—Men and women ; they keep up very idle practices.

20,486. Are they in a state of mental excitement when this goes on ?—Apparently.

20,487. How do they bring that excitement about, by physical means ?—No.

20,488. How is it done ?—I have seen men jump out of windows, nearly as high as these, without injuring themselves.

20,489. Into the street do you mean ?—Yes, they will jump through a window and off a tree, and they will flog themselves with whips.

20,490. Do they howl ?—They do.

20,491. Do they flog each other ?—Sometimes ; they have what is called a godmother of the revivals, the head-mother, or shepherd.

20,492. Is the godmother a woman ?—Yes.

20,493. Does she flog the men ?—No, she chastises the women.

20,494. Then I take it to be your opinion, as a minister, that it is a very profane and improper proceeding altogether ?—I do solemnly declare it.

20,495. And that it has a very bad effect upon the people ?—It has. In fact I have hardly ever seen one prove true after coming out of the revival ; they have all turned back to the world again, just as bad as ever they were.

20,496. Did you ever notice anything sensual in their proceeding when under the influence of these revivals ?—No ; I have said that I never saw anything genuine in them.

20,497. Have you seen or had reason to know that there is anything sensual, either at the time, or as a consequence of these revivals ?—No, it is a mere mockery of religion.

20,498. Do you know what is meant by the word " sensual ;" do they follow the dictates of their passions ; is there intercourse between the sexes in

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consequence of these revivals?—Not to my knowledge.

20,499. You never witnessed that as a consequence?—No.

20,500. Is all you know of a revival that which has been described by you?—Yes.

20,501. And that is the subject which you condemn?—I do.

20,502. How often do they betake themselves to these revivals in the community that you look after?—Sometimes they will spend three or four days at it.

20,503. At once?—At once.

20,504. How do they eat and drink during the time?—Sometimes they won't eat.

20,505. Then they must drink, I suppose?—They don't drink, except water.

20,506. Do you mean that they go on for three or four days together in this way?—They do.

20,507. Who starts it; who begins the matter, or brings them together to do it?—Sometimes the leaders.

20,508. Do you mean by leaders persons having influence over them in the congregation?—Yes, leaders.

20,509. Are they officers?—Yes, officers of the church.

20,510. They bring them together, do they?—Yes.

20,511. I suppose the ministers never attend these revivals?—There have been some, sorry am I to say it, there have been some that have, and you will find in that letter that I have lost in my congregation 40 odd through my opposing it; they were handed over to another party, and he baptized those 40, although I wrote him a letter telling him I have power over these people, and that I could bring the overseer to prove that I had spoken to them at all times and that they were attached to me.

20,512. You say that they prophecy; what do they prophecy?—On one occasion a woman told me that she saw a minister, whom she was not acquainted with in his lifetime, in heaven, giving the sacrament.

20,513. Is that what you mean by prophecy?—Yes.

20,514. That is rather a vision, is it not?—Yes.

20,515. I see here is a letter from the proprietor of the chapel, in which he says he will pull down the building if this goes on?—Yes, and here is my reply to it (*referring to the letters*).

20,516. I suppose your letter objects in substance to the revivals, and requests him not to pull the building down?—Yes.

20,517. And you would do all you could to stop them?—I said I would do my best, and I did so.

20,518. Did you stop them?—I did; I waited on him first, and heard his complaint; he then called a few of the men in and I explained before them. I said if they continued such conduct I would lock up the doors, and not allow such conduct to be carried on.

20,519. Did people from a distance come to your chapel at Temple Hall?—Yes.

20,520. Was that on the occasion of any festival or gathering?—No.

20,521. On ordinary occasions?—Yes.

20,522. Did Mr. Gordon attend your chapel?—No.

20,523. Were you not acquainted with him?—I never was. The Commissioners will find that when I applied to the inspector for my papers he gave me a letter to Major Anton to demand them; I went to him and he gave me a letter to another officer with a sealed envelope, on Her Majesty's service.

20,524. What does this refer to?—This is the charge that Mr. Drew alleged against me.

20,525. Whose handwriting is it, and where did you get it from?—When I demanded them they were handed to me by an officer under the direction of Major Anton, and when I opened the sealed envelope, to see if my licence was there I saw the licence, and amongst the papers that were taken away from me I perceived these in a strange handwriting. I took them away, and after coming home I looked over this, and saw the nature of it to be most serious, and also these papers.

20,526. Whose handwriting is that?—I believe it to be Mr. Drew's.

20,527. Did you ever see him write?—I never did, but there is his signature at the top.

20,528. Except that that is his name, have you any grounds for your belief that it is his handwriting, if you never saw him write, or had any letter from him?—I never saw any letter of his.

20,529. Then you only state this letter to be his because his name is at the top?—Yes.

20,530. However, you got this paper?—Yes, and these two.

20,531. You found that letter among your own papers?—Yes.

20,532. In what way do you apply these papers to your case?—I found them among my papers.

20,533. But it does not relate to you?—No, I am only showing what I found among my papers.

20,534. They are somebody's else papers that got amongst yours?—Yes.

20,535. Then your best plan would have been to return them, would it not?—I did not know what I was to do with them, therefore I kept them; I did not know their object in putting them amongst mine; in fact things were in such a state at that time that a man was very much afraid to move one step.

20,536. How many years have you been a minister?—25 years.

20,537. Where are you now?—I am still at Temple Hall; I have two stations, one at the back of the Bishop's pen, in the lower part of St. Andrews, and one at Temple Hall.

20,538. Amongst your people are these absurd reports current, that the black people are to have the land, and that the Queen has sent out about this thing and the other?—No, not among my people; I have heard them very often speak respecting the rents, that they think it hard to pay rent; I have always endeavoured to prove to them that it was beyond the power of Her Majesty to take away other men's land to give to them for nothing, and that it was always legal for them to pay rent, and that I myself would not give my land for nothing.

20,539. (*Mr. Walcott.*) For how long a period did these revivals last?—In fact they are still in existence.

20,540. (*Commission.*) When was the last revival you were at?—Not later than 1861. I endeavoured to put it down amongst my people.

20,541. Have they had one since?—Not to my knowledge.

20,542. Can anybody go to a revival?—Yes, anybody.

20,543. While these revivals were going on was the cultivation neglected?—Yes, there was great idleness, and the people themselves suffered great loss in consequence of that idleness; I beg to state that from that time my church has been thrown into a state of confusion, in fact my people are not gathered together yet.

20,544. Since what time do you mean?—Since the time of my being taken up they were so much harassed by these Volunteers.

20,545. Is there anything else that you wish to state?—I may state that the Native Baptists, as they have been called, are not the Native Baptists that I am connected with; there has been much said about the Native Baptists.

20,546. You are a minister of that division of Baptists called Native Baptists?—Yes, which was formed in the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe; they are quite different from those in St. Thomas in the East.

The witness withdrew.

SAMUEL BARCLAY WEST (a black) sworn and examined.

20,547. Do you live at Manchioneal?—Yes.

20,548. On Friday, the 13th of October, were you returning from your ground to your house at Manchioneal?—Yes.

20,549. Did you, as you were returning home, get news of some persons having broken the stores at Manchioneal?—Yes.

20,550. At what time in the day was it you heard that?—About 4 o'clock.

20,551. Were you at that time in the Volunteer Corps?—Yes.

20,552. In consequence of hearing that at Manchioneal, what did you do, where did you go?—I went to a house at Manchioneal Bay.

20,553. Did you go home that night?—No, I did not like to go home that night.

20,554. Whose house did you go to?—Mr. Simon Taylor.

20,555. Who is he?—A brown man.

20,556. What is he besides being a brown man; does he work, or is he a person of property?—He works as a tinsmith.

20,557. Did you stay with him all night?—Yes.

20,558. While you were there did you hear anything?—Yes, I saw the people coming round to the Fort.

20,559. Do you mean the Fort at Manchioneal?—Yes, with a light.

25,560. What light?—They had lights in their hands.

20,561. Torches do you mean?—I cannot say whether they were torches or lamps.

20,562. When you saw the lights did you hear anything?—Yes, I heard them come to a Volunteer gentleman's house, and say, "Where is the Volunteer, we want to see the Volunteer." I was obliged to hide myself in the bush until they went by, passed the Bay, and turned up the Barrack road.

20,563. Was that in the morning?—No, at night.

23,564. After they had gone did you come out?—Yes, I came out, and went back to the house.

20,565. To your own house?—To Mr. Taylor's house.

20,566. While you were there did you see any house on fire?—Yes, I saw Mr. Bunting's house on fire.

20,567. Who is Mr. Bunting?—A Lieutenant of the Volunteers, Manchioneal.

20,568. Was it on Saturday morning you saw that?—No, on the same Friday night.

20,569. Did you see another house on fire beside his?—Yes.

20,570. Where was that?—A little further on; we thought at first it was Mr. Foote's house, and we ran to look out where it was, and we found it was not Mr. Foote's house, it was further on.

20,571. Whose house was it?—Mr. Hinchelwood's, at Mulatto River.

20,572. Did you go next day to Muirton?—Yes.

20,573. Is that where your house is?—Yes, I have another house where my father lives.

20,574. What did you find at Muirton; was the house burnt?—No.

20,575. Did anything take place with the Muirton house that you saw?—On Monday, the 16th, I came down the Bay, and I saw the soldiers come down, and one of them pressed me to take supplies up to Muirton.

20,576. Did you take them?—Yes.

20,577. Did you then see the house?—Yes.

20,578. Was anything done to it at all, was it pillaged or broken?—Nothing was done to it.

20,579. Was anything done to any house at Muirton that you saw?—No.

20,580. You saw nothing?—Nothing, except the houses at Muirton village which the soldiers burnt.

20,581. What soldiers were they that asked you to take up provisions at Muirton Great House?—They were white soldiers, Captain Hole's regiment.

20,582. How long were you there?—I was there with them till the martial law was over.

20,583. Were you acting as Volunteer all the time?—Yes, with them.

20,584. Did you see George Wood shot?—Yes.

20,585. Where was he shot?—Just at the Bay.

20,586. Do you mean Manchioneal Bay?—Yes.

20,587. Who shot him?—A soldier.

20,588. Who ordered him to be shot?—I do not know.

20,589. Do you know why he was shot?—I only heard it asked if he were a rebel, and some person said yes. I don't know who it was, I was inside the house; I heard the gun fire and looked out and saw him shot.

20,590. Was James West a brother of yours?—Yes.

20,591. What became of him?—When I returned from Muirton to the Bay I saw they were trying him.

20,592. When was that?—On that same Monday, the 16th.

20,593. Where were they trying him?—At the Bay. I asked what was the reason, and they said they were going to shoot him. A discharged soldier from Port Antonio, from the same regiment, was coming along with the soldiers from Port Antonio, and he told me I had better ask Captain Hole whether he would let him go or not. I went to Captain Hole, and he said he had not got any evidence that he had done anything, so I must come down in the morning, on the Tuesday, and when I went I asked Captain Hole for my brother's life.

20,594. Did you go to him next morning?—He said if I knew anybody that said he was not with them I must bring that person in the morning. I went to my mother-in-law, and she told me she saw him going to Muirton that day.

20,595. Did you take anybody to Captain Hole next morning?—Yes; I took my mother-in-law, but they refused her, and said they did not want her.

20,596. What became of your brother?—They kept him there till Friday the 20th, and shot him on that Friday.

20,597. Did you see him shot?—Yes, myself.

20,598. Did you hear why he was shot?—Mr. Codrington said he was a bad boy.

20,599. Did you see Mr. Codrington?—Yes; he was among the soldiers all the time, he and they came up from Port Antonio.

20,600. On the 18th did Mr. Codrington do anything to your house at Manchioneal Bay?—Yes.

20,601. What?—They put fire to it and burned it.

20,602. Who put fire to it?—He ordered two white soldiers to do it.

20,603. Did you see it done?—Yes.

20,604. And your house was burnt, was it?—Yes; I asked him why he did it.

20,605. What did he say?—He said, "The good shall suffer for the bad."

20,606. Did he say so to you?—Yes.

20,607. Is that all you have to state?—Yes.

20,608. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you know George Bryan?—No.

20,609. Who lived at Long Bay?—No, I don't know him.

20,610. Is this true, that on Monday the 16th your brother James West was coming from the beach, and a man by the name of Sam Holmes caught hold of him as he came to his house, and a white soldier came off his horse and shot him at the back of his head, and he tumbled over, and died—is that true?—At Manchioneal.

20,611. Close to your brother's house; where did he live?—He lived at Manchioneal.

20,612. Was he captured by a man named Sam Holmes as he was coming from the beach?—No, I don't know it.

20,613. You say you saw him?—I saw him when the soldiers were trying him.

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20,614. Then it is not true that Sam Holmes took him?—I don't know whether Sam Holmes took him or not, I saw them trying him.

20,615. Did you see a white soldier come off his horse and shoot him at the back of his head, and he tumbled over and died?—No.

20,616. On Monday, 16th?—No, I saw my brother on the Friday.

20,617. You saw him hung on the Friday?—Yes.

20,618. Then he never was shot?—They hung him, and afterwards shot him.

20,619. Shot him afterwards?—Yes, seven of them were hung.

20,620. And your brother James among the lot?—Yes.

20,621. Do you know David Mayne's shop?—Yes, it is close up to Long Bay, not where we live at all.

20,622. Do you know a man of the name of David Jones?—No.

20,623. You were with the soldiers you say as a Volunteer at Muirton all this time?—Yes.

20,624. Do not you remember a man of the name of Jones being hung on Tuesday morning, the 17th, at Muirton?—No, I do not.

20,625. Did you see Andrew Wergs hung?—Yes.

20,626. Was there a man of the name of Jones hung at the same time as Wergs?—I saw another man, but I don't know his name.

20,627. Do you know a woman of the name of M'Kay?—No.

20,628. Did you see a woman flogged at the wharf at Muirton on the morning of the 17th?—Yes.

20,629. Do you know how many lashes she got?—I cannot remember now, I cannot reckon.

20,630. Do you know a constable of the name of Edward Richardson?—No.

20,631. Do you know one of the name of William Bryan?—No; I do not at Long Bay.

20,632. Do you know Thomas M'Kay?—No.

20,633. Or James Panton?—No; I don't know the names.

20,634. Do you know James Codrington, the brother of Christy Codrington?—Yes.

20,635. Do you know a man by the name of Tremaine, head-man to Christy Codrington?—Yes.

20,636. Did he ever bring in six prisoners to Muirton?—I can't rightly say, every constable almost brought in some.

20,637. On the 20th were you near David Mayne's shop?—No.

20,638. Not on the 20th at all?—No; I don't belong to Long Bay.

20,639. Do you know two men of the name of Edward Minott and Charles Hunter?—I heard the names; I think I know the men; I know one Minott from Long Bay, I don't know whether it is Edward Minott.

20,640. On Monday the 16th did you see any persons dead on the road?—I saw one lying dead at the Bay.

20,641. Did you see a man of the name of Thomas Panton lying dead on the road?—No, I did not.

20,642. Did you see a man of the name of Sandy M'Pherson lying dead on the road?—No, that was what I heard.

20,643. (*Mr. Burke.*) Do you know who the person was that you saw dead on the road?—Yes.

20,644. What was his name?—John Davis, of Manchioneal Bay.

20,645. How many altogether did you see dead?—I saw nine hung up.

20,646. Do you know their names?—One was Andrew Wergs, I don't know the other ones' names.

20,647. How many did you see lying dead on the road?—One.

20,648. Only one?—The other one that was shot before me, George Wood.

20,649. Was George Wood tried before he was shot?—No; he just came down, they brought him from the house and then he was shot.

20,650. Was that at Manchioneal Bay?—Yes, on Monday.

20,651. I think you say somebody asked if he was a rebel?—Yes.

20,652. And he was shot by a soldier?—Yes.

20,653. Was any officer by?—I don't suppose there was.

20,654. Did you see any officer?—I did not see any officer.

20,655. How many soldiers were there when he was shot?—Plenty.

20,656. Was any order given to shoot him by anyone?—I cannot say.

20,657. You were near, were you not?—I was in the house, there were many about.

20,658. Were you not near enough to hear whether any order was given?—No.

20,659. How many soldiers fired when they shot him?—One shot him first, and he tumbled down, and another I think was riding, and seeing him tumble over, shot him again; he received two balls.

20,660. You say two soldiers fired?—Yes.

20,661. And that was all?—Yes.

20,662. (*Commission.*) Can you tell the number of houses at Manchioneal that you saw burned?—No.

20,663. You do not know?—No, I cannot tell.

20,664. Yours was one of them?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

W. Rennie.

WILLIAM RENNIE (black) sworn and examined.

20,665. Do you live at Manchioneal?—Yes.

20,666. Are you a shoemaker?—Yes.

20,667. Do you remember being there on Friday, the 13th of October?—Yes.

20,668. Did a great number of people come into the Bay that day?—Yes.

20,669. Where did they come from, from what direction?—From down the river.

20,670. That is the Plantain Garden River?—Yes.

20,671. Did you know any of them?—Yes, some of them I knew, and some of them I did not know.

20,672. Did you know them before by sight?—Oh yes.

20,673. Did you know that they were people who were living in the River district?—Yes.

20,674. What did they do when they came on this Friday?—They broke the shop.

20,675. Whose shop?—Mr. Bunting's shop.

20,676. What more did they do?—And they broke Mr. Kirkland's, too.

20,677. Did you hear them say anything while they were there?—On Friday night they made use of the expression, "Where are all the Volunteers? Whether "white or brown, if we see them we will take off their "heads, and the heads of any white man we meet; "we will kill all those who join the white, and all the "white gentlemen we see we will take off their heads; "and the Queen will send fresh gentlemen from Eng-"land, and we and those gentlemen will quite agree."

20,678. Was that all you heard them say?—Yes, that was all.

20,679. How many of them were there altogether when this was said?—I cannot number them.

20,680. Were they in a large body?—Yes, a great concourse of people.

20,681. How long did they remain in the Bay?—I left them and went home, for I got frightened.

20,682. What time did you go home?—After 7 o'clock in the evening.

20,683. Had they been there half the day?—Yes; they came from down the river before night, and they broke the shop, and then a fresh crew came up.

20,684. Was that on the Friday?—Yes, they were two sets.

20,685. Before you went home how long had these men been in the Bay?—After they had done all the mischief it was about 10 o'clock.

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20,686. How long had they been there before?—I don't live far from the Bay; I can't give any account how long they had been there.

20,687. When did you first see them?—About 1 o'clock in the daytime.

20,688. Were they there from 1 o'clock till you left them there at 7 o'clock?—There was a fresh crew came up, the first lot went away and then a second came.

20,689. Was it the first lot you saw at 1 o'clock?—Yes.

20,690. (*Mr. Burke.*) Did you afterwards see any person shot at Machioneal Bay, or anywhere near there?—On the Monday when the troops came up I did; I went into the ground and came back, and as I came back I met four men shot in the road.

20,691. Who were they?—One was James Henry.

20,692. Was he a Manchioneal man?—Yes. One was Henry Carter, and one David Burke, one James Davis, and George Wood.

20,693. (*Commission.*) You said you saw four, you have now given us five names?—Yes, that was when I left to come in the Bay I saw the other to make up the five.

20,694. Was that on the Monday that the soldiers came?—Yes.

20,695. What soldiers were they, white or black?—White and black.

20,696. Both sorts?—Yes.

20,697. Did you see these persons lying dead on the road?—Yes.

20,698. You did not see them shot?—No.

20,699. Did you see how they died?—Yes, I saw how the balls went.

20,700. Were they gun-shot wounds, or bayonet wounds, or sword wounds that they had upon them?—I think they were ball wounds.

20,701. They look like that, did they?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

PETER COCKRANE (coloured) sworn and examined.

P. Cockrane.

20,702. Are you clerk at the parish church, Saint Michael, Port Royal?—I am.

20,703. Of which the Rev. C. Fyfe is incumbent?—Yes.

20,704. Do you remember being in Kingston in September last?—Yes.

20 705. At a shoemaker's shop?—Yes.

20,706. Do you remember on what day it was?—It was on Wednesday, the 20th September.

20,707. Whose shop was it that you went to?—Thomas Harry's.

20,708. What is Thomas Harry?—He is a master shoemaker.

20,709. Is he a white or a black man?—A black man.

20,710. Was anyone else there besides Harry and yourself?—Yes, Edward Duaney.

20,711. Is he a black man?—Yes.

20,712. Where does he live?—At Guava Ridge, Port Royal Mountains.

20,713. What was Harry, the shoemaker, doing at the time you went there?—When I went there the two was in very deep conversation.

20,714. Did you interrupt them?—I did not interrupt them; there are two doors to the shop, and instead of going through the door so as to interrupt them, I went in at the door further up.

20,715. What did you first do or say?—I said, Good morning.

20,716. Did he say anything of importance to you?—He had a shoemaker's knife in his hand, and he struck the knife on the counter and shook it at me and said, "Good morning; you shall be one of the first we shall brush off." I asked him his meaning, and he said, "I will brush you off because you join with the whites."

20,717. Had you said anything to him which made him make that remark to you?—No, nothing in the world.

20,718. Had you been in the shop long before he addressed you in that way?—I just went in.

20,719. When he said this did you ask him what he meant?—Yes. I said, "I do not understand your meaning."

20,720. What did he answer?—He struck the knife on the counter again and pointed it at me, and said, "I will brush you off because you join the whites."

20,721. Did he give any explanation of what he referred to?—No.

20,722. Did you ask him for one?—I said, "I do not understand your meaning;" and I went away, I did not stop one moment longer.

20,723. Then it was a very short conversation you had with him?—Yes.

20,724. When he made this remark to you did it occur to you to tell any one about it, or did it seem mere nonsense to you at that time?—I did not think much about it at that time, not until the breaking out of these disturbances.

20,725. Did you ever mention it to anybody until the breaking out?—No, I never mentioned it.

20,726. Then at that time it seemed all nothing to you?—It never came to my mind until the breaking out, and then I called it to mind.

20,727. You never mentioned it until after the 11th of October?—No.

20,728. Did Duaney, the man who was speaking with Harry, say anything to you at the same time?—When Harry accosted me in that manner, and seemed to me that he looked at him almost frightened, and he came to me and said, "Good morning!" in a frightened sort of way as I thought, and I replied, "Good morning! this is the third time I have seen you."

20,729. Was that all you noticed in his conduct?—Yes.

20,730. You were surprised at this, I suppose?—I was surprised indeed.

20,731. Do you know any reason why you did not mention this to anybody till after the news reached you of what had occuered at Morant Bay?—I never thought a thing like that would occur, I thought it odd.

20,732. But you never mentioned it to anybody?—No.

20,733. Had you had any quarrel with Harry?—We were always very good friends.

20,734. And you have no quarrel with him now?—No, not even now.

The witness withdrew.

LEWIS ORR (a black) sworn and examined.

L. Orr.

20,735. Were you in the employ of Mr. Bunting in October last?—Yes.

20,736. What were you doing with him?—Carrying some sticks for him.

20,737. Was that at Manchioneal?—At Manchioneal Bay.

20,738. Has Mr. Bunting got property or land there?—Yes, he hires a place.

20,739. On the 13th of October did you hear any noise?—Yes, I heard a great noise.

20,740. What of?—The noise of people coming.

20,741. Was that at Manchioneal?—Yes.

20,742. Did you see them arrive?—Yes.

20,743. After you had heard and seen that did you go to meet Mr. Bunting?—Yes.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

L. Orr.

22 Feb. 1866.

20,744. After you had told him something, did he go in a boat to Port Antonio ?—Yes.

20,745. And made his escape ?—Yes.

20,746. When he had gone did any of the black people come ?—Yes, they came.

20,747. Do you know who they were that came ?—They were lots of them came into the Bay, about three dozen.

20,748. Had you ever seen any of them before, did you know where they came from ?—They came from all different places.

20,749. What did these three dozen do ?—They came with stick and machet in hand to go to Mr. Bunting's shop.

20,750. What did they do there ?—They chopped the door off and carried out all the goods.

20,751. After that did any more come ?—Yes, in the night.

20,752. In the night of the 13th ?—Yes.

20,753. How many more came ?—About 300 of them.

20,754. Had they anything in hand ?—Machet and cutlass.

20,755. What did these 300 do ?—They went to Mr. Bunting's big house where he was living.

20,756. Was that in the Bay ?—Yes.

20,757. What did they do to that ?—They smash all the sashes and blinds, and when they had done that they set the house on fire.

20,758. Did you hear them say what they intended to do ?—Yes, I heard them say, "Where are all the "gentlemen, where are they gone to ? If we catch "them we shall know what to do with them."

20,759. Did they use the word gentlemen ?—No.

20,760. What did they say ?—They said, "Where are all the buckras ?"

20,761. Did they say what they were going to do with the buckras ?—I did not know what they were going to do.

20,762. Did they tell you what they wanted to do with them ?—They did not tell me, it was their own talk, if they catch them what they would do with them; they did not tell me what it was they would do with them.

20,763. On the Monday after this Friday did you see the soldiers come into the Bay ?—Yes.

20,764. Did you at that same day see Isaac Barley, a constable ?—Yes, I saw him with a bundle under his arm.

20,765. Was there any man with him ?—Yes, a man named George Wood.

20,766. Did you follow them, or were you near them ?—I was standing; there was a white soldier on the step when they were coming.

20,767. What did the constable with George Wood do ?—The constable said to one of the soldiers, "This "is one of the fellows I took up with the bundle, "but I did not know what was in the bundle."

20,768. And what did the soldier and the constable do with George Wood ?—Shot him.

20,769. Was it a soldier by himself, or was he with other soldiers ?—Plenty of them was standing there with him.

20,770. Was he a black or a white soldier ?—It was a white one that shot him.

20,771. Was your house burnt ?—Yes.

20,772. Who burnt it ?—It was burnt by Dr. Morris, I believe.

20,773. Did you see him there ?—Yes, I saw him when he came out of the yard.

20,774. Did you see your house lighted, did you hear him order anything ?—As he came into the yard he told my wife to come outside.

20,775. Dr. Morris did ?—Yes.

20,776. After that did anybody light your house ?—He ordered it to be lighted; plenty of the soldiers were running into the house at the same time.

20,777. Dr. Morris ordered it you say ?—Yes.

20,778. And it was burnt ?—Yes.

20,779. After that did you see or hear anything more ?—No.

20,780. Did you remain at Manchioneal Bay ?—Yes.

20,781. How long did the soldiers remain there ?—A little long time.

20,782. Do you mean by that that they went the same day, or they stopped another day ?—Not the same day.

20,783. Did they stay a week ?—Longer than a week.

20,784. Where are you working now ?—I live in the Bay; I am not working, I am living at my house.

20,785. What do you do ?—I am rebuilding my house, a little place for me and my wife, at present.

20,786. (*Mr. Burke.*) Did you see any dead bodies on the road ?—No, I never travelled anywhere.

20,787. You stayed in the Bay ?—Yes.

20,788. And never went out ?—No.

20,789. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You say Dr. Morris ordered the soldiers to fire the house, how do you know it was him ?—Because I heard say it was him, and I know him.

20,790. Did you know him before that ?—No, not before; but he was at Manchioneal a long time after that.

20,791. And you knew who he was ?—Yes.

20,792. Does he live near there ?—He was stationed at Muirton Great House.

The witness withdrew.

F. J. Flemming, jun.

FREDERICK JOHN FLEMMING, junior, sworn and examined.

20,793. What are you ?—A gunsmith.

20,794. At Manchioneal ?—Yes.

20,795. Were you there on the 13th of October last ?—Yes.

20,796. Did you see some people arrive there armed ?—Yes.

20,797. Who were they ?—I can't say who they were; there were about 50 or 60 people.

20,798. Were they black people ?—Yes.

20,799. How were they armed ?—With cutlasses and sticks.

20,800. What time of day did you see them ?—About 10 o'clock.

20,801. What were they doing ?—They marched into the Bay, calling out "Colour! colour!"

20,802. You say marched; were they in military order ?—They came in a row together.

20,803. In discipline ?—Yes.

20,804. After they did that did others join them ?—Oh, yes, a lot more.

20,805. How many ?—I did not reckon them up, but there must have been about 250 or 300.

20,806. When these had all joined what did they proceed to do ?—They went to Mr. Bunting's store.

20,807. We have heard that they sacked that ?—Yes.

20,808. Did you see them burn his house ?—That was done the same evening; I was in the bush and saw the fire.

20,809. Did you hear them say what they intended to do ?—I heard them say they would kill all the white and coloured people if they caught them.

20,810. When did they leave the Bay ?—They were on the Bay on Saturday.

20,811. Did they remain till the Saturday ?—Yes.

20,812. Where were you during this time ?—I was at Mr. Maylor's house.

20,813. Where is that ?—At Manchioneal Bay.

20,814. Did you afterwards go to Muirton ?—Yes; I heard they were looking for me.

20,815. And that led you to go to Muirton ?—Yes.

20,816. Were you a Volunteer ?—Yes, I was.

20,817. You belong to the corps ?—Yes.

20,818. Were you when at Muirton taken prisoner ?—Yes.

20,819. By whom ?—By a man of the name of Robert Crawford.

20,820. Who was he ?—One of the people among the lot.

20,821. Of those who came armed ?—Yes.

20,822. Was he a black man ?—Yes.

20,823. Did he come up to Muirton alone ?—Yes.

20,824. And took you into custody ?—Yes.

20,825. Was no one with him ?—No one ; he was alone.

20,826. Who was in the house at Muirton ?—No-one else was in the house ; I went there to hide myself.

20,827. Where did he take you to ?—Down to the Bay.

20,828. What did he do with you there ?—He left me at one of the shops, and told me he was going to look for a man called Papley, and he would take off my head.

20,829. What did you do ?—When he was gone I made my escape through the back part of the shop.

20,830. Where did you go to ?—I got away in the bushes.

20,831. How long did you remain there ?—Till the troops came on Monday.

20,832. Did you see any executions at Manchioneal ?—I saw about five people hung there.

20,833. Were you present at any trials ?—I gave evidence.

20,834. Were the five persons you saw hung tried by Court-martial ?—Yes.

20,835. Did you give evidence against all five ?—Not against those, I gave answer against others.

20,836. Did you ever see any at Manchioneal who were hung without being tried ?—No.

20,837. They had all been tried, had they ?—Yes.

20,838. How many did you see besides the five hung or shot ?—I never saw any hung without being tried.

20,839. How many did you see shot altogether, besides the five that were hung ?—They were hung first and shot afterwards.

20,840. The same five persons first hung and afterwards shot, do you mean ?—Five were hung and some shot afterwards.

20,841. Do you mean the same persons were hung first and shot afterwards, or did you first see men hung and then afterwards see some shot ?—Yes.

20,842. How many did you see shot ?—Four.

20,843. Then that was nine altogether executed ?—Yes.

20,844. Five hung and four shot ?—Yes.

20,845. Did you hear the trials of any who were acquitted ?—Yes, there were some who they could not get evidence against, and they were let loose.

20,846. Who formed the Court that tried them, do you know ?—I saw Captain Hole.

20,847. Was he a member of the Court ?—Yes, he was sitting at the table.

20,848. Did you give evidence before him ?—Yes.

20,849. Do you know any others ?—I saw Dr. Morris, I think.

20,850. Was he on the Court-martial ?—I cannot say ; he was sitting at the table at the time.

20,851. Is that all you know about what occurred at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

20,852. Did you remain there while the soldiers were there ?—Yes.

20,853. Until the end ?—Yes.

20,854. Are you living there now ?—Yes.

20,855. (*Mr. Burke.*) Did you see any dead bodies on the road near Manchioneal ?—No.

20,856. Or any houses burnt at Manchioneal besides Mr. Bunting's ?—I think I saw about three burnt by the troops.

20,857. Those were negro houses ?—Yes.

20,858. Small cottages ?—Yes ; there were stolen goods found in them and they were burnt. A lot of Mr. Bunting's things were found in the houses, and some of his furniture.

20,859. Are there many guns held there by the black people ?—There were some taken from them. I gave Captain Hole a list, and they were taken from them.

20,860. Was that a list of persons you knew had licensed guns ?—No, not licensed.

20,861. Were there many ?—I think I gave Captain Hole a list of about 16.

20,862. Did they bring their guns to you to be mended ?—Yes, fowling pieces.

20,863. With flint locks, old things ?—No, with caps.

20,864. Do you sell ammunition ?—No.

20,865. Have you not go a licence for that ?—No.

20,866. (*Commission.*) Just before the 13th, when they came into the Bay, had they been sending their guns to you to be mended and repaired ?—No.

20,867. You did not notice the people had been doing that, or that you had been particularly busy in the preparation of arms ?—There was no alteration at all in any being brought to me.

20,868. Did they pillage your place where you had guns ?—They took away all I had at my father's place, where I used to work.

20,869. How many were taken from your father's place ?—The whole that were in the workshop ; all the jobs we had.

20,870. How many could that be ?—About six, I think.

20,871. Were you at Muirton when the soldiers made it their head-quarters ?—Yes ; I was there, my sister was there, and Mr. and Mrs. Bunting were there.

20,872. Were they from Manchioneal ?—Yes.

20,873. How many miles is that from the Bay ?—I do not think it is a mile.

20,874. Were there any other that you knew who was taking refuge there ?—Yes, there was Mr. Harris and Mrs. Harris.

20,875. Are they Manchioneal people ?—Yes, they live up at Belfast.

20,876. How long did you remain there ?—I was there the whole time the troops were there till they left.

20,877. Was that a week or a fortnight ?—I cannot tell, I forget the time now.

20,878. Are you a Volunteer ?—I was, but I snt in my resignation.

20,879. Why ?—Because I intended leaving the parish.

The witness withdrew.

ALFRED EADIE sworn and examined.

20,880. Do you live at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

20,881. Did you come from there yesterday ?—Yes.

20,882. What are you ?—I am a tradesman.

20,883. What business do you carry on there ?—A goldsmith.

20,884. Were you at home on the 13th October ?—Yes.

20,885. Did any people come down there who did not belong to Manchioneal ?—Yes.

20,886. How many came ?—A few dozen in the morning.

20,887. At what time of day did you see them on the 13th ?—Between 9 and 10 o'clock.

20,888. How many did you see arrive there ?—

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

A. Eadie.

22 Feb. 1866.

When I was leaving the Bay, about 10 o'clock, a great number of people were coming in.

20,889. In what manner were they coming in?—Riotously.

20,890. Were they walking like a crowd of people, anyhow, or were they walking in order and discipline?—In a crowd, with cutlasses and sticks.

20,891. How many do you think you saw arrived?—About four dozen at first, in the morning.

20,892. How soon after that did you see any others?—I did not see any more, because I made my escape.

20,893. Before you went away did you see anything done by them?—No, not yet; they were just gathering in the Bay.

20,894. Did you return to your house that day?—No.

20,895. When did you come back again?—On Saturday.

20,896. Where had you been in the meantime?—At Betty Hope, near Manchioneal, about two miles and a half from the Bay.

20,897. What was the state of your house when you got back to it on the Saturday?—All smashed, the goods broken and plundered.

20,898. What did you do?—I lost several things; I lost two barrels and a half of flour.

20,899. Did you lose valuable property, like gold and silver articles, in your trade?—Yes, I lost trinkets.

20,900. Any watches?—No watches, except a timepiece.

20,901. Had you any brooches?—Yes, and earrings.

20,902. What value of property was missing when you got back on the Saturday?—I estimated my own loss at about 14*l.* 8*s.*

20,903. In trinkets?—Yes.

20,904. Were any provisions gone?—All gone, and the furniture broken and chopped up.

20,905. Was it still there, although in pieces, or was any of it removed?—I saw the remains of it.

20,906. Did any of the people who had done this continue in Manchioneal after the Saturday?—Yes, they did; they were gathering there on Sunday to turn out again on Monday morning.

20,907. Where was the gathering on the Sunday?—At different places.

20,908. Let us know any one of them near Manchioneal?—In Manchioneal.

20,909. How many were gathering on the Sunday?—Oh, a vast quantity.

20,910. Did they proceed to use violence?—Not on the Sunday; on the Monday they commenced blowing the shell and calling them up.

20,911. Were they armed?—With cutlasses and sticks.

20,912. Did you see any with guns?—No, I did not.

20,913. On the Monday what did they proceed to do?—Their intent was to go on further.

20,914. Did they say so?—They did; there was one man in particular I heard say that he was going to pay John P. Jones a visit on the Monday.

20,915. Who is he?—A Custom-house officer at Portland.

20,916. Were you amongst those persons so that you could hear them say this?—All this was said on Saturday at Mr. Sherwood's shop.

20,917. Were you there?—I was.

20,918. Was anything more done at Manchioneal on the Monday?—No, not till after the soldiers came.

20,919. Was anything more done by the armed blacks that came in?—No.

20,920. What became of them?—They ran away to the bushes when the soldiers came.

20,921. Did you see the soldiers shot any of them?—Yes.

20,922. How many?—I think, to the best of my recollection, about 10—either 10 or 11.

20,923. Were they shot fighting or running, or how?—They were running.

20,924. Running away out of Manchioneal?—Yes.

20,925. Did you see any who were brought in as prisoners?—Yes, I saw plenty brought in.

20,926. Were any of those shot that you saw?—I did not see any shot. I saw nine hung.

20,927. What were they hung for, did you hear?—No, I was not at the Court-martial. They were tried at the Court-martial.

20,928. Did you ever see any shot for having property on them, or goods belonging to others?—They were taken out of the houses in their possession.

20,929. Did you see any of the prisoners executed for having property upon them?—Yes, I saw them.

20,930. Then tell us that?—Nine of them.

20,931. Those were the people you saw hung?—Yes.

20,932. Were they tried?—Yes, they were tried at the Court-martial.

20,933. Have you not said that you saw some men shot without trial?—Yes, on the Monday as the soldiers came in, about 11 I said.

20,934. You say you saw some shot before being tried?—Yes, those that were shot were not tried at all.

20,935. Were they shot for having goods found upon them?—They had no goods with them—they were shot in the road.

20,936. As they were running?—Yes, running.

20,937. Have you not said that 10 men were shot without being tried by Court-martial, and that they had stolen property in their possession?—Those that were shot had goods found in their houses.

20,938. Is it true that you saw men shot without being tried by Court-martial for having goods found in their houses, or on their premises?—Yes.

20,939. Did you attend the Courts-martial?—Now and then.

20,940. Did you see any of the men flogged after trial?—Yes.

20,941. How many?—I was not exactly keeping an account, but about 30 or more.

20,942. Did you see any woman flogged?—Two.

20,943. Who flogged them?—The soldiers flogged them.

20,944. Were they black or white soldiers?—White.

20,945. What were the greatest numoer, of lashes you saw administered?—Some got 100.

20,946. That was the greatest number was it?—Yes, that I saw.

20,947. Did you see the women flogged?—Yes, the two.

20,948. What did they get?—I believe one got 25, and the other got 30.

20,949. What was the greatest number of lashes that the women got?—The greatest would not exceed 25, except this last one, she got 30; she had stolen property in her possession, and she would not deliver it up; they sent her with two soldiers to see if she would give it up, and she would not, and they brought her back and gave her 30 lashes.

20,950. All this was up at Manchioneal, was it?—Yes.

20,951. When?—During martial law.

20,952. You attended the Court-martial you say; did you see any of them acquitted?—Yes, sometimes.

20,953. How many?—Plenty.

20,954. Plenty were acquitted you say?—Yes.

20,955. As well as convicted?—Yes.

20,956. How many do you say you saw flogged at Manchioneal?—About 30 or more.

20,957. By the troops?—Yes.

20,958. Do you know the names of any of the persons who were executed at Manchioneal?—Yes; there was a boy of the name of Crawford.

20,959. Was that Robert Crawford?—Yes.

20,960. Who else?—Henry Dean.

20,961. Was he executed at the same time with Crawford?—Yes.

20,962. Were they executed together ?—Yes, seven one day.

20,963. Can you tell us the names of any of the others ?—There was Christmas Bailey.

20,964. Did you know Samuel Bailey ?—No.

20,965. Did you know William Bailey ?—Yes, that was the one.

20,966. William Bailey was the same as Christmas Bailey ?—Yes.

20,967. That would be three ; see if you know any more ?—A man of the name of William Martin was one, and another one of the name of Werges.

20,968. Andrew Werges ?—Yes.

20,969. What day was he executed, was it the same day as Martin ?—The same day as Martin.

20,970. You say Dean, Crawford, Bailey, Martin ; any other ?—There were seven hung one day ; Andrew Werges and another man were hung the day before, two were hung on the Tuesday, and the others on Wednesday or Thursday.

20,971. Where did these people belong to, do you know ?—Some belong to Manchioneal and Long Bay.

20,972. During the period that these armed negroes came into Manchioneal Bay, and were there, and you were with them, and heard what they said, did you ever hear it said by any of them that they would destroy the white and coloured classes, and take possession of their estates and other property belonging to them ?—Yes ; I heard that said by several of them that they were going down next week to take off the crops and take charge of the estates.

20,973. Did you hear them say they would destroy the white and coloured classes ?—Yes.

20,974. Did you also hear them say they would take possession of their estates and other property belonging to them ?—Yes.

20,975. Now you have added something more about the crops ?—They were going down to take off the crops next week.

20,976. Did you hear that said by them more than once ?—Not in the crowd, one by one.

20,977. Was that said by them before the soldiers came ?—Yes, before the soldiers came on the Saturday ; one man in particular said he would not pay any ground rent again, for the ground would belong to them now.

20,978. (*Suggested by Mr. Burke.*) You say you saw persons shot running away who were not connected with having goods in their houses ?—The whole of them had goods in their houses.

20,979. But they had not found the goods there ?—Not upon them, but in their houses.

20,980. Before they were shot, running away ?—Yes.

20,981. They first shot them, and then found out that they had got goods ?—Yes.

20,982. But certain parties were shot and executed for having goods found in their possession ?—Yes.

20,983. That was another class ?—Yes.

20,984. As well as these ?—Yes.

20,985. Did you see houses burnt ?—Yes.

20,986. How many houses did you see burnt ?—Several.

20,287. By whom were they burnt ?—By the soldiers.

20,988. Were they negroes' huts ?—Yes.

20,989. Were those the houses in which goods were found ?—Yes.

20,990. How many do you think were burnt ?—That I cannot state ; I never went round to look at them.

20,991. But you saw the flame ?—I saw the flames.

The witness withdrew.

George Fundretch (coloured) sworn and examined.

G. Fundretch.

20,992. Were you at home at Manchioneal on the 13th of October last ?—Yes.

20,993. What do you do there, what is your business ?—I don't do anything.

20,994. Have you property of your own ?—Yes, I have a little, about a quarter of an acre.

20,995. You cultivate that and work upon it ?—Yes.

20,996. Is that all you do ?—Yes.

20,997. On the 13th of October were you at home sick ?—Yes, I was sick the Friday night when they came in, I lay in bed.

20,998. Whereabouts is your house, is it near the high road?—Yes, about two chains and a half from it.

20,999. Did you hear people passing by on that high road ?—Yes, I heard them passing by saying when the rebels came they were going to kill the white and the brown.

21,000. Did the people who were passing by say that ?—Yes, they came down to the station and burn down Mr. Bunting's house.

21,001. Did you see the light from the burning house ?—Yes.

21,002. What were the words you heard them say ?—They said them going to kill the brown and the white.

21,003. Was that all they said ?—Yes, that was what I lay in my sick bed and hear.

21,004. I suppose when you heard that you stayed in your bed ?—Yes, I was quite frightened when I heard that.

21,005. Did you hear anything after that, the next day ?—No, after that I did not hear anything at all.

21,006. Nobody came to trouble you ?—No, no one at all.

21,007. Neither the soldiers or the black people ?—No, not one distnrb me, I got a pass from Mr. Hunt.

21,008. How have you got your living ?—I am employed by a man in a shop, and he pays me wages, and I can always get enough to buy provisions.

21,009. How much do you earn in the shop ?—According to the business done he pays me 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

21,010. What is the shop ?—A little salt provision shop.

21,011. Does he feed you besides ?—No, he does not give me any food.

21,012. How many days in the week do you work ?—From Monday till Saturday night 8 o'clock.

21,013. And for that you get 3*s.* 6*d.* per week ?—Only 3*s.* 6*d.*

The witness withdrew.

Penelope Major (black) sworn and examined.

P. Major.

21,014. Do you live at Spring Garden, near Stony Gut ?—Yes.

21,015. Do you remember a Monday in October after what had happened at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,016. You remember being at Spring Garden then ?—Yes.

21,017. That was October the 16th ?—Yes.

21,018. Did any policeman come to your house at Spring Garden that day ?—Yes.

21,019. How many ?—Three.

21,020. What did they do ?—They took out Daniel Johnson.

21,021. Was he living at that house with you ?—Yes.

21,022. Did you see which way they took him ?—Yes.

21,023. Where did they take him to ?—They took him to Morant Bay.

21,024. That is to say they went down towards Morant Bay ?—Yes.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

P. Major.

22 Feb. 1866.

21,025. Did you go with them ?—No.

21,026. You remained where you were, did you ?—Yes.

21,027. Have you ever seen Daniel Johnson since ?—No.

21,028. Do you remember the Wednesday that the people went from Stony Gut armed down to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,029. Did they come down by Spring Garden ?—Yes.

21,030. Did some people go from Spring Garden with them ?—Yes.

21,031. And a great number you know went from Stony Gut with them ?—Yes.

21,032. Did Daniel Johnson go with them ?—Yes.

21,033. Did he go down on Wednesday with them to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,034. When the police came for him on the Monday after did you hear any of them say what they had come for ?—No.

21,035. Did they say why they had taken Johnson? —Yes.

21,036. What did they say about that ? — They said they would take him up as a prisoner.

21,037. Did the police say why they took Johnson ? —They did not tell me anything at all.

21,038. Did they tell him anything ?—No.

21,039. They merely took him away ?—Yes.

21,040. Did not they say you are of those who were on the Bay on Wednesday ?—No.

21,041. Nothing of the kind ?—No.

21,042. Nor to you ?—No, nothing of the kind.

21,043. Did one of those policemen on the Monday take anything else besides Johnson ?—Yes ; one Andrew Males, one of the policemen.

21,044. What did he take ?—He took six dollars and 9*d.*

21,045. Was he a black policeman ?—Yes ; a black policeman.

21,046. Have you ever had that back again ?—No ; I never got it back.

21,047. Was that all that happened to you in October ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

T. Cousin.

THOMAS COUSINS (a black) sworn and examined.

21,048. Do you live at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

21,049. Are you any relation to Sarah Cousins ?—No.

21,050. Do you know her ?—No ; nothing to do with her.

21,051. Does she live at Manchioneal ?—No.

21,052. On the 13th of October were you at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

21,053. Do you know Richard Cousins ?—Yes.

21,054. Was he a relation of yours ?—No relation.

21,055. Were you speaking to him that day ?—Yes.

21,056. What has become of Richard Cousins ?—He is hung.

21,057. Where was he hung ?—At Port Antonio.

21,058. On the 13th did you have a conversation with him about the row at Morant Bay ?—Not at Morant Bay but down the River.

21,059. That would be the Plaintain Garden River ? —Yes.

21,060. What was said by you ?—I was sitting at Mr. Thomas Henry Bunting shop door, and I saw him and asked him how was the row down the River ? He told me "It was hot enough, for last night we *downed* that fellow Hire." I asked him if he was there ; he said he was, and he said to me that next week they intended going down the River to take in the corps.

21,061. When he said that he said "we," I suppose ?—Yes, he used the word "we." He said "We are going down the River to take in the crops." I asked him how they could manage to take in the crops without the buckra ? He said it was not buckra making the sugar all the time, it was black people making the sugar. I asked them what would they do with the sugar after they had made it. He said they would send it to England. I said, "Send it to England? to whom, who do you know there ?" and as I asked him that, Mr. Bunting's shop was about closing, and I left him there and I went away.

21,062. Was that all you said to him ?—Yes.

21,063. What do you do at Manchioneal, what is your business ?—I am a cabinet maker.

21,064. That same day did people come to Manchioneal ?—Yes.

21,065. Did you see any violence done by them ?—Yes, I saw them break open Mr. Kirkland's store.

21,066. What did they do to it ?—They took out the goods.

21,067. Did you see at that time a man of the name of William Johnson ?—I have seen him.

21,068. Where did he belong to ?—He was living at a place called Grange Hill, close to Manchioneal Bay.

21,069. Did you speak to him on that Friday ?—Yes.

21,070. What did you say to him ?—I said to him, "Why, my friend, you people belong to Manchioneal, "and you were praying for a long time that you must "not do this thing, and you must not do such wicked-"ness."

21,071. What did you mean ?—Breaking the shops and things, and pillaging and destroying property. I heard the people say that the Maroons were coming up ; he said to me, "You fellows seem to take part "with the buckras, and as soon as the bands come up "to-night they will take off your head."

21,072. After this did you see anybody executed ? —I saw seven hung.

21,073. Where were they hung ?—In Manchioneal, on the wharf.

21,074. Do you know who they were ?—Yes, I knew some of them, not all.

21,075. Were they Manchioneal people ?—They were Manchioneal people.

21,076. What were their names ?—One was named William Martin, one Jameson, one West, one Robert Crawford, and one Andrew Wergs.

21,077. They were hung ?—Yes.

21,078. Did you see any shot ?—Yes, I saw 25.

21,079. Where were they shot ?—Just in front of the yard where I lived.

21,080. In Manchioneal ?—Yes, in Manchioneal.

21,081. Do you know by whose order they were shot ?—I think it was Captain Hole, for he was there himself.

21,082. Did you know him by sight ?—Oh yes, I knew him.

21,083. Will you give us the names of any of those 25 that were shot in the yard where you lived ?—I only know the names of two, one Samuel Panton, and one Jackey Lewis, and one Charles Palmer.

21,084. That is three ?—Yes, and one George Cousins, that is four ; I do not remember any more.

21,085. Did you see houses burnt ?—Yes.

21,086. Were those houses in which clothes or stolen property had been found ?—Yes, there was some houses burnt that stolen property was found in, but some of the houses there was not anything in.

21,087. Were you there all the time that the houses were being burnt ?—I was in Manchioneal.

21,088. But near the houses ?—I was not.

21,089. Then how do you know houses were burnt that had nothing in them ?—I was told so.

21,090. (*Mr. Bourke.*) Of those 25 that you saw shot, do you know whether any were tried or not before they were shot ?—I cannot tell whether they

were tried or not, but they brought them from the camp where the soldiers were.

21,091. What camp do you mean ?—Muirton House.

21,092. Did you see any men shot on the road ?—I did not see them myself, I heard so.

21,093. Did you see anybody flogged ?—I heard them bawling, but I did not see it.

21,094. Where did those people come from who said they were going to take off the cane crops ?—The men that told me so belonged to Manchioneal.

21,095. Were there many of the Manchioneal people connected with those men, or were they strangers ?—There were plenty of Manchioneal people.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

T. Cousins.

22 Feb. 1866.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS BURKE (a black) sworn and examined.

T. Burke.

21,096. What are you ?—A blacksmith.

21,097. Do you live at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

21,098. Were you there on Friday, the 13th of October ?—Yes.

21,099. In the morning of that day did you see armed people enter the Bay ?—Yes.

21,100. How many did you see?—About four dozen.

21,101. After they had come in did you see any go away again ?—I left them in the Bay and went out, and when I returned back I saw several of them coming with goods.

21,102. In bundles ?—With bundles.

21,103. Did it look like plunder ?—Yes, what they plundered when I left.

21,104. When you came back and saw this what time was this ?—One o'clock.

21,105. Same day ?—Yes.

21,106. When you got back was Mr. Bunting's house burning ?—No, that was at night.

21,107. On the Monday were you at Manchioneal when the soldiers came ?—Yes.

21,108. Were they on horseback ?—Yes; black troopers first came, and about two hours afterwards the whites.

21,109. Were any officers with them ?—Yes.

21,110. Do you know what officers ?—I do not know the officers' names, but there was a doctor, Doctor Morris, and afterwards Captain Hole rode in with the white troops.

21,111. After that did you see any constables point out some people ?—I saw the constables point out people.

21,112. What constables were they ?—They were from different places.

21,113. Did you know them ?—Yes, one was James Field.

21,114. What did he do ?—He pointed out a young man by the name of John Davis and said that was the man that told the rebels to come to Mulatto River.

21,115. Did you know John Davis by sight ?—Yes.

21,116. Where did he belong to ?—To Manchioneal Bay.

21,117. Were there any others that you knew who were pointed out by the constables ?—Afterwards I saw the constables fetch a young man of the name of George Wood in the Bay and point him out as a rebel, and he was shot.

21,118. Was Davis shot ?—Yes.

21,119. Were there any others ?—There was a lad called David Burke; the soldiers ordered him to go before and point out the rebels; he was a big stout young man, and he walked quite *lumber like*, and they said he was a rebel too, and so they shot him dead.

21,120. Did they shoot him on his being merely pointed out by the constables ?—No, they shot him because they saw he was a large big fellow.

21,121. Do you mean they shot him because he was a big man ?—Yes, they said he walked *lumbering*.

21,122. Do you say the constable, whose name you have given, pointed out that person ?—Yes.

21,123. Did the soldiers shoot him upon his being pointed out ?—Yes.

21,124. Merely by the constable pointing him out ?—Yes.

21,125. Did they shoot him directly ?—Yes.

21,126. What officer was there ?—There was no officer there at the same time.

21,127. Was there a sergeant there ?—Yes, a black sergeant; they were down the Bay and could not find the sergeant at the same time.

21,128. When the constable pointed out Wood, Bourke, and the others, and said they were rebels, did the black soldiers shoot them ?—Yes.

21,129. Immediately ?—Immediately he pointed them out.

21,130. Did you hear anybody order them to be shot?—No, nobody; the constables said, "That is a rebel," and they shot him right over; and they said George Wood was a rebel too, and they shot him right over.

21,131. How many soldiers were they when the constable pointed them out ?—Three.

21,132. Only three ?—Yes, at the same place; the rest were stationed about.

21,133. At the place where the men were shot do you mean there were only three soldiers ?—Yes.

21,134. And the constable ?—Yes.

21,135. Who were those three soldiers that you saw ?—I do not know them.

21,136. Were they black soldiers ?—Black soldiers.

21,137. And no officer was there ?—No officer.

21,138. And no sergeant ?—No sergeant, only the constable.

21,139. And his name you say was ?—James Field.

21,140. Is he at Manchioneal now ?—Yes.

21,141. Is he a black constable ?—Yes.

21,142. Was there any other man you know pointed out by Field ?—No.

21,143. Was there no man of the name of Clarke ?—Yes, Andrew Clarke.

21,144. Was he one ?—No; the soldiers went up to his house and saw him sitting in the house, and shot him right off.

21,145. In the house ?—Yes.

21,146. Without his being pointed out ?—Yes; they walked right up and saw him in the house, and shot him off.

21,147. When they did that did the constable point him out as a rebel ?—No.

21,148. Did anybody ?—No.

21,149. Were those the same three soldiers who shot Clarke that had shot Burke and Davis ?—No.

21,150. What people were they that shot Clarke at his house ?—The same soldiers, black soldiers.

21,151. But were they the same three soldiers that had shot the others ?—They go away out of the place.

21,152. Then who shot Andrew Clarke ?—The black soldiers.

21,153. What, the same that had shot the others ?—No, not the same.

21,154. Was it about the same time of day ?—Yes, about the same time.

21,155. Did nobody give orders to shoot Clarke ?-No

21,156. Was there no charge against him ?—No.

21,157. Did you follow these soldiers ?—Yes.

21,158. Did you see Captain Hole arrive ?—Yes.

21,159. When he arrived what took place ?—He went direct to Muirton Great House.

21,160. Did you go there ?—Yes.

21,161. What were you doing, following these people ?—I was at Manchioneal.

21,162. Were you acting as a Volunteer ?—Yes.

21,163. Were you in your uniform ?—Yes, in my uniform.

21,164. Are you a Volunteer now ?—Yes.

21,165. The day after Captain Hole arrived was any Court-martial held ?—Yes, at the same time.

21,166. Were you present when it was held ?—Yes.

21,167. What day of the week was it ?—On the Monday it took place.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

T. Burke.

22 Feb. 1866.

21,168. What day was it you were present at the Court-martial that was held at Muirton?—On the 13th.

21,169. Friday ?—Monday the Court-martial was held.

21,170. That was the 16th ?—That was the 16th.

21,171. Are you sure it was not Tuesday ?—No, Monday.

21,172. Where any persons hung then ?—Yes.

21,173. At Muirton ?—Yes.

21,174. After they had been tried by Court-martial ?—Two I saw fetched down and hung.

21,175. Were they tried ?—Yes.

21,176. What were they hung for ?—That I can't say, I was outside.

21,177. You were not at their trial ?—I was outside.

21,178. Did you hear the trial ?—Yes.

21,179. What were they tried for ?—One was tried for running after a man with a cutlass, and the other one was tried for going into a house with his cutlass to another man; the other man made his escape, and he said, "Never mind, my good fellow, you have it by-and-by."

21,180. They had both threatened people's lives ?—Yes.

21,181. What were the names of the persons who were hung ?—I did not know them.

21,182. Did you never see them before ?—No, they came from different places.

21,183. Strangers to you ?—Yes.

21,184. Were any women flogged ?—Yes.

21,185. How many ?—Five.

21,186. And only two hung ?—Yes, that day.

21,187. That was Monday ?—Yes.

21,188. Did you see any hung on the Tuesday ?—Yes, seven of them.

21,189. Did you know any of them ?—No.

21,190. Were any women flogged on that Tuesday ?—No.

21,191. None ?—No.

21,192. Are you certain of that ?—Yes.

21,193. Are you certain that you saw no women flogged on the Tuesday ?—No.

21,194. Did not you say, 10 minutes ago, that on the Tuesday five women were flogged ?—No.

21,195. Are you quite certain ?—Yes.

21,196. Just consider, and answer if you don't understand the question ?—I quite understand you.

21,197. Are you certain, within the last half hour, that you did not say you saw five women flogged on the Tuesday ?—Yes.

21,198. You are quite certain of that?—Quite sure.

21,199. Then you never saw any women flogged at all ?—No, not on the Tuesday; on the Monday I saw the five women flogged.

21,200. What did they get ?—Fifty; the order was to get 50.

21,201. On the Wednesday were any persons shot that you saw ?—Yes.

21,202. What did you see on the Wednesday ?—On Wednesday I saw Captain Hole try five men.

21,203. They were tried, were they ?—Yes.

21,204. And shot ?—Yes, in front of the church.

21,205. Do you know who they were ?—No, they were different people from several places.

21,206. People that you know nothing of ?—Yes.

21,207. On the Thursday what did you see ?—I saw them fetch down four more.

21,208. Are you certain you saw four on the Thursday ?—Yes.

21,209. Do you know who they were ?—No.

21,210. Have you not said that on the Thursday you saw three ?—Yes.

21,211. Which was it, four or three ?—Three.

21,212. On Friday the 20th do you remember how many, if any, you saw hung or shot ?—Three.

21,213. Do you know their names ?—No, I don't know their names.

21,214. Did you ever hear these people that came to Manchioneal say why they came, or what they intended to do when they did come ?—Yes; I heard them say they intended to kill all the white men and all the coloured men, and the Volunteers too.

21,215. Did they say what they were going to do then, whether they meant to take anything ?—I did not see them kill anybody, they came plundering.

21,216. Did they say that they would take anything afterwards ?—No.

21,217. Are you certain of that ?—Yes, I am certain I did not hear it.

21,218. You did not hear them say they would take possession of their estates and property ?—No, I did not hear anything like that.

21,219. Did you sign your name to a declaration made before Mr. Seymour Kennedy, the Magistrate ?—Yes.

21,220. Is that your signature, "Thomas Burke," to that paper (*handing it to the witness*) ?—Yes.

21,221. Was that read over to you before you signed it ?—Yes.

21.222. This is what you say you signed "that "you heard the people say they would destroy the "white and coloured classes and take possession of "their estates and other property?"—No, I did not say that, I did not say anything about taking possession of any estates.

21,223. Can you read ?—Yes.

21,224. Then read that, and tell me whether you said that. Having read it, did you sign that paper ?—I signed my name.

21,225. What does it state there ?—That they would destroy the white and the coloured classes, and take possession of their estates and other property belonging to the same.

21,226. Was that read to you when you signed it ?—Yes.

21,227. Did you understand when you read that that you had said that ?—I said I heard them say they would kill all the white and coloured people, not the rest.

21,228. Then you did not hear them say they would take possession of the estates ?—No, I did not hear that.

The witness withdrew.

Ajourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY (Part II.—Morant Bay.)

PRESENT:

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq., Royal Commissioner.

Mr. Gorrie and *Mr. Morgan* appearing for the Jamaica Committee; *Mr. Drummond*, for the late Government of Jamaica; and *Mr. Lewis*, as solicitor to the Commission.

R. Prendergast.

RICHARD PRENDERGAST (a black) sworn and examined.

21,229. Do you live at Garbrand Hall ?—Yes.

21,230. Are you head man on that property ?—Yes.

21,231. Did you hear on the day after the disturbances at Morant Bay of what had happened there?—I heard of it, and I saw an old man come by.

21,232. You heard of it ?—Yes.

21,233. Did you hear that some one had been in pursuit of Mr. Patterson ?—Yes.

21,234. Was he overseer at Garbrand Hall ?—Yes.

21,235. Did he ask you to take him to Kingston?—Yes.

21,236. And to protect him, and did you ?—Yes.

21,237. And did you leave him at Kingston, and by his desire return ?—Yes.

21,238. Did you meet Captain Astwood and the Volunteers ?—Yes.

21,239. And did they take you back to Kingston and send you to Up-Park Camp ?—Yes.

21,240. How long were you there ?—Five days.

21,241. Were you then taken to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,242. Was evidence heard against you there ?—Yes.

21,243. And were you sentenced to be hanged ?—Yes.

21,244. Did you ask to be allowed to speak ?—Yes, I did ask.

21,245. Whom did you ask?—The man who brought me all the way from town.

21,246. Who were the gentlemen sitting as a court to try you ?—There were none. One man brought me from Kingston to Morant Bay.

21,247. But you say you were tried by Court-martial. Who were the gentlemen who formed the court ?—I do not know.

21,248. How many were there ?—Only one man.

21,249. And who that one was you don't know ?—I saw him on the Tuesday.

21,250. Where was it that you were tried ?—I really cannot tell in what part. They asked me nothing at all.

21,251. You say that you were tried by a Court-martial, do you mean that you were ?—Yes.

21,252. Where was that ?—Down at the camp.

21,253. Where were the persons before whom you were tried ?—There was only the Major.

21,254. When was it that you asked to be allowed to speak ?—In the Bay.

21,255. Do you mean here at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,256. And was that where you were being tried ?—No.

21,257. Was anything done to you when you asked to be allowed to speak ?—Yes. I asked the gentleman if I could speak, and he told me I could not. The man said, "This is not the dead, because the last death is the death," because Ramsay, I told him, hit me a blow in the Bay, bang ! with his foot.

21,258. Were you put on the gallows ?—Yes, with a rope round my neck, and my hands tied.

21,259. Did you see Mr. Miller in the crowd ?—Yes, and Mr. Bowen.

21,260. Did you call to Mr. Miller ?—Yes.

21,261. Did he speak to Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes.

21,262. And were you taken down from the gallows ?—Yes.

21,263. How long were you kept in the prison after that ?—I was in Morant Bay 14 days.

21,264. And were you then discharged ?—Yes, after 14 days.

21,265. Did you have any conversation with Captain Astwood as you came down ?—Yes.

21,266. When was that ?—The same day that he met me on the road.

21,267. What was the conversation ?—He asked me, "Where are you from?" I told him I had brought my overseer from Garbrand Hall and carried him down to town, and was going back. He said to me, "Was it your overseer?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Do you like him?" I said, "Yes, or I would not have brought him down." Captain Astwood told me, "Ah ! my man ! we shall take a thousand of you black men's hearts for one white man's ear." When he told me that, another gentleman met him on the way, and he said, "Ay, you shall be in for it, my man; there is too much oppression upon we."

21,268. That is Mr. Grove ?—Mr. Richard Grove. Then I told him I had done nothing at all, and that I knew nothing at all about it; and that if I had heard, my overseer would have heard before that day. After that I was sent to camp and was handcuffed through day and night, and all my clothes and things that I carried there were taken away in the camp; and for three days I never tasted any water or food.

21,269. (*Mr. Drummond.*) How many suits of clothes did you carry to Kingston ?—I carried one trousers, one shirt, and two jackets, and I came all the way to the Bay without the clothes in the broiling heat.

21,270. Was only one shirt left at camp ?—No, only one jacket.

21,271. And the rest came on to Morant Bay ?—I carried into camp a macaroni and 3*d.*, and as I came out I asked for it and they did not give it to me.

The witness retired.

SOPHIA BATES (black) sworn and examined.

S. Bates.

21,272. Do you live at White Horses ?—Yes.

21,273. Is that five miles from Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,274. Are you a married woman ?—Yes.

21,275. And have you been married before ?—Yes.

21,276. What was the name of your former husband ?—Bonnyman.

21,277. Had you any children by that husband ?—Yes.

21,278. How many ?—Five.

21,279. Do you remember the Saturday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,280. Did you hear the report of a gun whilst you were in bed ?—Yes.

21,281. What did you do ?—I got up.

21,282. Did you look out of your window ?—Yes.

21,283. And did you see your daughter ?—Yes; and I asked where was Henry Bonnyman, my son.

21,284. Was he your son by your former husband ?—Yes.

21,285. What age was he ?—I cannot tell; he was a young little boy, big enough too.

21,286. You know what age your son was surely ?—No, I don't know, my dead husband had it.

21,287. How long have you been married to your present husband ?—I cannot tell.

21,288. Have you any children by him ?—No.

21,289. You can tell a little about it if you like. Did he work at all ?—Yes, he worked three days.

21,290. How many years is it since he began working ?—Many years, I cannot tell that.

21,291. Was he 10 years old or 20 ?—I cannot tell.

21,292. You must be able to know that ?—He was a growing boy.

21,293. So he would be at five years old ?—He was more than five.

21,294. Was he more than 10 ?—I do think he was 16 years of age.

21,295. Did you afterwards hear from some boys that they had heard your son was shot ?—Yes.

21,296. What time in the day was this ?—Seven o'clock in the morning.

21,297. Did you see your son afterwards ?—Yes.

21,298. What time was that ?—Five o'clock in the evening.

21,299. What state was he in ?—I saw him crawling.

21,300. Did you see any blood upon him ?—Yes.

21,301. Did you see where he was shot ?—Yes.

21,302. And did he die afterwards ?—Yes.

21,303. How long afterwards ?—Saturday night passed. He lived Saturday night and was dead on Sunday night at 9 o'clock.

21,304. Did he tell you how he came by his wound ?—Yes.

21,305. When was it he told you this ?—On Saturday evening.

21,306. He knew he was very ill then ?—Yes.

21,307. What was it he told you ?—When he came in I asked him, "Henry, how you come with that ?" And he said, "Mother, I went to take a bathe and "the soldiers came, and I ran to the seaside and "dived, and they shot at me and don't catch me. When "I rise I look back, don't see anybody, and I came

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

S. Blaes.

22 Feb. 1866.

"out," and he said that a white man clapped his hand on his shoulder and shot him right on the hip.

21,308. Clapped his hand on his shoulder ?—Yes, the boy told me so.

21,309. Did he say he fell down with this ?—Yes; he fell down, he said.

21,310. This was at 7 o'clock in the morning. Did he say what he had been doing between that and 5 in the afternoon ?—No, he did not tell me; but he said when he saw the soldier he ran to the sea, and when he fell down he caught him by the foot.

21,311. Who ?—Not the one that shot him, because he mounted on the horse, and the one that walked hauled him against stone and stick, and knocked his head against it, and afterwards tore him and drew him into the road and laid him upon his back, and took a big stick and beat him on the chest. Then he told me that afterwards he threw away the stick, and the white man on the horse said, "Is he dead ?" And he took a stick and chopped up his face all in blood, and after that he threw away the stone, and got upon his belly and trampled him, and when he trampled him he stretched out and could not bear any more, and the one on the horse asked the one that was walking if the boy was dead, and he said yes, and then they rode off and left him.

21,312. What wounds were there on the boy's face ?—A great chop in the chin, and all the chops on the face.

21,313. Were they wounds made with a sharp instrument ?—With a stone.

21,314. Was the face bleeding ?—Yes, the wound and all his face, and he was naked.

21,315. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Did the white soldier clap him on the shoulder without calling to him ?—The boy did not tell me that.

21,316. What did he say ?—As he came out of the sea he clapped him on the shoulder, and shot him and said, "You be ——, you got that."

21,317. That was the man on horseback ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

B. Forrest.

Betsy Forrest (black) sworn and examined.

21,318. Do you live at White Horses ?—Yes.

21,319. Do you remember the Saturday when the troops came by the White Horses ?—Yes; I was in my yard and heard the horn blowing.

21,320. What time in the day was that ?—Seven o'clock on the Saturday morning.

21,321. Did you hear something about your son-in-law ?—Yes.

21,322. Did you go to Testard's shop ?—Yes.

21,323. What did you hear or see there ?—I saw my son-in-law lying on the roadside.

21,324. Did you see that he had been shot in the head ?—I saw the ball in the neck, and the brains were knocked out of his head, and left the bare calabash of the head open.

21,325. What was his name ?—Archy Francis.

21,326. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Were you present when he was shot ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

A. Francis.

Abraham Francis (black) sworn and examined.

21,327. At the time of the disturbances at Morant Bay were you ill ?—Yes, I was ill.

21,328. Do you remember the next week after the disturbances ?—Yes.

21,329. On the Tuesday after that did the constables come to your house ?—Yes.

21,330. Where do you live ?—At Garbrand Hall.

21,331. What did you do when they came to your house ?—I saw them coming, and I heard they were going about taking up people, and I left the house.

21,332. And where did you go to ?—I went to the woods.

21,333. How long did you remain there ?—Sixteen days.

21,334. How did you live when you were there ?—I was near my grounds.

21,335. And you could get your provisions ?—Yes.

21,336. You had not any house on the grounds ?—Yes, I built a shelter there when I went.

21,337. During the 16 days ?—Yes.

21,338. You had not any house there before ?—No.

21,339. After 16 days what happened to you ?—I escaped from where I was, for I heard that the Maroons were going to and fro in the bush, and I tried to escape another way, and I was apprehended by the constables.

21,340. Where was that ?—At Moffat.

21,341. Who was the constable who apprehended you ?—Archibald Bryan.

21,342. Where did he take you to ?—To Monklands.

21,343. What was done there ?—I was sentenced to be shot.

21,344. By whom were you tried ?—Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Smelley, and General Jackson.

21,345. And on what charge were you sentenced to be shot ?—No charge at all.

21,346. There must have been some charge ?—I was sick and I knew nothing about it.

21,347. Without saying whether it was true or not, what did they try you for ?—Nothing; only I was catched, and I went there; and they said, "You must go with the rest." Me and another named Frederick M'Gregor.

21,348. Were witnesses examined ?—Yes, but there were none against me.

21,349. How many of you were tried together ?—Two.

21,350. Then there were witnesses called, and they did not say anything against you ?—No.

21,351. There must have been some charge, something they said you did ?—No.

21,352. After you were sentenced to be shot what happened ?—Mr. Lascelles said he found us no way wrong at all.

21,353. Did he sentence you to be shot ?—It was not him.

21,354. Just think about that a little, if he tried you and sentenced you; are you sure he was one of the three gentlemen ?—Not Mr. Lascelles.

21,355. Then who were the three gentlemen ?—There was Mr. Smelley and General Jackson, but I do not know the other.

21,356. You told us it was Mr. Lascelles ?—When he came he said he never found me in any way wrong, and he knew my father was the sexton of the church and a good old man, and he would rather trust me than any other. Then Mr. Smelley said we must get flogged; but Mr. Lascelles said as he begged for us there was no occasion to flog us. As we were released we met Mr. John Downer, the overseer at Island Head, and a soldier. They held a conversation on the road, and he commanded the soldier to make us prisoners again and take us to Monklands. We told him we were already made prisoners, and had been there and were found guilty of no act, and had been released. He said we must not say anything, but the soldier must carry us to the Colonel and get us shot next day at 6 o'clock. I said to him, "What have I "done ?" He said, "You are a manish fellow to "leave my father's place and go to Garbrand Hall." I said, "I never disturbed you, how you come to lay a false information against me ?" He struck M'Gregor on his breast with the gun of the soldier, and the soldier took the gun from him, and he used so many ill words. The soldier and M'Gregor told him, "If you send us back to Monklands you should not bruise us on the road." He told the soldier to give him the gun and he would take the liberty on himself and shoot us in the road. The soldier said he could not do that, he had made us go before the officer, and

he could not do such a thing on the road. On the way we met a brown man from St. David's, who had been at the same place when we were released, and he spoke to them about it, and said to the soldier how we had been tried and let go; and the soldier said as we had gone before and had been released he would not take us back again, and he let us go, but said we must not walk swift so as to catch Mr. Downer, for the rest of the soldiers were behind, and he would tell them to take us again.

21,357. Did the soldier let you go ?—Yes.

21,358. Were you taken by the Maroons ?—Yes.

21,359. Where were you then?—In my sister's yard.

21,360. Where ?—At Garbrand Hall.

22,361. What day was it when they took you ?—Saturday.

21,362. Which Saturday, the Saturday after you had been taken by the constables ?—Yes.

21,363. How long did they keep you ?—Five days, until Wednesday.

21,364. Then did they let you go ?—Yes.

21,365. When you went back, after the constables had taken you, you found your house had been burnt ?—Yes.

21,366. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know anything about your father being shot ?—Yes.

21,367. Did you see him shot ?—No, I did not.

21,368. Did you see the body afterwards ?—No; when I went to see where the body was the constables chased me, and I was compelled to go back and send my sister to take the body.

The witness withdrew.

F. Bryan.

FREDERICK BRYAN (black) sworn and examined.

21,369. Do you live at Friendship Pen ?—Yes.

21,370. Do you remember hearing of the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,371. On the Friday after that did you hear that the soldiers were coming up to where you live ?—Yes.

21,372. Did your father and you then run to White Horses ?—Yes.

21,373. As you were going back did you meet anybody ?—We met the Marine sailors.

21,374. Did they take you into custody and carry you to Easington ?—Yes.

21,375. On your way did you see the Marines do anything ?—Yes.

21,376. What ?—They shot a man named Archy Francis.

21,377. What was he doing ?—He was about 20 yards off, standing up and doing nothing. He was a little frightened when he saw them, and he fell back a little, and they shot him. They said he wanted to run.

21,378. Was he running ?—No.

21,379. You say he fell back ?—Yes.

21,380. Where was he shot, whereabouts in the body ?—In the forehead.

21,381. Are you sure the ball went into his forehead ?—I am not sure of that, but I saw it bleeding.

21,382. Did the ball go in in front or behind ?—In front.

21,383. Did they shoot any other person ?—Yes, one at Norris' cane-piece.

21,384. What was his name ?—I can't tell his name; he was a stranger.

21,385. Did they shoot anyone else ?—They shot John Bundy at Easington.

21,386. What was done there before they shot him ?—Evidence was given that he took away one of the Volunteers' guns on the day of the rebellion.

21,387. Were you examined at all ?—Yes, they examined me.

21,388. Who examined you ?—The Marine captain.

21,389. Who was that ?—I do not know him; he is a captain of the Marine sailors.

21,390. Was anybody called as a witness against you ?—A man named Bailey said he saw me.

21,391. Did he say he saw you at Morant Bay on the 11th ?—Yes.

21,392. What did the captain of the Marines ask you ?—He asked me if I was there, and I said no, I was in Kingston at the time.

21,393. What else did he ask you ?—He asked me how many years old I was, and I said about 17 or 18.

21,394. What did he say ?—He said I was very young.

21,395. What did he order ?—That they must give me 48 lashes.

21,396. Did you receive them ?—Yes.

21,397. Were you flogged at all after that ?—Yes, at Morant Bay.

21,398. How long afterwards ?—About six days.

21,399. Who ordered that ?—Mr. Ramsay.

21,400. What was that for ?—Nothing.

21,401. He didn't say it was for nothing, did he ?—He ordered them to flog me at Morant Bay, and to give me 25 lashes.

21,402. After you were tried and had the 48 lashes were you sent away ?—No, they kept me six days, and after that they brought me to Morant Bay.

21,403. And then you were taken before Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes.

21,404. What did he ask you ?—He didn't ask me anything; he only ordered them to "give the man 25 lashes."

21,405. And you had the 25 ?—Yes.

21,406. And were then sent away ?—Yes. I was there two days, which makes it eight.

21,407. (*Mr. Drummond.*) What were you doing at White Horses ?—I ran there to escape for my life; I was afraid.

21,408. The same day you went to Norris's ?—Yes; they took me the same day and carried me to Norris's.

21,409. You were taken as a prisoner through there to Easington ?—Yes, by the Marine sailors.

21,410. You say there was an officer with them ?—Yes.

21,411. Did they try the men at Norris's ?—Yes.

21,412. And they tried the men at Easington ?—Yes.

21,413. You were tried before Mr. M'Lean, a magistrate of St. David's ?—Yes.

21,414. You say the boy at White Horses backed when he saw the marines coming; how do you mean ?—He staggered back, and they shot him.

21,415. Was it in the bush ?—No, plenty of people live there.

21,416. Who ?—The inhabitants of the place. It was facing Donaldson's and John Williams, and Mr. Paton and Thomas Williams.

21,417. Were they present ?—No, they were in the house.

21,418. Were there not a great many persons running about the White Horses during those early days?—No.

21,419. But there were persons who ran ?—Yes.

21,420. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Archibald Francis shot on the turnpike road ?—Yes, in the high road.

21,421. In front of the shop door ?—Yes.

21,422. Were there a good many houses round ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

A. Good.

AMELIA GOOD (black) sworn and examined.

21,423. Are you a single woman living at York ?—Yes.

21,424. Did Stewart the constable take you into custody ?—Yes.

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21,425. Were you tied with a rope and carried before Mr. Cresser ?—Yes.

21,426. Was it on the Tuesday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,427. How long were you in prison ?—Four weeks.

21,428. During that time were you carried out to see the persons hanged ?—Yes.

21,429. Will you say who were the persons you saw hanged, or any of them ?—Mr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. Edward Pence.

21,430. Was it Spence or Pence ?—Pence.

21,431. Where did he live ?—At Danvers' Penn.

21,432. Who else did you see hanged ?—Eleanor Dawkins, James Lewis, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Gordon's overseer.

21,433. Did you see any other woman hanged ?—Plenty more.

21,434. Who were they ?—Mary Ann Francis and Moses Francis, her father.

21,435. What other women did you see hanged ?—I saw some hanged, but I did not go the day when the 40 were hanged.

21,436. You do not remember their names ?—Yes, I remember their names, but I was not present when they were hanged.

21,437. Were Mary Ann and Moses Francis hanged together ?—Yes.

21,438. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Do you mean that they were hanged separately but at the same time ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Scott.

JAMES SCOTT (black) sworn and examined.

21,439. Are you a carpenter living at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,440. On Friday after this disturbance did anything happen to you ?—Yes.

21,441. What was it ?—On Friday morning I was going to my work and the soldiers took me up.

21,442. What soldiers, the black soldiers ?—Yes.

21,443. What was done with you after they took you ?—They carried me along with them to the place they went to at Church Corner.

21,444. You were taken on board the "Wolverine" to Port Antonio ?—Yes.

21,445. Was anything done to you by a policeman ?—Yes, he beat me with a rope.

21,446. Who was he ?—He was at Port Antonio, but I do not know his name.

21,447. It was not in Morant Bay ?—No, not here. He hit me over the shoulder with a rope.

21,448. Were you put into the district prison for 15 days, employed in digging graves, and then released ?—Yes.

21,449. Were you taken before a magistrate ?—No. Mr. Marshalleck was going past, and he called Mr. Espeut and said I was a quiet, orderly lad.

21,450. Were you then discharged ?—Yes.

21,451. You were taken before them ?—Yes.

21,452. When you came back did you find that your tools were gone ?—Yes.

21,453. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were there any executions at Port Antonio ?—Yes; I heard them bringing in the people and trying them and shooting them, but I was in the cell and did not see them.

The witness withdrew.

J. Loague.

JAMES LOAGUE (black) sworn and examined.

21,454. Do you live in St. David's ?—Yes.

21,455. And do you keep a blacksmith's shop at White Horses ?—Yes.

21,456. Do you remember the Saturday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—I do.

21,457. What happened then ?—In the morning I heard that the soldiers were coming, and I put on my clean clothes and took a walk, and said, "They will protect the innocent." I met Lieutenant Oxley and Mr. Testard, and they were conversing about it. After leaving them, I saw Inspector Ramsay on horseback galloping up. He said, "Who is that d——d black brute coming there ?" I said, "I am an inno-" cent and a decent man, and have nothing to do with "the rebellion." He said, "You d——d black brute," and rushed on me. By this time the Marine sailors were below Mr. Ennis's house at White Horses, and I went down immediately as he said. He told me to fall into the rank, and I did so. After that we all were going up together, and when we came to Testard's shop I saw, about 10 yards from Donaldson's place, a young man named Archy Francis come out of a yard to meet them, and Mr. Ramsay shot him in the head and ordered that he was not to be buried, but must remain there as an example to the rest. He left him then, and as he shot him I looked upon him.

21,458. Looked upon whom ?—Ramsay. He said, "You d——d black brute, if look at me again I'll shoot you." So we marched down to the 19 miles, at the tavern.

21,459. What happened there ?—Justice Snaith came down and said I was a decent young man, and he knew me well, and he believed I had nothing to do with the rebellion, and Mr. Ramsay released me.

21,460. How far from Ramsay was Archy Francis when Ramsay shot him ?—About 20 or 40 yards.

21,461. Was he coming towards him ?—Yes; we were going down to Yallahs and Francis was coming out of the yard, and coming this way; and his son, and Bryan, and others were there.

The witness withdrew.

C. Buckley.

CAROLINE BUCKLEY (black) sworn and examined.

21,462. Do you live at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

21,463. Were you here on the 11th October ?—Yes.

21,464. Tell what you have to tell about what happened that day ?—On the Wednesday I was at my house.

21,465. Whereabouts is that ?—Down at the seabeach, near Mr. Marshalleck's. As I went to pick up wood on the wharf I heard the drum playing and the Volunteers coming.

21,466. What time was that ?—I did not take notice.

21,467. About what time ?—After 10. Then I ran up the hill and met the Volunteers; they were coming to the Parade. It was the Morant Bay and the Bath Volunteers, and I thought they were going to muster.

21,468. What did you do after that ?—I marched with them into the Parade, the music was so charming, and afterwards I sat and saw Mr. Cooke's son ride in, and as he rode in he went to the School-room where they were, and told them they must get themselves ready.

21,469. Was this a little after 10 o'clock ?—It was after 10 when I met them.

21,470. How long after 10 did Mr. Cooke come riding in ?—A good bit.

21,471. How long ?—I cannot exactly tell.

21,472. You were not asked exactly ?—You might put it after 12.

21,473. Was it before 1 ?—Yes, I do think it was. I did not look at the time to see what o'clock it was, and the clock did not strike for me to know the hours. Then after Mr. Cooke came in and told all the Volunteers that the riotsome people were coming

in, the Volunteer officer ordered the Volunteers to come out and line the Parade; and a few minutes afterwards I saw the people begin to run from one side of the Parade to the other. I commenced to wonder what was the matter, and the people came in just between Mr. Marshalleck's and Mr. Christy's, some with guns and sticks, and their guns all held up. I stood up and looked at them. As they saw the Volunteers they stopped and drew back, and the Volunteers fired and shot a man named M'Intosh; and when I saw him hold up his shirt with blood on it, I said, "No, I must run, for I don't know what this means;" and I ran out of the Parade and went into my yard, and never returned till the next day, Thursday, in the morning. Then in the morning I heard people speaking.

21,474. Never mind what people spoke about. What time was it; what o'clock when you ran into your yard?—It was after 1; pretty near 2, I think.

21,475. You think so?—Yes, I do.

21,476. Was it not later?—I cannot exactly say, because I did not know the hours, or hear the clock strike.

21,477. Was it as late as 3?—I could not tell.

21,478. Was it as late as 4?—No, it was sooner.

21,479. Was it after 1?—I do think so.

21,480. It was before 3, or you are not sure that it was?—Yes, it was before 3 o'clock.

21,481. Was it before 2?—When they commenced to fire the first shot I do think it was 2 o'clock, or before 2.

21,482. You say you saw people coming in with guns?—Yes, and with bayonets stuck on guns, and sticks.

21,483. Whereabouts were you when they came into the Parade?—Just standing up by M'Intosh store.

21,484. On this side of the Parade?—Yes.

21,485. Did you see what they did at the police station?—No; I was in the Parade itself.

21,486. Had you heard any noise before they came in?—No; I had not heard any noise, only the music.

21,487. The music of which party?—The music of the Volunteers.

21,488. But it was at 10 o'clock when they came in with the music?—Yes. They were there a good bit before the riotsome ones came in.

21,489. Did you not hear a noise before the people ran into the Parade?—No, the market was pretty quiet, but there were lots of people on the Bay that day.

21,490. How far into the Parade did the people get before you saw M'Intosh with the wound?—They had not got into the middle of the Parade then.

21,491. Had they got as far as the new church?—No, not so far.

21,492. Then they had only just got in?—They were just entering into the Parade then.

21,493. When you saw him shot?—Yes. I saw him in the crowd with his hand up; but whether he was crying "Peace!" or not, I could not tell, for I was not so near.

21,494. Hardly any of the men could have got into the Parade?—It was as they just entered.

21,495. But it is a narrow place. Were 20 men in the Parade then?—I saw very few; very well—I did not count them.

21,496. You say that as soon as you had seen M'Intosh you went into your yard and remained there till the next morning?—Yes, I did.

21,497. Did you see any more?—I saw Mr. Gabay come down to the beach with his hand all blood, and blood all washing down him.

21,498. Did you see that from your yard?—Yes; and I saw the people and the Volunteers make their escape by looking to the river side, and a man who was on the other side of the yard went out with a small stick and commenced to lick Mr. Gabay. Mr. Gabay is in Kingston and he is a brown man.

21,499. You saw somebody come with a stick and strike him?—Yes.

21,500. Were you at any time taken into custody?—On the Friday Mr. Gabay gave me in charge to the soldiers.

21,501. Were you taken to Portland in the "Wolverine"?—Yes.

21,502. And afterwards to Port Antonio?—Yes.

21,503. And were you tied?—Yes; my hands were tied, and both my feet, all night and day in the rain. The rain came and wet you and you remain in the clothes till the next day, and when they come to carry you ashore they yoke you like cows together. As they yoke me and drag me they choke me. We were half way up in the water when we landed, and I could not help myself because the rope was round my neck and my hands tied. When they carried us into prison they let us loose.

21,504. Did you give evidence there?—I gave evidence, and they brought me back.

21,505. You gave evidence against the people who beat Mr. Gabay?—Yes, and I was kept in Morant Bay still.

21,506. How long?—Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Then they called me to give evidence against the man.

21,507. Did they give you a paper when you were let go?—Mr. Ramsay gave me a piece of paper.

21,508. Have you got that piece of paper?—No, I did not know it would be called for.

21,509. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you hear any cries of the people?—No. I was so alarmed, and the people were running from this side to that side, and I was not near enough to hear whether they said anything or not.

The witness withdrew.

MARGARET ELIZABETH MARSDEN (black) sworn and examined. *M.E. Marsden.*

21,510. You live in Morant Bay?—Yes.

21,511. Whereabouts do you live?—I did live at my grandmother's.

21,512. Is that nearer to the Parade than this?—You can go down the hill, and down to the wharf road.

21,513. Is that down towards the beach?—Yes; I was living there at the rebellion.

21,514. Do you sell cakes?—Yes; and bread.

21,515. Were you on the 11th of October selling any cakes?—Yes.

21,516. Where?—Just down the lane that leads into the Parade.

21,517. From this road?—Yes.

21,518. Is that the street opposite the Court-house?—Yes; it just faces the Court-house.

21,519. What time did you go out to sell your cakes that day?—I did not go out very soon.

21,520. What o'clock was it when you went out?—I do not remember what o'clock it was.

21,521. Had you had your breakfast?—Yes.

21,522. What time do you have your breakfast?—About 10 o'clock.

21,523. You don't have your breakfast till 10?—Not till 10 sometimes.

21,524. After you had had your breakfast you went out?—Yes; I do not know to recollect the time, but it must be about after 11.

21,525. To what part did you go to stand?—I was sitting down at the corner of the street.

21,526. In the Parade, at the end of the street nearest the Parade, or at the end of the street furthest from it?—It was just in the midst of the street, at the corner.

21,527. And there you were sitting?—Yes.

21,528. How long were you there before anything

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happened?—Not much long after I saw Mr. Arthur Cooke ride in.

21,529. Was that soon after you got there at 11 o'clock?—Yes. As I saw him ride in I heard him say, "They are coming! coming!" and I saw a whole lot of people with cutlasses, guns, and sticks, coming right down where I was sitting. As I saw them they were waving the sticks, and I ran through the Parade.

21,530. Did you go to your grandmother's?—Yes, straight down on the wharf road.

21,531. And then what happened?—I heard the men, and they were firing. I could not stop in the house as my brother was a Volunteer, and I came out again from the yard.

21,532. What next?—I saw a whole posse of men beating a Volunteer and murdering him.

21,533. Did you help him to get into the bush?—No; they were beating him, and I said to them, "Oh my! don't murder him!" and as I said that they looked upon me very cross. As I begged them to leave him alone they went, but they looked very cross, and then they left the man, and afterwards I advised the man to creep into the bush and hide himself.

21,534. Did you then go back to your grandmother's?—Yes. I saw him creep into the bush and take time to go further in, because, perhaps, if I had not stopped them they might have killed him. I did not know the people.

21,535. Did you go out again?—Yes, I did. I could not stop in one place, because I was looking to see what had become of my brother and what was the last of him. I did not stop long. I went in, and as I went in I come out again.

21,536. What did you see next?—As I came out and reached the foot of the hill I saw a woman stoop down with a frock held up with something in it. As I went before her I saw that she had some fire down there and some wood that she was blowing. I looked into her face to see if I knew her, and I did know her.

21,537. Did you say anything to this woman, or did you hear her say anything?—No.

21,538. Did you see anybody do anything?—No further than I saw the people beating the Volunteers.

21,539. Did you see any man do anything when the woman had the fire?—Yes, the man ran down the hill and said the people were going to catch the Court-house on fire, and he took up a firestick and trosh of straw and he caught the School-room on fire, and I put my two hands on my head and commenced to bawl.

21,540. Did you afterwards see the Court-house on fire?—Yes.

21,541. How soon after? Did you see first the Court-house or the School-house on fire?—First the School-house.

21,542. How soon after you saw the men take the firestick did you see the School-house on fire?—As I saw him catch it I went up the lane and bawled, and I went up and down, and when I went back I saw that it was in flame.

21,543. You afterwards saw Inspector Alberga come out?—Yes. As I saw the Court-house in a flame I went on the wharf road and came up the wharf hill, and saw Inspector Alberga come out of the east door of the Court-house.

21,544. What was done to him?—I did not see what was done to him, but I saw what he did to the people. He held up a white pocket handkerchief and waved it to and fro, and said, "Peace! peace!" telling that to the people, and the men said, "We don't want no peace."

21,545. Did you say anything to the men?—I said, "Oh life! why not want no peace, my friend?" I said, "Sa! my brother is going to be burnt in the Court-house." I was up and down, and many did not care at all, but whilst my brother was there I was not satisfied to be still.

21,546. You did not see the men set fire to the School-house?—No.

21,547. (*Mr. Drummond.*) In what direction did he go with the firestick; did you see which way he went; did he go towards Stanton or towards White Horses, or where did the man with the firestick go?—From the place where the woman was; he went straight up the hill.

21,548. To what place?—To the School-room.

The witness withdrew.

S. Telford.

STEPHEN TELFORD (black) sworn and examined.

21,549. Are you a rural constable living at Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

21,550. On the 18th of October did you see Alexander Francis, a book-keeper, at Coley?—Yes.

21,551. Did he say anything to you?—He said, "I must go and catch the rebels."

21,552. What did you say?—I told him that I did not know them. He said I must go to Monklands and get a list of them.

21,553. Did you go with your badge and staff?—Yes.

21,554. Were you told that you must go to Colonel Hobbs?—Yes.

21,555. Did you as you were going to him meet anybody?—I met one Francis Cole and Henry Cole.

21,556. Did you not meet anybody else?—No.

21,557. Did you not meet some planter?—No; I met Mr. Smelley at Monklands.

21,558. Did you know him before?—Yes.

21,559. How long before?—A long time.

21,560. Had you ever had any disagreement with him?—One time a man came to take a part of my land, and he brought with him a surveyor named "Birch." He and I were abutting down on the river, and he got the surveyor to open the line, and after they had opened the line the surveyor wanted to go from the road to encroach on my land, and I wanted to stop it. Mr. Smelley was with the surveyor, and as Mr. Smelley and I were talking in a friendly way together he said, "Telford, you should not talk to the surveyor so." I could not allow him to encroach upon my land, so I sent for my paper and showed it, and the surveyor said it was quite right, and that I was right, and Mr. Birch was right, that was my title. I said that Mr. Forbes who had made the division, and Mr. Smelley said, "You are rude to talk to Mr. Sinclair that way." I said, "No, Mr. Sinclair is a "sensible man. If I am wrong he will tell me that I "am wrong, for he is as sensible a man as yourself;" and then Mr. Smelley got vexed.

21,561. How long ago is that?—Three years. Just as I went to Monklands Mr. Smelley said, "Ah! that fellow!" and he gave me in charge, and he took away my badge, and I went to the Colonel, and the Colonel said to Anderson, "Anderson, do you know that man?" Anderson said "Yes." The Colonel said, "Did he join the rebels?" Anderson said "No." The Colonel said, "How do you know him?" Anderson said, "I know him to be an upright, honest man, not "working for anybody but himself, keeping a shop "of his own, and a rural constable."

21,562. Who said this?—The witness to Colonel Hobbs himself.

21,563. Do you know who the witness was?—It was William Anderson that said that to the Colonel, and the Colonel said I must go away. As I had come in, Mr. Smelley said I must sit down a little, and as they were going to Stony Gut he would give me in charge, and I must go to the camp, and he sent me there. I was there for 20 days.

21,564. Who took you?—Mr. Smelley sent me by a constable.

21,565. What constable?—Abraham Campbell.

21,566. But Colonel Hobbs had said you were not

to be sent to camp ?—Yes. But it was revenge for three years that made him send me. I was at camp 20 days.

21,567. Was anything done to you there ?—I got a blow on my head from the boatswain.

21,568. Were you tried ?—They only just carried me to the Court-house, and they asked Mr. Paterson and Mr. Brown, " Did you see Telford at Monklands ?" and they said, " No, not at all."

21,569. Then you were discharged ?—No. They kept me six days more, and took me to Morant Bay, where I was four days, and then they gave me my discharge. All the time I lost was 24 days.

21,570. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you find your house in the same state when you got back as you left it ?—No ; the shop and four houses were burnt down.

21,571. Was that at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes. I have 10 children, and their clothes were all taken away.

21,572. Have you anything to say about your father ?—Yes ; he was dead.

21,573. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Is Abraham Campbell a constable residing in St. David's, at Manning ?—Yes, he is a constable of St. David's.

21,574. Is he the proprietor of Manning ?—No.

21,575. Is he a big man—stout ?—Yes.

21,576. And proprietor of Manning and Middleton ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Susannah Macgregor (black) sworn and examined.

S. Macgregor.

21,577. Where do you live ?—At Garbrand Hall Penn.

21,578. What was the name of your father ?—Joshua Francis.

21,579. Where did he live ?—At barracks.

21,580. What was he ?—Sexton of the church.

21,581. When did you see him alive last ?—He came home on the Sunday when the soldiers began to burn at Monklands, and he was with me until Tuesday morning. Then I left him at my house and went to the ground, and when I returned I did not see him. His wife went over and came back and told me he was killed.

21,582. You did not know that. Did you afterwards see his dead body ?—Yes.

21,583. When ?—On Wednesday.

21,584. At what time ?—About 3 o'clock.

21,585. Did you see a gunshot wound ?—Yes.

21,586. In his face ?—Yes, and all about his body.

21,587. Were there more than one ?—Yes. His jaw was partly gone, and his stomach had several wounds. I heard that more than one soldier shot him.

21,588. How many wounds did you find ?—I did not reckon ; but I opened his shirt and saw—

21,589. You saw blood all over. But were there more than one wound ?—Yes ; more than one.

21,590. How many ?—Three or four about. I did not see him shot.

21,591. Whereabouts was the body ? — On the roadside.

21,592. On the high road ?—Yes.

21,593. Near a house ?—No ; far distant from the church ; about a quarter of a mile.

21,594. He was with you from Saturday to Tuesday ?—From Sunday to Tuesday. When he went from me on the Tuesday they shot him.

21,595. You saw him next day ?—Yes ; about 3 o'clock on the Wednesday.

21,596. Did you see the Maroons ?—Yes.

21,597. When was that ?—On the Thursday.

21,598. Where did they come to ?—To my residence, after the soldiers had come there and left.

21,599. What did they do?—They took hold of my husband, and said they were going to blow out his brains.

21,600. Did they blow out his brains ?—No ; but they got many things out of the house.

21,601. They did not do anything more to him ?—No.

21,602. What things did they take out of the house ?—They took them away, and burnt the house.

21,603. At what time on the Thursday was that ?—About 11 o'clock.

21,604. Was there any officer with them ?—Yes, lots.

21,605. What officer ?—John Downey.

21,606. Is he a Maroon ?—Yes.

21,607. And an officer ?—Yes. He was present when my husband was tied to a tree. He was not present then, but he sent the others, and on the Saturday he came.

21,608. But who were present at the time when your husband was tied to a tree ?—I don't know the name of one.

21,609. Was there any officer at all ?—No ; the officer did not come on the Thursday.

21,610. But was there any officer at all there on the Thursday ?—No ; I did not see one.

21,611. How many Maroons were there ?—I cannot tell.

21,612. Were there two, three, or 100 ? — More than three — it was about 12 came there on the Thursday.

21,613. And who tied your husband ?—I do not know much of them.

21,614. No. But there was a party of 12 present, you say. Now, did one or more tie your husband ?—They held him and tied him, and one said he would blow out his brains.

21,615. What did they take out of the house ?—All the valuables that belonged to my father. I took his clothes out of his house which was burnt, and then they burnt my house.

21,616. Did they search the house ?—Yes ; they went into the room after they held my husband.

21,617. Did they say there was anything there that did not belong to you ?—Yes, but it all belonged to me. On the Thursday they went away, but on the Saturday morning they came back again.

21,618. After the house was burnt ?—Yes.

21,619. Where were you ?—In the little kitchen they had left. My husband was sick and salivated. He was taking medicine and had got on plasters.

21,620. Then there was a little part of the house not yet burnt ?—Yes ; a little kitchen or cook-room.

21,621. Who came first on Saturday ? — The Maroons sent a boy.

21,622. How many Maroons did you see come ?—About 25.

21,623. Was any officer with them ? — Yes ; Downer.

21,624. What did they do ?—They took away the horse that the boy was fetching from the bush for me.

21,625. Did you see the horse again ?—Yes ; they gave it back to me ; but one that the Newcastle soldiers got I did not get back.

21,626. When did they take any ?—At the same time they came.

21,627. On the Saturday ?—No ; on the Tuesday. I was in the bush eight days.

21,628. Then you did not see what was done ?—Yes. I went to feed my pigs in the morning, and they were taking away the pigs. They came and saw only females there, and they asked me where my husband was, and I said " He is sick in the bush, but I only come to feed my hogs and poultry."

21,629. What did they do ?—They got them and took them away.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.
S. Macgregor.
22 Feb. 1866.

21,630. Were any officers present?—I don't know the officers. I did not know his name, but I begged him to save my house for me and my children, and I told him the sexton they had shot with the key in his hand was my father; and he called to the rest of the soldiers not to burn my house.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to to-morrow at Bath.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY (Part I.—Spanish Town).

Friday, 23rd February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.
J. White.
23 Feb. 1866.

JOHN WHITE (a black) sworn and examined.

21,631. Where do you live?—At Nutts River.

21,632. Are you a Maroon?—Yes.

21,633. What do you do for your living?—I live at my own place.

21,634. Is it your own *buy-land*?—Yes.

21,635. And you work upon your own land?—Yes.

21,636. How long have you been there?—Twenty-eight years.

21,637. During all those 28 years have you had land of your own?—I bought land of my own, property of my own, and I am employed as a head-man and ranger.

21,638. Ranger to what estate?—Nutts River estate.

21,639. Who is the owner of that?—The owner of it is one Mr. Cox; but it is leased by Mr. W. Anderson.

21,640. What quantity of land have you got of your own?—Two acres. Mr. Anderson is not the lessee of the property now.

21,641. Were you at Nutts River during October last?—Yes.

21,642. And also during September?—Yes.

21,643. Did a man of the name of Cameron live at Nutts River then?—Yes; Stephen Cameron.

21,644. What was he doing there?—He was leasing Cocoa Nut Walk. He was head constable for the last five years.

21,645. For what district?—The same district I live in, Morant Bay. I and him are very good friends; we were both married on one day.

21,646. Were you at home the day that the fight took place at Morant Bay?—Yes; I was there the day before the fight took place.

21,647. But you were at home on the 11th of October?—Yes.

21,648. On the 11th, did you see any persons going owards Morant Bay?—Yes.

21,649. How many were there?—About 18.

21,650. Were they armed?—They were not armed then, but when they returned back from Morant Bay on the Wednesday night, they returned back with three arms. I did not see one, I saw two. Cameron called himself the captain.

21,651. What number of men had Cameron with him?—There were 19; but I saw 11, some with cutlasses.

21,652. Had any of them guns?—No; I did not see them with any guns.

21,653. Was Cameron with these 11 that had cutlasses?—Yes.

21,654. What time on the 11th did you see Cameron with these men?—Not with them.

21,655. Did you see Cameron on that day?—I did not see him along with the men, but I saw the 11 men with cutlass and stick.

21,656. Then you did not see Cameron with the 11 on the Wednesday?—No.

21,657. Did you see any men going towards Morant Bay on the 11th?—I saw them passing, I was in my dray.

21,658. What time of day did they pass you?—About 10 o'clock.

21,659. In the morning?—Yes.

21,660. What number did you see go by?—I counted 11 men.

21,661. Were those the only men you saw?—All that I saw.

21,662. Were they then going to Morant Bay with cutlasses?—Yes.

21,663. Had they anything else besides cutlasses?—Sticks.

21,664. Did you see Cameron on any day before the 11th go up to Stony Gut?—I saw him on the Monday before; they were blowing what we call the shells, to gather up men.

21,665. Who was blowing the shells?—I did not see the one that was blowing the shells.

21,666. You only heard them?—I heard the shells.

21,667. Was this on the Monday?—Yes.

21,668. On that Monday did you see Cameron?—No.

21,669. What day did you see him?—I saw him on Tuesday, the day before the Wednesday.

21,670. Where did you see him on that Tuesday?—Passing through my yard—I live on the roadside.

21,671. What was he doing?—He was passing through, going to his house, coming from the property he was leasing.

21,672. Did you see him do anything more than pass through the yard that day?—He always called on me, but that day he did not call.

21,673. Did you see him do anything more than pass through?—I went to him on the Monday to collect rent. He is a man that always pays, but that day he did not pay at all, I don't know the reason.

21,674. Did you go as ranger to him for rent on the Monday?—Yes.

21,675. What did he say?—He said he would not pay the rent; that he did not see why *buckra* should take rent for the back-land.

21,676. Did he lease back-land?—Provision ground.

21,677. Is that what you call back-land?—Yes.

21,678. Then you got no rent from him?—No; it was 20*l*.

21,679. Who was his landlord?—Mr. George Donaldson.

21,680. What estate was it that he was tenant of?—Cocoa-nut Walk.

21,681. What estate is that on?—Nutts River.

21,682. Mr. Donaldson is the manager?—Yes.

21,683. Did you ever see Cameron take men up to Stony Gut, or meet Paul Bogle anywhere upon any day that you remember?—I never met Paul Bogle at all.

21,684. Did you ever see Cameron go with men up to Stony Gut?—I saw the men, but I did not see Cameron along with him.

21,685. Did you ever see Cameron with any men go towards Stony Gut?—No.

21,686. Then what have you seen him do?—I saw the men when I heard the horn blow, and I went out

and looked and saw them with cutlasses on the Wednesday.

21,687. You say you did not see Cameron on the Wednesday?—Yes.

21,688. And on Tuesday, you say you did not see him do anything?—No.

21,689. Was there any day before Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday when you saw Cameron take men to meet Paul Bogle at Stony Gut?—I saw him on the Saturday before the Monday.

21,690. Was that when you went for the rent?—When I went to Morant Bay.

21,691. Was it on the Saturday before the Monday you went for the rent, that you saw him?—Yes.

21,692. What was he doing on that Saturday?—Gathering men at Morant Bay to go to Stony Gut.

21,693. How do you know where he was going to?—As I was in my house I saw Cameron on Saturday, the 7th October, with a little something, I don't know what, but when they came back a man came and told me he was gathering men.

21,694. I am asking what you yourself saw Cameron do?—I saw the men go down with the cutlass, as I tell you already, going to kill, and when they came and meet the other man with the cutlass they say, "No you gone."

21,695. What day is this you are talking about?—That was on the Wednesday.

21,696. But I am asking you what you saw done on the Saturday?—What I see done on the Saturday I found they were assaulting the policeman at Morant Bay on the Saturday before Wednesday.

21,697. Tell us if you can keep your mind to what took place on the Saturday, what you saw done that day?—I saw them assaulting the policeman; the whole crowd in the market was running, and myself ran too, but after I turn round, I found it was policemen. So I said, "What is the matter"—this Paul Bogle led the men to rescue the prisoner.

21,698. Was that the day that Geoghagan was rescued?—Yes, on Saturday; as they ran to strike him with the stick, this Bogle came and took hold of the stick and said, "Don't hit the man."

21,699. What were you doing there?—I was coming home.

21,700. What did Cameron do that day?—Cameron came to me on that Saturday.

21,701. What for?—He said, I was to go to the Bay on the Saturday.

21,702. What did he come to your house for?—He did not come in the house. I saw him in the Bay on the Saturday.

21,703. What was he doing?—He was threatening me, if I ever came near him he would mince me, I was not to come and collect rent, I had no business there.

21,704. Then it is not true what you have stated, that on the Saturday before the Wednesday, Cameron assembled all these men at his house, and marched them down to meet Bogle at Stony Gut?—On Monday.

21,705. You said it was on Saturday, if this statement is true (*referring to the witness's statement*)?—No, I said on the Saturday as he returned to the Bay he came to where I live, and assembled the men on the Saturday night to meet Bogle on the Monday.

21,706. I asked you over and over again about that, and you said no?—I say when he came home he assembled these men on the Saturday night.

21,707. Did you see him do that?—Yes.

21,708. How many men did you yourself, with your own eyes, see assembled?—Eleven men.

21,709. Do you know their names?—Yes.

21,710. What were their names?—One was Thomas Schroeder, one was Hamilton Harris, one was Samuel Walker, one called himself Alexander Miller, one Evan Qulch, one Robert Sanches, one Thomas Howard, one Cæsar Beecher, one Alexander Bradden, one Richard Taylor, that was my own son-in-law, one James Howard, and one Lewis Weess.

21,711. Was there any other that you recollect?—Andrew Stewart.

21,712. Besides those you have mentioned, were there any others?—William Bailey.

21,713. John Cameron, of course, was the man who was with them?—Yes.

21,714. He was the man you were speaking of as the constable?—No, that was Stephen Cameron. John Cameron was his godson.

21,715. The constable's godson?—Yes.

21,716. Were there any others that you recollect?—No.

21,717. You have given the names of about 15 men?—Yes.

21,718. Were those as many as were assembled by Cameron on the Saturday night?—Yes; I do not go by what I hear, only what I see.

21,719. Where were they assembled?—At Cameron's house.

21,720. At Nutts River?—Yes.

21,721. Was that at Cocoa-nut Walk?—No.

21,722. Then was it at his house at Nutts River?—Yes.

21,723. What did they do that night?—They were throwing 3*d.* a piece to collect men, to fee them.

21,724. When they got together at Cameron's house on that Saturday night, were you there?—I was at the gate.

21,725. Can you tell us what you saw them do?—Nothing more than taking a number of men's names.

21,726. Who took the names?—Alexander Miller, called "the clerk."

21,727. After he had taken the names, did he write them on paper?—Yes.

21,728. After that was done, what further did you see done?—Nothing more.

21,729. Did they disperse—were they sent away?—Yes, to different houses.

21,730. Did these people live at Nutts River?—Every one of them.

21,731. Now, on the Monday, did you see Cameron take these men anywhere?—No, I don't know that Cameron marched along with them, but I saw some of them go down to Stony Gut.

21,732. Was Cameron with them?—I did not see him march along with them.

21,733. What did you see Cameron do that day?—I did not see him again till the Wednesday, when I saw the fire burn at Morant Bay.

21,734. Then it is not true that Cameron assembled all these men whose names you have given us, at his house, and marched with them down to meet Bogle at Stony Gut?—He marched them down, but he not go before, he captain.

21,735. Did you see Cameron with them at any time on the Monday?—No.

21,736. Then how do you know that he marched them to go?—The order was on Saturday to go to Stony Gut.

21,737. Did you hear any order on the Saturday?—Yes.

21,738. You did not tell me so, what order did he give on the Saturday?—He said that Bogle was to be apprehended on Monday at Stony Gut.

21,739. Did he say so?—Cameron did, I heard him with my own ears, that Bogle was to be apprehended on Monday at Stony Gut, and they wanted so much men, that when the constables came they would not have enough men to take possession.

21,740. You heard that from Cameron?—Out of his own mouth on the Saturday.

21,741. Was that all you heard?—All I heard.

21,742. Having heard Cameron say that on the Saturday, you saw the same men he had spoken to on the Saturday go away on the Monday?—To Stony Gut.

21,743. What number went on the Monday morning to Stony Gut?—The 11 I saw.

21,744. On Tuesday did you see Cameron and Bogle meet at Stanton Cross road?—No.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

J. White.

23 Feb. 1866.

21,745. You have said that they did?—I beg your pardon, I never was at Stanton Cross on the Tuesday.

21,746. Do you mean that you have never said that on Tuesday Cameron and Bogle met at Stanton Cross road?—No.

21,747. You never have?—No.

21,748. Did these same men that you have mentioned return on Tuesday to Nutts River?—They came back about 4 o'clock on Tuesday, those that did not have any cutlasses returned back to get cutlass and sticks.

21,749. Was that on the Tuesday?—Yes, on the Tuesday.

21,750. Did you see Alexander Brydon on that day; was he one of them?—He returned back for his cutlass.

21,751. Did you see him that day?—Yes.

21,752. Did he say anything to you about joining?—I was passing through his yard, and he said, "Damn "it, you that don't join colour for colour, we will take "off your damned heads," and I was frightened.

21,753. He said that to you did he?—Yes.

21,754. Was that on the Tuesday?—Yes.

21,755. Do you know Mr. Fyfe?—Yes.

21,756. Have you ever told him anything before, about what I have been asking you?—Yes.

21,757. Are you sure you did not tell him that on Tuesday, Cameron and Bogle met at Stanton Cross road?—No; I told him on the Monday that these men went to Stony Gut.

21,758. Did Cameron and Bogle ever meet with their respective gangs at any time?—No, I never saw it.

21,759. Have you not said that you did; did not you tell Mr. Fyfe you did see it?—No, I did not tell him that I saw Cameron and Bogle meet at Stanton Cross road.

21,760. You never did?—I never did see them.

21,761. Why did you tell Colonel Fyfe so?—I told him Cameron and Bogle met at Stanton Cross road, but I never been there that day.

21,762. You are not asked if you met them, but if you told Colonel Fyfe that Cameron and Bogle met each other at Stanton Cross road with their gangs?—No.

21,763. Did you not tell Colonel Fyfe that?—No.

21,764. Are you certain of that?—No.

21,765. We are not asking you whether you met them, but whether you said you saw them meet each other; do you understand the difference?—I understand you.

21,766. And you say you never did say so?—No.

21,767. What is the matter with your eyes?—In running to make my escape, I hurt it with a stick.

21,768. Did you get it in the disturbances?—Yes, I was trying to save my life to go to Muirton.

21,769. (*Mr. Burke*). Did you hear from Cameron or any of the people, whoever they were, that were going down to Morant Bay, if they complained of anything?—No.

21,770. Did they assign no reason for going to Morant Bay on the Saturday?—No.

21,771. You never heard them say that they had any complaints or any grievance?—No, not on that day.

21,772. On any day before; did you ever hear them say so?—They always refused to pay rent, they did not see why they should pay rent for the back-land.

21,773. Whose property is the back-land?—The property is the owner's, one Mr. Cox, but the property is always leased out to different gentlemen.

21,774. You say they were throwing up threepenny pieces, do you know what that was for?—No; they said that those that would not sign their names to the paper, they would not tell them the secret, and afterwards we found the murders took place on the Wednesday.

21,775. Did you hear what it was about?—No.

21,776. Then you did not hear what they were throwing up the threepenny pieces for?—No.

The witness withdrew.

T. Williams.

THOMAS WILLIAMS (a black) sworn and examined.

21,777. You are a prisoner at the penitentiary at Kingston?—Yes.

21,778. Before you went there, did you live at St. Thomas in the East, Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

21,779. What did you do there?—I lived on the place.

21,780. What did you do there?—I worked on my provision ground, and worked for next neighbour, and took jobs.

21,781. Do you remember being taken prisoner?—Yes.

21,782. What day did they make a prisoner of you?—On the 15th October.

21,783. Where did they take you to?—They took me on Sabbath day, and I asked what did I do, they never told me anything, but they said, "Come my man, we are not going to hurt you," and the soldiers took me.

21,784. Were they black or white soldiers?—White soldiers from Newcastle, and as they took me out, I was just getting ready to go to prayers.

21,785. Where did they take you to?—They took me up to Monklands.

21,786. What did they do with you when they took you up to Monklands?—They put me into a cart, and never asked me a question, they brought me down to the camp.

21,787. Before they took you to the camp, did they tell you why you were taken?—No, they never did.

21,788. Did you ask them?—Yes, I asked them, and one gentleman, Mr. Smilie, said, "Williams, when you see these rebel people, why did not you go and look for a gentleman?" I said I would, but the only gentleman I could go to was Mr. McHenry.

21,789. Was that all he said as to why you were taken when you asked them?—Yes.

21,790. When you got to the camp what was done with you?—When I go to the camp I ask why they carry me up to the camp.

21,791. Was the camp at Monklands?—No, Up-Park Camp.

21,792. Was it the Sunday that they first took you, or was it on the Monday?—They took me on the Sunday, and they take me from Monklands the next day, and carried me down to camp.

21,793. What was done with you when you were taken to camp on the Monday?—They keep till they take me up to the Court-martial, and I meet Mr. Paterson's wife there, Mrs. Paterson.

21,794. Did you see Mrs. Paterson at the Court-martial?—Yes, and the Court-martial asked her, "Do you know this man?" She said, Yes, she knew me; then they asked her, "Did you ever see him among these people?" She say, "Yes." I say, "No, mam, you never did, I never go with them at all," and as soon as I say that, they take me and lick me with a cat, and tell me not to speak. I say I was an innocent man, I know nothing about it; I was out walking, and when I was coming home, it was Thursday, in Mr. McHenry's employment, I met a woman at the gap going to Monklands.

21,795. Did you tell all this to the Court-martial?—They would not allow me to speak.

21,796. Did Mrs. Paterson say you were one of those that came to Monklands?—Yes, that was what she said.

21,797. Did not she say she had seen you looking for her husband?—Yes, she said she knew I had no good feeling for her husband.

21,798. Did you say anything after that?—I asked her why, if I did not have a good feeling for her husband what he did for me; she said she always heard I never gave him a good word, and I was working there for 20 years back.

21,799. Did you work for Mr. Paterson at Monk-

lands ?—Yes, and he don't settle with me regularly, and through that the lady has this envy in her mind against me to say this.

21,800. That is what you think ?—Yes.

21,801. When she said you had come there to look for her husband, did she state what day it was ?—No, not a bit.

21,802. She did not mention the day ?—No.

21,803. I suppose you say you did not go up to Monklands on the Thursday ?—I never did.

21,804. And you did not look after Mr. Paterson ?—I never did.

21,805. Did you tell the Court-martial that ?—Yes, I tell them that.

21,806. Then you did say something ?—Yes.

21,807. Then when you were told to hold your tongue, you did not do so, but you said you were not there ?—Yes, I told them that I never did, and they licked me in the mouth with a cat, and over my shoulders.

21,808. After that, did they read a paper to you before they said you were guilty ?—No, they never read the paper till the next day.

21,809. Did they read a paper to you when you were before the Court-martial ?—No, they never did.

21,810. Not at all ?—Believe me they never did till they sent me down on the Thursday.

21,811. I am asking you at the time they tried you ?—No ; when they tried me they read nothing to me.

21,812. After they tried you, did they read a paper? Yes.

21,813. When was that ?—That was the day after, Thursday.

21,814. What was the paper they read ?—They said that they saw me with the rebels, and that I said not.

21,815. After that what did they do with you ?—They sent me to the Penitentiary for seven years.

21,816. How many witnesses were examined besides Mrs. Paterson ?—There was no more witness, only a white woman, Mrs. Brown, and a black girl ; they asked Mrs. Brown if she saw me, and she said, "No."

21,817. Who is Mrs. Brown ?—A white woman.

21,818. What is she besides her being a white woman, did she live at Monklands ?—Yes, she lived over there.

21,819. What was the name of the third witness ?—I forget the name, but it was a young girl.

21,820. A black one ?—Yes, a black girl.

21,821. Was she Mrs. Paterson's maid, perhaps you know that ?—Yes.

21,822. Have you been in prison ever since ?—Yes, from October.

21,823. When you were before the Court-martial, did they never ask you if you had anything to say in your defence ?—They asked me if I had anything to ask Mrs. Paterson.

21,824. Did not they ask you if you had not anything to say yourself ?—Yes, I said, "Yes," and I asked Mrs. Paterson what I was looking for Mr. James for; she said, "because I and Mr. James were not on good terms," and so of course she saw me among these people when they were looking for him, and I never was among the people.

21,825. You say you worked under Mr. Paterson for 20 years ?—Yes.

21,826. Used you to see Mrs. Paterson day after day ?—Yes, day after day, I always passed to go to work.

21,827. Who paid you ?—Mr. McHenry.

21,828. How much used you to earn when you worked ?—When I go to Richmond Hill I had different work to do—Mr. McHenry used to pay me 1*s.* 3*d.* and he only paid me 1*s.*

21,829. 1*s.* a day ?—1*s.* a day.

21,830. Had you any complaint or grievance ?—With Mr. McHenry ?

21,831. With anybody ?—Only with Mr. James Paterson as I tell you.

21,832. What was your grievance with Mr. James? —As he did not pay me, when I talked to him, he told me to go away, and I go away.

21,833. Had you any grievance of not being paid what was owing to you ?—Mr. Paterson owed me money and I complained to him ; and he said he did not, and told me to go away. I was working with him then, and that quarrel with him about the money was 20 years ago, and his wife heard it.

21,834. Then your quarrel was 20 years old was it? —Yes, a little before the first cholera.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE ANTHONY (a black) sworn and examined.

G. Anthony.

21,835. You are a prisoner at the Penitentiary, Kingston ?—Yes.

21,836. Before you were a prisoner did you live at Ross Isle, Saint Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

21,837. Where is Ross Isle, near what place ?—Close to Mount Lebanus.

21,838. On Thursday the 12th October last were you sick ?—Yes.

21,839. At your house at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

21,840. Had you before that been working on any estate ?—No.

21,841. What had you been doing ?—Working at my ground before I was sick.

21,842. Working your own ground ?—Yes.

21,843. Do you live at a negro settlement ?—Yes.

21,844. On that day, the 12th October, did you hear any noise ?—Yes.

21,845. What sort of noise ?—I heard a great bawling that the soldiers were coming.

21,846. When you heard that did you see any people running ?—Yes, I saw all the women and men begin to run out of their houses, and take all their things out of their houses.

21,847. Where did they run to ?—They run into the bush.

21,848. Did the soldiers come ?—Yes.

21,849. When did they get there ?—The soldiers never came from the 12th, when I went into my ground and I never came out of my ground until the Sunday, and on the Sunday I came out on the Hill, and I see the soldiers coming.

21,850. Was that on the 15th ?—Yes.

21,851. Was that the first day you saw them at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes, when they came they began to blow down all our houses.

21,852. Did they burn them down ?—Yes.

21,853. How many houses did they burn down at Mount Lebanus ?—They burnt down the whole village.

21,854. How many houses would that be, about 20 houses ?—More than 20.

21,855. Forty ?—More.

21,856. Eighty ?—I think more than that, because they blow down for seven days at Mount Lebanus, the whole district.

21,857. Did you see them burnt ?—Yes, I saw it.

21,858. Was that on the Sunday ?—Yes.

21,859. Where did you go to ?—I went off my ground until Monday the 16th, I went up to Monklands, for my sweetheart was with child big, and I delivered myself to Colonel Hobbs at Monklands.

21,860. Where was your sweetheart ?—I leave her at my ground on Monday, when I went to deliver myself ; I tell her I was going to look for protection, and come back, and when I go to deliver myself to Colonel Hobbs he asked me if I knew Paul Bogle ; I said, "No." He asked me if I knew John Lawrence ; I said, "No." He asked me if I knew Stony Gut ; I said, "I did not know it, but I knew the road to go there ; he asked me would I show him the right road, I said, "Yes ;" he asked one Mr. George Halliburton if I was true ; he said, "Yes." He asked me how far

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

G. Anthony.

23 Feb. 1866.

Stony Gut road lay, I told him, "On a hill this way;" he say, "I must stay at Monklands till Tuesday morning and go and show him the road to go there." I did sleep at Monklands. General Jackson said if I slept there he would protect me, and he did protect me and fed me well. On Tuesday morning Mr. Smilie wrote out my name, with five young men to send down to the camp, and when I came to the camp I did two weeks. On the 21st October they called me up and tried me. Mrs. Paterson was there and the Colonel asked her if she saw me come to Monklands; she say, "No." He asked Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Brown say "Yes," she saw me with the rest of the people walking, but she did not see me do anything. There was a girl called Eliza Ford, I did ask her once to live with me, and she refused to do so, and she gave evidence against me.

21,861. What did she say?—She said she saw me coming to Monklands with the rest of the people, running up and down.

21,862. Is she a black girl?—A sambo girl.

21,863. She would not go and live with you?—No, I did not live with her again.

21,864. Had you lived once with her?—I asked her to live with me; she did not live with me, she told me the girl I was going to live with and I would never agree, and she came and gave false evidence against me.

21,865. What was the evidence she gave?—She said she saw me with the rest of the people running up and down at Monklands, to break into Mr. Paterson's store, and such things as that, but I never was guilty of such conduct, I worked under Mr. Paterson at the barbacues.

21,866. That was before you got your own land I suppose?—No, when I got my own land.

21,867. After they had heard these witnesses did they say you were guilty?—No, they asked me if I was guilty, and I said I was not guilty; they never tell me my sentence not before the 25th October, when they were going to send me to the Penitentiary, and said I was sentenced to death, and the Colonel pardoned me and gave me seven years.

21,868. Then you think you have been condemned unjustly by the evidence of this girl?—Yes, the girl tell a wrong story against me.

21,869. But there is Mrs. Brown, she said she saw you there?—Yes, Mrs. Brown don't know me at all, it was merely suspicion.

21,870. Who is Mrs. Brown?—She is a lady they call Mrs. John Brown.

21,871. Where does she live?—She lived at Mr. Paterson's place.

21,872. Did you know her before you saw her at the camp?—Yes.

21,873. You knew who she was?—Yes.

21,874. You had seen her as you were working for Mr. Paterson?—Yes.

21,875. What did she do at Monklands?—Washing clothes.

21,876. Was she Mrs. Paterson's servant, or did she live separately?—She lived separately, working and washing clothes for Mrs. Paterson.

21,877. She was a washerwoman then?—Yes.

21,878. (*Mr. Burke.*)—Did you go with the troops to Monklands?—No, I went to deliver myself up. I saw one young man there.

21,879. Did you see anything done by the troops there?—I saw them hang a man they called Billy Carr.

21,880. Who hung him?—The Colonel.

21,881. Was he tried?—I don't know if he was tried.

21,882. Did you see any men shot?—No.

21,883. Did you see any flogged?—No, I don't see any flogged there. I saw them flogged at the camp.

21,884. Were you yourself flogged?—No, they did not flog me.

21,885. (*Mr. Walcott.*)—Did you work on the barbacues?—Yes.

21,886. And Mrs. Brown was a washerwoman there?—Yes.

21,887. Could she not see you working on the barbacues?—She don't know me.

21,888. Could not she see you working there?—She saw me working there, but it was only suspicion that I was there; she lives at New Monklands, there are two properties.

21,889. How long had she been living there?—Long time.

21,890. And you have been working there a long time too?—No, not a long time.

21,891. Did you work at the barbicues at that time?—No, only one year.

The witness withdrew.

J. Merbla.

JOHN MERBLA (a black) sworn and examined.

21,892. Do you live at Deeside in Metcalfe?—Yes.

21,893. Do you remember being taken by a constable on a Sunday night?—Yes.

21,894. What was the name of the constable?—One Bennett.

21,895. Where did he take you?—At my house.

21,896. Where did he take you to?—To Mr Langbridge's.

21,897. Where is that?—Sue river.

21,898. Is that in Metcalfe?—Yes.

21,899. From there were you sent to Spanish Town?—Yes.

21,900. From Spanish Town where were you taken to?—From Spanish Town I was taken to the camp.

21,901. Were you put in the cage here?—Yes.

21,902. When did you get to the camp?—On the Tuesday as they took me to Mr. Langbridge's on the Monday.

21,903. When you got to the camp how long were you kept there before you were tried by Court-martial?—Four days.

21,904. Did you ever hear before you were tried why you were taken?—No, I hear on Monday morning.

21,905. What did they say you were taken up for?—They say I had threatened to kill Mr. Langbridge and Mr. Reynolds.

21,906. When you were tried, did you know what charge was made against you?—That was the charge.

21,907. Who were the witnesses against you?—One Rose Buchanan and John Anderson.

21,908. Are they two black people?—Yes.

21,909. Where did they come from?—From Deeside.

21,910. What did they say against you?—Rose Buchanan said that I said from the window of my house, that if I went to Mr. Langbridge's gate, and he came out, I would cut off his head, if I had a matchet with me.

21,911. What did Anderson say?—The same thing.

21,912. That was about Mr. Langbridge; what did they say about Reynolds, did they say you had threatened him?—Yes, they said that after I had cut off Mr. Langbridge's head I would go and cut off Mr. Reynold's too.

21,913. They said you would do so, did they?—Yes.

21,914. Had you had any quarrel with them?—Yes.

21,915. When was that?—Last year in December my father died and leave a will for my mother for six acres of land.

21,916. There was some quarrel about a will was there?—Yes, and Rose Buchanan robbed the will.

21,917. Was there a soldier who charged you with anything as well as the two that you had a quarrel with?—Anderson and me did not agree at all.

21,918. But did a soldier, not either of those two that you had a quarrel with, come and make a charge against you ?—No.

21,919. Not at all, not that you had said something about the Queen?—No, I never said anything about the Queen.

21,920. Did a soldier come and say that you had ?—No, I never saw a soldier come before me to give evidence.

21,921. Not before the Court-martial ?—No, no soldier came forward to give evidence.

21,922. Did a soldier at any time come and say to anyone that you had said something against the Queen ?—Yes, on Tuesday evening a soldier came before the Major.

21,923. What did he say ?—He said that I said about the Queen.

21,924. What was it that he said you had said ?—I don't know what it was.

21,925. Did you hear him say it ?—I heard him say "Queen," and I asked him "Me sir," and the Major told me to silence.

21,926. What did the soldier say ?—I did not hear what he said at all, he was in liquor.

21,927. Who was ?—The soldier; the same Tuesday evening I was taken from Spanish Town to the camp. The Major laughed and said he did believe Rose Buchanan robbed away the will from me.

21,928. You say she took away your father's will ?—Yes, and I employed a sick lawyer about it.

21,929. How many years are you imprisoned for ?—They did not tell me at the camp.

21,930. Do you know it now ?—Yes.

21,931. What is it ?—The doctor told me at the Penitentiary it was seven years.

21,932. How did you get your living at Deeside ?—I make my living well at plantation trade.

21,933. How much a week can you earn ?—I do not know how much I get a week, sometimes I make 2*l.* or 3*l.* per week by selling yams.

21,934. Did you plant your own land ?—I had coffee, I have no land of my own.

21,935. How much land did you rent ?—An acre and a half, or two acres.

21,936. How much did you pay for it ?—Five dollars an acre.

21,937. Have you got a house upon it ?—No, not at present.

21,938. Where is your house ?—My house is on buy land.

21,939. Who do you live with ?—I do not live with any person at the present.

21,940. Who were you living with ?—With my mother in my house.

21,941. What relation is Rose Buchanan to you ?—My aunt.

21,942. What is John Anderson ?—I know nothing about him.

21,943. What has he to do with Rose Buchanan ?—He is only an outside friend.

21,944. Not a bosom friend ?—Well, I cannot tell. I come and find John Anderson in her house, nearly every day, sometimes he drink tea there.

21,945.—I suppose Rose Buchanan was his sweetheart ?—I can't be sure ; Mr. Burke knows about the land affair, and about the will.

The witness withdrew.

William Gerrard (coloured) sworn and examined. *W. Gerrard.*

21,946. Used you to live at Mickleton ?—Yes.

21,947. Is that near Stony Gut ?—No, Newcastle, where the white troops are.

21,948. Did you work at Newcastle as cook to the soldiers ?—Yes.

21,949. How long have you done that ?—13 years.

21,950. When did you cease to work ?—Every evening, sometimes at 8 o'clock when the sergeants finish supper.

21,951. Was 8 about the time you finished daily ?—Yes.

21,952. Were there some days when you went off work at 4 o'clock ?—Yes.

21,953. One day when you were gone at 4 o'clock did you hear a bugle blowing ?—That was about 11 o'clock.

21,954. On a Thursday night was that ?—Yes.

21,955. In the middle of October ?—Yes.

21,956. The day after that did anybody stop you ?—No, I went up to my work the day after.

21,957. What took place then ?—I go on with the work till evening, and after evening quartermaster said we were not to go.

21,958. Did you stop ?—Yes, along with the rest.

21,959. Did anybody come and take you up after that ?—About 12 o'clock at night they sent me with some sugar and coffee; there were two or three men and two or three soldiers. We stopped at the guard-room till Saturday morning, and the sergeant took me up with some beef to go to General Jackson's place, Mahogany Vale.

21,960. Did you go there ?—Yes, I went along with the troops to carry rations for them.

21,961. Who took you there ?—After I went to head-quarters the other two companies were gone, and one of the officers picked me out and left along with the sergeant and a few men to stop there, in case of any letter coming, and if so to take them up to them.

21,962. Who took you up ?—A soldier.

21,963. When ?—That afterwards, when I came away from the place.

21,964. Do you mean from Monklands ?—Yes.

21,965. When did they take you up ?—On the Monday.

21,966. Where were you ?—At Mickleton, where I live.

21,967. Did they say why they took you up ?—They said I met a Maroon and threatened him on the road.

21,968. Who said so ?—The soldier said so, and I never did.

21,969. What was the name of the soldier ?—I don't know the name rightly.

21,970. Had you ever seen him before ?—Yes, he was a friend of mine, he and I always had a glass together at the mess, now and then.

21,971. Were you tried at the camp ?—No, at Newcastle.

21,972. Was it the 6th Royals that you were cook to ?—Yes.

21,973. Of the sergeant's mess ?—Yes.

21,974. What was the charge they tried you for at Newcastle ?—They said I had threatened this Maroon.

21,975. How many witnesses appeared against you ?—There were two.

21,976. A soldier ?—Yes.

21,977. And who else ?—There was nobody else that you know of.

21,978. That would only be one ?—Two I know came to the Court-martial.

21,979. Two persons who said something about you ?—Yes.

21,980. The soldier was one you say ?—Yes.

21,981. Who was the other ?—It was two soldiers.

21,982. What was the name of the other, did you know him ?—One was a sergeant, they call Burke, I don't know the other man's name ; I know it, but I forget it.

21,983. Which was the man that said you had threatened the Maroon, Burke or the other man ?—The other man.

21,984. What did Burke say ?—Burke said that I had said, that if I had two or three men with myself I would have swept the whole place. I don't know what place it was.

21,985. I suppose you never did say so ?—No, I never said anything of the kind.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

H. Panton.

23 Feb. 1866.

HENRY PANTON (a black) sworn and examined.

21,986. Did you live at Mulatto River, St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

21,987. Do you remember being at your house where you were living when a person came to take you up?—Yes.

21,988. Who was he?—George Davis.

21,989. Was he a constable?—No, a common man.

21,990. Did you know him before?—Yes.

21,991. What did he do, what did he get his living by?—By his labour.

21,992. Did he say why you were taken up?—No.

21,993. Where did he take you to?—To Port Antonio.

21,994. When you got there what was done with you?—They flogged me.

21,995. Did they flog you before you were tried?—No.

21,996. First of all what did they do with you before you were flogged?—They worked me before they flogged me.

21,997. Did they try you?—No, they did not try me before they worked me.

21,998. What work had you to do?—We worked on the roads, and made the roads.

21,999. How long did that go on?—In October.

22,000. How many days?—I cannot remember the days now.

22,001. More than one?—Yes, more than one.

22,002. Was it two?—More than two, and more than three.

22,003. After you had worked on the roads were you tried?—Yes.

22,004. They tried you at Port Antonio?—Yes.

22,005. Before the Court-martial?—Yes, before three soldiers and Mr. Ffrench.

22,006. What were you sentenced to?—I did not know my sentence until I came here.

22,007. You know it now?—Yes.

22,008. What was it?—Ten years.

22,009. You say you were tried before Mr. Ffrench?—Yes.

22,010. Who is Mr. Ffrench?—He is a brown man.

22,011. What does he do, or where does he live?—He lives at Portland.

22,012. What is he besides being brown, is he a planter?—No.

22,013. Is he a busher?—No.

22,014. What is he?—A Court-martial magistrate.

22,015. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

22,016. Did he sit on the Court-martial?—Yes.

22,017. To try you?—Yes.

22,018. How many were there?—There were some more gentlemen, but I don't know them.

22,019. Were they soldiers?—Yes.

22,020. What did they try you for, what did they say you had done?—They said I took saltpickles.

22,021. Where from?—From Mulatto River.

22,022. Whose house was it they said you had taken it from?—From Mr. Hinchelwood's.

22,023. From his store?—No.

22,024. Where from, then?—Outside his yard.

22,025. Had you taken pickles from Mr. Hinchelwood's?—Yes, a little pickle.

22,026. You did steal some?—No.

22,027. You only took it, you did not steal it?—No.

22,028. Did you take it without Mr. Hinchelwood's leave?—Yes.

22,029. You tasted Mr. Hinchelwood's pickle a little?—Yes.

22,030. And they proved that against you and gave you a flogging?—Yes.

22,031. How much did they give you?—50.

22,032. Are you sure you only got 50?—Yes.

22,033. This list says that you got 100 lashes. I suppose you would know if you got 100 lashes?—They flogged me; I don't know how much they gave me.

22,034. But you know the difference between 50 and 100, don't you, especially in flogging? Don't you really know whether you got 50 or 100?—They flogged me; I don't know whether I got 50 or 100.

22,035. Did they flog you at Port Antonio?—Yes.

22,036. After that where did they take you to?—To Kingston.

22,037. Have you been flogged at the Penitentiary?—No.

22,038. Then you had 50 or 100 lashes, which you do not know, and then after that they shut you up in prison?—Yes.

22,039. Where do you live when you are at home?—Panton's Hope.

22,040. What were you doing before the disturbance took place?—Working.

22,041. On your own ground?—Yes.

22,042. Did you never work out on an estate?—Yes, I did.

22,043. How much did you get on an estate when you worked?—8*l.* or 12*l.* a year.

22,044. Were you taken by the year?—I got 10*s.* per week.

22,045. What did you do for 10*s.* a week?—I worked my ground, and sometimes I worked as a mason.

22,046. Had you any provision ground of your own?—Yes.

22,047. How much?—A good acre of good pasture land.

22,048. Did you rent this or was it your own?—I buy it.

22,049. How much did you pay for it?—4*l.*

22,050. How long have you had this ground?—This two years back.

22,051. Have you got a house on that ground?—No.

22,052. Where is your house?—My house is on another piece of buy land.

22,053. Where is your other piece of land?—The house is at the bottom part.

22,054. Is that your own land upon which your house stands?—Yes.

22,055. How did you acquire that?—By buying.

22,056. What did you pay for it?—6*l.*

22,057. How much was there—an acre, do you think?—No.

22,058. Is there an acre of ground for which you pay 4*l.*?—More.

22,059. Is it good land?—Yes.

22,060. What do you grow upon it, provisions?—Yes.

22,061. Do you sell any of your provisions?—Yes.

22,062. Where do you sell them?—At market.

22,063. Have you got a wife?—Yes.

22,064. And children?—Yes.

22,065. How many?—Eight.

22,066. Where are they now, do you know?—I left them at home.

22,067. How old is the eldest child?—As high as so, and some so, and so (*describing different sizes*).

22,068. Do the big ones go to school?—No.

22,069. Do they go to chapel?—Yes.

22,070. What denomination do you belong to?—The Church of England.

22,071. What church do you go to?—The Rural Hill Church.

22,072. Have you ever been in prison before?—No.

22,073. When you worked upon these estates were you paid regularly?—Yes.

22,074. Always?—Yes.

22,075. What could induce you to get into this scrape about this pickle?—I don't know.

The witness withdrew.

RICHARD KELLY (a black) sworn and examined.

22,076. In October last did you live in Spring Valley estate, Manchioneal?—Yes.

22,077. How long had you lived there?—I lived there constant; I was born there.

22,078. Have you been labouring there?—Yes.

22,079. Do you remember in that month being taken up by some soldiers?—Yes.

22,080. Were they white or black soldiers?—White soldiers.

22,081. Where did they take you up?—In my house.

22,082. Did they search you first—did they look round your house first, inside?—Yes, right round the house.

22,083. After they had taken you what did they do with the house?—They set fire to it.

22,084. Did you see it burnt?—Yes.

22,085. Did they take you up to Muirton?—Yes.

22,086. Is that where the camp was?—Yes.

22,087. Did they try you there?—Yes.

22,088. By a Court-martial?—Yes.

22,089. What did they try you for?—I was imprisoned.

22,090. They took you before some soldiers, did they not?—No.

22,091. Did they try you?—Yes.

22,092. Did they charge you with having done anything?—No.

22,093. Not at all?—No.

22,094. Did they say you had done nothing?—Nothing.

22,095. Then what did they try you about?—I was in prison.

22,096. Did they ever say you had done anything wrong?—No; they don't try me for that.

22,097. What did they try you for?—They said I had no business to come out of the workhouse.

22,098. Had you been in the workhouse, then?—Yes.

22,099. Before they took you up?—Yes; I was in prison.

22,100. Where?—At Morant Bay.

22,101. Were you at Morant Bay, where the war was?—I was in prison at Morant Bay the night the war came on.

22,102. Do you remember the warriors coming and opening the prison?—Yes; they gave me my clothes and let me go.

22,103. And away you went, I suppose?—Yes, I went home.

22,104. To Manchioneal?—Yes, direct to my house.

22,105. You were afterwards tried at Muirton for escaping from prison?—Yes.

22,106. Did they say you were guilty?—No, not guilty.

22,107. Not guilty of getting out of prison?—No. The Governor let me out.

22,108. Somebody let you out, and you went?—Yes.

22,109. And they said you had gone?—Yes.

22,110. Did they flog you?—Yes, at Muirton.

22,111. How many lashes did you get?—They gave me 100 lashes.

22,112. Are you certain of that?—Yes.

22,113. Do you know the difference between 50 and 100?—Yes.

22,114. Which is the greatest number?—50 is half 100.

22,115. After they had flogged you, whatever they gave you, did they say where you were to go to?—Yes; they said I was to go back to Morant Bay workhouse for one month, but I was October, November, December, and January down at Kingston.

22,116. How many years had you to be in prison—three years?—Yes.

22,117–8. While you were at Muirton did you see people hung?—Yes.

22,119. Do you know the names of any of them?—No.

22,120. Did you see any men shot at Muirton?—Yes.

22,121. Do you know the names of any of those?—No.

22,122. Were they shot by white or black soldiers?—White soldiers and black too.

22,123. Did you see that out of the room where you were shut up?—Yes.

22,124. But you do not know the names of the people or of the soldiers?—No.

22,125. How many do you think you saw hung?—About three or four, what my eye see.

22,126. Did your eye see any shot?—About two.

22,127. What had you been in the workhouse for before they let you out?—For stealing a cane.

22,128. How long had they sent you there for?—For six months, and I had been there five.

22,129. So that you had only one more month to pass there?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM DAVIS (a black) sworn and examined.

W. Davis.

22,130. Do you live at Weybridge estate, St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

22,131. Do you remember on a Monday in October standing at the gate of your house where you lived?—Yes.

22,132. What are you there, a labourer?—Yes.

22,133. Who do you labour for?—For the Cotton Company.

24,134. On the Monday I mention, did soldiers come to you?—Yes.

22,135. What did they do?—As I stood at my gate I saw the soldiers coming down shooting people.

22,136. Did you see any persons shot?—Yes.

22,137. When they came to you what did they do to you?—I ran to my house.

22,138. What did they do?—They took me up, and ask me why I ran.

22,139. Had you been running?—I ran into my house.

22,140. When you saw them coming?—Yes.

22,141. Where did you run from?—From the gate.

22,142. What did you say when they asked you why you ran?—When I saw them coming shooting people, I got afraid, and ran into the house.

22,143. Where did they take you to?—To Muirton.

22,144. From Muirton did you go anywhere else?—To Port Antonio.

22,145. Did they ever charge you with doing anything?—No.

22,146. What did they say you had done?—They said, if I was not guilty I should not run.

22,147. Were you ever tried?—Yes, at Port Antonio.

22,148. What for?—Well, I don't know exactly.

22,149. Did any witnesses come against you?—No.

22,150. What did they say you had done when they tried you?—I don't know what I had done.

22,151. What did they tell you you were tried for?—I can't say, except because I ran; they said I must be guilty of something.

22,152. Do you mean they tried you for running?—Yes.

22,153. Did they say so?—Yes.

22,154. Who said you had run when you were tried?—Mr. Ffrench.

22,155. Was he one of the persons sitting to try you?—Yes.

22,156. Did anybody come and tell Mr. Ffrench you were running?—No.

22,157. Then who told you you were tried for

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running ?—I supposed myself it was because I had run.

22,158. Mr. Ffrench said you had run ; was that all you heard when you were tried ?—Yes.

22,159. After you were tried what did you hear them tell you you were to have ?—They did not say anything, only they flogged me.

22,160. Did you hear Mr. Ffrench say you were to be flogged ?—Yes.

22,161. What did he say ?—He said I was to get 50 lashes.

22,162. Was that your sentence ?—Yes.

22;163. Mr. Ffrench told you you were to get 50 lashes, did he ?—Yes.

22,164. Did you get them ?—Yes.

22,165. At Port Antonio ?—Yes.

22,166. Was that the same day you were tried ?—Yes, the same day.

22,167. After that where did they take you to ?—To Kingston.

22,168. How long are you there for ?—Since I have been down here I heard I was to stop in the Penitentiary five years.

22,169. Have you been flogged at Kingston ?—No.

22,170. Then the only flogging you had was the 50 lashes at Port Antonio ?—Yes.

22,171. And the five years is for running to get into your house, you say ?—Yes.

22,172. Do you know who was shot when the soldiers were coming up to your house ?—Yes.

22,173. Who was shot ?—One James Haynes.

22,174. Was he a man working at the same place as you, for the Cotton Company ?—Yes.

22,175. Was there any other man you knew ?—One David Burke.

22,176. Do you remember the name of any other that had been shot ?—No.

22,177. Were they on the road ?—Yes.

22,178. Did they live near you ?—No.

22,179. Where did they live ?—In the village.

22,180. At Weybridge, do you mean ?—Yes, the same estate.

22,181. But a little further off ?—Yes.

22,182. Did you see some persons shot at Port Antonio ?—Yes.

22,183. Do you know who they were ?—Yes.

22,184. Where did they come from ?—From Manchioneal.

22,185. What were their names ?—Alex. Robinson and Henry Edwards.

22,186. Were there any others that you knew by name ?—Yes, Samuel Titus, George Gardner, and Richard Cousins.

22,187. Were they Manchioneal persons ?—Yes.

22,188. Did you know any other ?—Yes, James Bryan.

22,189. Any others ?—No.

22,190. Were those all you saw shot ?—Yes.

22,191. Were they shot near the place where you were imprisoned ?—Yes.

22,192. By the soldiers ?—Yes, by the soldiers.

22,193. I suppose you don't know whether they were tried or not ?—I cannot say.

The witness withdrew.

T. Burke.

THOMAS BURKE (a black) sworn and examined.

22,194. Did you live in Spanish Town before you went to the prison ?—Yes.

22,195. Where ?—At Ellis Caymanas.

22,196. Were you born in Jamaica ?—No.

22,197. Where do you come from ?—From Africa.

22,198. How long have you been in Jamaica ?—I came here in 1844.

22,199. While you lived in Spanish Town did you work as a labourer ?—Yes.

22,200. In November did you go to St. George's to see your wife ?—Yes.

22,201. Were you there taken up ?—Yes.

22,202. Who took you up ?—A creole man, by the name of Simpson.

22,203. What did he take you up for ?—He said I had no paper.

22,204. That was a paper to let you pass along ?—Yes.

22,205. Where did he take you to ?—They carried me to Port Antonio.

22,206. When you got to Port Antonio were you tried ?—They try me and flog me the same time.

22,207. What did they say you had done—what did they charge you with ?—They no charge me with nothing.

22,208. Did they not say you had no paper ?—No more than that.

22,209. Who tried you ?—Mr. Ffrench.

22,210. Were any other persons with him ?—No.

22,211. Do you mean he was alone ?—Plenty gentlemen there, but he was the only magistrate.

22,212. Were there soldiers there too, and more persons helping to try you ?—No.

22,213. Did no soldiers sit along with Mr. Ffrench to try you ?—Plenty soldiers, each side of the house.

22,214. What did Mr. Ffrench say to you ?—He said they were to carry me down.

22,215. Why did he say you were to be carried down ?—Because I had no paper.

22,216. Did the policeman say you had none ?—Yes.

22,217. How many lashes did he say you were to have ?—He tell me nothing at all.

22,218. How many did you get ?—Fifty.

22,219. Who gave it you ?—Two white soldiers.

22,220. After you had got the 50 lashes, where did they take you too ?—They carried me to the Penitentiary at Kingston.

22,221. After you had been flogged, they brought you to Kingston ?—No, not then, they flogged me and after nine weeks they brought me to Kingston.

The witness withdrew.

E. Clarke.

EDWARD CLARKE (a black) sworn and examined.

22,222. Did you live at Manchioneal, St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

22,223. What where you there ?—I was at the Weybridge estate.

22,224. What did you do ?—I buy land there and work for the Cotton Company.

22,225. Had you some buy land of your own ?—No.

22,226. Did you pay any rent ?—I buy land of Captain Darling.

22,227. Is it your land ?—Yes.

22,228. Then you had some buy land ?—Yes.

22,229. How much had you ?—I buy one quarter of an acre.

22,230. What did you give for it ?—I gave 3*l.* 10*s.* an acre.

22,231. Did you give that to Captain Darling ?—Yes.

22,232. Was that Governor Darling ?—Yes.

22,233. How long have you had it ?—I had it before he was Governor.

22,234. Did you work for other people ?—Sometimes I work for Governor Darling.

22,235. And sometimes on your own bit ?—Yes.

22,236. On a Friday in October were you taken up ?—Yes.

22,237. Who took you ?—Soldiers.

22,238. Were they black or white soldier ?—White soldiers and two constables.

22,239. Who were the constables ?—Thomas Berry and Robert.

22,240. Where did they come from ?—They belong to the same buy land where I live.

22,241. What did they take you up for ?—I bought a piece of land from another man and when I go on the ground on Friday they had plundered it.

22,242. Who had ?—The rest of the people, I don't know who.

22,243. I was asking you why they took you up—what did they charge you with ?—They said I had taken some pork ; but I had not, they found it under a cocoanut tree on my land.

22,244. And they said you put it there ?—Yes.

22,245. You had not put it there of course ?—I never put it there.

22,246. When they took you up for doing that did they take you to Port Antonio, and were you tried ?—They took me on the 4th October and flogged me to death, and then released me.

22,247. Where did they flog you ?—Captain Hunt flog me to death and then gave me a paper.

22,248. Where did they flog you ?—At Muirton first.

22,249. Was that for the pork ?—Yes.

22,250. Then where did they take you to ?—Afterwards another indictment came from Port Antonio again, on Friday the 17th ; they took me up on Friday night and carried me down to Port Antonio on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and they flogged me to death again.

22,251. What was that for ?—For the same pork again.

22,252. Whose pork was it ?—I don't know myself.

22,253. Did you see it ?—I never blessed my eyesight on it.

22,254. You only heard about it ?—I only heard it.

22,255. What did they give you at Port Antonio ?—Fifty lashes.

22,256. That was two fifties for that one piece of pork ?—Yes, and at Port Antonio they had a pail of water alongside of them and dipped the cat in it as they flogged me, and then they kept me in prison up to this day.

22,257. Not at Port Antonio ?—Yes.

22,258. Then have you just come from there ?—We came from there in the Jamaica Packet and they brought us to the penitentiary.

22,259. How long are you to be there ?—They say it is five years—when I was in the penitentiary at Port Antonio I heard tell to take away my land and my wife and my 15 children.

22,260. Have you got 15 children ?—Yes.

22,261. What is your age ?—I cannot rightly tell you.

22,262. What is the age of your eldest child ?—Two of them have got four children.

22,263. Have you more than one wife ?—One wife.

22,264. Then the 15 children are not all your children, are they ?—Yes ; I have had four times twins with my married wife—besides single one.

22,265. How many lashes do you say you had ?—I got 50 at Port Antonio and 50 at Muirton, that made 100.

22,266. Do you say that when you were flogged the cats were dipped in water ?—A pail of water at Port Antonio.

22,267. Was your back sore at Port Antonio from the previous flogging ?—Dr. Nelson attended to the wounds.

22,268. Have you got the marks now ?—I cannot rightly tell you.

22,269. Where did you work when you were at home ?—I work at my ground and sometimes for the Cotton Company.

22,270. How much ground have you got of your own ?—I got two grounds, buy mountain land.

22,271. Have you got a house on your own land?—Yes, where I bought the land at the back of Captain Darling.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Fyfe Humber sworn and examined.

Mr. J. F. Humber.

22,272. Are you overseer of Perrins sugar estate in the parish of Vere ?—I am.

22,273. Did you accompany a friend of yours named William Robertson Peart a brother book-keeper to a neighbouring estate in August last, to the Alley ?—Yes, I did.

22,274. What is the Alley ?—It is a city like, in the parish, the Courts are held there and there are stores there.

22,275. Is it near Vere ?—It is in Vere.

22,276. Does Mr. Peart keep the books of the Bog estate ?—Yes, he was then book-keeper.

22,277. Do you remember what day in August it was when you got to the Alley ?—It was on a Monday.

22,278. Were there a number of persons collected together at the Alley ?—There were negroes.

22,279. I believe there was going to be a lecture there ?—Yes.

22,280. Did you attend that lecture ?—I did not go down with the intention of doing so.

22,281. You had gone down on business ?—Yes, with a friend.

22,282. Where was the lecture given ?—At the Alley.

22,283. Was it in the open air ?—Yes.

22,284. Under a tree ?—Yes.

22,285. Did your friend Peart attend it also ?—He did.

22,286. Who gave the lecture ?—George William Gordon.

22,287. Were there many persons present ?—There must have been about 100 I think, or near about.

22,288. Of black people ?—Of black people.

22,289. Were any of them the people working under you ?—Yes, I noticed one or two that were working with me.

22,290. What o'clock in the day was the lecture given ?—Between 1 or 2 I think it must have been.

22,291. What was the lecture about ?—He said he came down there to look into the grievances and distresses of the poor blacks.

22,292. Did you stay the whole time the lecture was given ?—No, I merely heard Dr. Bruce introducing George William Gordon to the people.

22,293. After that did you hear any part of the lecture ?—I did, I heard what Mr. Gordon said.

22,294. How long did the lecture last ?—It must have been about an hour or three-quarters, or half an hour, but he was speaking after I left.

22,295. You are only asked, of course, as to what you heard ?—That was about half an hour, I think.

22,296. What was the substance of what you heard ?—He asked what wages they got a week, and the people answered that they got 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week ; and he said it was a great shame, that the people that laboured on his property got from 9*s.* to 10*s.* per week ; and he went on to say he had heard that some of the overseers in the parish had said that if the negroes attended the lecture they would pull their houses down, and he said they dare not :—"I, George William Gordon, say they dare not " pull your houses down ; it is tyranny. They call " you bad now, but then they will call you worse." I thought I had heard enough then, and I started away ; he sat down, and Mr. Phillips took the chair ; but I retired.

22,297. I believe you have made a statement of this before a magistrate ?—Yes, in Vere.

22,298. Was that on the 19th October last ?—Yes, it was.

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22,299. Before James Gibb, Justice of the Peace ?—Yes.

22,300. Is it a joint statement sworn by you and William Robertson Peart ?—Yes, we were both together, and each of us heard every word.

22,301. Have you told us the substance of what you swore then ?—Yes, it was a long affair ; we took notes of it.

22,302. Did you take notes at the time ?—My friend took the notes while we stayed there together.

22,303. Is he here ?—He is in Kingston, giving his evidence before the Special Commission there ; but I daresay he has got his notes with him, and can give you the words.

22,304. Just listen to me—was this what you swore to upon the occasion I refer to, "That " Mr. Gordon addressed the people in the following " inflammable language :—'My friends, I am here " ' to-day to discuss the merits of Dr. Underhill's " ' letter ; we applied to the Custos for the use of " ' the Court-house, but he refused, saying that no " ' magistrate or vestryman had signed the applica- " ' tion. We petitioned the Governor ; he is a bad " ' man, my friends ; what did he do but sent over " ' the petition to the Attorney-General for his " ' advice, who I firmly believe, my dear friends, is " ' not sound ; and he gave it as his opinion that the " ' Custos was right to refuse the Court-house, and " ' had it in his power to do so. Let me inform you " ' that the magistrates and vestrymen are your " ' trustees for the Court-house. Who elects the " ' vestrymen ? (A voice, 'the planters.') It is " ' your right and privilege ; you pay taxes, and your " ' money purchases the Court-house. The Governor " ' is a bad man, and he sanctions everything done " ' by the higher class to the oppression of the poor " ' negroes. Now, my friends, a few words as to the " ' rates of wages, and how you are treated by your " ' employers ; the money that is said to go for the " ' cultivation of the properties goes in other ways, " ' which you ought to perceive. My people get 9*s.* " ' per week ; what do you get ? (Several voices, " ' 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, and 9*d.* per week, and sometimes " ' none at all.') What is the price of rice at the " ' Alley ? (A voice, '7½*d.* for seven gills.') In " ' England, it is 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per quart, showing that " ' the peasantry of England are better off than those " ' of Jamaica. Look at your clothes, half of you " ' are naked, your children and yourselves cannot go " ' to church for the want of clothes ; that is a " ' serious question ; the people of this parish ought " ' to be paid 12*l.* per year. The coolies get rich, " ' because they get work continually, but you do " ' not. (A voice, ' The planters alter the bargains, " ' charge us twice, and give us only half.') They " ' report to the Queen that you are thieves. The " ' notice that is said to be the Queen's advice, is all " ' trash ; it is no advice of the Queen's at all. I am " ' glad to say that there are a few men in Vere that " ' are loyal and serve their God. The people in " ' Vere are in a very low state, and very much " ' oppressed. Educate your children, and in time " ' they will be able to take the leading posts in the " ' country. Mr. Price and a few others that I could " ' name are worthy men. These gentlemen love " ' their people, but the gentlemen in Vere won't " ' speak to you. I have been told by a great many " ' of you that the planters work on Sundays distilling " ' rum. Why, you are putting fire to your own " ' souls ; others of you who stickle at the price " ' offered are ordered to leave the property. Sabbath- " ' breaking is bringing down the curse of Heaven " ' upon Vere. What is to become of you as a people " ' —what is to become of your children ? I will " ' write to the Secretary of State and Lord Brougham " ' that I have been in Vere, and state the distress of " ' the people. I was told by some of you that your " ' overseer said, that if any of you attended this " ' meeting they would tear down your houses. Tell " ' them that I, George William Gordon, say they " ' dare not do it—it is tyranny, you must do what " ' Hayti does ; you have a bad name now, but you " ' will have a worse then.'" Was that signed by you ?—Yes.

22,305. It is very long, out of what was it written ? how did you swear to that on the 19th October ?—From a copy we took.

22,306. Where is the copy ?—Mr. Peart has the copy, he wrote it down at the time.

22,307. And was this written from that ?—This was written from that.

22,308. You are aware that your deposition, so sworn, was used as evidence on Mr. Gordon's trial ?—Yes.

22,309. The very one that I have now read ?—Yes, that is the very one.

22,310. You swore to it ?—I swore to it.

22,311. Are your people upon the estate where you are the overseer still working under you ?—Oh yes.

22,312. Have they manifested any discontent either before or since October ?—No, none whatever.

22,313. Were you aware at any time of your own knowledge, not what other people told you, of their manifesting any hostile feeling towards you ?—No.

22,314. Or discontent with their wages ?—No ; they were always satisfied with their wages ; the only thing was, I was not liked for being so strict with them in the management of the property.

22,315. That was the only ground of discontent ? —Yes ; as far as wages was concerned, I have never had any dispute with my people.

22,316. What is the highest amount of wages the men get on your estate ?—At this time of the year, crop time, they make 8*s.*, 10*s.*, or 12*s.*

22,317. That is at the busy time ?—Yes.

22,318. How many work under you ?—Different lots ; sometimes I have 150 at work, sometimes 100, and sometimes 50.

22,319. But at the fullest time, 150 ?—Yes, about that, making lots of sugar.

22,320. Sugar and rum ?—Yes.

22,321. Do these people live on the estate ?—They do not live on the estate that I am overseer of.

22,322. They live near it, I suppose ?—Yes.

22,323. Does that estate do anything for these people in the way of providing schools for their children, or hospitals for the sick, or medical advice ? —If they meet with an accident they get medical advice.

22,324. At the expense of the estate ?—Yes.

22,325. When do you pay them ?—Every Friday.

22,326. Do you pay them for the current week, or the week preceding ?—For the current week.

22,327. Have there been many appeals to magistrates against you about wages ?—None that I am aware of.

22,328. Are you ill now ?—Yes.

22,329. What is the matter with you ?—I have been poisoned.

22,330. When were you taken ill ?—I have been three weeks ill.

22,331. You say you think you are poisoned ?—The doctor says so.

22,332. Who is your medical attendant ?—Dr. Phillippo.

22,333. Had any of the people been expressing hostility towards you before you were taken ill ?—No.

22,334. Then it is a mere surmise ?—A mere surmise. I don't know any other way that I could have got it.

22,335. Were you ill on the 21st of October when this deposition was taken ?—No, I don't remember being ill then.

22,336. Then you could have attended as a witness at Morant Bay without sending your deposition ?—Yes.

22,337. There was nothing to prevent your appearing person ?—The rains, it was a rainy season at that time, very much so.

22,338. There was nothing in point of your own health to prevent your going ?—No, I was not ill then.

22,339. You could have gone and stated by word of mouth what you swore to on paper?—There was nothing at all in the shape of health to prevent my going.

22,340. Have you generally good health?—Yes; there was another thing that might have prevented me, at that time I was the only one upon the property, I had no book-keepers.

22,341. Who asked you to make the deposition?—I think the Custos sent it down.

22,342. The Custos of Vere?—No, the Custos of Kingston, Dr. Bowerbank.

22,343. Was it at his instigation. I mean at his request or suggestion that you swore the deposition?—He sent down a policeman.

22,344. What was the name of the policeman?—I do not remember.

22,345. However a messenger came, and you went before a magistrate and swore it?—Yes.

22,346. Do you know how it was known that you had been present at the Alley lecture in August?—Yes.

22,347. Had you communicated to Dr. Bowerbank the knowledge that you had heard this lecture?—It was through some letters appearing in the papers.

22,348. Had you written to the papers about it?—No, I had not, I did not write myself, but I gave the same as is in my deposition to a friend, and he wrote exactly the same.

22,349. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did a letter appear in the papers signed "Veritas?"—Yes, it was through that it was known I was at the meeting.

22,350. (*Mr. Burke.*) What day was it this lecture took place?—On a Monday in August.

22,351. You did not fix the day in your deposition?—No, it was in August.

22,352. What caused you to take notes?—My friend, Mr. Peart took the notes.

22,353. What caused him to take the notes, do you know?—I cannot say.

22,354. Was it his habit to take notes at every lecture or meeting he went to?—I am not aware that it is Mr. Peart's habit, I am not in the habit of doing it; I heard every word that was set down by Mr. Peart.

22,355. To whom did you first communicate what you had first heard at the lecture?—To Mr. Robert Russell.

22,356. Who is Mr. Russell?—He is overseer at the Bog.

22,357. Did you communicate to him what you had heard from your memory?—What I could remember, but what I could not I referred to Mr. Peart's notes, for in fact the notes were read over to him before me by Mr. Peart, and I heard it.

22,358. Then what you did not remember you impressed on your memory from what Mr. Peart read from his notes?—Yes, from what he read; of course it could not be likely to remember the whole of it, word for word.

22,359. Had Mr. Peart been in the habit of taking notes before?—I am not aware.

22,360. Do you know if he writes shorthand?—I am not aware.

22,361. Did Mr. Peart take a note of everything Mr. Gordon said, or only certain parts of what he said?—I think he took everything.

22,362. You think he took down everything Mr. Gordon said?—Yes.

22,363. And not parts of what he said?—No, he took what he said, but it was not all Mr. Gordon said, he said a great deal more, I believe, after we left.

22,364. You did not hear him then?—No.

22,365. Are you certain the words put down there were the exact words used by Mr. Gordon, or the conclusions you came to from what he said?—The exact words, because I was as close to him as I am to that window.

22,366. Do you remember particularly the words you have mentioned about Hayti; did he say the people should do as they did in Hayti, or did he allude to Hayti, and say how well the people were progressing?—No.

22,367. Are you certain of that?—I am certain what I have said is correct and what I heard.

22,368. Did he not say that the black people in Hayti were progressing?—No, he never said so when I was there; whether he said it after I left I don't know.

22,369. When first were these notes reduced to writing after they had been taken at the Alley?—He had it written in his pocket-book.

22,370. When was it copied out to send to the newspapers you speak of?—I cannot remember now.

22,371. How many days or weeks after?—I am not sure whether it was one week or two.

22,372. (*Commission.*) Are we to understand that Mr. Peart's book in which Mr. Gordon's speech was taken down is exactly like that?—Yes, exactly like the deposition.

22,373. How long afterwards was it that it was reduced into a form and sent to a newspaper?—I don't know whether it was one week or two.

22,374. You say it was taken down in Mr. Peart's book?—Yes, word for word.

22,375. Is there any difference between the speech as it appeared in the paper, and the notes or the depositions?—No, I think it was exactly the same, if I remember rightly.

22,376. What paper was the letter in?—In the Guardian.

22,377. Was it copied from Mr. Peart's notes in your presence?—Yes, it was.

22,378. By whom?—By Mr. Peart himself.

22,379. (*Mr. Burke.*) Were you ever summoned to go up and give evidence against Mr. Gordon on his trial?—A policeman came down from the Custos.

22,380. Were you summoned?—No, I got no summons.

22,381. Did not Mr. Gordon deny ever having used any words about Hayti, when you sent it to the newspaper?—I did not say I sent it to the newspaper.

22,382. But you said that was correct which was sent to the newspaper?—It was.

22,383. Did not Mr. Gordon write a letter denying that he ever used these words?—I believe he did.

22,384. Who was the Mr. Price mentioned by you in your report as having been spoken of by Mr. Gordon as being a good man and loving his people?—I do not know what Mr. Price he meant.

22,385. Do not you know it was Mr. Price, the black man, who was murdered in St. Thomas in the East?—No, I had no idea there is another Mr. Price.

22,386. Do you know whether it was intended for Mr. Price, the black architect?—I do not know.

22,387. (*Commission.*) Is there a Mr. Price at Vere?—No.

22,388. (*Mr. Burke.*) Do you know that the Court-house was refused to the people for the holding of this meeting?—I did not know it till I heard Mr. Gordon say so.

22,389. The planters in Vere did not like Mr. Gordon did they?—That I cannot say.

22,390. You are a planter, don't you know that the planters in Vere had a very bad feeling towards Mr. Gordon?—Not particularly.

22,391. Had they a good feeling towards him?—I cannot tell all their feelings towards Mr. Gordon.

22,392. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Can you tell who *Veritas* was?—Mr. Robert Russell.

22,393. (*Mr. Burke.*) What was his feeling towards Mr. Gordon?—I am not aware; he never expressed his feelings to me.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

J. Taylor.

23 Feb. 1866.

JAMES TAYLOR (a black) sworn and examined.

22,394. You were living in October at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

22,395. You had a family of children there I believe ?—Yes.

22,396. Did you work at that time as a labourer on the Retreat and Oxford estates ?—Yes.

22,397. Whose estates were they ?—I worked at the Retreat under Mr. Walton.

22,398. Whose was Oxford ?—There was no one there but the head-man and book-keepers.

22,399. Who was the busher of the Oxford ?—A black man they call Migson.

22,400. Did you see the people going from Stony Gut on the 11th of October down to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

22,401. Where were you when you saw them doing that ?—I was in Stony Gut the day they went to Morant Bay.

22,402. And you saw them all go down ?—Yes.

22,403. Under Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

22,404. A great number of the people who lived at Stony Gut do you mean ?—Yes.

22,405. Did you stop at home at Stony Gut ?—Yes, I knew where they were gone that afternoon, and I said I would take a walk myself.

22,406. They went on in the morning ?—Yes.

22,407. And you were left behind ?—Yes.

22,408. And in the afternoon you walked down to see ?—Yes.

22,409. How far did you go ?—I went as far as the cotton tree near to the Bay.

22,410. Then you got near into Morant Bay ?—Yes, almost to the bay.

22,411. What did you see when you got there ?—When I go I hear the guns fire on the Parade.

22,412. Did you then go home again ?—Yes, I turn back.

22,413. Directly ?—Not directly, at the same time when I went; I saw lots of people all run from the Bay, coming out with blood, some hands broken, and some shot about.

22,414. Then you went back again ?—Yes.

22,415. When you got back again did you go into the bush ?—Yes.

22,416. With your children ?—Yes.

22,417. What day was that ?—That was Wednesday morning when the soldiers came up.

22,418. That was the week after then ?—Yes.

22,419. Did you remain at home at your house all that week ?—Yes.

22,420. What soldiers were they that came the week after ?—The white soldiers.

22,421. How long were you in the bush ?—Eight days.

22,422. Then you were obliged to come out again ?—Yes.

22,423. Was that because your children had nothing to eat ?—Yes.

22,424. How many children had you there ?—Three and my wife.

22,425. When you came out were you taken into custody ?—Yes.

22,426. Who took you ?—A constable, one Alexander Barclay.

22,427. Where did he take you to ?—He take me up and tie my two hands behind my back, and send me to the head constable, John Williams, at Spring Gardens.

22,428. Is that close to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

22,429. Did he give you up to Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes.

22,430. Where were you put ?—In the prison.

22,431. At Morant Bay ?—Yes, I was in prison three days.

22,432. After three days what did they do with you ?—They take me and try me.

22,433. By Court-martial ?—Yes.

22,434. What did they say you had done ?—I did not do anything.

22,435. What did they say you had done ?—The evidence against me was the same young man that took me up, the constable Barclay.

22,436. What did he say you had done ?—He said I was a drummer.

22,437. Can you play the drum ?—Yes, I could play a little before I was married, but since I was married I have never played.

22,438. How long have you been married ?—I have been married about eight years.

22,439. However, Barclay said you were a drummer ?—Yes.

22,440. Was that all you said you had done ?—Yes.

22,441. Did he say he had seen you anywhere drumming ?—No, he only gave the evidence that I was a drummer.

22,442. Did not he say he had seen you drumming down at Morant Bay ?—No.

22,443. Who did he tell this to that you were a drummer ?—He tell it to Mr. Ramsay.

22,444. But Mr. Ramsay was not trying you ?—Yes—no, another gentleman try me.

22,445. Did he tell the gentleman who was trying you that you were a drummer ?—Yes.

22,446. Did anybody else say anything against you ?—No.

22,447. Did you mean that all the constables said was, "This man is a drummer ?"—Yes.

22,448. Did not he say, "He was drumming "amongst the men on the day they came to Morant "Bay ?"—Yes; he gave the evidence that I was a drummer.

22,449. Did not he also say that you were drumming amongst the men at the time they came to Morant Bay ?—He did not give the evidence of that; he only said I was a drummer, and that day I did not go at all to play any drum.

22,450. We are not asking you what you did, but what the constable said; when he had said that did they say that you were guilty of being a drummer ?—Yes.

22,451. Is that really what you mean to say, that they found you guilty of being a drummer ?—Yes.

22,452. Did they flog you ?—Yes, and Mr. Ramsay tell me to my face, when they try me, that I was to hang.

22,453. But they afterwards flogged you ?—Yes; they took me and gave me 100 lashes.

22,454. Did you get 100 ?—Yes.

22,455. Instead of being hung ?—Yes.

22,456. Who catted you ?—The white soldiers.

22,457. How soon after you had been first taken to Morant Bay were you catted ?—Three days after.

22,458. Then you were catted and sent away ?—Yes.

22,459. After you had been catted did you go away at once ?—Yes; when they cat me they sent me away directly.

22,460. After you had been catted did you pass down through two lines of soldiers ?—Yes.

22,461. Did they do anything to you as you went along after you had been catted—did they pelt you or anything like that ?—No, they did not pelt me.

22,462. Did you find your house all right when you got back to Stony Gut ?—No, my house was burnt down and everything in it.

22,463. What do you do when you are at Stony Gut; what did you do before the disturbance ?—I was a labourer, working at Retreat and Oxford.

22,464. How much did you get a week ?—Sometimes when I work at Retreat they promise to give me 1*s.* a day, but sometimes we don't get more than 9*d.*

22,465. If you get 9*d.* instead of 1*s.*, I suppose it was because you did not perform your task properly ?—We do our work, but they don't pay regular, and sometimes for two or three weeks they keep it, and only pay one week.

22,466. At what time were you paid ?—Sometimes Friday, sometimes Saturday.

22,467. Was it for the current week, or for the

preceding week that you were paid; the first or the second week?—The second week, not the first.

22,468. Have you ever made a complaint to a magistrate that you had not received your wages regularly?—Yes; I was working for Mr. Walker, and he gave me a cane-piece for a job at 3*l.* 10*s.* I got six hands to cut off the piece, and when it was done Mr. Walker never pay me a cent. I never got any money at all from him; he said the piece was not done properly, and he would not pay me at all, and the piece was done right.

22,469. How old are your children?—I can't rightly tell.

22,470. How big is the biggest?—One is about so big (about 12).

22,471. Do you send them to school?—Not yet.

22,472. Why not?—I cannot get money to pay schooling; we don't get no pay at all.

22,473. What church do you go to?—I am a Baptist Society.

22,474. What church were you in the habit of going to when you were at home at Stony Gut?—When I was at Stony Gut I go to the same Baptists as at Morant Bay.

22,475. Did you go all the way from Stony Gut to Morant Bay to church?—Yes, to the Baptist chapel.

22,476. Where used you to go to church on Sunday?—I used to go to the minister where I attended at Kingston, a black man.

22,477. Did you ever go to Bogle's chapel at Stony Gut?—Yes.

22,478. When used you to go to Bogle's chapel, on what days?—Sunday.

22,479. Any other day?—No.

22,480. Who used to preach there?—Bogle himself.

22,481. Always?—Yes.

22,482. Did you ever have any revivals at Stony Gut?—Revivals?

22,483. Do you know what a revival is; answer yes or no?—Sir?

22,484. Do you know what a revival is?—Yes.

22,485. Did you have any revivals at Stony Gut, do you know that there were any there?—Yes, all about.

22,486. Where were the revivals held, where did they take place?—That I cannot say.

22,487. Come tell me the truth, where were they held?—In the meeting house.

22,488. Whose meeting house, Bogle's?—Yes.

22,489. How often did that take place of late years, how many revivals were there at Bogle's chapel within the last 12 months?—For a long time I never saw any.

22,490. Answer my question, when was the last revival held at Bogle's chapel, there is no harm in answering these questions?—I know that.

22,491. Then answer, when was the last revival?—The last revival took place before the last year, from that time I never saw any.

22,492. What time in last year was it, was it before the war, before these disturbances?—Yes.

22,493. How long before?—A long time.

22,494. What is a long time, a month or a week?—More than that, some six or seven months before.

22,495. How long did the last revival last, how many days?—That I can't tell you.

22,496. Did it last two days; were you present at the time, tell us the truth; were you present at the last revival, you know you were, why don't you answer the question; if you do not I shall have you punished?—I will tell you what I can.

22,497. You were present at the last revival, eh?—I cannot tell when the last revival was, not the day.

22,498. Were you present at it; were you at Bogle's chapel when there was a revival?—Was I there when there was a revival?

22,499. That is the question, you need not repeat it; were you among the people?—At Stony Gut?

22,500. Yes?—Yes.

22,501. You were among the people?—Yes.

22,502. Did your wife go?—My wife?

22,503. Did your wife go?—No, my wife don't have revivals.

22,504. But you went yourself?—Sometimes when they were singing.

22,505. Were you at the revival yourself, tell us, you will not be punished for what you are telling us; were you at the last revival?—I do not understand you rightly.

22,506. Oh yes you do, were you there?—Yes.

22,507. Were there many persons there?—At the revival?

22,508. Yes?—Yes.

22,509. Were they men and women?—Yes.

22,510. How many days and nights did it last?—Sometimes it lasted a night, when it was in the night time.

22,511. What did you do at the revivals?—I never do anything but sing hymns.

22,512. Did you eat?—No, never eat.

22,513. Did you drink there?—No.

22,514. Did you smoke there?—No.

22,515. Did you dance there?—No.

22,516. What did you do, sing hymns?—Only sing hymns, sing and pray, that is what I see.

12,517. Who prayed?—Sometimes Bogle pray, and sometimes some of the members pray.

22,518. Did you ever pray?—Me sir?

22,519. Yes, you?—Yes, sometimes me pray.

22,520. Out loud I mean?—Yes.

22,521. You did?—Yes.

22,522. Did you ever see any visions; do you know what a vision is?—Me, no.

22,523. You don't know?—No.

22,524. Did you ever see anything at the revival that you never saw anywhere else; do you understand the question?—No.

22,525. Did you ever see anything strange, anything wonderful?—No, I never saw any signs, I never worked at that myself.

22,526. Are the people fond of these revivals?—Yes, some are fond of them.

22,527. How long have you been living at Stony Gut?—Not much long.

22,528. That might be any time, how long have you been living there?—About three years.

22,529. Where did you live before that?—At a place called Bannock Burn, where my father had buy land.

22,530. When you were living at Stony Gut, about September or October, did you see any people drilling?—Since I lived there.

22,531. While you were living there in October or September last, did you see any people drilling; do you know what drilling is, of course you do; do you know what soldier drilling is?—Yes.

22,532. Well did you ever see people drilling?—No, I never saw it with my own eyes.

22,533. Have you ever heard it going on?—No.

22,534. Do you mean to swear that?—People drilling soldiers do you ask?

22,535. No, not drilling soldiers, but the people at Stony Gut drilling like soldiers?—No, I never saw it with my own eyes.

22,536. Did you ever hear of their doing it?—Yes, I heard it.

22,537. Did you hear the shell blowing?—I hear the shell blowing one day when I was on my ground, I never drill myself.

22,538. Did you see it done by others?—No, I never saw it done by others.

22,539. Did you hear them doing it?—I hear so.

22,540. Did you hear people command the others to turn to the right and to the left and to march and go round about?—So I hear one evening as I went to my ground, I was not there.

22,541. What did you hear that evening, did you see them?—Yes.

22,542. What did you see them do, tell us?—At Stony Gut do you mean?

22,543. You know that we are talking of Stony

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Gut, because that is where your ground is ; you say you saw something, what was it ?—No, I never saw nothing with my eyes, I hear it.

22,544. You did not see it, was that because you shut your eyes ?—No, I did not do it at all.

22545. You did not do it of course, but others were doing it, were they not ; come answer the question, were not others doing it ?—I will answer the question.

22,546. Then do. How many did you see drilling ? Drilling sir ?

22,547. You know that is what I am asking about, why do you repeat the question, answer it ; how many did you see drilling ?—That I really cannot tell you, I cannot give evidence of that.

22,548. Why not ?—Because I don't see it with my own eyes.

22,549. You did see them with your eyes as you were going to your ground so you have said, I suppose you did not count them ?—No, I did not count them.

22,550. How many were there without counting them ?—I cannot say.

22,551. You say as you were going to your ground there were some people drilling at the time you were going ?—Yes.

22,552. That you knew ?—Yes.

22,553. How far off were they ?—When them drilling do you mean ?

22,554 Yes, how close to you ?—How close, far enough.

22,555. How far off did you hear the people drilling ?—I don't know where they were drilling.

22,556. But you were going to your ground, and saw some people drilling or heard them ?—I heard them, I did not see them myself.

22,557. How near were they ?—I cannot tell you.

22,558. Were they as far as the end of this room ?—Far enough, not close.

22,559. At any rate they were not so far off, but you heard them ?—Yes, I hear.

22,560. What did you hear ?—When I came from my ground I hear.

22,561. What did you hear them say while they were drilling ?—I did not hear them say anything about drilling.

22,562. Did you hear them say, "right," "halt," "march," or anything like that ?—Oh yes.

22,563. You heard that ?—Yes.

22,564. What did they say ?—I only heard them say that.

22,565. But you heard that with your own ears ?—Yes.

22,566. How far off were you from them ?—From my house ?

22,567. No, from the drilling people; were you as close to them as you are to me ?—A little further.

22,568. Now, on your oath, were you not yourself one of the persons that were drilling ?—Me ?

22,569. Yes, were you not one of the persons drilling ?—Me sir ; no I was not drilling myself.

22,570. Did you never drill ?—No.

22,571. Upon your oath ?—No, I never go myself and do it.

22,572. Never once ? No, I never drill.

22,573. Were you ever asked to drill ?—No, they never asked me to do it.

22,574. Did they ever tell you to drill ?—No, they never tell me to do it at all, they never ask me.

22,575. You know that all your neighbours were drilling during the month of October, don't you ?—Yes, the neighbours at Stony Gut.

22,576. You know that ?—Yes, but myself never did it.

22,577. Still you knew all your neighbours were ?—All my neighbours were, yes.

22,578. How early in October did you know your neighbours were drilling ?—In October, sir ?

22,579. Don't repeat the question, but answer it ?—What day in October.

22,580 How soon in October or September ?—Well, sometimes they did it at daytime, about the middle of the day.

22,581. Did they ever do it at night ?—No.

22,582. Not at night ?—No.

22,583. How soon was it that you knew that they were doing it at the middle of the day, how long before the war ?—They never did it but one week before the war, but I never did during the time.

22,584. Of course you did not, but you know all your neighbours were doing it ?—Yes, I knew all my neighbours were.

22,585. How many of them altogether were there drilling ?—I cannot number them.

22,586. Were there more than half, three or four dozen ?—Yes, about that.

22,587. Who drilled them ?—That I cannot rightly tell.

22,588. But you know who was drilling them ?—No.

22,589. Oh yes, you do ?—No sir.

22,590. Out with it, who was drilling them ?—I don't understand you.

22,591. Who was the head man drilling them, the captain ?—I cannot rightly tell the captain that was drilling them.

22,592. But you heard who was drilling them ?—I only see them. I cannot ——

22,593. You saw the captain ?—No.

22,594. Who did you see ?—I never see anybody ; there were plenty of strangers, perhaps you might see them and not know them.

22,595. But you knew your own neighbours ?—Yes.

22,596. Then you knew who the captain was, because you saw him, you have just said so, you saw the captain, who was he that you saw ?—The captain.

22,597. Yes, the captain of course, you knew who he was ?—Well, it was Bogle.

22,598. Which of them ?—The one that lived at Stony Gut.

22,599. Well, you knew Paul Bogle was drilling them, did you not ?—He was the captain of it, I don't think he drilled them.

22,600. Who did drill them, if he was only the captain ?—The day when they go up to the Bay he was the captain.

22,601. But before they went to the Bay, who was drilling them if Paul Bogle did not ?—There was a young man who they called Grant.

22,602. You knew then that he was the man drilling them ?—Grant, sir ?

22,603. Yes, Grant ?—Yes.

22,604. Why not have told us this half an hour ago ?—I forgot it.

22,605. Did you ever see Grant drilling them ?—Yes.

22,606. Of course you did ?—Yes.

22,607. Where ?—At Stoney Gut.

22,608. How long before the day they went to Morant Bay, did you see Grant drilling them ?—I don't know the number.

22,609. Never mind the particular number, was it a week, four days, or a fortnight, before they went to the Bay ?—About that I think.

22,610. State yourself how long it was ?—About a week.

22,611. Did Grant ever come to you and say you ought to drill ?—No, he never came to me.

22,612. How near did Grant live to you ?—Grant lived at Middleton.

22,613. How far is that from you ?—About two miles.

22,614. Then he used to come up to Stony Gut ?—Yes, he used to come up sometimes.

22,615. To drill these men ?—Yes, he did not come up to drill them alone. I cannot say what he came for.

22,616. Did any of the men who were drilled ask you to go with them ?—No.

22,617. Never ?—No.

22,618. Are you quite sure of that ?—Yes.

22,619. You did not go?—No.

22,620. Why did you not go?—My mind did not allow me to go.

22,621. Then your mind had been asked by somebody to go?—No, nobody asked me to go.

22,622. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.

22,623. Did not your wife tell you you had better not go?—My own heart never allowed me to go.

22,624. Did not your wife tell you you had better not go; come, look at me, did she not?—Yes, sir.

22,625. Then, if your wife told you you had better not go, she knew you were likely to go, did she not?—She thought I was going, and she told me I must not go.

22,626. Did you tell her you were going?—No.

22,627. But you promised her that you would not go, did you not?—Yes, I said I would not go.

22,628. Had she asked whether you were going?—My wife, sir?

22,629. Yes, your wife, did she ask you that?—I never promised to go.

22,630. Did she ask you whether you were going to drill; of course, she did?—Oh yes.

22,631. And did you mean not to go?—She asked me if I was going, and I told her no.

22,632. You promised her you would not go, and you did not go?—When them go I did not go, but when we heard the alarm came up, I said, "They are killing Bogle and his brother."

22,633. That is, after the time I am speaking of—in September and October when Grant came to drill, and you heard and saw Grant drilling them, you did not join them?—No.

22,634. And your wife said you were not to do it?—Yes.

22,635. Then she thought you were going?—Yes.

22,636. Now, as to these people that were drilling, had they anything in their hands?—When them drilling?

22,637. Yes?—Well, sir, when them drilling so far as I see, I see nothing; I did see them with anything in their hands.

22,638. Had they not sticks?—I did not see them with no stick.

22,639. What had they if they had not sticks?—I never see them with nothing.

22,640. You say they had not sticks in their hands, don't you?—Yes.

22,641. Then you must have seen their hands if you know they had no sticks in them—they must have had something?—I don't see them get anything, I was not so close.

22,642. But you fancied you saw something in their hands, what was it if it was not a stick, you know what it was?—I do not see them have nothing.

22,643. What was it you saw them with in their hands if it was not a stick?—I cannot swear to that.

22,644. You need not swear to it, what do you think it was without swearing—you say it was not a stick, what was it?—I cannot tell you.

22,645. What do you think it was—what did it look like at a distance to you?—I was too far from them.

22,646. What was it like?—That I cannot tell.

22,647. It was so like something that you can say it was not like a stick?—I cannot say what it was at all.

22,648. But they had something in their hands had they not?—I don't know.

22,649. You don't know now?—No.

22,650. Did you never tell your wife what you had seen?—No, I never told my wife what I saw, because I never go there to drill.

22,651. But you told your wife what you had seen them have, did you not?—No.

22,652. What did you tell your wife?—I never tell her nothing at all, she might see herself without anybody telling; I did not know they have anything.

22,653. You knew what they had?—I don't know, no more than what I saw.

22,654. What do you think you saw?—I don't see nothing but what I say.

22,655. You saw something you have not told us—what were they that they had in their hands, were they sugar-canes?—I don't know.

22,656. Did they look like sugar-canes?—That I cannot tell rightly.

22,657. Did they look like things they cut the sugar-canes with?—No, that is a bill or cutlass.

22,658. Did they look like bills or cutlasses?—No, that I did not see; that I cannot say.

22,659. Did they look like guns?—That I cannot say, I cannot swear to that.

22,660. Without swearing to it, what did they look like?—I cannot really tell you rightly.

22,661. Without telling us rightly what were they like?—What they have in their hands that I really cannot tell.

22,662. You are not certain?—I cannot be sure of that.

22,663. What do you think it was?—I don't know.

22,664. Yes, you do, you know what you think it was?—I cannot be sure.

22,665. We don't ask you to be sure?—If I tell it, perhaps I will tell lies.

22,666. What do you think it was?—That I don't know, I can't be sure of that.

22,667. Then you will not tell us?—If I saw the things I would tell you the same.

22,668. What used Bogle to preach about at these revivals?—When he preached to me he always tell me good.

22,669. Good sermons?—Yes, when I did go to the meeting.

22,670. Did he ever preach to you about land?—I don't understand you.

22,671. Did he ever preach to you about land, buy-land, and rent?—No, I never heard him preach that to me.

22,672. Did he preach it to others?—I can't tell if he said it to anybody else; I did not hear it with my own ears.

22,673. Were there any bush doctors at Stony Gut?—Bush doctors?

22,674. Yes?—Well, I don't see none.

22,675. Do you know what a bush doctor is?—No.

22,676. Do you know an obeahman?—I hear them call it, but I never saw it.

22,677. You never saw an obeahman?—No, I don't know any.

22,678. (*Mr. Burke.*) When you went down to the Parade you heard the guns firing you say, and you saw a lot of people running with blood on them?—Yes.

22,679. How many people were there do you think?—A lot of them.

22,680. How many do you think—20, 30, or 40, or 50?—More.

22,681. More than 50?—Yes.

22,682. Were they wounded?—Some were wounded, and some not.

22,683. Did you see any dead?—No, I did not see any dead.

22,684. Were they black people that you saw?—Yes.

22,685. Did you see them bring in any dead bodies afterwards?—No.

22,686. Can you tell me what these people went down from Stony Gut for on the morning of the 11th?—That I cannot tell myself.

22,687. Did you hear any of them say anything?—I heard them say they were going to Morant Bay.

22,688. What for?—I don't know.

22,689. What did they say they were going for?—I don't know, I did not hear.

22,690. Did you hear them make any complaint about which they were going?—No.

22,691. Did you hear them say what they were going to do?—No, they never tell what they were going to do.

22,692. How many were there that you say you saw go down pass you from Stony Gut?—I cannot recollect.

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22,693. How many do you think, 100 or 200 ?—Not 200.

22,694. Were there less or more than 100 ?—They don't number 100.

22,695. Fifty ?—About that.

22,696. You saw them go down, but you did not hear what it was for ?—No.

22,697. Did they say anything of what had occurred on the previous Saturday, were you there ?—On that first Saturday I was at work chopping logwood.

22,698. Were you down at the Bay on that Saturday ?—Yes.

22,699. Did you see what passed on that Saturday? —Yes.

22,700. What was it ?—I saw them have a row on that Saturday.

22,701. Who was the row with ?—With the police and some other young man.

22,702. What about ?—About a young man.

22,703. Was that the young man that was fined?—Yes.

22,704. Did you hear them say anything as they were going down on the Wednesday about the row that had occurred on the Saturday ?—No.

22,705. Did you hear them say why they were going down that day ?—No.

22,706. Did you hear Bogle say anything ?—No.

22,707. Did you hear any of Bogle's people say anything ?—I never heard Bogle say so, but I heard some young men talking about going down on Wednesday ; I do not know what for.

22,708. Did they say what for ?—No.

22,709. What were they talking about ?—They said they were going to the Bay.

22,710. What else did they say ?—They did not say anything else ; they said they were going to the Bay on Wednesday.

22,711. To do what ?—I did not hear what they were going to do.

22,712. On Wednesday, when they went down, you saw them coming back wounded ?—Yes.

22,713. How many were wounded ?—Plenty of them.

22,714. How many do you think ?—I don't know.

22,715. We don't want the exact number, but about how many were wounded—20, 30, or 40 ?—About 20.

22,716. What sort of wounds were they ?—Shot.

22,717. You were not wounded, were you ?—I did not go to the Bay.

22,718. You say you worked on Retreat and Oxford, and when you worked at Retreat you could not get paid ?—No.

22,719. When you worked at Oxford did you get paid ?—Sometimes we got pay, but very little pay.

22,720. Who did Oxford belong to ?—The Baron.

22,721. Which Baron ?—Baron Kettelhodt.

22,722. Did many of the Stony Gut people work at Oxford ?—Yes.

22,723. Is that the place you live at ?—It is near Spring Garden.

22,724. Did that also belong to the Baron ?—Yes.

22,725. Was there not a row there between the Baron and the Spring Garden people about the lands and the logwood. Were you connected with that ?—Yes.

22,726. What was the row about ?—About the logwood. A man of the name of M'Gilvery owed rent.

22,727. Was he a tenant on Spring Garden ?—Yes.

22,728. Did he cut wood off the land ?—Yes.

22,729. What sort of wood ?—Logwood.

22,730. And before he burnt it he would chop it ? —Yes, and sell it.

22,731. What was done with him for doing that ?—Mr. Walker, the overseer, brought him up. He said he had no right to chop the wood.

22,732. Was he tried ?—Yes.

22,733. What became of him? Was he punished or acquitted ?—Acquitted. I go there myself. He hired me to chop the wood.

22,734. Was that the wood that was chopped on the land he rented ?—Yes.

22,735. Then there was a quarrel between the Baron and the people about Spring Garden ?—I never heard anybody quarrel about rent.

22,736. But about the wood that was chopped off the land ?—Only that ; from that time we never had any row.

22,737. Was there no further row with any other of the people there ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. J. Cargill.

Dr. JASPER CARGILL sworn and examined.

22,738. Are you a doctor of medicine and licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London ?—Yes.

22,739. How long have you been practising in Jamaica ?—Upwards of four years.

22,740. Where ?—At St. Thomas in the Vale.

22,741. Are you surgeon of the parish ?—I am, and surgeon to the District Prison, St. Thomas in the Vale.

22,742. Do you live there ?—I live there.

22,743 In the first few days of November last had you a letter brought to you at your surgery ?—I found a letter in my surgery.

22,744. Where was it ?—Just by the door—underneath the door, as if it had been shoved underneath.

22,745. Was the door closed at the time ?—The door was locked.

22,746. Did you open it ?—I did.

22,747. Who was it addressed to ?—To me.

22,748. Have you got that letter ?—I have not got that letter ; I have a copy of it.

22,749. What became of the original ?—It was sent down to the Custos of the parish ; he sent it on to the Attorney-General, I believe.

22,750. Was it an anonymous letter ?—Yes ; this is a verbatim copy of it.

22,751. Did you make it yourself ?—I made it myself. *Read.* "Redwood 1st November 1865, Dr. " Cargill LOOSE no time to tell your friend, Mr. Hall, " that his life is IMIDIATE danger—two more in Lin- " stead must look out—you Dr. Cargill don't stand " too late with Volunteers you need not fear fire will " burn." (*The original was subsequently produced and read.*)

22,752. Did you attach any importance to that letter ?—No, I did not.

22,753. Had you any reason when you took it for thinking where it could come from ?—There had been a letter previous to that picked up in a carpenter's shop.

22,754. Not addressed to you ?—I was mentioned in it, and I was cautioned not to go up to the Court with my father, who would then preside as judge, as my father was hated by the people, and that another disturbance, such as took place in St. Thomas in the East, would be likely to occur there. That letter I attached some importance to.

22,755. You have not got a copy of it ?—No.

22,756. Why did you attach importance to it ?—There was such excitement at the time that one was apt to give credence to a letter like that. The first letter was a very badly-spelt letter ; the copy I have produced is exact spelling and everything. This was written on a bit of paper like this.

22,757. Foolscap ?—Yes, lined paper.

22,758. Do you mean paper as large as this ?—No, a slip of paper apparently torn off ; it was a very shabby sheet of paper.

22,759. Nothing came after that letter—no result to you ?—None whatever ; but the Circuit Court was put off in consequence of the first letter.

22,760. Had you any enemies at the place where you were living that you know of ?—No.

22,761. How did you find the people in your district ?—At that time or the present ?

22,762. At that time ?—At that time they were very civil indeed—most absurdly so.

22,763. But previous to that how were they?—I did not see anything to excite any suspicion on my part.

22,764 ?—Never ?—No.

22,765. Your district was quiet enough ?—Yes.

22,766. How did you find the civility? Was it increased till it became absurd ?—It became very absurd indeed. Now I find it very different; the people now are very impertinent.

22,767. What do you call impertinent ?—They will not bow to you as they usually do, and if you find fault with the servants they threaten to report you to Sir Henry Storks. There is no fair cause of any complaint or for any threat like that. They have some very absurd report about the parish now.

22,768. What sort of report ?—I cannot say that I have heard them from people myself; but the Rev. Mr. Thompson, one of the curates there, told me that he heard our Custos was in chains.

22,769. Who is your Custos ?—Mr. Rennalls. The report was that he had been taken down handcuffed, and taken to prison.

22,770. By whom did he say ?—By the Governor, Sir Henry Storks.

22,771. The curate was told that was he ?—Yes.

22,772. Did he believe it?—He did not believe it certainly.

22,773. Did he treat it seriously ?—I don't know what he said in reply, but I believe he mentioned it to the Custos.

22,774. Did he hear it as if it was serious, and repeat it to you as reliable?—No, he told me the thing, to show what absurd stories were floating about in the parish.

22,775. You allude to a third anonymous letter ?—Yes, this is the letter.

22,776. Who is it addressed to?—To John H. Hall, clerk to the magistrates. (*Read*) "Old man, "37 men have sworn to murder you, you are closely "watched; for your wife and child's sake be careful, "you are to be waylaid and shot and chopped. "Redwood, 26th November."

22,777. Did you attach any importance to these letters ?—I tell you candidly I don't believe in them.

22,778. Who put the Court off?—I don't know exactly, but at that time there were no police, the people there were entirely unprotected, the police were a mere handful of men, they would have been no use at all; at the time I did attach importance to the first letter.

22,779. Except the letters or papers so written, was any outward visible sign displayed of an attempt to do anything to anybody ?—No, I cannot say that there was, but they had a very bad effect in the parish.

22,780. Upon whom ?—On the peasantry.

22,781. How did they know of them ?—It is a very small place and anything like this gets about immediately; the letter I received I never read to anybody, I sent it immediately to Mr. Hall, and it was sent immediately by him to the Custos.

22,782. And troops were sent up I believe to St. Thomas in the Vale in consequence ?—Yes.

22,783. But they met no adversary ?—No, the people were so frightened when the troops came that they did not visit the market the next day.

22,784. (*Mr. Burke,*) Do you know that the Government acted upon this letter being sent up, and sent troops down to St. Thomas in the Vale ?—The troops were sent after the receipt of the first letter.

22,785. And the Circuit Court was stayed ?—The Circuit Court was put off.

22,786. But there were no acts of violence at all commited at St. Thomas in the Vale ?—No.

22,787. You have said that about that period the people were ridiculously civil ?—Yes.

22,788. Do you not think that arose from their having heard of the number that had been killed and shot in St. Thomas in the East ?—I daresay that was the cause.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. John Herman Hall sworn and examined.

Mr. J. H. Hall.

22,789. Are you a captain of Volunteers of the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale ?—I am.

22,790. Are you also clerk to the magistrates there ?—Yes.

22,791. How long have you lived in the parish ?—About 26 years.

22,792. We have heard from Dr. Cargill that you received some anonymous communications last year ?—Yes, the first was on the 16th of October.

22,793. Have you got it there ?—This is the one.

22,794. Will you just read it ?—"Beware, there is "eminent danger impending, take care the town of "Linstead be not fired, and during the fire a serious "riot such like what goes on in the county of Surrey "—to-morrow his Court, Cargill comes here, be on "your guard and there is disturbance and some evil "may occur, keep away; the people wont more be "seen about at night, take care of your magazine, "there is powder in that, look out. The people may "be great many, there is great danger, be cautious "at that Court—tell your Doctor Cargill don't re-"main up there long—remember your child; take this "advice simple as it may seem." That was given to me by a man of the name of George Hanson, a carpenter, living directly opposite Mr. Cargill; he gave it me just as it was.

22,795. That was some kind of warning ?—Yes.

22,796. I suppose when you got that at the time you took it as rather coming from a friend than a foe ?—I thought so, but I attached very little importance to it, and I should have torn it up but two or three of the magistrates heard of it and they advised me to send it to the Custos.

22,797. Who was the Custos ?—Mr. Rennalls, and I acted upon their advice.

22,798. Was the meeting of the Court put off in consequence of that document?—It was at the request of the magistrates.

22,799. I suppose in your experience you never heard of a burglar sending notice that he was going to commit a burglary ?—No.

22,800. When was the second one received ?—Some time after, I recollect the date, it was dated the 1st November, I believe it was the 2nd or 3rd of November Dr. Cargill sent it to me, he picked it up in his dispensary.

22,801. There was a third, was there not?—Yes, the third was sent to me by a man named Rose—picked it up I believe in Dr. Cargill's presence; it was sent to me, I felt very much inclined to tear it up, it was addressed to me threatening to kill me. It had been a visiting card, but the name was scratched out and this was written on the back.

22,802. Are there any great wags in your parish who are fond of practical jokes ?—I believe there are a few.

22,803. Did they really put off the Assizes in consequence of that letter ?—Yes.

22,804. Was it not necessary to have the Governor's authority for that?—It was done by some authority, I don't know what.

22,805. Were troops sent to Linstead ?—Yes.

22,806. In consequence of these letters ?—Yes.

22,807. Are we to understand instead of having a goal delivery in October, in consequence of the receipt of these anonymous letters the Circuit Court was put off until last week ?—That I can't say.

22,808. What force of police generally look after St. Thomas in the Vale ?—Six men and a sergeant.

22,809. At Linstead how many are there ?—There are only 10 police and a sergeant altogether in the parish.

22,810. Where were the troops sent to ?—To Linstead.

22,811. They have since been withdrawn, I believe ?—Yes, they were only 10 or 11 days there.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Mr. J. H. Hall.

23 Feb. 1866.

22,812. I hope the people are quiet now?—Yes, there was a great deal of excitement.

22,813. But it has quieted down?—Yes; I can only say that during the rebellion there was a great deal of excitement naturally.

22,814. You never saw the slightest disturbance in St. Thomas in the Vale?—No.

22,815. Either in the form of gatherings, meetings, or exciting language?—No; there was foolish language and ridiculous reports.

22,816. Have you many cases before the magistrates in petty sessions of complaints on the part of labourers against the proprietors?—A very few indeed; I don't think on an average two a year.

22,817. Do you think the administration of justice at petty sessions gives satisfaction at St. Thomas in the Vale?—I think so; there are some persons of course who will not be satisfied.

22,818. Is there no difficulty in getting a quorum?—No, two magistrates form a quorum; they attend pretty regularly.

22,819. (*Mr. Burke.*) Was there not until very recently very great dissatisfaction in St. Thomas in the Vale, because process was issued for the collection of taxes before they were due?—No, no such thing occurred to my knowledge.

22,820. Was it not written about in the public newspapers?—Impossible, I must have known it.

22,821. (*Commission.*) Such a thing never happened, you say?—No, process never issued until the taxes had been overdue for some months; when that is the case the collector has the information, and I, as clerk to the magistrates, I am obliged to issue notice.

22,822. You say that the labourers do not appeal largely?—No, not at all.

22,823. When I say appeal, I mean from the deiesion of the magistrates?—In looking over the books I found that we had 1,200 convictions in the last three years, and there were 20 appeals; 15 of those appeals were confirmed.

22,824. And five were quashed?—Yes.

22,825. What is the class of case upon which convictions chiefly proceed?—They are chiefly quarrels amongst the people themselves; assaults, and abusive language, chiefly confined to themselves.

22,826. Not appeals against the decisions of magistrates on the question of wages?—No, during the whole of last year only one person sued for wages.

The witness withdrew.

E. Burke.

EDWARD BURKE (a black) sworn and examined.

22,827. Do you live at Charlston?—Yes.

22,828. In the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

22,829. Do you remember the Maroons coming there in October?—Yes.

22,830. What day did they come?—The 17th.

22,831. What did they do when they came?—When they did come they came from White Hall, they met a man of the name of Dennis Geohegan, he went out to look at his horse, and as he went they shot him.

22,832. Where did they shoot him?—Right in the breast.

22,833. In what place?—On the Queen's highway.

22,834. Between White Hall and Charlston?—Yes, and after that they went into the store, and as I saw them shoot the man, I ran down to my yard to protect my wife, and by the time I got there, they rushed into the yard already, they took out my wife and my children, and I was running the whole day, and they put them out in the open yard and set fire to the house without letting me take out anything, and burn it.

22,835. How near is that to Middleton?—Charlston and Middleton are line and line.

22,836. Close together?—Yes.

22,837. Does Charlston lie between Middleton and White Hall?—Yes.

22,838. Is that all you have got to tell us?—Yes; after they shot Geohagan, I was pressed by a constable on Saturday morning and captured; he was shot on the 13th or the 14th, and on the 21st I was pressed by a constable to go and bury him.

The witness withdrew.

T. Davis.

THOMAS DAVIS (a black) sworn and examined.

22,839. Do you live at Stony Gut?—Yes.

22,840. Were you acting as a constable during martial law?—Yes, part of the martial law.

22,841. Where were you doing duty as a constable at that time?—At York.

22,842. Were you under Obadiah Stewart who was head constable?—Yes, he pressed me to be acting constable under him.

22,843. Did you take any persons into custody?—Yes, I went to the Bay and had a charge against two persons, and he came up with them, and we did go and bring them to him, and took them to the Bay.

22,844. You took up five people?—Yes.

22,845. Where did you find them?—At their houses.

22,846. Where were the houses you found them at?—Buy-land.

22,847. Where was the Buy-land?—At York.

22,848. Did you go yourself?—Four of us went.

22,849. You went yourself?—Yes.

22,850. You took five men at York?—Yes.

22,851. And handed them over to the head constable, Stewart?—Yes.

22,852. Did you take them by his direction?—Yes.

22,853. Where to?—I took them from their houses at York, and bring them to him.

22,854. Where did you take them too?—I took them to the Bay.

22,855. Did you take them to Morant Bay?—I did not, Stewart took them.

22,856. Where did you last see the five that you brought from York?—I never saw them from the day I carried them in the morning.

22,857. You did not afterwards see what was done with them?—No.

22,858. Did you some time after that, go with the Maroons to Stony Gut?—Yes.

22,859. Where you still acting as constable?—Yes.

—22,860. Did you go to show them anything?—Yes.

22,861. What did you go to show them?—We went from York to Stony Gut to show them different houses, as we hear the Maroons coming to shoot and burn.

22,862. What houses?—The different houses, to tell them that this party at Stony Gut which was not to be burnt. I was ordered to do it by the head constable.

22,863. Did you go with them and show them part of Stony Gut that was not to be burnt?—Yes.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

T. Davis.

23 Feb. 1866.

22,864. Did you show any part that was not?—We did, we tell them this house don't burn, the white people could go to it, or something this house quite good and safe, and they said, Oh! they came to burn good and bad.

22,865. Then they burnt the houses you said were not to be burnt?—No.

22,866. How many houses did you see burnt?—With my own eyes I see about five burnt.

22,867. Did you point out to them one Duncan Grant's house?—Yes.

22,868. Where was his house?—At Stony Gut.

22,869. Who was Duncan Grant?—A carpenter man.

22,870. What was he besides a carpenter?—In trade as a carpenter.

22,871. Had he been a Volunteer?—I don't know.

22,872. You do not know anything about him?—No. I don't know whether he had been a Volunteer or not.

22,873. As you were going up, did you meet a man called Frenderson?—Yes, he was being taken by one Simpson by one Mr. Morrison's gate.

22,874. Where was that?—At Stony Gut.

22,875. At that point did the Maroons do anything to Frenderson?—Yes, they took him out, and more Maroons got, and put him out on the grass, and shot him there; five men shot him.

22,876. Five Maroons?—Yes.

22,877. Was an officer with them when that was done?—Yes, a Maroon sergeant was there.

22,878. What was his name?—Bernard; he gave the command to shoot him.

22,879. And he was shot?—Yes.

22,880. Did you hear why they seot him?—I did not hear why they shot him.

22,881. You did not hear what he was said to have done?—No, as the men Simpson delivered him to him, they just ordered him out and shoot him; they said the Colonel gave them orders.

22,882. Did you then go and find Duncan Grant?—Yes, sitting down at his door's mouth.

22,883. Was he taken and shot?—Yes.

22,884. Who shot him?—The same Maroons.

22,885. Why did they shoot him?—I don't know why.

22,886. Did they say why?—They said they had a charge for him from the Bay.

22,887. Did they say what it was?—They did not tell me what it was; they only tell us to go and show them, and we were obliged to go.

22,888. Have you heard since why they shot him; do you now know why they shot him?—No, I do not.

22,889. You never did know?—No, I never did know.

The witness withdrew.

William Darby (a black) sworn and examined.

W. Darby.

22,890. Do you live at Stony Gut?—Yes.

22,891. Do you remember the outbreak at Morant Bay?—No.

22,892. Did you live at Stony Gut last October?—Yes.

22,893. Do you remember the row at Morant Bay—the war?—Yes, I remember.

22,894. Where were you the day the war began at Morant Bay?—Stony Gut.

22,895. Did you see the people leave Stony Gut to go to Morant Bay?—Yes.

22,896. What time did they leave Stony Gut?—About 3 o'clock.

22,897. How many did you see start?—Well, I cannot count them.

23,898. Without counting them?—I saw more than 20.

22,899. Who was at the head of them?—Bogle was.

22,900. They left Stony Gut about 3?—Yes.

22,901. With arms in their hands?—No.

22,902. What had they got?—Nothing at all.

22,903. Machets?—No, I never saw none.

22,904. Nor sticks?—No, I never saw none.

22,905. Nor spears?—No.

22,906. Nothing?—No.

22,907. With their hands in their pockets?—Yes, and their hands straight down.

22,908. That was the way they went down to Morant Bay?—Yes.

22,909. And did you stand looking at them with your hands in your pockets?—Yes, I stood looking at them.

22,910. Did you go after them to look where they were going to?—No, I saw them go past.

22,911. Do you mean these people that went with Bogle had nothing in their hands?—No, they had nothing.

22,912. Nothing at all?—No.

22,913. Was there a man of the name of Grant there; you know Captain Grant?—Oh yes.

22,914. He was there?—Yes.

22,915. You saw him?—I saw him.

22,916. Do you mean that he had nothing in his hand?—No, I did not see him with anything.

22,917. Do you mean you saw him, and cannot say you saw anything in his hand?—I saw him, but I did not see anything in his hand.

22,918. Not a stick?—No.

22,919. How were they walking?—They go straight on; follow one another.

22,920. Two and two?—No, straight on, follow each other.

22,921. Two and two abreast?—Oh yes.

22,922. Besides Bogle and Grant, who else was there going to the Bay?—There were several more people.

22,923. Were they under any leader or captain?—Well, I can't really tell; I saw Bogle and Grant.

22,924. Who were leading the others?—Bogle was before.

22,925. And Grant was before?—Yes.

22,926. Who led the other party?—Moses Bogle.

22,927. And Grant led the others?—Yes.

22,928. Besides those you saw some others?—No.

22,929. I thought you said you did?—One party go straight on; I saw Bogle and Grant.

22,930. Who else did you see?—All the rest of the people.

22,931. Besides Bogle and Grant who else did you see?—I saw lots of people; I don't know some of them.

22,932. They were Stony Gut people?—Some from Stony Gut.

22,933. Are you a Stony Gut man?—Yes.

22,934. Then you knew the other Stony Gut men?—Some of the people from Stony Gut I knew.

22,935. Think who they were?—I saw Daniel Bogle.

22,936. Was he a captain?—No.

22,937. What was he?—He was just following.

22,938. What had he got in his hand?—Nothing.

22,939. Had he anything on his head?—Nothing at all, only his hat.

22,940. Any others?—I saw James Tobin.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

W. Darby.

23 Feb. 1866.

22,941. What was he doing ?—Nothing at all.

22,942. How long had you known these people ?—I and them live in Stony Gut.

22,943. How long have you lived there ?—I was born in Spring Garden, and there all my life.

22,944. Did you attend the chapel at Stony Gut ?—No.

22,945. What chapel did you attend ?—The Church of England at Morant Bay.

22,946. Had you ever attended public meetings there ?—Only once.

22,947. When was that ?—I cannot remember, it was a long time.

22,948. It was some time in September, was it not? —Before that.

22,949. What was that about ?—I heard a meeting was going to take place, and I go to the meeting.

22,950. What was it about ?—I heard Mr. Warren say, when we go to work we must always seek our price, for the price we were getting was too small ; and he, the minister, could not get anything out of us, and the tailor could get nothing from us, and the carpenter could get nothing, and all the tradesmen could not get anything, for the price was very small, so we must always stand out for the full price.

22,951. After that did your neighbours go out drilling ?—No.

22,952. Do you mean that nobody at Stony Gut every drilled ?—I never saw them.

22,953. But you knew they were drilling ?—I heard it, I never saw it.

22,954. What did they drill with ?—I cannot say.

22,955. You heard the people talking about it, and what was being done—what were they drilling with ? —I cannot say ; during the week I was at my work.

22,956. But you met your neighbours, did you not ? —Yes.

22,957. You heard them talking about what they were doing ?—No ; I never heard a word what they were doing ; when I came from work I understood they were drilling.

22,958. Did you not hear it being done ?—No.

22,959. Did you not hear them being drilled ?—Drilling, but I did not know what they drilled.

22,960. Did you hear them drilling ?—Yes, I heard it.

22,961. How long before they went down to Morant Bay were they drilling ?—They went to the Bay Wednesday.

22,962. How long before that did they begin to drill ?—When they came back from the Bay.

22,963. Were they not drilling before they went to the Bay ?—I cannot tell.

22,964. Oh yes, you can ?—I understood they were drilling on Saturday.

22,965. But before the Saturday were your neighbours not drilling up at Stony Gut ?—They never drilled till the Saturday, when they go to the Bay.

22,966. Did you not know Captain Grant ?—I saw him at Stony Gut.

22,967. When did you first see Captain Grant at Stony Gut ?—The Wednesday when they were going to the Bay.

22,968. But when did you first see him ?—On the Tuesday.

22,969. Did you not know him before that Tuesday ?—No, never knew him.

22,970. Did you never see him ?—No.

22,971. Where did you work ?—Belvidere.

22,972. Where is Belvidere ?—In St. Thomas in the East.

22,973. Whereabouts does it lie, towards Stony Gut ?—Far north, about 4 miles.

22,974. Up the hill, or down the hill ?—Down the hill.

22,975. Were you working all the week at Belvidere ?—Yes.

22,976. Under who ?—Mr. Elphick.

22,977. Is he the overseer ?—Yes.

22,978. Where ?—At Belvidere.

22,979. When they went, you went half way down after them, on the Wednesday ?—Yes.

22,980. What occurred then ?—I turned back.

22,981. Where did you go to ?—Back to my house.

22,982. Did any of these people come back wounded that night ?—Yes.

22,983. How many ?—I saw Archie Bailey.

22,984. About how many did you see come back wounded ?—One from Stony Gut, Archie Bailey.

22,985. But you saw more than one ?—From several places, but not from Stony Gut.

22,986. How many came back from several places ? —Four.

22,987. Four wounded ?—Yes.

22,988. What had they got in their hands ?—Gun.

22,989. Was anything done to you ?—No, I was in the bush ; they shot my brother.

22,990. Had he been down to the Bay ?—No.

22,991. How do you know that ?—He was a little boy.

22,992. Where was he, in the bush ?—He was in the bush, and the constables catch him.

22,993. What constable ?—Obadiah Stewart, he catch him, and bring him to soldiers.

22,994. What soldiers ?—White soldiers.

22,995. When was that ?—That was on the Thursday.

22,996. After the Wednesday that they had been to the Bay ?—Yes.

22,997. Was that the only person you saw shot ?—Yes.

22,998. They did nothing to you ?—No, I was in the wood, only they burn my house.

22,999. They did not take you down to the Bay ? —No, they burn my three houses.

23,000. Did you see your brother shot ?—Yes.

23,001. Were you there ?—Yes, the boy was lying down from the Thursday to the Saturday.

23,002. (*Mr. Burke.*) Can you tell what the people went down to the Bay for ; what did they say when they were going—did you hear ?—No.

23,003. Did they not say why they were going ? —They said they were going to the Vestry to seek their price, for the price of working at the estate was too small.

23,004. What had the Vestry to do with their price ? —I don't know ; they said they must all meet to make agreement.

23,005. To make agreement with the Vestry for their price ?—Yes.

23,006. Who said that ?—Bogle.

23,007. Was that in the speech he made ?—Yes.

23,008. Before they started ?—Yes.

23,009. Were you standing among the people he spoke to ?—Yes.

23,010. Where was he standing ?—The people were round him, and he was in the middle.

23,011. Was he standing at his house or in the chapel ?—Out of the Spring Garden passage.

23,012. That is below Stony Gut, nearer the Bay, is it not ?—No, it is neighbour to it.

23,013. Is it nearer the Bay ?—About four miles from it.

23,014. He made the speech at Spring Garden ?—Yes.

23,015. Before they started, did you go up to Stony Gut ?—No.

23,016. You only saw them come past ?—Yes.

23,017. Did they say anything else besides that they were going to the Vestry to seek their price from the planters ?—He said they had to pay heavy rent and taxes, so that they could not get wages from the estates to pay it, and they were going to seek their price to get money to pay their rent and taxes.

23,018. Did he stop the men as they went by to say that ?—He stopped the whole of them, and they all stood up.

23,019. How many were there when he said that ?—More than 20.

23,020. What did they say ?—They said, "Come on, let us go down now."

23,021. Had they their hands empty ?—Empty.

23,022. No sticks or staves ?—I did not see any.

23,023. But you saw the men ?—I saw the men.

23,024. Then you can swear that there was nothing in their hands ?—No.

23,025. No machets ?—No.

23,026. Do you mean you can take your oath that the men you saw with Paul Bogle had neither machet nor spear, nor stick, nor anything in their hands ?—I never saw any.

23,027. Do you mean to swear they had not; you must have seen if they had ?—They did not have any.

23,028. Then you saw that their hands were empty ?—Empty.

23,029. And that you pledge your oath to ?—Empty.

23,030. They had nothing in their hands ?—No, not.

23,031. What became of the wounded men ?—They hang them.

23,032. I suppose there were some wounded that were not hung ?—What I saw wounded they hang.

23,033. Have you ever seen one in the country now that was wounded ?—No.

23,034. You were not caught ?—No.

23,035. Nobody touched you ?—No.

23,036. Who sent for you to come up here ?—Mr. Lewis.

The witness withdrew.

DAVID VALENTINE (a black) sworn and examined. *D. Valentine.*

23,037. Do you live at Middleton ?—Yes.

23,038. Is that above Stony Gut ?—Yes, near Stony Gut.

23,039. Do you remember the Wednesday morning after the war at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

23,040. Did the Maroons come up to Middleton that day ?—Yes.

23,041. What did they do to you ?—I heard them shooting and burning houses.

23,042. What did they do to you ?—They burn down my house and take away my clothes.

23,043. Did they say why they did it ?—Yes.

23,044. Why ?—They said they had authority from the Governor to do so.

23,045. Did they tell you that you had done something ?—I asked what I had done, and they said what the rest had done I must pay for, for one rotten sheep spoiled the whole flock.

23,046. Was there an officer with them ?—Yes, Briscoe was with them and gave the word of command.

23,047. After they had said what you describe, what became of them ?—After they went to my gate, they came up again, and went into a sick young man, a neighbour to me, took him out of his house and carried him just to my gate and shot him.

23,048. What was his name ?—William Manning; when they took him out Briscoe said, "Four men fall out and blow brains," and they shot him. He was there Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and I saw Denis, Geoghagan, and William Minard shot, and I buried them myself.

22,049. After that did the Maroons go away ?—No, they stayed two or three days, and they cut up all the victuals.

23,050. When they had done that where did they go ?—They went to White Hall and down to Bath; meanwhile the Maroons were shooting, and Mr. Fyfe called out that we must come to Bath, and he would give us a pass, and the Maroons should not shoot any more.

23,051. Did you get a pass ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN DOWNEY sworn and examined. *J. Downey.*

23,052. Are you overseer on the Island Head estate ?—Yes.

23,053. Do you remember on the 12th of October last being made a prisoner ?—Yes.

23,054. Who took you up ?—A man of the name of Daniel Graham McClaren.

23,055. What place did he belong to ?—To Somerset.

23,056. What did he take you up for ?—He threatened my life.

23,057. What did he say you had done that made him take you up ?—He said to me that their laws were in force, he told me he had men coming; I looked through the door and saw five men coming with cutlasses and sticks, and they made me give them my handwriting and made me swear to it.

23,058. What did you swear to ?—I swore the same as I am sworn here now.

23,059. To tell the truth do you mean ?—To join with them; they made me kiss the book.

23,060. What did you promise to do ?—I did not promise, only under the fear of instant death and compulsion to join them until I could get time to make my escape, which I did on the Friday.

23,061. You swore to join them ?—Yes, but I had no intention of doing so.

23,062. You did not tell them that I suppose, you swore you would join them ?—Yes.

23,063. Were you born in Jamaica ?—No, in Scotland.

23,064. Where did they take you to after you had been sworn ?—They did not take me away; they left me and went away, and told me if the other party was not satisfied with the handwriting they would send back for me.

23,065. Did they come back again ?—No.

23,066. Where did you go to ?—To Kingston.

23,067. Did you go to Kingston directly they had gone ?—I could not go next day, the crowd was too great at Somerset.

23,068. Did you know those persons that came to your house ?—Yes.

23,069. Where did they come from ?—Somerset.

23,070. Were they all Somerset men ?—Yes, except one.

23,071. Did they ask for your gun ?—Yes, they took it away.

23,072. That was all you saw of them ?—Yes, after taking the gun they asked for Mr. Drummond; I said I had not seen him for two weeks.

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23,073. Who is Mr. Drummond; what had he to do with them?—I don't know; they asked for him.

23,074. Was he a person who did business there?—Yes, he had a property called Ben Lomond.

23,075. Was he a planter?—Yes.

23,076. Did they say what they would do to him if they found him?—Yes, they said if they caught him they would tie him as they would tie a pig.

23,077. You got away next day to Kingston?—Not the next day, the night after, Friday night.

23,078. And you saw no more of them?—No.

23,079. What sort of arms had the men that came to you?—The first man had a double-barrelled gun; and the other boy had one of the Volunteers' rifles.

23,080. In what direction did they go when they left you?—They went down Somerset way.

23,081. Was it an Enfield rifle that they had?—Yes.

23,082. Was there any ammunition?—Yes, they took out the ramrod, and showed me the depth of the load, and I looked particularly to see if the caps were on.

23,083. Were they capped?—Yes, they were capped, I saw them particularly; when they turned round to go away they said, "Remember we have "told you our last and our first, and we will take off "the head of every man that will not join us."

23,084. (*Mr. Walcott.*) How far is Island Head from Morant Bay?—Fifteen miles; it is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

23,085. Is it a coffee plantation?—Yes.

23,086. Whose estate is it?—Mr. Westmorland's.

23,087. You say that there were some five others besides Graham McClaren?—Yes.

23,088. Was it McClaren or McLean?—He has three names, I don't know which it is; I have known him for about 10 years.

The witness withdrew.

G. Francis.

GILBERT FRANCIS (a black) sworn and examined.

23,089. Did you live at Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

23,090. What did you do when you were there?—I was a labourer.

23,091. Where did you work?—I worked for my own self.

23,092. Have you buy-lands?—Yes.

23,093. How many acres do you own at Mount Lebanus?—About 12.

23,094. About how long have you had them?—About 10 years.

23,095. You only work for yourself?—Yes.

20,096. Do you remember being there on a Sunday morning in October last?—Yes.

23,097. What was the day of the month, do you remember?—Yes, it was the 15th of October.

23,098. Is Ross Isle a place near you?—Yes.

23,099. How near?—A little distance.

23,100. Did you see anything that day going on at Ross Isle?—Yes.

23,101. What did you see?—Fire.

23,102. Fire of what?—Fire burning at Ross Isle.

23,103. But what was the burning?—Burning houses.

23,104. Whose houses, do you know?—No, they were all the black people houses.

23,105. Small houses?—Yes, and large houses enough.

23,106. Whose large houses were burning?—Large houses from about 20 to 30 feet long, and 10 feet broad.

23,107. Those are what you call large houses?—Yes.

23,108. And those were the houses you saw burning?—Yes.

23,109. Did you go to Ross Isle?—I turned back, right back into my house as I saw the fire.

23,110. You did not go to Ross Isle?—No.

23,111. What did you do next?—I came back and took out my poor sick wife; she was very poorly. I put her on a bench and came back to take anything out of the house that there was.

23,112. Did you see any soldiers coming?—Yes.

23,113. What did they do?—They began to burn down the house; they took gun, and three or four burn the houses; "bang, bang!" and they surrounded the house.

23,114. How many times did they fire?—Four times at me house; and as the house catch, they stood guard over the house till it burn.

23,115. Did they burn others besides yours?—Yes, they burn 113 houses that Sunday.

23,116. Did you see them?—Yes, with my own blessed eyes.

23,117. Was that at Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

23,118. How many were left?—A number of houses were left, because there are two sides, and the river run right in the middle; the houses over the river were saved.

23,119. They did not burn one side?—No.

23,120. Were any of the soldiers people that you know?—Yes.

23,121. Who did you know?—The captain was Captain Field.

23,122. Did they say you had done anything when they had burnt your house?—No; not on the Sunday, when it was done. When I was coming up on Monday, about 3 o'clock, to tell about the house where they burn, they took me, and Mr. Smiley said I must draw back a little further. I did so; and he said, "Not distance enough, go further." I go further, and just as I go a little further——

23,123. Did they say you had done anything?—No.

23,124. Why did they burn your house?—I cannot tell what made them burn it.

23,125. They told you, did they not?—No, they no tell me.

23,126. Did they search it?—No.

23,127. Did they find anything in it?—Yes, all my clothes, and all the young people's.

23,128. Did they find anything in your house which they took out?—Yes, everything they took out.

23,129. Did they take it out before they burnt the house?—No, I don't think they took it out.

23,130. Did they find anything in the house that was not yours?—All the things they burn belong to me; I don't think they took anything out.

23,131. What became of you after that?—Mr. Smiley took me up before Captain Field.

23,132. Where was that?—At Monklands.

23,133. What was done with you there?—As they took me up to Monklands, Captain Field said, was I running?—I said, "No."

23,134. Who said you were running?—Mr. Smiley.

23,135. In consequence of his telling him that, did they do anything to you?—Captain Field said Mr. Smiley ought to have shot me.

23,136. What was done?—They carry me up to the Colonel, and they take me out of the yard, and two other men, and they said to load the gun to shoot me, but they did not shoot me they tie me that day, so that I could hardly manage to get my breakfast; they tie to my shoulder, and take me to the camp.

23,137. How long were you at the camp?—Eleven days, handcuffed in my hands.

23,138. Where did they put you in the camp?—They put me in a little place they call the cell.

23,139. How did they treat you?—They gave me half a loaf of bread at 9 o'clock, and nothing more till 1 in the morning.

23,140. Was that all you had that day?—Yes; sometimes they could afford to give as much as half a pound of beef.

23,141. Any water?—Yes, plenty of water, when you hallooed out for it, the beef was so salt.

23,142. The beef made you thirsty, did it?—Yes, and you drink one water, and could not get the other. The men said you had too much. They kept me 11 days and then let me go.

23,143. Did they ever tell you what you had done?—No; they said a girl at Mr. Paterson's gave evidence that I came to Mr. Paterson's place.

23,144. What was the girl's name?—Eliza Ford.

23,145. Did you hear her say that?—Yes, it was said at the camp when they try me at the Court-martial.

23,146. Did they flog you?—Yes, I had 50 lashes on my back.

23,147. Was that just before you went away?—Yes.

23,148. Was your back very sore?—Yes, the bumps are there now.

23,149. Did this girl say you had been to Mr. Paterson's store?—Yes.

23,150. And had taken out the rum there?—Yes.

23,151. Did she mention rum?—I don't know what she mentioned—they mentioned nothing at all to me.

23,152. You did not take a gun out?—No; they did not tell me what, but they make a wrong calculation.

23,153. Did you go to the store?—No; my good massa, if I not have bread four weeks, I would not go and take it.

23,154. You were not up at Monklands?—No.

23,155. Where were you on the 12th of October?—I know nothing about the 12th at all.

23,156. Where were you?—In my field.

23,157. Working?—Yes.

23,158. Did you see people going up the valley to Monklands?—I could not see any people.

23,159. Did you hear any?—Yes, I did hear from my field.

23,160. Did you hear people go up to Monklands?—No, I hear nothing about that.

23,161. Did you hear the shell or drums?—No, nothing about that.

23,162. And you saw nobody.—No; in the place where my field is, you cannot see or hear anybody.

23,163. Did you hear anybody?—No, I did not hear anything.

23,164. Next day did you hear anything?—No.

23,165. Did you not hear anybody up and down the valley?—I did not hear anything till the 14th of October.

23,166. Did you never hear what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes, I tell about the 14th of October.

23,167. Was that the first time you heard anything about it?—Yes; I saw the man they called Bogle coming up with a lot of small boys, hardly worth anything.

23,168. Who was the Bogle who was with the boys?—The man they called Moses Bogle.

23,169. Where did you see them?—At the place they called Mount Lebanus on the road coming up.

23,170. That was on the Saturday?—Yes.

23,171. How many boys were there?—I did not number them, somewhere about 40.

23,172. You say they were worth nothing?—Yes, hardly worth the shirts that covered their backs; some were perfectly naked.

23,173. Did they come back with shirts on their backs worth something?—They came back with shirts on their backs.

23,174. Then they came back better dressed?—Yes.

23,175. You did not go with them?—No; Mr. Smiley took 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from me and I came and begged him for my money; I lost all I had got.

23,176. Have you got a wife?—Yes, and about nine children, some are in the grave.

23,177. How many have you living?—About nine.

23,178. Do you mean you are uncertain of what number you have alive?—Yes.

23,179. Do you count them up to see if they are all there?—Yes.

23,180. Where are you working now?—I am working for myself, I had fever ever since from the flogging, they killed me dead.

23,181. Is your back bad now?—No, it is well there are marks, but the flesh is well.

J. Mais.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN MAIS sworn and examined.

23,182. What office or duty do you perform at Golden Grove?—I am book-keeper there.

23,183. Were you there when the rioters came there last October?—Yes.

23,184. Was it the 12th or 13th of October. The Thursday or the Friday?—The Thursday.

23,185. I believe you were unwell there and could not get away?—Yes.

23,186. Did they keep you a prisoner?—They detained me inside the house; they kept me, I could not get out from them.

23,187. How many of them did you have to do with?—Full 50.

23,188. Were they all armed?—Some had cutlasses and sticks.

23,189. They had something or the other in their hands?—Yes.

23,190. Had any of them guns?—No, I did not see any guns.

23,191. Did they ask you where Mr. Chisholm the overseer was?—They did.

23,192. What did they say about him?—They said they wanted to kill him, they wanted to chop him.

23,193. Did they also ask you about one James McKenzie?—No, he was among them.

23,194. What did he do?—He held a cutlass over my neck.

23,195. Did you see any of them go to the store and spirit room belonging to the great house?—They did, they went over in my presence.

23,196. You saw them, did you?—I was following them.

23,197. What was done?—They were breaking open the store to take out the things.

23,198. Did anybody say anything?—Yes, they were prevented.

23,199. Who prevented them?—This man McKenzie and one of the others.

23,200. What did he say?—He said the great house was not to be injured, because it was to be kept for General Bogle.

23,201. You heard him say that, did you?—I heard him say it.

23,202. Was McKenzie a black man?—Yes.

23,203. When he said that to the people who were

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breaking the store, what did they do ?—They desisted at once.

23,204. They left off ?—Yes.

23,205. How long did they remain with you ?—They remained there until the evening, about 6 o'clock.

23,206. Did you hear McKenzie call him general ?—Yes, I did.

23,207. You are certain of that ?—Yes, certain.

23,208. They left you and went off in the direction of Amity Hall ?—Yes.

23,209. You did not see what happened there ?—No.

23,210. You were left behind ?—Yes.

23,211. Did you get away afterwards ?—Yes, and got into the woods.

23,212. What is your age ?—17.

23,213. Were you born in Jamaica ?—Yes.

23,214. (*Mr. Burke.*) I suppose they could have hurt you if they had wished ?—Yes, they could have injured me if they liked.

23,215. You were not on bad terms with them ?—No, I never troubled any of them to my knowledge; I acted as fair to them as I could.

23,216. (*Commission.*) Do you know where they came from ?—There were several of the Golden Grove people among them.

23,217. Were the 50 that came with McKenzie Golden Grove people ?—Yes, partly, and some from Morant Bay.

23,218. Did you know them by sight ?—Not those from Morant Bay, only those from Golden Grove.

23,219. Had they been working on the estate ?—Yes.

23,220. How many of them were there ?—There must have been about 15 or 20 of them.

23,221. Did they assign any reason why they wanted Mr. Chisholm to chop him; did they say anything about him ?—They wanted to chop him they said because he was a bad overseer to them.

The witness withdrew.

R. Dacres.

ROBERT DACRES recalled and further examined.

23,222. You have come to say something more than what you said the other day, what is it ?—After martial law I was requested by one or two gentlemen not living in the district to give them a detailed account of what came under my observation during the late outbreak, during the suppression of it, and during martial law. I stated certain things to them, and they have said I did not state that in my evidence, because I did not give certain evidence respecting individuals whom I saw with my own eyes. They came into my own yard, but as no question was asked me as to what occurred during the suppression, I did not say anything.

23,223. What can you state ?—I can state that on Thursday the 12th of October, when I heard the mob coming up in that district, I left my premises and went to the bushes, and about an hour after I left I heard the sound of a shell, the firing of guns, and the whole district was in the greatest disorder. During the time some of the people ran into the woods, and others ran out to meet the mob, and those that ran out to meet the mob brought them into the district, and told the others where the people had gone to hide themselves. A large number of people accumulated and went up to Monklands; they remained there until about 8 o'clock, after that they came back. On Friday morning I heard the sound of shells again.

23,224. Were you still in the bushes ?—I left the bushes and came into a respectable man's house, where I slept that night, but immediately I heard the sounds of shells I left and went back to the bushes, where I remained till 1 o'clock, when I heard the people return from Monklands. I came back on Saturday morning; I saw three people, they chased me back again into the bushes; when at last the troops came to Monklands I went there for protection. The officer was very kind to me; he heard that my wife and children were driven away, and he sent for them, and during the time they were there he was very kind to them. When I was at Monklands I saw a man flogged there; he was taken from his house. I made inquiries what was the reason, and they said there was certain charges against him. A woman was taken and some feathers put round her head, and a cup whitening was put upon her head. I asked her what was the reason for that, and they said she had offered certain insults to a lady. I saw between 13 and 15 shot. They were taken down to the place of execution, a large trench was dug, and they were placed over the trench just on the edge; they were made to say their prayers; after that a subordinate officer gave the soldiers orders to have them shot, and they were shot, and as soon as they received the shot they fell down into the trench, and I believe a soldier or two, I do not remember now, went up to the hole, and saw if there were any struggling, and he discharged at him. I left out that part of my evidence, I did not give it when I was called before.

23,225. Who put the feathers and the lime on the woman's head ?—I do not know, I made inquiry about it.

23,226. What was the meaning of it ?—I believe it was to punish her, it was some kind of punishment.

23,227. What kind of feathers were they ?—Loose feathers.

23,228. Is that all you have come to add to your evidence ?—Yes. The first time I saw Colonel Hobbs he explained himself to me that it was one of the most painful duties he had to perform, and he hoped under God's blessing good might be done to the general public and the island generally.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. W. Gyles.

Mr. WILLIAM GYLES sworn and examined.

23,229. Do you live at St. Thomas in the Vale ?—Yes.

23,230. Are you a planter there ?—Yes.

23,231. Do you remember in June or July last giving some land to the people who were working on your estate to plant provisions ?—I gave it out before then.

23,232. When did you give it them ?—About three years ago.

23,233. What occurred in June or July with regard to that land ?—I was urging them to carry out their agreement.

23,234. What was their agreement ?—To plant coffee on the land in payment for their working, and to provide provisions for themselves.

23,235. What did they say ?—They said to me that I was urging them to plant coffee, and had I not heard that the land was free, that I would not rent out any of my good land, and that they would soon walk in and cut down, and I should not be able to say anything. I do not rent any of my land, it is all good land.

23,236. Did that strike you as anything particular, or did they seem idle words ?—I said, "Well, if that is "the case, there will be war in Jamaica, we will "have to fight."

23,237. You said that ?—Yes, but I thought nothing of it at the time.

23,238. Was that all that occurred between you and them ?—Yes.

23,239. And you heard nothing more about this again ?—Oh, yes, it is now a report going on.

23,240. But before the Morant Bay riot was anything more said to you about the land, or their rights to it ?—They said the Queen was going to make it free for them.

23,241. When did they say that ?—A little before this rebellion.

23,242. But after the conversation you have told us ?—Yes.

23,243. When was it they said the Queen was going to make it free ?—I cannot tell you.

23,244. Was it in October or September ?—Before October.

23,245. Was it about September ?—Yes.

23,246. What led to their saying the Queen was going to do anything ?—I cannot tell.

23,247. What led up to that conversation ?—About my land.

23,248. What was it ?—They were all wishful of getting my land.

23,249. What led to your knowing that ?—Because it was valuable land, it was never worked before.

23,250. Did you say anything to them about it ?—Yes.

23,251. Cannot you tell us your conversation ?—They made several applications to rent land, and I refused renting it.

23,252. When did they make application ?—After June and July.

23,253. And before the Morant riot ?—Yes, and several times before June and July.

23,254. What was the particular nature of the application, and the particular nature of their remarks about the Queen ?—They came to ask me if I would rent them some of my land, and I refused doing it.

23,255. Was this before or after July ?—Yes, and then after this they told me about the Queen freeing it for them.

23,256. What was it that was said by them when they mentioned the Queen ?—I have told you already.

23,257. Was that all ?—Yes.

23,258. They asked for land, you said they could not have it, and they said the Queen would give it, was that it ?—Yes, and they would walk in and cut it down.

23,259. That was the July conversation ?—Yes.

23,260. Was that the substance of it ?—Yes, that is all I know about it.

23,261. You say the same thing is going on now ?—Yes, they have it reported now.

23,262. Do you know it of your knowledge ?—Upon my brother's property.

23,263. Has anybody ever spoken to you lately upon your own property about this ?—No, not lately, not since this rebellion.

The witness withdrew.

George Wignell (a black) sworn and examined.

G. Wignell.

23,264. Do you live at Port Morant ?—Yes.

23,265. And are you a labourer ?—Yes.

23,266. Upon what estate ?—Leith Hall.

23,267. Do you remember when the martial law was on ?—Yes.

23,268. Were you taken up during that time ?—Yes.

23,269. Who took you up ?—Robert Jackson.

23,270. What did he take you up for ?—He said that I knew where my father lived in the bush.

23,271. Were you ever taken up by James Thompson ?—Yes.

23,272. When did he take you up ?—The same day.

23,273. Then two took you up ?—Yes.

23,274. Where did they take you to ?—To Bath.

23,275. When you got to Bath what was done to you ?—They flogged me.

23,276. Who flogged you ?—I cannot tell.

23,277. Do you know Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes.

23,278. Did you go before Mr. Kirkland ?—No.

23,279. Were you put into prison ?—Yes.

23,280. How long did you remain in prison ?—Only half a day.

23,281. And then you were flogged ?—Yes.

23,282. What did they flog you for ?—Nothing, only they said I knew where my father lived.

23,283. They flogged you because you knew where your father lived in the bush, is that what you mean ?—Yes, they said I must go and show them where he was.

23,284. Who was there when you were flogged ?—I cannot tell the people's names.

23,285. Was anybody there who you can tell that saw you flogged ?—Yes.

23,286. Who ?—Ann Lindsay.

23,287. Anyone else ?—William Walters.

23,288. Do you know a man by the name of Woodroff ?—Yes.

23,289. What is he ?—An engineer.

23,290. Was he at Bath when you were flogged ?—No.

23,291. Was he there after you were flogged or before ?—He was there when I was flogged.

23,292. What did he order on that day ; did you hear him order anything to be done to you ?—Yes.

23,293. What was it ?—He said the Maroons were to shoot me.

23,294. Were the Maroons there when you were flogged ?—Yes.

23,295. What time in October, was it the beginning, middle, or end of the month ?—Nearly the ending.

23,296. How many Maroons were there when Woodrow ordered them to shoot you ?—I cannot tell.

23,297. Were the Maroons commanded by an officer ?—Mr. Woodrow commanded them.

23,298. How came Mr. Woodrow to be in command of the Maroons ?—I do not know.

23,299. Was there any officer of Maroons there besides Mr. Woodrow, was Briscoe there ?—Yes.

23,300. Do you know him ?—Yes.

23,301. Did you know him before ?—No.

23,302. Do you know him now ?—No.

23,303. Then how do you know that he was there ?—He was there ; if I see him I should know him.

23,304. Who is Briscoe ?—A captain.

23,305. A captain of what ?—Of the Maroons.

23,306. Do you know him by sight ?—Yes.

23,307. Did you know him before you got to Bath ?—No, I never knew him before.

23,308. How often did you see him there ?—Several times.

23,309. Do you know James Gordon ?—Yes.

23,310. When you were ordered to be shot did he do anything for you ?—Yes, he begged for me.

23,311. He got you off ?—Yes.

23,312. What is James Gordon ?—A labourer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

G. Wignell.

23 Feb. 1866.

23,313. How many lashes did you get when you were flogged ?—76.

23,314. I thought you said 51 ?—Twice I was flogged, 25 and 51.

23,315. Then you got 51 at one time, and 25 afterwards ?—Yes.

23,316. What is your age ?—18.

23,317. When did you receive this second flogging, how soon after the first ?—The following day.

23,318. Was your back very sore when you were flogged the second time ?—Yes.

23,319. Where is your father now ?—In prison at Port Morant.

23,320. How do you know that ?—I left him there on Tuesday.

23,321. Have you come from Port Morant ?—Yes.

23,322. What is he in prison for ?—I do not know.

23,323. Who put him in prison ?—Mr. George Hague.

23,324. What is he ?—A custom house officer.

23,325. When did he put him in prison ?—Last Tuesday.

23,326. Do you know what he was put in prison for ?—They said that he came down and gave evidence, and he must be kept in prison until everything was over.

23,327. That was what they told you, at any rate ?—That was what they told me.

The witness withdrew.

R. West.

RICHARD WEST (a black) sworn and examined.

23,328. Are you one of the rural constables for the parish of St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

23,329. Were you so in October last ?—In Morant Bay.

23,330. Were you up at Stony Gut when they went to execute a warrant upon Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

23,331. Were you there when the policemen got up there ?—Yes.

23,332. What became of you ?—I ran away.

23,333. How soon did you do that ?—As soon as Bogle laid hold of the policeman.

23,334. Then you ran off ?—Yes.

23,335. What did you do that for ?—He blow the shell and the men came out.

23,336. Did you go up to help the constables ?—Yes.

23,337. But instead of doing that you ran away ?—All the policemen ran away. Bogle kept one and the rest ran and I followed them.

23,338. Where did you run to ?—I ran up to the policeman's yard for refuge.

23,339. Where was that ?—Up at the top side of Bogle's yard.

23,340. What was the policeman's yard named ?—Lake's yard.

23,341. Was Lake at home ?—The housekeeper was there.

23,342. But he was not ?—Yes, he himself was there.

23,343. You followed him ?—Yes.

23,344. Did you find him there when you got in ?—Yes.

23,345. What happened to you there ?—When I nearly got into Lake's yard I saw six men run out after me.

23,346. Did they catch you ?—Yes.

23,347. What did they do ?—One of them gave me a lick on the head.

23,348. What with ?—A stick.

23,349. What men were there ?—Bogle's men.

23,350. Did you know them ?—No.

23,351. What happened to you after you had that lick on your head ?—He asked me why I came there, I said, "To execute a warrant upon Bogle." They said, "What right have you here?" I said they must save my life ; they ordered a man to cut off my head.

23,352. Did they stay long with you ?—Yes.

23,353. How long ?—They said I must go and show them where the policemen had gone.

23,354. Which policemen ?—Lake.

23,355. Did you show them ?—No.

23,356. What did you do ?—I told them to carry me down to Lake's yard.

23,357. Did they carry you ?—They drew me right down.

23,358. How far had you to go ?—To Lake's gate.

23,359. What more occurred ?—Lake ran out of the yard and said, "How dare you take hold of the constable. If I had my gun I would shoot you."

23,360. What did they do then ?—They let me go and returned back to Bogle's yard.

23,361. Was that all that happened to you that day ?—Yes.

23,362. Are you a policeman still ?—Yes.

23,363. Have you run away since that day ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

C. Scott.

CHARLOTTE SCOTT sworn and examined.

23,364. Do you live at Long Bay ?—Yes.

23,365. What do you do there ?—I do nothing.

23,366. Did you never do anything in all your life ?—No.

23,367. How do you live, are you married ?—No.

23,368. How do you get your living ?—I work for it.

23,369. What do you work at ?—I plant cotton.

23,370. Was that near Long Bay ?—Yes.

23,371. On whose land—who do you work for ?—The Cotton Company.

23,372. Do you remember being taken up by a man named David Mayne ?—Yes.

23,373. When did he take you up ?—In the martial law.

23,374. Where did he take you to ?—I went down to the public shop to buy some salt things.

23,375. Did David Mayne take you up then ?—Yes.

23,376. Who is David Mayne ?—A brown man.

23,377. Besides being brown is he anything else ?—He is a stout large-bodied man.

23,378. Does he do anything, does he keep a house ?—He keeps a shop.

23,379. Does he keep a provision shop ?—No.

23,380. What shop ?—Clothes.

23,381. Not salt things ?—Yes.

23,382. Clothes and salt provisions ?—Yes.

23,383. Why did he take you up ?—He asked me where I came from, I told him I came from my house ;

he asked me if I did not go to Mr. Wiggam's house, I said no, he asked me if I did not go to Mr. Codrington's house, I said no.

23,384. Did Mayne give you to James Codrington?—The two gave orders to flog me.

23,385. Where was Mr. Codrington?—At home.

23,386. You were at Mayne's shop you say?—Yes.

23,387. And where was Mr. Codrington?—He was in the shop; the two of them were there.

23,388. Did Mayne say you were to be flogged?—Yes.

23,389. What for?—I don't know.

23,390. Did he not say you had done something? I had not done anything.

23,391. What did he say you were to be flogged for?—He said by the time it was all over he would give me a damn good catting.

23,392. Did he accuse you of stealing anything?—No, it was because of martial law.

23,393. Do you mean that Mayne flogged all his customers, because it was martial law; did he say you had done something?—No.

23,394. Were you flogged?—I was flogged at Long Bay.

23,395. How much did you get?—26.

23,396. Whereabouts?—On my back.

23,397. Who ordered that—who said you were to have that?—James Codrington and David Mayne.

23,398. Who flogged you?—A man named Daniel Biggerstaff.

23,399. What is he?—A black man.

23,400. But what is he, is he a constable?—He is a common man.

23,401. What did he flog you with?—A cat.

23,402. Were any soldiers there?—No.

23,403. Did Mr. Codrington say you had done anything?—No.

23,404. How old are you?—26.

23,405. Do you live alone?—No, I live with my mother.

23,406. And not far from Mayne's shop?—About half a mile from it.

23,407. Had you ever seen him before that day?—Yes.

23,408. Had you bought at his shop?—Yes.

23,409. Before that day did you see him with Mr. Codrington, and they flogged you?—Yes.

23,410. Do you really mean to say that you walked into David Mayne's shop to buy something, and that he said because it was martial law you shall be flogged?—Yes.

23,411. And that was all that happened?—Yes.

23,412. Did you see any other of his customers flogged for coming to buy things?—Yes.

23,413. How many did you see flogged because they were customers of Mayne's?—I saw him flog Sarah Walker and Margaret Minott and Ann Golloway.

23,414. Were they persons that lived at Long Bay?—Some of them, and some at Manchioneal, and there was Jane Murray.

23,415. Why were they flogged?—I do not know, they brought them up and said they would be flogged.

23,416. Did constables bring them?—Yes.

23,417. What constables brought them?—A man named Michael Pearey.

23,418. Was he a Long Bay constable?—Yes.

23,419. Did Mr. Mayne give you to him?—Yes.

23,420. And Mr. Codrington?—Yes.

23,421. How soon after they gave you to that constable did they flog you?—In the middle of the day.

23,422. The same day?—Yes.

23,423. Did they take you before anybody to try you?—No.

23,424. Where did they take you to to flog you?—At Long Bay.

23,425. Was it in the road, or in the yard, or in the street?—Out in the street.

23,426. In the open street?—Yes.

23,427. Were you tied up?—Yes, tied to a cocoa-nut tree; twice I get a flogging.

23,428. How many did you get the second time?—Twenty-one.

23,429. What was it for?—I was going to Port Antonio with a bowl of cocoa-nut milk upon my head, and as I passed I saw Mr. Codrington at his shop. I said "Good morning!" and by the time I passed he sent a constable after me to take me, and they smashed my bowl; that was after the martial law.

23,430. Was that a week after the first flogging?—Two weeks.

23,431. What did they flog you then for?—I do not know; he called me back and tied me to a cocoa-nut tree and flogged me.

23,432. Was that at Long Bay?—Yes, the same cocoa-nut tree.

23,433. What did they flog you with a second time?—The same cat.

23,434. Who flogged you?—A man named James McCormock.

23,435. Whereabouts did he flog you?—The same place, the shoulders.

23,436. Did they put your dress down?—They stripped me.

23,437. Did they strip you naked?—Yes, they took off all my clothes and left my back bare.

23,438. Have you got any sweetheart?—No; when he flogged me he said the constable must give me 50 lashes on the Friday and put me in the lock-up and give me 50 more, and send me down to Port Antonio on the Saturday morning, and send me to the penitentiary for four years, and when I came out if I spoke a word about it he had a hanging rope and he would hang me.

23,439. After you were flogged the first time did they put salt-brine on your back?—Yes.

23,440. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you ever go by the name of Mrs. Christie?—No.

23,441. Are you ever called Catherine McKay?—No.

23,442. (*Commission.*) Do you know Elizabeth Collens?—She is my mother.

23,443. What happened to her, was she flogged too?—Yes.

23,444. By Mr. Mayne?—By Mr. Codrington.

23,445. Was that for going to Mayne's shop?—She was there.

23,446. Did they say you had been taking provisions away without paying for them?—No.

23,447. Did they say nothing of the sort?—No.

23,448. Did they search your house or look into it?—Yes.

23,449. Did they take anything out of it?—No.

23,450. Did they find anything there?—No.

23,451. Then they did not burn it?—No.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

A. C. Sinclair.

23 Feb. 1866.

AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE SINCLAIR recalled and further examined.

23,452. Is that the paper which you said you gave to the officer (*handing it to the witness*) ?—Yes.

23,453. What date does it bear ?—I see it is dated the 3rd of November in pencil at the head of it ; it was on the 3rd of November I gave it.

23,454. What day did you make that statement ?—On the evening of the 3rd November.

23,455. Was that the evening of the day the people were sent to Kingston ?—Yes.

23,456. Are you aware on what charge they were sent ?—Yes.

23,457. What was the charge ?—I think the charge against them was that they had taken part in the Underhill meeting, delivering speeches, and so forth.

23,458. Inflammatory speeches I suppose they called them ?—Yes.

23,459. Who are the persons referred to?—Omeally, and McPherson.

23,460. Is that what you stated at the time you knew about the case ?—Yes.

23,461. Is it your writing ?—No, Mr. Myers ; he took it down as I stated it.

23,462. Will you read it ?—"I am a lieutenant "attached to the Saint Catherine's Volunteer Artil- "lery ; I took over three prisoners to the camp this "morning, Omeally, McPherson, and another named "Warmington. On the way in the train I told "both Omeally and McPherson if they knew any- "thing they must remember themselves and their "families and speak out like men; if they knew "anything about Morgan and Whitfinch it was their "duty to state it. McPherson said, 'Certainly.' I "did not think it was my duty to ask him par- "ticulars, so he told me nothing. Omeally said, "'Well, suppose I know nothing.' I said, 'Then you "'can say nothing.' McPherson had been intimate "with Morgan to my knowledge for 12 years at "least. I told all this to Mr. Henry J. Kemble, "in his office at Kingston ; but he was very busy "and he took a note in pencil on the back of a "note of what I told him of the speech alleged to "have been made by Omeally at the Underhill "meeting at Spanish Town, 'That all the white men "'should be driven out of the country into the sea, "'and you too, Mr. Chairman,' and also of what I "told him of the intimacy of McPherson with "Morgan, Omeally's brother also went over with "us by my permission—the brother is a Volunteer "in the Saint Catherine Volunteer Artillery—I be- "lieve him to be a loyal man, that he would induce "his brother, the prisoner, to speak out. At the "time of the camp, Rolinson of Saint Catherine's "Artillery told me on Sunday evening last after "service he met McPherson, who said to him he "expected to be taken, but if taken it would be as "a witness, he did not say against whom. I under- "stand that Mr. Thomas Harvey and two brothers "Byles will speak of what was said at the Under- "hill meeting. They told me Harvey said he was "quite ready to go to Morant Bay, he said so to- "day ; the brothers Byles told me on the night of "the meeting about driving out the white men, and "Goldson's attack on the Chief Justice, the Go- "vernor, and other officials ; the Byles told me a "number of things. To-day in his own office Mr. H. "J. Kemble told me that the Attorney-General sent "money to Morgan ; I understood, at least my im- "pression was, it had been sent through Mr. H. "J. Kemble." That was what I stated to Mr. Myers in the presence of Dr. Hamilton, with reference to this matter about Morgan and Whitfinch. I cannot say exactly that I told all the names, but if I did not tell the names, I certainly particularly alluded to them, and also to the other persons that spoke at the meeting.

23,463. That is the evidence you adduce to correct the testimony of persons who said that you urged them to speak against Morgan ?—Yes.

Adjourned.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY
(Part II.—Bath.)

PRESENT:

RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ., ROYAL COMMISSIONER.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

M. A. Williams.

23 Feb. 1866.

MARY ANN WILLIAMS (black) sworn and examined.

23,464. Do you live at Airy Castle?—Yes.

23,465. Is that just by here?—Yes.

23,466. Is your husband's name James Williams?—Yes.

23,467. Do you remember some time the Maroons coming to your house?—Yes.

23,468. Do you remember when it was?—Yes.

23,469. When was it?—In martial law.

23,470. Was it at the beginning or in the end of martial law?—I know the beginning to the end.

23,471. Was it near the beginning?—First, before we heard of martial law we heard of the rebellion at Morant Bay, they killing all the buckra and the black.

23,472. How soon was it after that that the Maroons came?—The same October; but a long time before that, about a couple of weeks' time before, we heard about martial law.

23,473. About a couple of weeks after you heard of the disturbances at Morant Bay the Maroons came?—Yes.

23,474. Did they ask for your husband?—Yes.

23,475. Did they find him at first?—No.

23,476. Where had he gone?—He had gone to look after his horses.

23,477. Had he been at home the night before?—Yes.

23,478. Had he gone out that morning?—Yes, that morning, to go and look after his beasts.

23,479. What did they do to you?—It was on the Tuesday morning, the last of October; they came and did not find him at the house, and I came from another neighbour's and was going along into my yard, and the constables came in, three men.

23,480. Do you know who they were?—Yes.

23,481. What were their names?—One is James Robinson, and one Richard Lake, and one Natty Richards. One of the rebels too came in after he had joined himself as a constable.

23,482. What was his name?—Natty Richards; he is in the penitentiary at Kingston.

23,483. The other two were constables?—Yes.

23,484. What did they do when they came in?—I was coming from the street, coming from a neighbour's into my yard, and I saw Robinson, and I said, "There is the man's wife coming along."

23,485. What man's wife did he mean?—James Williams's wife.

23,486. Are not you his wife?—Yes.

23,487. Did you point out somebody else as his wife?—Yes.

23,488. Who said, "There is his wife coming along now?"—Robinson.

23,489. When he came what happened?—When I came near by to the gate the men called me and said, "Come here, my woman." I went into the yard, and he said, "Where is your husband?" I said, "I don't know." He said, "What have you done with him? "Show me your husband this day where he is gone "or I will blow your brains this morning." I said, "I don't know."

23,490. But you did know?—Yes; he had gone to look after his horses.

23,491. But you said you did not know where he was?—Yes; I told him so because I did not know. I said he had gone a little while, and he must have gone to look after his horses.

23,492. Did they say to you, "Do you know where the horse is?"—Yes, and I said yes.

23,493. Did they do anything to you?—Yes; they took a rope and tied my hands, and put me before them as a beast, and they bound the rope and held it, and I went before them into the bush.

23,494. They tied you, you say, with a rope, and drove you before them into the bush?—Yes, they put me before them in the bush.

23,495. Were you tied to anybody?—No; me one tied with the rope round my arm, and I went along with them, and when I got to to the bush where the horse is I saw the two horses, but I did not see my husband; and the man Natty Richards said, "Call your husband," and I called him. When I called him I didn't hear him, and I begun to cry. He said, "If you cry and don't show me where"—Natty Richards said—"your husband is, I will blow your brains out." I called and didn't hear him, and Richards said, "Who do the two horses belong to?" I said, "James Williams," and he loosed the horses and gave one to a man to take to Mrs. Georgianna Skyers's shop, where they made the Maroons stay.

23,496. Did they take anything out of your house?—Who?

23,497. The Maroons; was there any officer with the Maroons?—No.

23,498. How many of them were they there?—Two. I don't know who the two were.

23,499. Do you know their names?—No, they are strangers to me.

23,500. What did they take from your house?—I cannot remember the body of things they took away.

23,501. But what were they?—All the men's clothes, and all the little trinkets that I had.

23,502. What sort of trinkets were they?—A little gold something to put upon a watch with a little lump on it like a dog's shape, and a bunch of cornelian beads, and a pair of wheel earrings, and a little tin case that they were in.

23,503. Did they take anything else?—Yes, the clothes.

23,504. Did they take any of your clothes?—None of mine.

23,505. Did they take anything besides the men's clothes and those trinkets?—A tumbler, and a decanter, and a knife.

23,506. Was anything done to your house?—They took two pairs of stirrups.

23,507. Did they do anything to your house?—They burnt it down.

23,508. Was that done by the two Maroons you mention?—Yes.

23,509. How did they burn your house down?—They took a fire from the kitchen and ordered me to take the pot and the victuals off the fire, and they took the fire and lit the house. They took the fire from the kitchen and put it before the front of the house. When they had packed up all the things they walked out and lighted the big house with fire.

23,510. Where have you lived since then?—I only go and come; one Monday at my mother's at Prospect.

23,511. Where have you lived, at what place?—At Airy Castle, at one of my neighbour's.

23,512. What neighbour?—George Walker is the man.

23,513. Has he any wife?—Yes.

23,514. You have lived with them?—Yes.

23,515. Are you living there now?—Yes; I came from there this morning.

23,116. And have you lived with them since last October?—Yes.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

M.A. Williams.

23 Feb. 1866.

23,517. You have never seen your husband alive since ?—Since when he died.

23,518. Have you ever seen your husband alive since that time, before he was shot; after the Maroons came did you see him ?—Yes.

23,519. Where ?—At my house, and they catched him in the bush.

23,520. Did you see them catch him ?—I didn't stand at the spot, but I saw them take him to a gravel hole at the roadside.

23,521. Who took him ?—The constables.

23,522. Which constables ?—James Pope.

23,523. It was not any of those who came to you before ?—No.

23,524. Was it James Pope ?—Yes.

23,525. Was there anybody else ?—Thomas Thompson.

23,526. You say you saw them take him ?—Yes ; and James M'Kenzie.

23,527. They took him to a gravel pit ?—To a gravel pit.

23,258. Was that at Airy Castle ?—Yes, at the roadside.

23,529. Did you see what they did to him ?—No. I stopped at the house, but I heard the gun.

23,530. How soon after they took him did you hear the gun ?—I cannot tell at what hour it was.

23,531. Was it a few minutes or a few hours after ?—A good time after.

23,532. They did not shoot him till they saw the two houses burnt down ?—Not till after the three houses were burnt down.

23,533. How soon after you heard the guns was the dead body of your husband brought to you ?—The same morning.

23,534. What time of the day did they bring your husband's body to you ? Was it soon after you heard the guns that the body of your husband was brought to you ?—Yes.

23,535. Was he then dead ?—Yes.

23,536. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Were the constables white or black men ?—Black men.

23,537. Had they badges and staves ?—No, but the first morning. That is the only time when they had them.

23,538. You say there were three ?—No. They came twice. The first time the three persons came and they did not find them at home, but afterwards when the three men went to Mrs. Beckett, Joannah Beckett.

23,539. Was that the same morning that the three had come to you ?—Yes.

23,540. (*Commission.*) Were those three constables, Lake, Robinson, and Richards, white or black ?—They were all black except Robinson, and he was yellow.

23,541. What were the others ?—Yellow persons.

23,542. (*Mr. Drummond.*) But had they no distinguishing badge ?—No.

23,543. And had they their sticks ?—Yes. They had no constables' sticks since the martial law, they took their assistance.

23,544. Who told you they were constables ?—They told me they were.

23,545. And that is all you know ?—Yes.

23,546. You say Natty Williams was a rebel ?—Yes.

23,547. You believe that he was a rebel and that he is now in the penitentiary ?—Yes.

23,548. (*Commission.*) Had the constables staves with them (*a constable's staff was shown to the witness*) ?—No.

23,549. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you hear Briscoe, the Maroon, say anything about your husband ? Do you know Briscoe ?—Yes.

23,550. Which is he ?—A Maroon man.

23,551. When did you see him ?—Not till a good while. I never saw him.

23,552. (*Mr. Drummond.*) How do you know that they were Maroons, did you know before ?—I know well they re Maroons.

23,553. Did you ever see them before ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

T. Beckford.

THOMAS BECKFORD (black) sworn and examined.

23,554. Do you live at Bath ?—Yes.

23,555. Were you employed by Mr. Kirkland as a butcher ?—Yes.

23,556. Was that to feed the Volunteers ?—The Maroons.

23,557. Where did you get the stock from to feed them ?—From Mr. Gordon's property.

23,558. Do you mean the Rhine ?—Yes.

26,559. How far is that from Bath ?—Only 150 chains.

23,560. Do you remember at this time a Maroon named Walters coming to you ?—Yes.

23,561. In consequence of what he said did you go to Mr. Kirkland's ?—Yes.

24,562. What did Mr. Kirkland say to you ?—He said I must go and assist to flog the people.

23,563. What did you say ?—I said I didn't able to flog. I never did. It would be hard for me to flog and to be killing beef.

23,564. You mean at the same time ?—Yes.

23,565. Did you flog any of the people ?—He said if I didn't flog I would get 100 lashes. I was compelled, for the sword and the gun of the Maroon were around me.

23,566. You were afraid of the 100 lashes ?—Yes.

23,567. Then you did flog ?—Yes. I was compelled.

23,568. What day was that ?—The Wednesday.

23,569. Do you remember what Wednesday ?—I cannot tell the day. I was not able to keep the date at that time.

23,570. Was it the end of martial law ?—It was about the middle of martial law. On the Friday the regiment came up from Kingston, on Monday I began to kill beef, and on Wednesday I flogged.

23,571. How many people did you flog that day ?—49.

23,572. How many lashes did you generally inflict upon each ?—I know that one Alick Taylor had 100 lashes and was hanged.

23,573. Did you give him the whole hundred ?—Yes.

23,574. How many did the others have ?—George Tyrer had 100.

23,575. How many had 100 ; were there any others ?—William Burke had 100 ; Thomas Bolton had 100 ; Daniel Taylor had 100 ; Toby Butler had 100 and was hanged.

23,576. Had any more 100 ?—All the rest had 50, or 25, or 30.

23,577. Did anybody help you in flogging these people ?—Not that day. All the females, some had 16 lashes.

23,578. How many of the 49 were women ?—I cannot exactly tell you.

23,579. About ?—Many were flogged that day.

23,580. How many of them ?—About 20 women were flogged that day. I think one Fanny Junior, who was heavy with child, had 19 lashes.

23,581. How do you know she was heavy with child ?—She was. She went and proved it, and it was denied. She was sent to be examined to see whether she was.

23,582. She said she was, and she was sent to be examined ?—Yes, and they said she was not, and it was not till afterwards that I found she was.

23,583. Who examined her ?—Mrs. Bruce and some one else.

23,584. Were they married women ?—Yes.

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T. Beckford.

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23,585. Was Mrs. Bruce the wife of the bandmaster ?—Yes.

23,586. And they said she was not ?—Yes.

23,587. But she had the lashes ?—Yes.

23,588. How do you know that she was heavy with child ?—She is very heavy now.

23,589. Then she could not have been very heavy then ?—I saw her; she was big with child at that time.

23,590. Does she live here now ?—She is at Sunflower. I know she was heavy with child; heavy in the family-way.

23,591. You think there were 20 flogged that day? —I think about 20, if not more.

23,592. What sort of cat was used ?—The female cat was like this, a piece of knotted twine. (*Witness produced a piece of twine.*) Some had 17 and some 16 strong with it, all with knots the same as this.

23,593. Were the men flogged with this cat ? (*Specimen of cat produced by witness shewn.*)—Yes; there were about 16 or 17 strands like that.

23,594. All with wire round ?—Yes, knotted in the same way, and all that length, put on to a good piece of stick.

23,595. Then you have kept that since ?—Yes. I took that piece and kept it since that time.

23,596. Where do you say you got it ?—At the same time when I flogged the people. It cut and I picked it up.

23,597. Did you say you made that cat ?—It was made in Mr. Kirkland's yard. He is a magistrate.

23,598. Did you see who made it ?—Many people made them.

23,599. Whom did you see making them ?—I don't know who made the most. Several people gave assistance to make them in Mr. Kirkland's house. I don't know who was the master.

23,600. You say that Toby Butler was hanged afterwards ?—Yes.

23,601. How do you know he was hanged ?—He was sent off with the Maroons.

23,602. Had his case been inquired into; was he examined before the 100 lashes were given to him ? —Yes.

23,602*a*. By whom ?—Mr. Kirkland.

23,603. Were they all examined in that way ?— Many were examined in the town. Those from a distance they scarcely examined; they only took the evidence from a constable.

23,604. But that is what they did in all cases ?— Yes.

23,605. Do you know that he was afterwards sent to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

23,606. How long after he had had the 100 lashes ? —He was flogged to-day, and to-morrow he was sent to the Bay.

23,607. Was that the next day but one ?—Yes.

23,608. Alexander Taylor, what was done with him ?—He was hanged.

23,609. Was he sent to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

23,610. Directly ?—They kept them in charge after flogging to-day, and to-morrow morning they sent them to the Bay.

23,611. Did you flog them badly ?—As much as I could manage, to save myself.

23,612. You could not flog very hard at the latter part ?—My hand got tired by flogging, and I got tired and cried out, and they mixed a glass of rum and water to give me strength.

23,613. Who did that ?—Mr. Kirkland sent it to me.

23,614. How long were you flogging all these people; what time did you begin ?—I began about 9 in the morning, and I never left off till about 4 in the afternoon.

23,615. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Did you go to Morant Bay with the two men you say were hanged ?—No.

23,616. Did you see them hanged ?—No.

23,617. You do not know whether they underwent a previous examination before a Court-martial ?—I don't know; they did not come back; they lived in Bath.

23,618. Then it is merely what you have heard ?— Yes.

The witness withdrew.

C. Benjamin.

Charles Benjamin (coloured) sworn and examined.

23,619. Are you a ranger of Mr. Woodrow's ?— Yes.

23,620. Do you live at Clifton Hill ?—Yes.

23,621. Do you remember hearing of the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

23,622. On what day was that ?—When I went down I saw a great mob of persons going down to the Bay, and when I returned I saw them at the cotton tree at the cross-roads, and Mr. Shortridge's cart was burning, and there was a concourse of persons there. One man said as I passed, that if any d——d Mulatto ranger should ever come for rent, he would blow the shell; but the man they wanted was Mr. Woodrow. I went and told his servant to warn him to keep away.

23,623. Was he Benjamin Smith ?—He was shot at Leith Hall.

23,624. Do you know a person of the name of Susannah Bennett ?—Yes.

23,625. Did you at any time go to her house ?— No.

23,626. Did you ever take her into custody ?— No.

23,627. Did you ever give any directions for her to be flogged ?—No.

23,628. Did you see her at any time during the attack upon Mr. Shortridge's house ?—No.

23,629. Did you at any time see her after the disturbance at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

23,630. Where ?—In the public road.

23,631. What did you see her about ?—Walking backwards and forwards.

23,632. What day was that ?—Some few days after.

23,633. Did you say anything to her at that time ? —No. About five or six days after she stated to me that the man she was living with had stolen a jar of butter from Mr. Woodrow.

23,634. She said so to you ?—Yes; and she said he had stolen a couple of plates, and she delivered the plates to me at Mary Butler's; and in the jar we found an engineer's kedge, in the jar of butter when she gave it to me at the same house. I told her to take us to where the things were, and she did, and we found the rest of the articles. The porter and sugar she said she did not take at all.

23,635. What did she say ?—They acknowledged that they did take the things.

23,636. Who do you mean ?—The same woman who is called Susannah Bennett; but that is a wrong name. Her name is Ann Barnett. Susannah Bennet is not her name. She is a married woman.

23,637. And living with another man who is not her husband ?—Yes.

23,638. Who is the man ?—His name is Wignall, and he is now in custody at Morant Bay.

23,639. Do you know that ?—Yes. He was in the woods two months after the rebellion.

23,640. Do you know that she was living with him ? —Yes.

23,641. Was he the man she said had given her the jar of butter ?—Yes.

23,642. Do you know whether she had been work-

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ing for Mr. Woodrow at any time ?—I was informed so ; but I do not know.

23,643. Do you know if she has worked at all lately ?—Not since I have taken charge of the property.

23,644. How long have you had charge ?—Since May.

23,645. Do you know Adam Hague ?—Yes; he is a custom-house officer.

23,646. Does he live near Bath ?—He lives at Clifton Hill.

23,647. How far is it from Bath ?—Five miles.

23,648. Is he there now ?—He is in Kingston now ; but I expect him up shortly.

The witness withdrew.

J. Brown.

JANE BROWN (black) sworn and examined.

23,649. Do you live at Harbour Head road ?—Yes.

23,650. Where is that ?—Near the junction of the road. It is at Harbour Head that I lodge.

23,651. Is William Brown your husband ?—Yes.

23,653. Were you taken up at any time by James Spencer, the constable ?—Yes.

23,654. Do you know when that was ?—In the middle of the martial law.

23,655. Where did he take you to ?—He took me to Leith Hall station.

23,656. Was anybody taken with you ?—Yes ; my daughter Sarah Kelly. We were taken both together.

23,657. What was done with you and your daughter Sarah Kelly, when the constable took you ?—They took us to Leith Hall station.

23,658. How did they take you ?—They tied me, and tied the two of us together with a big man rope.

23,659. Where were you tied ?—By my two arms.

23,660. Were both of you tied by your arms ?—And our four hands together.

23,561. Was one of your hands tied to one of hers, or were both yours tied to both hers ?—One of mine was tied to one of my daughter's.

23,562. Did James Spencer do anything else to you ?—He was very cruel to me.

23,563. In what way ?—As he took me he struck me with a large constable's stick on the arm.

23,564. What was that for ?—Nothing at all that I had done ; but he was cruel.

23,565. Where you told what the charge was against you or your daughter ?—There was no charge at all against either of us.

23,566. What was done to you there ?—When I got to Leith Hall, I saw a black soldier named Corporal Phillip, the only man I met there, and at that time I had my two hands tied. Mr. Smith, the overseer of Leith Hall, was there, and he said to me, "Old lady, what have you done ?" I said, "There is no charge against me, I have done nothing at all." They loosed the rope from my hand and put me in the prison room and there I remained.

23,567. How long were you kept at Leith Hall ?—I remained in the station about four days.

23,568. And then were you let go ?—Yes.

23,569. And was your daughter let go too ?—Yes. In the station when I was there, my youngest son George Henry Brown boiled some food and brought it for me, and they took the food from him and took him in charge, and led him down and gave him 12 lashes.

23,570. Was there any charge against him ?—No.

23,571. How old was he ?—I lost the boy's age.

23,572. Was he 10 years old ?—More than that.

23,573. Was he as much as 20 ?—About that.

23,574. Was he more than that ?—Not more.

23,575. After you got home was another boy of yours taken ?—Yes.

23,576. What was his name ?—Charles Kelly. He was shot at Leith Hall.

23,577. How comes his name to be Kelly ; was he your own son ?—Yes.

23,578. Were you married twice ?—No. The first man I lived with before I was married to William Brown is the father of Charles Kelly.

23,579. He was afterwards shot ?—Yes ; at Leith Hall.

23,580. Was your house burnt ?—Yes.

23,581. When was that ?—The last Tuesday of October. On the day when my son was shot, the same day my house was burnt.

23,582. Did James Spencer come to you that day at all ; did he burn your house ?—No ; it was burnt by the Maroons. The Maroons all came in upon me with their guns. I was very sick.

23,583. How many of them came ?—A good gang of them.

23,584. Was James Spence with them ?—No ; he was not there that day.

23,585. Did you not see him when the house was burnt down ?—No ; he was at Port Morant at the time at the seaside.

23,586. Are you sure; who was with the Maroons when they came ?—Charles Benjamin.

23,587. Is that the witness we have had to-day ?—Yes.

23,588. Was any officer with them ?—A white man?

23,589. Yes.—No.

23,590. Did you not see Colonel Fyfe ?—No; Captain Fyfe was not with them at all, only the Maroons coming alone. As they caught the house on fire, they did not allow me to take more than a pin out of the house.

23,591. Was anything taken away by Colonel Fyfe? —My provision field. I am going to talk about that. It was taken away by the Maroon Captain Fyfe.

23,592. When was that ?—In the martial law.

23,593. Was that after the house was burnt that Colonel Fyfe took away your provision ground ?—It was taken away before the house was burnt. After that my house was burnt.

23,594. Did you rent the provision ground ?—No ; it was land we bought.

23,595. Who bought it ?—The whole of the black people.

23,596. Had your husband bought it ?—Yes.

23,597. What has become of him ?—He is sick now from all this thing.

23,598. Where are you living ?—At Harbour Head road.

23,599. With whom ?—I live with my daughter in a little house.

23,600. Is that your daughter Kelly ?—Yes ? she had a little house, and my husband and my little son all live in that little house.

23,601. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) How do you know that Colonel Fyfe took your provision ground ?—By him calling up four, or three, or two men from the river.

23,602. Were you present when he took the ground? —Yes ; at Harbour Head, and Captain Fyfe was in Bath, and I heard that he gave orders.

23,603. Who has the ground now ?—Mr. Harrison of Hordley. He sent a mule, and they took away all the provision and they took it down to Hordley.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES BENJAMIN recalled and further examined.

23,604. Do you know this woman, Jane Brown ?—Yes.

23,605. Do you remember her house being burnt ?—Yes.

23,606. By whom was it burnt ?—By the Maroons.

23,607. Just tell us all you saw about it ?—I forget what day of the month it was. Upwards of 40 Maroons came in late in the evening at Clifton Hill and set to work to destroy the people's houses.

23,608. Was any officer with them ?—Yes ; some of their own people.

23,609. Was Colonel Fyfe with them ?—No.

23,610. Was Briscoe with them ?—No. Some others that I don't know, 19 or 20 of them came into Clifton Hill and wanted to destroy the whole of the district. Mr. Woodrow would not allow it to be done, for several of them had been of great assistance to him. He took one side, and then the Maroons said he must send me to point out the rebels' houses.

23,611. Did you point out Jane Brown's house ?—Yes. Her son was executed at Morant Bay.

23,612. What did you know that led you to point out her house ?—I did it because her son had been executed as a plunderer at Port Morant, at Mr. Marshalleck's shop.

23,613. Was that before this ?—Yes ; it was through that that the mother lost the house.

23,614. Did you know anything about the father ?—No.

23,615. You now say that the son had been a rebel, and, as you thought, engaged in plundering Mr. Marshalleck's house ?—Yes ; and the Maroons said I was to point out the rebels' houses.

23,616. But this was not a rebel's house, it was not the son's, it was the father's house ?—No ; the son was living there. They asked if this was Kelly's house ? I said yes, because he was living there. There were two houses in the yard, and which was the father's and which was the son's I could not tell ; but when they went in everything was out of the house and they set fire to it.

23,617. You don't know which was the father's house and which was the son's ?—No.

23,618. How many houses did you point out ?—I cannot exactly remember the number now. There were a few in the district burnt.

23,619. How many do you think ?—10 or 12 in that district.

23,620. Out of how many ?—About 30 or 40.

23,621. Do you mean that there were 30 or 40 left ?—30 or 40, including the whole of those burned down.

23,622. Out of 30 or 40 there were 10 or 12 burnt down ?—Yes. The Maroons were so powerful that they would not give time to say a word. They went in and did as they liked, and would not give time to take away the things.

23,623. Did you see them take away things ?—Not in her house, but in some houses they took away things.

23,624. What things ?—Clothes.

23,625. Belonging to the people ?—Yes.

23,626. What did they do with them ?—Carried them away themselves, such things as shirts, trowsers, pantaloons and hats.

23,627. Was anybody in her house ?—When I went in the evening I saw her and her husband.

23,628. Was that when it was burnt ; when was it burnt ; in the morning or in the evening ?—In the evening, about 2 o'clock.

23,629. Was she in the house then ?—She was in the yard. I saw her, her husband, and some children in the yard, in a little shed, and the house was just about to be burnt.

23,630. Was there anything in the house ?—There was nothing in the hall of the house but the flooring.

23,631. Did you go beyond the hall ?—No.

23,632. What other rooms were there beyond that ?—I cannot tell. I could see right through into another room ; but whether there was anything in that room I cannot tell.

23,633. Did you see the Maroons go into the house ?—As far as the door, and Smith and some one else went in and returned back and fired the house.

23,634. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Did you see the Maroons bring anything out of the house ?—No.

23,635. Was any person nigh that you knew ?—Some they said were corporal and sergeants. I don't know them ; they are from a distance, and I am from Kingston.

The witness withdrew.

JANE BROWN recalled and further examined.

J. Brown.

23,636. When was it that they took the things ?—All was burnt in the house by the Maroons.

23,637. When was it the Maroons took the things out ?—They did'nt take the things out, but burnt up everything.

23,638. What was there in the house ?—All my things.

23,639. What was there in the hall ?—In the two rooms there was a new bed.

23,640. But what was there in the hall ?—Some boards, I had to floor the house, and they were all burnt.

The witness withdrew.

JACOB ROBINSON (black) sworn and examined.

J. Robinson.

23,641. Where do you live ?—At Winchester.

23,642. Did the Volunteers at any time come to your house ?—Yes.

23,643. When ?—On Sunday, in the martial law.

23,644. Was that the first Sunday when they came there ?—Yes.

23,645. The first when they came to that neighbourhood ?—Yes.

23,646. Who was with them ?—Mr. Duffus was with them.

23,647. Who else ?—And Mr. Ford.

23,648. Is that the one called Captain Ford ?—Yes.

23,649. Was there anybody else you knew ?—There were plenty more, but I don't know them.

23,650. What did they do when they came to the house ?—They came and looked, and then went out.

23,651. You mean they searched the house ?—Yes.

23,652. What did they find there ?—Nothing ; there was nothing there to find.

23,653. Did they say they found anything that did not belong to you ?—What they took belonged to me, but they said it did not belong to me.

23,654. You say that it did ?—Yes.

23,655. What was it ?—Three coats and four boots.

23,656. Four pairs of boots ?—Yes.

23,657. How long had you had the three coats and the four pairs of boots ?—I got one of the coats the year before last ; I bought it from Mr. Davis.

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23,658. Where does he live?—At Amity Hall now.

23,659. Was that one of the coats?—Yes. (*The witness handed a paper to the Commissioner.*)

23,660. How many other coats were there?—Two more; one I bought when I was first married, in Kingston.

23,661. How long is it since you were married?—Eight or nine years now.

23,662. Were they very good coats?—Yes.

23,663. All of them?—Yes.

23,664. Were you carried to Golden Grove?—Yes, on the Sunday.

23,665. How long were you kept there?—Three days.

23,666. Were you then discharged?—Yes.

23,667. When you got back did you find that three pigs were gone?—Yes.

23,668. You were not flogged?—No.

23,669. Were you struck at all?—Only when they took me on the Sunday they knocked me with a gun.

23,670. Who did?—Mr. Stewart of Holland.

23,671. How came he to strike you?—I said, "You see I am sick and I have not stolen anything." I was lying in the house and I showed the house.

23,672. Was it while you were lying there that he struck you?—When I stood up he struck me with a gun-barrel on the head.

23,673. Did he hurt you?—Yes.

23,674. Was it a good hard blow?—Yes, he was going to shoot me.

23,675. How do you know?—I told him to go to my house, for I had nothing, and he told me to shut my mouth.

23,676. How do you know he was going to shoot you?—He pointed the gun at me, and said he would if I did not shut my mouth.

The witness withdrew.

S. Johnson.

STRAWBERRY JOHNSON (black) sworn and examined.

23,677. Are you a widow living at Harbour Head?—Yes.

23,678. Was your husband Thomas Johnson?—Yes.

23,679. Did he leave you on the 11th of October?—Yes.

23,680. What time did he leave you?—At 6 o'clock in the morning.

23,681. Did you go to Morant Bay the next day, Thursday?—Yes.

23,682. Did you see your husband at Mr. Grant's shop?—Yes.

23,683. Was he carried to the hospital?—Yes.

23,684. He had received a gunshot wound?—Yes.

23,685. Was your house burnt down at any time?—Yes; on the 18th of October.

23,686. Who burnt it?—My house was burnt down by the Maroons.

23,687. Was that at the same time when Jane Brown's house was burnt?—Yes.

23,688. Do you rent any land from Mr. Woodrow?—I rent a provision ground.

23,689. What rent do you pay?—1*l.* a year.

23,690. Where is your provision ground?—As you go up from the river it is the first before you come to the milestone.

23,691. Did Mr. Woodrow at any time make you work for him?—Yes. I had a little boy about 18 years of age.

23,692. Did he make you and your boy work for him?—The boy worked three days, and I worked seven days.

23,693. Did he pay you for the work you did?—No. He said it was for satisfaction. If I did not work for him he would burn my house and take away the ground. He had burnt the house before he said that; but he said if I did not work for him he would take away my ground.

23,694. You said "and burn the house," and now you say it was burnt already?—Yes.

23,695. Why did you say so?—It was a mistake.

23,696. To whom did your house belong?—To Harbour Head, buy-lands.

23,797. Was it your own?—Yes.

23,798. Have you any paper about it, for the land?—Yes.

23,798. Where is it?—I did not bring it.

23,799. Did any of the houses belong to Mr. Woodrow?—No; only the ground.

The witness withdrew.

A. Miliner.

ANN MILINER (black) sworn and examined.

23,800. Are you a married woman, living at Manchioneal Bay?—Yes.

23,801. What is the name of your husband?—It was Milliner.

23,802. Where is he?—He was hanged at Port Antonio.

23,803. Then you are a widow, not a married woman?—Yes.

23,804. Did the black soldiers at any time come to your house?—Yes.

23,805. When?—On Monday.

23,806. The Monday after the disturbances at Morant Bay?—Yes.

23,807. Was your husband there?—No, he had gone to the ground.

23,808. Did they take any things away?—Yes.

23,809. Did they take somebody else's things away?—Yes.

23,810. Whose were they?—Mr. Kirkland's.

23,811. How was it that they were in the house?—I was working for him, and as I saw the people come in I took a trunk and a bed, and carried them to my house and secured them.

23,812. You took them to take care of them?—Yes.

23,813. When did you tell him that you had secured his things?—He went away and escaped as the people came up on the Friday.

23,814. Where and when did you see him again?—I did not see him, but I saw the young woman he was living with.

23,815. The young woman that Mr. Kirkland was living with?—Yes; she is here in Bath now, but she is sick.

23,816. What is her name?—Sophia Graham. The young man is Charles Kirkland; he is in Bath now.

23,817. What day did you take the things?—I do not recollect the date, but after the rebellion at Morant Bay. They came up on the Friday to Manchioneal, the Friday after the Wednesday when they were at Morant Bay.

23,818. And it was then you took the things?—Yes, on the Friday.

23,819. In what way where you working for Mr. Kirkland?—At the yard.

23,820. What were the things you took?—A trunk and a bed, two beds, and I carried them to my house.

23,821. What day was it on which they were found at your house?—I did not keep the date of the day.

23,822. How long afterwards was it?—On the Monday when the soldiers came up.

23,824. Was that the next Monday, or the Monday week ?—The next Monday.

23,825. The things were in your house only from Friday to Monday ?—Yes.

23,826. Had you told Mr. Kirkland or anybody that you had taken them ?—Yes.

23,827. Sophia Graham ?—Yes.

23,828. When did you tell her this ?—On the same day, the Friday. She was there, but she made her escape out of the house, and sent her little girl with me to stay all the time.

23,829. After they had found these things, what did they say ?—They did not say anything.

23,830. Did you tell them you had taken the goods to take care of ?—Yes; and Henry Panton, a constable, came in and said I had not robbed anything, and that it belonged to Mr. Kirkland, and Mr. Kirkland knew all about it.

23,831. Did they burn your house ?—Yes ; and after Mr. Kirkland came in they took the clothes and left the bed, and took my clothes and goods and went away ; and Mr. Kirkland told me he heard I had the bed. I said yes. He said, " You must take care of " it and let it stay. They won't disturb your house."

20,832. When was that ?—On the same Monday when he came up from Port Antonio with the soldiers ; and he told me so because I would steal nothing.

23,833. Was your house burnt down ?—Yes.

23,834. When ?—The same Monday evening.

23,835. Did you see who burnt it down ?—The Volunteers.

23,836. Did you know any gentleman who was present ?—No ; but when the house caught fire I ran to the Bay and told Mr. Kirkland.

23,837. Was any person present whose name you knew ?—Henry Panton was present, the same constable I mentioned before.

23,838. Did you know any of the Volunteers ?—I knew one named Dan Cameron.

23,839. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond*). Do you remember when the people you called rebels came up to Manchioneal ?—On the Friday.

23,840. Had Mr. Kirkland any stores there ?—Yes.

23,841. How many ?—Two.

23,842. What did they do to those stores ?—I was not there, but when I went I saw they had broken the stores and taken out every article from both. When I saw them come to the front door and opened it, I said, " Don't take out anything, it is for his sweetheart ;" and I took out two beds and a bolster, and they took away the bolster and only left the two beds, and the trunk with only two shirts, two pairs of black trowsers, and a long coat that he wore in the brigade.

23,843. They took away the bolster and the trunk, but left the beds ?—They took the things out of the box, and my box with them. There was a hat and my money, and my rings, and my coral.

23,844. But you have your rings now, have you not ?—I had to hide them.

23,845. How many had you ?—Three, that they took in my box, and two strands of corals. They said black people like me could not buy such things ; but we did.

23,846. Did you tell Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes, and he knew it.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Kirkland was here seen passing the Court-house and was called in.*)

CHARLES MATTHEW KIRKLAND (coloured) sworn and examined.

C. M. Kirkland.

23,847. Was this woman who has just been examined in your service at all ?—She was emyloyed shortly before the rebellion by me.

23,848. For how long ?—A few weeks.

23,849. In what way ?—In boiling cocoa-nut oil in my yard.

23,850. Is that at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

23,851. How long was she with you ?—Five or six weeks altogether.

23,852. When did you first know she had taken anything of yours ?—Since her retrrn from Port Antonio. I went there when I heard the rebels were coming to the Bay and were near us, and I remained there three days, and came back with the soldiers.

23,853. What did the soldiers do when they came ? —They searched the houses, and those which were found to contain plundered goods were mostly destroyed.

23,854. Amongst others this woman's house was destroyed it appears ?—Yes.

23,855. Did you know of it at the time ?—Yes, I heard it was destroyed.

23,856. Was it before it was destroyed she told you she had taken the things ?—No, I don't think so, because when I came into the Bay first I stopped at the house of Mr. Sherwood's, called the " Villa," a little out of the Bay, and stopped there the greater part of the day, and when I came into the Bay in the evening I heard that her house had been destroyed.

23,857. Then it was destroyed before you came ?— No ; I was in the Bay, but I was not at the place.

23,858. You only knew after it was burnt ?—In a great many instances the people never told of goods being in their possession until the houses were destroyed, and they were discovered, and then they said they had saved so and so, but I did not get half my goods that they said they had saved, and I knew they had not saved one-fifth part.

23,859. It was not until the evening she told you ? —It was not until the next day. I did not get some of the things for some days.

23,860. When was it you first knew she had said that she was taking care of them ?—I believe the next day, or that evening. I cannot be certain now because that is some four months ago. It might have been that same evening, or it might not have been until next day.

23,861. She said she told it to a girl of the name of Sophia Graham ?—Oh yes ; that was a shopkeeper of mine. So she says ; but Sophia Graham is sick and cannot answer very well.

23,862. She was a shopwoman of yours ? — Yes.

23,863. Was she so at the time when your store was attacked ?—No, she had run away ; she was in the bush.

23,864. How long was she in the bush ?—For two or three days and nights.

23,865. Did she come back before you came or after ?—When I came I found them at a place called " The Villa," which is situated about half a mile out of the Bay, on the Port Antonio road. It is not even near by what they term the Bay, but going towards Port Antonio, about half a mile out of the Bay. A lot of females had congregated there to try and protect themselves.

23,866 Is Sophia Graham too ill to come here ?— She is sick, she cannot come. She has a doctor attending her and I am just taking the doctor now who is just attending to her.

23,867. Where is it that she lives ; how near here ?—Just round the corner.

23,868. Would it hurt her if I went and asked her a question ?—I will see what the doctor says.

(The witness left the court and returned shortly, and it was arranged that the Commissioner should go and take the deposition of the witness, which was done. The evidence taken by the Commissioner is as follows):—

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

S. Graham.

23 Feb. 1866.

Sophia Graham (coloured) sworn and examined.

23,869. Do you know Ann Milliner ?—Yes.

23,870. Did she at any time tell you that she had taken goods of Mr. Kirkland's to take care of them ? Not before the war. I saw her taking away a feather bed, and sent a little girl as a spy to see what she had. The little girl told me she said she would take care of them; that she had a feather bed and a trunk. Before the soldiers had been and taken these things I was passing and saw a leaf-table which belonged to Mr. Kirkland. I was afraid to speak about it then, but when the soldiers came I spoke about it, and then she carried it back to the house.

The Commissioner then returned into court.

A. Milliner.

Ann Milliner re-called and further examined.

23,871. You did not tell us all the things you took away ?—Afterwards I told Miss Sophia, Mr. Kirkland's sweetheart.

23,872. You did not see her at all ?—She sent a little girl with me.

23,273. But you did not tell her anything about the leaf-table ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

H. Graham.

Harriet Graham (black) sworn and examined.

23,274. Did you live at the Rhine ?—Yes.

32,275. At the time of the disturbances in Morant Bay were you living with a man named Samuel Valentine ?—Yes.

23,876. On the Saturday morning after these disturbances did you go into Bath ?—Yes.

23,877. Did you hear a person named Pedo telling a soldier anything ?—Yes.

23,878. Were they white or black ?—Black soldiers.

23,879. What did you hear him tell them ?—That he saw Valentine making war up at Potosi Buckra-house.

23,880. Did they take Valentine ?—The soldiers took him.

23,881. Did they carry him to Bowden ?—Yes.

23,882. Was he kept on board a ship to go to Port Antonio, and did you afterwards hear that he had been shot ?—Yes.

23,883. Did the Maroons take your fowls ?—Yes.

23,884. When was that ?—The next day.

23,885. How many did they take ?—Five.

23,886. Did they search the place ?—Yes.

23,887. They did not take anything else ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

S. French.

Susan French (coloured) sworn and examined.

23,888. Do you live at Airy Castle ?—Yes.

23,889. What was your husband's name ?—Thomas French.

23,890. Do you remember hearing of the disturbance at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

23,891. Some little time after that did James Gordon a constable come to your house ?—Yes.

23,892, How long after you heard of that did he come ?—On Thursday.

23'893, In the next week ?—Yes.

23,894. Did he take your husband ?—Yes.

24,895. And did he handcuff him ?—Yes; he took him to Port Morant to the police station, and put him into the chains.

23,896. You did not see him, did you ?—Yes; I carried victuals to him on Friday morning at Morant Bay.

23,897. You never saw him again till the Saturday ?—On the Saturday when I went to market someone told me.

23,898. You never saw him again ?—No.

23,899. Did a man named Benjamin come with some Maroons afterwards ?—Yes.

23,900. Did the Maroons burn the house ?—Yes.

23,901. Was any officer with the Maroons ?—No.

23,902. How many Maroons were there ?—About seven or eight.

23,903. Did the house belong to you ?—Yes; my husband made it.

23,904. Did he pay a rent for the ground ?—Yes.

23,905. He paid rent for the land on which the house was built ?—Yes.

23,906. How long ago ?—Before I lived with him.

23,907. How long did you live together ?—Better than six months.

23,908. Were you married to him ?—He was not married; he was an old married man before; but I am the first married. I was never married yet.

23,909. You were not his wife ?—Yes, we tried to keep the commandment.

239,10. You say he was married to some body else? Yes.

The witness withdrew.

P. Ennis.

Phœbe Ennis (black) sworn and examined.

23,911. Do you live at Airy Castle ?—Yes.

23,912. Are you married ?—Yes.

23,913. What is your husband's name ?—William Ennis.

23,914. During martial law, did constables come with a man named William M'Kenzie ?—Yes.

23,915. When was it ?—On the Monday.

23,916. What did they do ?—They caught fire to my house.

23,917. Did they do anything else ?—I did not get out any thing. They burnt up every thing.

23,918. Did they search the house first ?—Yes.

23,919. What did they find in it ?—Nothing at all.

23,920. Did they tell you why they burnt it ?—No.

23,921. Were you brought to Bath ?—No; I went to Kingston. I was taken to Bath and they flogged me. See how the rope broke my hand.

23,922. How did they flog you ?—They tied me upon some things.

23,923. Who flogged you ?—Mr. Kirkland.

23,924. He ordered you to be flogged ?—Yes.

23,925. Were you examined by him first of all ?—Yes.

23,926. What did he say to you ?—Nothing. They brought me and afterwards flogged me.

23,927. Did not somebody say anything about you first ?—No; because no one could say anything against me. I was sick in my house and could not go out as far as my neighbour's gate. They tied me and brought me to Bath.

23,928. How many lashes did you have ?—I cannot reckon it.

23,929. Was it five ?—No.

23,930. Was it not so many as five ?—More than five.

23,931. Was it as many as 20 ?—Yes.

23,932. Are you sure of that ?—Yes; I had them upon my back. They stripped me and flogged me.

23,933. Was it as many as 50 ?—I cannot tell. I am not able to reckon them.

23,934. You say you know it was more than 20 ?—I think I must have got 10 licks upon my back. When the Maroons came Mrs. Watt told them to burn up the house and everything in it, and everybody in it.

23,935. Who is Mrs. Watt ?—Dorothy Watt.

23,936. Did you lose your pig and your fowls ?—They went into my stye, and took my pig and my fowls, and destroyed all the mass. Jemmy Dickinson did that.

23,937. From whom did you rent the land ?—I do not rent it. I bought it.

23,938. Did you not pay any rent ?—I paid taxes every year for it.

23,939. Have you got some papers with your land ?—I have all my titles.

23,940. Where are they ?—In the house.

23,941. Is your husband coming here ?—He is sick ; quite weak and sick.

23,942. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know George Bucksell ?—I know him.

23,943. Is he a constable ?—Yes ; and on the way to Bath he licked me on the side, and I fell down on the ground.

23,944. (*By the Commission.*) Was that after you were flogged ?—Yes ; after I was flogged I came home.

23,945. Was it after you came home that you saw him ?—Yes, he came there ; I did not speak, but as I came past him he took a stick to me, and I fell on the ground.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES MINOT (black) sworn and examined. *J. Minot.*

23,946. Are you a labourer living near Port Morant ?—Yes.

23,947. Is that at Airy Castle ?—Yes, Clifton Hill.

23,948. Was your house burnt down by the Maroons ?—Yes.

23,949. Was Benjamin with them at the time ?—Yes ; and he had a list of the houses to be burnt down at the time.

23,950. Did Mr. Benjamin take anything away ?—He did not take anything away, but he went on my ground and got provisions for the Maroons to eat.

23,951. Were you made to work for Mr. Woodrow at all ?—Yes, after that. Three days.

23,952. Who told you you must work for him ?—He called me and made me work for him.

23,953. For three days ?—Yes ; and he gave me no pay. I asked him what authority he had, and he said he had authority from the Governor to shoot and hang.

23,954. Did he say he had authority to shoot or hang anybody he liked ?—Yes ; he said he had authority. I pay my rent every quarter, and never owe him any but at the new year, because it is not due till the next quarter again.

23,955. You paid a pound a year ?—Yes (*producing account book*). There are two books, the old one and a new one. This shows the balance of the land that I owe the owner for.

23,956. What land is this ?—The same land they burnt the house on. It belongs to Clifton Hill.

23,957. Then the land on which you built the house you bought ?—Yes.

23,958. But you have not yet paid all the money for it ; how much were you to pay at first ?—Six pounds.

23,959. You have paid 1*l.*, so there will be 5*l.* still due ?—Yes.

23,960. Whose handwriting is this ?—Mr. Jameson gave Mr. Benjamin that paper at Clifton Hill.

23,961. From whom did you buy the land ?—From the first Mr. Jameson. After that the young man came out from England since the war, and he gave us that paper the other day.

23,962. At the end of the quarter do you pay the rent ?—Yes ; in January I pay for the year again.

23,963. Do you pay 5*s.* per quarter ?—Yes.

23,964. In January you paid for the whole of the quarter past, 5*s.* ?—Yes.

23,965. Was anything deducted for the work you did ?—No, he took the whole.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM JEFFERY (black) sworn and examined. *W. Jeffery.*

23,966. Do you live at Grossel's ?—Yes.

23,967. During martial law did the Maroons and black soldiers come to your house ?—Yes.

23,968. On what day ?—Monday.

23,969. Did they search your house ?—Yes, they went in.

23,970. What did they find ?—Four young pantaloons.

23,971. Four pairs do you mean ?—Yes, that had never been working yet.

23,972. Did they find another pair too ?—Yes, they took it along, and took a pan and some cabbage seed that I was going to send to town.

23,973. What did they say about the new pantaloons ?—They said, " I want this thing for myself."

23,974. Did they not say the things had come from Mr. Kirkland's ?—No, they did not say anything about that.

23,975. How came you by them ?—I bought them.

23,976. Where ?—At Kingston.

23,977. How came you to buy four pairs all at once ?—I bought four pairs of trousers. That is not too much.

23,978. Do you generally buy four pairs of trousers at once ?—Sometimes I buy three together.

23,979. What are you ?—A field labourer.

23,980. How much do you earn ?—I make very well.

23,981. What do you call " very well ; " how much a day do you make ?—I can earn 2*s.* a day.

23,982. Do you often make 2*s.* a day ?—Yes.

23,983. What do you work at ?—A provision field.

23,984. At your own ground ?—Yes.

23,985. How much ground do you rent ?—Two acres.

23,986. What do you pay for it ?—Six dollars.

23,987. To whom do you pay it ?—To the collector.

23,988. Who is he ?—One acre from Lysens, and one from near Potosi.

23,989. Did you rent the land from Mr. Herschell ?—One acre I rented from Lysens, and one acre from Mr. Davies of Kingston.

23,990. How many dollars did you pay for the acre you rented from Lysens ?—Five dollars.

23,991. How much to the other ?—Four dollars.

23,992. Why did you say six dollars for the two ?—I made a mistake ; it is nine dollars that I pay. The the other Gampion I pay to.

23,993. You do not work on an estate ?—No.

23,994. Do you work on your own ground ?—It is my own labour.

23,995. Have you not worked onany other ground for some time ?—No ; I do my own labour, for my own self.

23,996–7. Did you go to anybody to complain about the house being burnt down ?—Yes ; I went to Morant Bay.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

W. Jeffery.

23 Feb. 1866.

23,998. To whom did you complain?—To Mr. Ewart.

23,999. He is a magistrate?—Yes.

24,000 Did you not go to anybody else before that? I went to Mr. Fyfe.

24,001. What did he say?—He had nothing to do with it at all, he said, as they had burnt it.

24,002. Did he not say anything else?—He did not say anything else.

24,003. Did he not say anything about people stealing from the white people?—He said if I complained of the things they had taken away, what complaint was to be made about the things the people took from the whites. I said I did not benefit by any such concern. I did not meddle, and I had nothing to do with it.

24,004. Did you find your house burnt?—I complained to Mr. Murray at the chapel first, and then I went to Mr. Fyfe.

24,005. Did you find your house burnt when you went back?—Yes.

24,006. On what day was that?—On Monday.

24,007. The same day the pantaloons were taken away?—The same day.

24,008. (*Mr Drummond.*) Was Mr. Fyfe present when the house was burnt?—No.

24,009. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is that the kind of pantaloons you bought (*pointing to the witness's Oznaburgh's.*)? No; they were drill.

The witness withdrew.

E. Brown.

ELIZABETH BROWN (black) sworn and examined.

24,010. Do you live at Rhine?—Yes.

24,011. Did some person go to your pig-stye during martial law and take your pigs?—Yes.

24,012. Who was it?—John Murray.

24,013. Did he take the pigs?—Yes.

24,014. Did he come himself and take them?—No, not himself?—He did not come but he gave the order.

24,015. Did you hear him give the order?—Yes.

24,016, Did he give the order to somebody to go and take your pigs?—Yes.

24,017. How many pigs did they take?—Twelve pigs and two sows.

The witness withdrew.

R. Scott.

RICHARD SCOTT (coloured) sworn and examined.

24,018. Do you live on some lands near Airy Castle?—Yes.

24,019. What are you?—I am a groom and a butler, and provisioner, and several many little things.

24,020. Do you remember a Volunteer coming to your house and taking you into custody?—Yes.

24,021. When was that?—On Thursday.

24,022. The Thursday in the week after Morant Bay?—After the row at the Bay.

24,023. Where did he take you to?—Down to Leith Hall.

24,024. Were you then sent to Morant Bay?—They took me to Leith Hall about 10 o'clock, and I was there till about half-past 4 in the evening.

24,025. Were you then sent to Morant Bay?—Yes.

24,026. What was done to you there?—Mr. Ramsay said I could not go away till he gave me 20 lashes.

24,027. Did you have 20 lashes?—Yes.

24,028. Were you tried at all?—No.

24,029. Did anybody say you had done anything there?—I got a contract with Mr. Georges.

24,030. Did you hear them say what you had done before you were flogged?—No.

24,031. Was nothing said?—Nothing at all.

24,032. Nothing about the axle of a cart?—Nothing at all.

24,033. Did not the Maroons tell Inspector Ramsay something about you?—He asked, "What brought this young man here?" They said "It is the man taken to Leith Hall." They said, "He has taken Mr. Shortridge's cart axle in the road, when the people broke it."

24,034. Had you that axle?—If I had, I know Mr. Shortridge and I would have brought it to him.

24,035. Had you had anything to do with the cart?—No.

24,036. Nothing at all?—I saw it in my way on the way to Leith Hall. If I had had a horse and cart I would have taken it up, for I was well qualified with Mr. Shortridge.

24,037. When was it you saw it burnt in the road?—I forget the day.

24,038. After you went back was anything done to the house?—I came from Morant Bay on the same Friday night. Eight days afterwards Mr. Woodrow sent his collector with a list to burn me out of the house.

24,039. Did you see the list?—Yes; he had it in his hand. I came out of the gate and found him with four Maroons, and he said, "I have to burn you out of the house." I said "What for?"—He said, "I do not know, Mr. Woodrow gave me the list." A Maroon said, "I was here yesterday, Monday, and searched the house; why burn it? I find nothing in it." He said, "Mr. Woodrow says so. I do not know." It was as much as my missis could do to take a few clothes. The man said, "Let them take something else;" but a fair man fired the four corners. I asked Mr. Woodrow if he had sent to burn me out, and he said "It is a lucky thing I have not burnt you in it, and shot you too." He said, "Stay there till I eat my breakfast." After that he said, "You are all a parcel of vagabonds. The Governor has authorized me to shoot, burn, and hang, and flog every one of you." He then took me and tied me to another man, and I was carried to Leith Hall to shoot me, or hang me. I made up my mind for it.

24,040. Who was the other man?—A black man named Henry Good.

24,041. Who tied you and him together?—Yes.

24,042. Did Mr. Woodrow himself?—Yes.

24,043. What did he do?—A Maroon came out and asked why he was doing that to me. He said he was carrying me down to Leith Hall. The Maroon said he had known me since he was a child.

24,044. Who was the Maroon?—His name was Ellis. He had known me from a child. I and his father were company together.

24,045. Were you led together?—I saw him and Mr. Woodrow speak in a corner, and then Mr. Woodrow said to me, "You can go." I have a contract with Mr. Georges, and he took advantage of me.

(Witness handed a written document to the Commissioner.)

24,046, Did you write this?—No.

24,047. Who did?—My daughter.

The witness withdrew.

H. J. Cowie.

HENRY JAMES COWIE (coloured) sworn and examined.

24,048. Are you one of the Bath Volunteers?—Yes.

24,049. On the 11th of October did you go with the Bath Volunteers to Morant Bay?—Yes.

24,049. How many of you were there?—There were 18 gun men of the gun company, with the rifles, and two first and second lieutenants, and the captain, and one covering sergeant.

24,050. What ammunition did you take with you?—I cannot recollect; I do not know the number.

24,051. Did you each carry your own ammunition?—Each man had 10 rounds.

24,052. What time did you get to Morant Bay?—It was about 12 o'clock.

24,053. And about 3 o'clock, do you remember Mr. Arthur Cooke giving some information?—Yes.

24,054. In consequence of that what did you do?—In consequence of the information orders were given and an alarm was sounded on the bugle, and we dressed, putting on our accoutrements.

24,055. And then you drew up in front of the Court-house?—Yes.

24,056. What time was that?—From about 2 to 3 o'clock.

24,057. Did you see the people come into the Parade?—Yes.

24,058. How did they come in?—With sticks, cutlasses, lances, harpoons, and women with stones.

24,059. Were there any guns?—A few of them had rifles.

24,060. Did they come far into the Parade?—Yes. They advanced clear up to us, just about as much as a charge, within about the length of this table (*about four yards*).

24,061. What then?—The Custos called out for peace, and they said, "We want no peace to-day; we came man to man."

24,062. What then?—Then the captain called out to the Custos to read the Riot Act.

24,063. Do you mean that at that time they were within four yards of you?—They were advancing up to us, and as they advanced orders were given by the captain that we should go paces back to the rear, and we got on till we came in contact with the Court-house wall.

24,064. Then the Custos began to read the Riot Act?—Yes.

24,065. What next?—Orders were given to fire. The rear rank fired first, and the front rank afterwards.

24,066. Before this were stones thrown?—I heard that the captain had received a blow before I fired; but I did not see it.

24,067. Was that before you fired?—Yes. I heard that he was wounded with the stones.

24,068. Do you mean you heard that before you fired?—Yes; but I did not see him for he was to the right, and I was to the left, and it was so crowded that I could not see him.

24,069. Did you receive any injury?—I was severely wounded. I have four severe wounds in the head, from which I am suffering now, and a wound in my arm.

24,070. You were left for dead?—I was severely beaten on the two hips.

24,071. And were you left for dead?—I fell; they murdered me and drew me down to the wharf road, and laid me there, and I was there until about 9 o'clock at night.

24,072. While you were there, did you hear anything said?—I heard Bogle say, "Let us put fire upon "the Court-house. If we don't, we will not manage "the Volunteer and the buckra." That was the time when I was lying down, about 5 or 6 o'clock.

24,073. Do you know how many rounds the Morant Bay Volunteers had?—Captain Hitchins gave them five rounds each out of the amount that we carried away.

24,074. How many of the Morant Bay Volunteers were there?—About four or five men.

24,075. Only that number?—Only that; the others did not turn out.

24,076. All the Volunteers did not muster, did they?—No.

24,077. Were all that company on the ground?—Yes; 18.

24,078. One Volunteer said that he went to fetch others and was knocked down?—That was a man of No. 2 Company.

24,079. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you know Bogle before?—Yes; I have known him about two years now.

24,080. Did you see him at the time?—Yes; he was in front as they came in.

24,081. But did you see him at the time he said this?—I know his voice.

The witness withdrew.

The Reverend ALEXANDER FOOTE (coloured) sworn and examined.

24,082. You are a minister?—I am a Wesleyan minister.

24,083. What statement is it that you wish to refer to?—I understand that a witness has stated here before you, that her house was burnt, and that she had nothing in it except things that she had saved from Mr. Kirkland, her employer. I wish to state that if that be her testimony it is not the whole truth.

24,084. What do you know about it?—I know that her husband was taken up on very grave charges and executed at Port Antonio. I was present at his trial, and there were a great many things found at his house, mattresses and other valuable things.

24,085. Did you see them?—No; but I know they were taken out. One belonged to Sir Charles Darling, the property which I represent through Mr. Charles Harvey, the attorney.

24,086. There was one you say belonging to him, was there?—Yes; there were other things; and her husband was tried for setting fire to the house in which Mr. Bunting lived. It was given on oath that he applied the fire to the house. If you refer to the records of the Court-martial you will find it.

24,087. But you were present?—Yes; and he admitted also that he had got hold of the Queen's post-money; that he had gone to the post-office——

24,088. You say that there were serious charges on which he was tried and convicted?—Yes; so that it was not because of the little clothing or furniture which belonged to Mr. Kirkland that the house was destroyed.

24,089. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What was the name of a cattleman of yours?—I have no cattleman.

24,090. Had you a man named "Gray" in your service?—Yes; at Grange Field.

24,091. What has become of him?—He has been shot, I understand. I was not present, but I understand he was shot.

24,092. What was his name?—William or Billy.

24,093. Were you in the district when the military came?—Yes, a few days.

24,094. Did you see any of their acts?—None. I saw the effects.

24,095. (*By the Commission.*) In which district?—In the district of Manchioneal.

24,096. Did you see houses burnt?—I did not see them burning. If I were allowed I should like to correct Mr. Bunting's testimony about the houses. He said that all the houses he burnt, he burnt by the order of Captain Hole. I am prepared to prove to the contrary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

The Rev. A. Foote.

23 Feb. 1866.

24,097. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you present ?—I was with him.

24,098. Did you see any of the acts of Captain Hole ?—Yes.

24,099. You said you did not. Did you see any acts of the military ?—They were sent out, and Captain Hole was generally at head-quarters, at Muirton.

24,100. (*By the Commission.*) Were you present when the soldierscame to Grange Hill from Muirton ? —I was at Port Antonio.

24,101. Did you attend any executions at Port Antonio ?—I was there.

24,102. How many people did you see executed ?— I don't know the number exactly. I suppose at least about five dozen. I did not see them all; not perhaps more than about a dozen myself.

24,103. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see any people flogged ?—Yes, I saw some.

24,104. Can you tell us at what part of the village the flogging was done ?—Just before the Court-house.

24,105. Was it done at two triangles or one ?—At two.

24,106. Were you near enough to see what was done by the soldiers to the people who were being flogged ?—I was generally in the Court-house. I did not see them all flogged, because often I remained in the office.

24,107. (*By the Commission.*) Did you see anything done to any of those whom you saw flogged after the flogging?—No, they loosed them, and they were taken back into the prison.

24,108. Were they pelted at all ?—No.

24,109. Did you see anything done to them while they were being flogged ?—Yes. I suppose you refer to their putting stones to their mouths. I saw that.

24,110. What was that ?—I saw a soldier, I believe —I don't know whether a soldier or a sailor—that put a stone to the mouth of a man who was bawling out.

24,111. Did he do that to more than one ?—I think another soldier or a sailor did put a stone to the mouth of a man at the other triangle.

24,112. Did you see it done to more than these two ? —No, I did not. The man was making a great noise and bawling, and they called to him to be quiet, and one of the soldiers or sailors took a stone and put it to his mouth, and told him to hush, and put it over his mouth, and the man struggled and held back his head, and I think the stone cut the mouth of one of them, and it bled.

24,113. You heard orders given to the soldiers to do it, didn't you ?—I am not certain.

24,114. Was Captain Hole present ?—I am not certain whether Captain Hole or Captain Luke was present.

24,115. Did you see the officer ?—I saw an officer was present who was on horseback higher up the street. I was in the Court-house.

24,116. If he had given the order would you have heard it ?—Yes ; there was a universal silence, except when it was broken by the cries of the men.

24,117. You think you must have heard it if any order had been given ?—Yes.

24,118. But you are not quite certain ?—I did not hear any order.

24,119. And you think you would have heard it if there had been any ?—Yes.

24,120. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you seen Capt. Luke present at any time during the flogging ? —Yes.

24,121. Were any women flogged ?—None at all.

24,122. Did you attend any Courts-martial there ?— Yes.

24,123. How many ?—Several. I was sick one week, and sometimes I was away at Manchioneal.

24,124. What were the charges against those you heard tried ?—Many persons were charged with being concerned in murder.

24,125. In the murder of whom ?—In the murder of Mr. Hire ; and some were brought in the "Wolverine" from the River district and from Morant Bay. The first executions were those of such persons, I think, from the Port Morant and Plantain Garden River district.

24,126. Did they try the people in Port Antonio who were accused of crime in the Morant Bay district ?—Yes, they were tried. Those who were taken round in the "Wolverine" at Port Antonio, and they came from this district.

24,127. (*By the Commission.*) What were they charged with ?—With being mixed up in the rebellion.

24,128. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were they charged with being rebels or with theft ?—One man was charged with being in arms and resisting the soldiers, and his shirt was found covered with blood at the time.

24,129. It was not found whether it was his own blood or some other persons ?—No.

24,130. Did you hear them try any persons at Port Antonio ?—Some of them.

24,131. Did you hear any tried of those who were executed ?—None.

24,132. What was done with them generally ?— They were catted and sent to prison.

24,133. Do you happen to recollect any individual case where a person from the Morant Bay district charged with murder was tried there ?—No individual case, and I could not say positively that they came from Morant Bay.

24,134. But you might hear perhaps, if present, what was the residence and the charge ?—I think most of them were from Port Morant and Plantain Garden River.

24,135. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Were you present when Mr. Bunting and Captain Hole had an interview relative to Mr. Bunting's proceedings ?—I was not.

24,136. Were you ever present when they were together ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

G. Ganey.

GEORGE GANEY (black) sworn and examined.

24,137. Were you one of the Bath Volunteers ?— Yes.

24,138. Were you drawn up in front of the Court-house at Morant Bay ? — Yes, in the rear of the riflemen.

24,139. Did you see the people; were you able to see them coming in ?—Yes.

24,140. How many of them came into the Parade ? —A lot of them.

24,141. About how many ?—400 or 500 people.

24,142. In what state were they ?—They were armed well with cutlasses, and swords and guns, and bayonets upon the guns.

24,143. Did they come in in an orderly way or like a crowd ?—Like a large crowd.

24,144. They did not march in ranks ?—Yes, they did ; straight into the Parade.

24,145. Did anybody appear to exercise command over them, was there any man before them ?—Yes, there was a man before them as a leader.

24,146. Who was he ?—A stout man ; I saw him, but I don't know his name.

24,147. How do you know he was a leader ?—Because he had a pistol in his hand.

24,148. Was he on horseback ?—He was on foot, with the remains of the people advancing up behind him.

24,149. How long was the distance between you and them ?—About an arm's length from us. Captain Hitchins gave orders to take two paces to the rear, and he told us again and again till we butted and bounded on the Court-house wall, and we could go no further.

24,150. What was done then ?—Somebody asked for a law book to read.

24,151. Was that brought ?—Yes, and I saw the Custos had it in his hand when I looked at the steps, and I saw it in his hand. He said to the people, "Hold on! hold on! what is your request ?" And they did not listen, and the Baron read the Riot Act, and gave the order to Captain Hitchins to fire, and Captain Hitchins gave the order to the bugler, and they sound "Fire!"

24,152. Was anything done before that except their marching within arm's length of you ?—I saw nothing done till the gun was fired.

24,153. Then what was done ?—Then began the stones, and they chopped.

24,154. You did not see any stones thrown before ? No, I did not.

24,155. Were men of the same height as you in the front rank before you ?—No, they were taller than me.

24,156. How tall were they ?—About five feet.

24,157. Whereabouts were you ?—In the middle of the rank.

24,158. Did you get into the school-room ?—Yes, I did go in there.

24,159. Were you sent out to proclaim peace to the people ?—Yes; the captain of No. 1 said, "Can you read ?" I said I could read a little. He said, "You must read to them a little."

24,160. What was it you read ?—I cannot recollect.

24,161. Did you go out ?— No. As I approached the door I heard the men at the door, and I got back to the Court-house.

24,162. You remained till the Court-house got fired, and then jumped out of the window ?—Yes.

24,163. What was done to you ?—They got me and beat me.

24,164. Did they hurt you ?— No, only a slight beating.

24,165. You made your escape and came back to Bath as fast as you could ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRAHAM (coloured) sworn and examined.

D A. Graham.

24,166. Were you one of the Bath Volunteers ?—Yes.

24,167. Did you see the people come into the Parade ?—Yes.

24,168. About what number ?—Between 400 and 500.

24,169. In what way did they come in ?—At first with drums beating, fifes blowing, and a flag flying; and they came in and assembled just in the main street beside the Parade.

24,170. As they came in did they all crowd in or march in ?—They came in in regular military order.

24,171. How soon did they keep advancing towards you ?—They kept advancing on slowly towards us.

24,172. Did you hear the Custos begin to read the Riot Act ?—They came everyone very near, and Captain Hitchins gave the order to go two paces to the rear twice; and afterwards, when they came very near, he sung out to the Custos to begin to read the Riot Act.

24,173. Did he begin to read it ?—Yes. He called out, "Peace!" and said they must let him know what was the matter.

24,174. Did you hear any answer to that ?—I heard that they didn't want any peace, or words to that effect.

24,175. Whilst he was reading the Riot Act what was done ?—Captain Hitchins went up to him with the intention of looking for the law book or something of that sort; but afterwards he came back, and they asked him if they were to fire, and I saw he was wiping blood from his forehead. It seemed as if he was struck in coming round the steps. I was to the left hand of the steps, and there were people advancing from that way as well as from the right and those going on before us into the Parade.

24,176. There were some going in front of you down a little street ?—Yes, and some from the left, and some from the right, going up to meet in a body in the Parade, and increasing every minute.

24,177. At the time you asked whether you were to fire how far were they off you ?—About six yards, I think, but I am not certain. It may have been more or less.

24,178. Did you see any stones thrown yourself ?—Not till after we fired.

24,179. Did you get upstairs ?—Yes.

24,180. Into the Court-house ?—Yes.

24,181. Did you see the School-house on fire ?—Yes.

24,182. And then the Court-house caught fire from it, didn't it ?—Yes.

24,183. Did you get out by the window ?—Yes, from the back window, myself, and the Reverend Mr. Herschell, and somebody else.

24,184. Were you caught ?—Yes.

24,185. What was done to you ?—I was caught and stripped of my boots and pantaloons, and made almost naked, and chopped up and beaten with sticks.

24,186. Do you mean that you were chopped ?—Yes, across my head.

24,187. What with ?—With a cutlass or something like that. I was left for dead on the ground.

24,188. When did you come to yourself ?—I came to myself and made my escape to the nearest place I thought safe, that was the White Horses.

24,189. That was a good long way ?—Yes, I ran.

24,190. What time did you get there ?—About 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

24,191. Did you remain there until Thursday night ?—Yes, until Thursday.

24,192. Did you hear the shell blown on Thursday night ?—Yes.

24,193. Was that in the house you were in ?—Just near.

24,194. Were any people about ?—No, only one man blowing a shell. I was wounded, and inside the house.

24,195. Did anybody come up and ask anything of the man ?—Yes, somebody asked what he was blowing the shell for, and he said he had just come from the Blue Mountain Valley, where he had been sworn in by the rebels to go over to White Horses and search for white men and kill them, and to go and destroy and rob the shops; and if he found the man

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

D. A. Graham.

23 Feb. 1866.

who had the shop at White Horses he was to kill him, or if he did not find him to pull down his shop.

24,196. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) At which side of the road were you, on the left or the right, coming from Morant Bay ?—On the left.

24,197. Where was the man ?—Out in the road, the public road.

24,198. Do you know the name of the person at whose house you were ?—Sarah Ennis was one.

The witness withdrew.

ADAM SMITH (black) sworn and examined.

A. Smith.

24,199. Do you live at Bachelor's Hall Penn ?—Yes.

24,200. Where is that, how far from here ?—About three miles.

24,201. On the way to Manchioneal ?—Yes; you pass it on the way to Manchioneal.

24,202. During martial law did a Maroon come to your house ?—Yes.

24,203. Did he take you to Golden Grove ?—Yes.

24,204. How long did you remain there ?—He took me up on Sunday, and I was there Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

24,205. Did you see people hanged while you were there ?—Yes, six men.

24,206. Do you know their names ?—I know four of them, John Laudram, Dick Hall, one named John Lawrence, and one named M'Kenzie. I do not know the names of the other two.

24,207. What day were they hanged ?—On Tuesday.

24,208. Do you remember hearing of the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

24,209. It was not the Tuesday after that ?—Not that; it was the Tuesday in the middle of martial law.

24,210. After these two days you were let go home ?—Yes.

24,211. Did a Maroon named Mendes come to you ?—Yes, and took me up again.

24,212. Did he take you to Plantain Garden River and Golden Grove ?—Yes.

24,213. Were you flogged ?—Yes.

24,214. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—Mr. M'Dermott there.

24,215. Is he the overseer ?—The busha, yes.

24,216. Did he say what you were to be flogged for ?—Yes; he said I had done a job for him, and he left 2*s.* 6*d.* that he didn't pay me, and he told me to come on Thursday for it, and when I went I didn't know there was any war.

24,217. But he didn't tell you that was the reason ?—That was what made them take me up to be flogged.

24,218. Did he tell you you were to be flogged because of that ?—It is the beginning of it.

24,219. Did he tell you why you were flogged ?—When they took me up I asked why, and Mendes said Mr. M'Dermott had sent for me.

24,220. Were you taken before a magistrate at all ?—No.

24,221. Did anybody give evidence against you ?—No.

24,222. When you were at Golden Grove, before you were flogged, did anybody give evidence against you ?—The captain of the soldiers said I was to get 50 lashes.

24,223. Do you know who that was ?—No.

24,224. Did he say what it was for ?—He said I was to have 50 lashes. I said, "Berry well, me no do nothing." Then he tied me and gave me 24 lashes and let me go. The Maroons said he had seen me, and I didn't take anything from the white man.

24,225. Where did he say he had seen you ?—He had not seen me anywhere. They came and took me up from the house in the mountain. Mr. M'Dermott said, "You come and frighten me for the money;" that was for the 2*s.* 6*d.*

24,226. Did he say that to the officer ?—No; he gave the Maroon man a paper to go to Golden Grove, and the Maroon handed it to the soldier captain.

24,227. And he said you were to have 50 lashes ?—Yes.

24,228. You said you had done nothing, and the Maroon said he had seen you, but that he had not seen you take anything ?—Yes.

24,229. Then did they say you were to have 25 lashes ?—Yes.

24,230. Do you know who the Captain was ?—No, not all. I saw plenty of them, but I don't know their names.

24,231. Do you know Captain Ford ?—Yes.

24,232. Was it he ?—No.

24,233. How was he dressed; do you know whether he was one of the Volunteers or one of the Newcastle soldiers ?—It was a black soldier.

24,234. Was it the Captain of the black soldiers ?—Yes.

24,235. Did you hear his name at all, and should you know it again if you were to hear it; did you hear Captain Luke's name mentioned ?—Yes, but I did not know him at all.

24,236. Did you hear that he was there ?—I don't know whether it was he. When they gave me the flogging they took and stoned me.

24,237. Were you hit ?—Yes; and they knocked me behind when I ran along the road.

24,238. Did you run fast ?—Yes.

24,239. Then the flogging did not prevent you running fast ?—I was obliged to run, or I would have been knocked down.

24,240. Did you see anybody else flogged ?—No; I was the only one flogged that day.

24,241. From whom do you rent your land ?—From Batchelor's Hall Penn.

24,242. Is that Mr. Shortridge ?—Yes. I worked a job for him during martial law, when everybody ran to the wood, and he said if I would go back and finish he would pay me. I did finish it, and he did not pay me.

24,243. You said you had asked Mr. M'Dermott for 2*s.* 6*d.* ?—Yes.

24,244. How long before you were flogged was that ?—It was on the Thursday.

24,245. What did he say ?—He gave me the 2*s.* 6*d.*

24,246. On the Friday and on the Saturday what happened ?—The soldiers came and said I frightened Mr. M'Dermott for the 2*s.* 6*d.*, and they said they must shoot me.

24,247. Did Mr. M'Dermott pay the 2*s.* 6*d.* ?—Yes.

24,248. What was the work you had done ?—I took a pasture job for 1*l.*, and he paid me all the rest.

24,249. How long before the Thursday was that ?—Two weeks before.

24,250. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Did you hear Mr. M'Dermott tell the soldier to flog and shoot you wherever they caught you ?—That was the paper that was sent.

24,251. You were told that was in the paper ?—Yes.

24,252. Can you read or write ?—No; but they read the paper to me.

24,253. Who did ?—The man that gave the order to flog me.

24,254. Was it the Captain of the black soldiers ?—Yes.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

A. Smith.

23 Feb. 1866.

24,255. Did it say that M'Dermott said they were to shoot you ?—The day they were at Bowden he gave Captain Mendes a paper to say that anybody who saw me must take me up and shoot me, and flog me.

24,256. Did you hear somebody read from that paper that Mr. M'Dermott said the soldiers were to shoot you for having frightened him and made him pay 2*s.* 6*d.*; when was it the Captain read it ?—On Golden Grove great house steps. When he came he told me I must go to Manchioncal. He said, "I cannot let you go, Smith, and I cannot flog you." And Mr. M'Dermott said, "You are to go to Manchioneal; you are not to come back, but to be destroyed." The Captain told me that.

24,257. What else did he tell you ?—The very same day, at Golden Grove, they were going to carry me to Manchioneal.

24,258. Who were present ?—Plenty of them.

24,259. Mr. M'Dermott was not there ?—He was there the very day.

24,260. When the letter was read ?—Yes.

24,261. Did Mr. M'Dermott say anything ?—No. I did not hear a word out of his mouth; but the Captain did say something when they put in the paper. He was not going to tell me anything.

24,262. Did Mr. M'Dermott give the paper to the Captain ?—Yes. They let me go for the first, and then came back again to take me to be flogged at Golden Grove, and gave the Maroon man a paper to flog me there; and they gave me 24 lashes.

24,263. Were there two papers of Mr. M'Dermott's ?—Yes.

24,264. One he gave to the Maroon man ?—Yes.

24,265. What did the Maroon man do with it ?—He carried it to the Captain at Golden Grove.

24,266. Do you say there was another paper, a second ?—M'Dermott gave it to the Captain.

24,267. Then there were two papers, one the Maroon brought to you and gave to the Captain, and at the same time Mr. M'Dermott gave a second paper to the Captain, and the paper the Captain read to you was the second, the one that Mr. M'Dermott gave him ?—Yes.

24,268. It was the second time that the Maroon brought the paper ?—Yes.

24,269. And it was then after that you were taken up, when Mr. M'Dermott gave the paper to the Maroon ?—They carried me to Mr. M'Dermott.

24,270. Did he go with you to Golden Grove ?—No, he was not able to go; but he wrote a paper. I saw him.

24,271. To whom did he give the paper ?—To the Maroon, Mendes, and he handed it to a black soldier, the head-man, to go and flog me.

24,272. Did Mr. M'Dermott give the second paper to the Maroon ?—Yes.

24,273. You said it was the Captain who gave it to the Maroon ?—Yes.

24,274. What did he do with you ?—He put me before him and took me to Golden Grove.

24,275. Did he take you before the Captain ?—Yes.

24,276. Did he give the paper to the Captain —Yes.

24,277. Was Mr. M'Dermott there ?—No.

24,278. You said before that he was, what do you mean; did you see Mr. M'Dermott at all after you saw him at Plantain Garden River ?—No.

24,279. Then he was not before the Captain with you ?—No.

24,280. And he did not give the paper to the Captain ?—No. Only the Maroon gave the paper to the Captain that M'Dermott had given him.

24,281. Did you see Mr. M'Dermott at all at Golden Grove ?—The first day they took me up I saw him there.

24,282. That is when you saw the people executed ?—Yes, the very day.

24,283. After that, when you were taken the second time, did you see him there ?—No.

24,284. Not at all ?—No.

24,285. Then you did not see him give the paper to the Captain with your own eyes ?—No.

24,286. Not at all ?—No.

24,287. Did you see him at Golden Grove with your own eyes the second time ?—No.

24,288. Then you did not see him give the paper to the Captain ?—No, except what the Maroon gave.

The witness withdrew.

ANNIE WILLIAMS (black) sworn and examined.

A. Williams.

24,289. Are you a field labourer living at Ginger Hall ?—Yes.

24,290. Do you remember during martial law Richard Murray coming to your house ?—Yes.

24,291. What did he say after he came up ?—He said he came from Mr. Jacob Marks, who sent him for me.

24,292. Where did he take you ?—To Mr. Kirkland's yard.

24,293. Were you flogged ?—Yes, I was flogged in his yard.

24,294. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—Jacob Marks.

24,295. Was Mr. Kirkland there ?—He was in the yard, but they did not carry me to him.

24,296. Did Jacob Marks order you to be flogged ?—Yes.

24,297. And were you flogged ?—Yes.

24,298. How many lashes did you get ?—I got 12 licks.

24,299. Did they tell you what it was for, why you were flogged ?—They said before martial law they broke the law and broke the stores, and all that lived in the town must have some of the things. They ransacked my house and digged up the floors and found nothing. They stripped me to the waist and flogged me.

24,300. How long after Marks' shop had been broken open was it that they searched your house; do you remember the time when Marks' shop was robbed ?—Yes.

24,301. What day was it ?—I believe that the people came in on Thursday and Friday.

24,302. How long after that was it they searched your house ?—This week, Friday, the people came in, and they searched the house and took me up.

24,303. And when they searched the house what did they do ?—The whole time they went through the house.

24,304. On what day did they search your house ?—I don't remember the day.

24,305. Was it before Thursday or after ?—The Thursday they took me up they searched the house, and they came back and searched on Sunday, and Saturday, and Monday, and Wednesday, and they continually searched it.

24,306. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see the thing that you were flogged with ?—I saw the cat; they put wire into it, and dipped the cat into water.

24,307. Did you see the cat ?—Yes, and the wire.

24,308. How did you see the wire ?—They plaited the cat and the wire together.

24,309. How do you know that ?—I saw it.

24,310. You should not say that; there was no wire about it ?—There was wire in it. I won't tell a story, massa.

24,311. Not in the cat they flogged you with; you saw one cat used with wire in it ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

T. Junor.

24 Feb. 1866.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY. (Bath.)

Saturday, 24th February 1866.

PRESENT:

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq.

THOMAS JUNOR (black) sworn and examined.

24,312. Do you live at Sanflower Mountain?—Yes.

24,313. How far is that from Bath?—You can see it from Bath.

24,314. During martial law did the Maroons come to you?—Yes.

24,315. Do you remember the day?—Tuesday.

24,316. You do not know which Tuesday?—The Tuesday of the first week in martial law.

24,317. Do you mean the first Tuesday, or the second after the disturbance at Morant Bay?—The second.

24,318. Who was with the Maroons?—There was nobody at all with them.

24,319. Was there no officer with them?—No.

24,320. Did they bring you to Bath?—Yes.

24,321. Were you in prison there for three days?—Yes.

24,322. Were you then taken before Mr. Kirkland?—Yes.

24,323. What was done to you after that?—I received fifty lashes.

24,324. Were any witnesses called?—Yes; he called a witness, a brown lad they call Clement Salvaros.

24,325. What did he say?—He said he heard me and a lad named Natty Phillips talking, but he did not hear what I said to him.

24,326. Was that all he said against you?—Yes.

24,327. You were then ordered to have fifty lashes?—Yes.

24,328. Did you know Natty Phillips?—Yes.

24,329. Where did he live?—At Ginger Hall.

24,330. Did you know what he had been doing at all?—No.

24,331. Had you been talking with him?—Yes.

24,332. Was that on the Friday after the Wednesday at Morant Bay?—Yes.

24,333. Where did you talk to him?—In the street.

24,334. Was that all you did?—Yes.

24,335. What was Phillips doing there?—I don't know. He was in Bath, coming from Ginger Hall, and I came down the other way.

24,336. Was that the Friday when they were carrying the things out of the town the greater part of the day, and from Potosi?—They were carrying the things from Mark's store.

24,337. They were not taking things from Potosi that day?—I know nothing about that.

24,338. Don't you know that they took things from Potosi?—No, I do not know.

24,339. Did you see them take things from Mr. Mark's store?—Yes.

24,340. Did Natty Phillips take any of those things?—I did not see him take any.

24,341. What was done after you had the fifty lashes?—They carried me to the station, and I remained there till Friday morning.

24,342. It was on the Friday morning that you had the fifty lashes?—No; that was on the Wednesday morning. I was taken up on the Tuesday.

24,343. You said it was after three days that you had the lashes?—I was in Bath three days.

24,344. It was not after the three days that you had the fifty lashes?—I had the lashes on the Wednesday.

24,345. That was when you were taken before Mr. Kirkland?—Yes.

24,346. What happened on the Friday?—On Friday I went to Morant Bay and received fifty lashes from Mr. Ramsay, and I returned, and they let me go.

24,347. Who took you?—A Maroon, by Mr. Kirkland's order.

24,348. Did you hear him order that you should be taken?—Yes.

24,349. Then you went back to your house?—Yes.

24,350. When you got back to your house, after that did the Maroons come to you again?—Yes.

24,351. What did they take?—Two pigs and three fowls, and one jacket.

24,352. What was the jacket made of?—Black stuff.

24,353. Was it cloth?—Yes; it cost me £1. I had just had it made, and had never worn it.

24,354. Was it quite a new jacket?—Yes.

24,355. Do you generally wear a black cloth jacket?—Yes; it was pretty near like the trowsers I have on.

24,356. What did they say about the jacket?—Nothing at all.

24,357. Did they not say that it came from Mr. Kirkland's?—No.

24,358. Were you after that taken again?—No.

24,359. Were you not taken to work on the roads?—Oh yes.

24,360. Had you forgotten that?—I was taken by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Murray.

24,361. Who is Mr. Wilson?—The gardener.

24,362. Is he the curator of the Bath Gardens?—Yes.

24,363. Did he take you up?—Not me alone, but fourteen of us, to work on the roads.

24,364. Were you paid for it?—Only three pence a day for food.

24,365. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) By whose order?—Mr. Wilson and Mr. Murray.

24,366. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Which Mr. Murray do you mean?—The minister.

24,367. (*By the Commission.*) Is he a Wesleyan minister?—Yes.

24,368. Did you hear them order that you should work?—Mr. Wilson ordered us to work, and when we went Mr. Wilson gave us three pence one day and Mr. Murray gave us three pence another day. He said that he and Mr. Wilson allowed us three-pence a day for food while we were on the road, and I had to go to him for money every morning.

24,369. (*Suggested by Mr Gorrie.*) You were not taken before Mr. Kirkland again?—No.

24,370. You were not sentenced to work on the road?—Only by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Murray.

24,371. Did they employ you?—They did not. They only took us with the convict people.

24,372. Do you mean that it was done as punishment?—Yes.

24,373. Then you were flogged twice?—Yes.

24,374. (*Suggested by Mr Drummond*). Was any person present when Clement gave his evidence?—Yes.

24,375. Who?—Lots of people in Bath and all about. One of the Volunteers called "Bobby Gully" was taking down the evidence.

24,376. Was it Bobby Gully?—Yes.

24,377. Who was he?—One of the Volunteers.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN WOODROW (white) sworn and examined.

24,378. Are you an engineer residing at Bath ?—I am an engineer, but I reside at Clifton Hill, close to Port Morant, about a mile and a half on this side of Port Morant.

24,379. On the day of the disturbance at Morant Bay, did you pass through Morant Bay ?—Yes.

24,380. At what time was that ?—About middle day.

24,381. Was everything quiet ?—Yes.

24,382. Did you go to Roselle estate ?—Yes; it is about three miles on the other side of Morant Bay.

24,383. Had you some work there ?—I was repairing the machinery.

24,384. How long were you there ?—Till Friday morning, the 13th.

24,385. Where did you go then ?—To Kingston.

24,386. How long did you remain at Kingston ?—Two weeks.

24,387. Did you then go back to Clifton Hill ?—Yes; I returned on the Saturday.

24,388. On the Saturday fortnight after Wednesday, the 11th of October ?—Yes.

24,389. That would be the 28th; did you then go back to Clifton Hill ?—Yes; I returned on the Saturday.

24,390. Did you then hear a man named Mitchell had been shot ?—Yes.

24,391. Was he one of your tenants ?—Yes.

24,392. Had you had any conversation with him some time before the outbreak ?—I think about two months before. I cannot exactly say now the day. I was coming home close to his house at the junction of the road, and he said to me, "I daresay you will "be looking for your rent, but Mr. Gordon is coming "up; he'll pay you. I may as well tell you the truth, "Clifton Hall won't belong to you long. The land "will be free." They said he was half cracked in his head, and I sent for his wife the next morning, and told her that unless she took the land on her own responsibility, I would take it away. She brought five shillings, and asked me to have patience for the rest.

24,393. The rent was due, was it ?—Yes; it was very far back. I have not seen her since about it, though I passed her on the road yesterday at Port Morant.

24,394. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) She is not on the ground now ?—I don't know whether she is. The headman would tell you best about that.

24,395. (*By the Commission.*) Who is he ?—Benjamin is his name. He knows the names better than I do.

24,396. Do you know a woman named Bennett or Barnett ?—I know Hannah Barnett.

24,397. Did you give any directions for her to be flogged ?—No; I have not seen the woman at all for years, and I have given no directions. She was working with me about four years ago, and I have never seen her since.

24,398. You have not seen her since then ?—Never since then. I cannot remember if there was any money stopped when she was working there.

24,399. Was she a tenant ?—No; I think not. No, she was not.

24,400. Have you had any claim from her since that time ?—No; I have not seen her since, to my knowledge. I may have passed her on the road, but she never came to me to inquire or to make any claim.

24,401. Did you give any orders or directions to the Maroons to burn down any houses ?—No.

24,402. Was Jane Down one of your tenants ?—No, I don't think so.

24,403. Do you know a person named "Strawberry Johnson ?"—Yes; I know a woman of that name.

24,404. Is she a tenant of yours ?—Yes.

24,405. Did you after this disturbance make her work for you without paying her ?—No; some of them have worked to pay their rent. They often come to me to say they cannot get money, and that they would be glad if I could take their labour to pay for the grounds. If she has worked, it must be in lieu of the rent of the ground.

24,406. Did you ever tell her, or any one, that the Governor had given you directions to hang and shoot them ?—No; I never said such a thing. I don't know what would induce me to say such a thing.

24,407. You say you were away for a fortnight after the commencement of martial law ?—Yes; I was not there at all.

24,408. Were the Maroons there after you came back ?—Yes; before I came back they had been burning the houses, and flogging and shooting the people, and the people came to me for protection, for a paper to protect them. I said I did not think it would be of any use; but they pressed it, and said I had better give them a paper, and I gave papers to two or three people with several names on them of people that I had been told had no connection with the rebellion at all, or at all events had nothing to do with the plunder and outbreak at Clifton Hill.

24,409. You gave a paper with a list of persons that had nothing to do with the disturbance ?—People who had no concern with it at all.

24,410. Is that the only list you gave ?—The only list I gave at all. They were going on with the flogging, and that sort of thing, just the same as before, and I did not interfere.

24,411. Was there much flogging after you came back ?—No; I don't suppose I saw 200 lashes altogether.

24,412. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you at home when the Maroons came at any time, whether the first or second time; what did you first see of the Maroons on the Saturday ?—When I returned on the Saturday, I went to Golden Grove, and on the Sunday I returned home. On the Sunday evening or Monday afternoon, I was going down to Leith Hall, between Clifton Hill and Port Morant, and as I was going down I heard a lot of guns fired. I don't know what it was. I did not know they were there. When I came on the road a little further I saw the Maroons coming up; they had shot an old man, and burnt his house.

24,413. Do you know who that was ?—I think it was Noble. The place is close to Port Morant. I was opposite the house of another man named Mitchell, and he came out and begged me to save him and the house. I spoke to the Maroons not to burn the house, because I knew he was a good man. I have always known him to be a good man; they did not trouble his house, and they left several houses there.

24,414. Was that the first you saw of the Maroons ?—Yes; I think it was on Monday, but I am not sure whether it was on Monday or Tuesday. I think it was Monday afternoon. Then on the Tuesday they said they were coming back, and they came back, and they did burn the houses, and this sort of thing about the place.

24,415. Where ?—At what they call "Toil Hut," coming towards Bath, and Airy Castle, and down by what they call "The Land," close to Port Morant.

24,416. That was Tuesday in the third week of martial law ?—Yes; I think it was, and the houses left had the paper left that I had given them. I told them whom I had given the paper to; one of them, named Sinclair, has gone to St. David's, but another that I gave the paper to, to come to Bath, to show that I had given the paper, and to say that it was I that had saved the houses, can state that that was so. The people whose houses were burnt thought that because I had given the paper which had saved the others I had given the order to burn their houses.

24,417. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you send Benjamin with the Maroons ?—I told him to tell them not to burn the houses down, and to tell the Maroons who were the people that had not been connected with the disturbance.

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24,418. Did you tell the Maroons that you had given the people a paper who were not connected with the riot?—Yes; I did, on the Tuesday morning. I said I had given papers to the people who had not been connected with the riot, but I didn't interfere with the Maroons as far as they were going on.

24,419. Did you give a list to Benjamin of the people to whom you had given that paper?—No, I think not. They knew their names.

24,420. (*By the Commission.*) You gave the people who asked you a paper, with a list of those you have mentioned?—The people themselves told me that they were not connected at all with the disturbance, and for that reason I gave the list.

24,421. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you any consultation with the leader of the Maroons before they went down to burn the houses?—No.

24,422. Did he come to you, and did you see him at your place?—Yes, they were there. I think about 40 of them altogether.

24,423. (*By the Commission.*) Was there any leader?—Yes; there was what they called a captain, I believe.

24,424. What was his name; was it Briscoe?—I think it was.

24,425. Did you have any conversation with him?—None at all, as regards telling him to do anything.

24,426. Were they quartered at your place?—No; they came there, and were hungry; I gave them a pig to kill. They killed the pig, and jerked it in their fashion; smoked it and dried it, and then they went away. They did not remain more than about two hours. There were no people stationed there, and there were no people flogged there.

24,427. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did not Briscoe tell you that he proposed to go down and burn the houses?—No.

24,428. Did you speak to him about it?—No; I never thought of such a thing. The only thing I was looking to was to save the houses of the people who were not connected with the disturbances. That was my action in the matter, as the people I gave the paper to will show. After I came down I advised the people to turn out to work. They were then lying about the place, and I told them if they continued to do so they might be shot.

24,429. Did you caution the Maroons not to take it for granted that all were rebels who did not appear?—No; I did not interfere with them, or caution them at all, further than that I said I had given a paper to some of the people; that I had no authority to give papers, and did not think it would be of any use, but that several of the people had had no connection with the disturbances.

24,430. Did you tell Briscoe that?—Yes; I explained, as I said before, that the people might have had connection with the affair elsewhere, but not at Clifton Hall with the plundering.

24,431. Did you order Charles Michell's provision ground to be taken away after Michell was shot?—No; I was not there.

24,432. But there is no one upon it now, is there?—I cannot say. Mr. Benjamin would be able to tell you that.

24,433. If the people went back you would not drive them off?—No; only I have an objection to their being there if they won't pay the rent. There are a good many of them widows, whose husbands have been executed, who can prove that I have given them their grounds, and have not charged the back rents. Those are the widows of persons who were connected with the affair.

24,434. Have you any objection to Mrs. Mitchell's doing the same?—Not in the slightest. I have never objected to one of them.

24,435. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) What was your reason for wishing to have a substitute for the husband as a tenant in that case?—They said he was out of his head, and this sort of thing, and I thought it was better that she should take it on her own account. I did not think anything of the rebellion then.

24,436. (*By the Commission.*) She made money?—Yes; she was a strong able woman. I never thought of the rebellion when Mitchell told me what I have said; but I thought that if he was wrong in the head it would be better to take her as a tenant.

24,437. Is it a custom frequently followed here for wives to rent land independently of their husbands?—No; I cannot say as far as that is concerned.

24,438. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Charles Mitchell considered a half-cracked kind of fellow?—Yes. At the time when I met him on the road as I have been stating, a shopkeeper said to me, "That "fellow Mitchell is always talking some sort of non-"sense."

The witness withdrew.

A. Beckford.

NN BECKFORD (black) sworn and examined.

24,439. Are you housekeeper to Mr. Woodrow?—Yes.

24,440. On Friday the 13th of October did you hear a noise in Mr. Hayne's yard?—Yes.

24,441. Is that close to your house?—Yes.

24,442. What did you see when you looked out of the window?—I saw a man on horseback and some of the people outside the gate.

24,443. What more did you see?—I called to Nancy Moore, the housewoman, to come and stand before the sideboard, for fear the people should see her.

24,444. Was that to prevent the people coming in?—No; to run into the room, and pick up Mr. Woodrow's principal papers, and hide them in the bush.

24,445. Did you hide them?—Yes.

24,446. What happened them?—Afterwards, when I came from the bush, I saw the people before the gate. They said to me, "Come and open the gate." I made a curtsey, and said, "Come in, my massa." Then they asked me, "Where is John Woodrow?" I said, "I don't know, my massa." They said that if they saw him they would chop him up, horse, buggy, and all; and that if they met any damned mulatto they would chop him up.

24,447. How many people were they?—I was so frightened that I don't know; but there were plenty of them.

24,448. Did they ask for anything else?—They asked, "Where is the gun?" I said, "It is in the house." Then they took it and said, "Where is the other one?" and I said, "Mr. Woodrow sold it." Then they asked if there was any powder, and they went and took a canister of powder, and two boxes of caps, and a parcel of shots, and they went and fired the gun, and blew the horn, and shouted "Hurrah!"

24,449. Did they take anything else?—Yes; they went into the store, and broke open the door, and took everything; porter, rum, sugar, potatoe, ham, and everything in the store. What they couldn't carry away they smashed; plates, glasses, and other things.

24,450. Do you know Hannah Barnett?—Yes.

24,451. She is sometimes called Susannah Bennett?—Yes.

24,452. Was she taking any part in what you have described?—Yes; when these people ran out first, the steamer fired two guns at the wharf. They ran out, and said, "Come, let us go and fight the fellow." They ran through the gate, crying, "Come, let us go and fight the fellow."

24,453. Who said that?—The mob. They said, "We are all armed to fight." And then they all went. In the afternoon I was sitting in the house, and Mr. Hayne's servant, Thomas Stoner, came, and said, "More of them are coming; you had better run,

for they will kill you this time." I ran back to the house, and Nancy Moore and Felicia Williams saw Hannah Barnett, but I did not, but there are witnesses to say when she came, and what she took.

24,454. Mr. Woodrow was not there ?—No; he went away the same day, the 11th of October.

24,455. When did he come back ?—On the Saturday.

24,456. Which Saturday ?—Between two or three weeks. He was coming, but I told the servant to tell him that the people were threatening to stop him and kill him.

The witness withdrew.

NANCY MOORE (black), sworn, and examined.

N. Moore.

24,455. Were you one of the servants of Mr. Woodrow ?—Yes.

24,456. Do you remember the people coming and taking the things from his house ?—Yes, from the store.

24,457. Do you know a person named Susannah Bennett or Hannah Barnett, whichever she may be ?—I know Hannah Barnett.

24,460. Did you see her taking anything ?—I saw her go into the store when the people went away, and take a bowl of sugar and some porter, and several other little things.

24,461. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see anybody shot ?—No.

24,462. (*By the Commission.*) Or did you see anyboddy flogged ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN HAMILTON (colored), sworn, and examined.

J. Hamilton.

24,463. Are you a carpenter living at Bath ?—I am.

24,464. On the 12th of October were you at your house between 8 and 9 in the morning ?—Yes.

24,465. What did you see or hear that attracted your attention ?—I saw a woman named Janet Martin come into the town, and she went up to Mr. Mark's store, and said, "Your servant has broken " my umbrella, and lost my handkerchief. Unless " you pay me 7*s.* 6*d.* there will be the devil to pay " here to-day."

24,466. Is that all ?—Plenty more, if you like to enter into the details of the plundering of Mr. Mark's store.

24,467. But is that all that she said ?—She said, " If you don't know what I mean by 'Devil' I mean " 'Rebel,' and if you don't know what that means it " is the fighters and warriors at Morant Bay yester- " day; I will bring them in here."

24,468. Does she live in Bath ?—She lives at Ginger Hall, just over the river.

24,469. How soon after that did you see anything ?—Not five minutes after that a drove of men, not less than 40 of them, with sticks and cutlasses, and trowsers rolled up, and handkerchief round their heads, came into the town.

24,470. What did they do ?—They came on to Mr. Mark's shop. He had paid the woman the amount she demanded, and she went out, and the men came in, and they went to the late Mr. Hitchins' house, to Bruce, the Drum-major; they demanded powder and arms and ammunition. Bruce said they hadn't any.

24,471. What did they do then ?—They came on to Mr. Ford's place, and demanded the key of the store; and they could not get the key, and they broke open one of the windows, and went in there, and took out a dozen and nine tins of powder, each containing a pound, three boxes of shot, and a quantity of caps; I don't know how much.

24,472. Did they take any guns ?—They took five fire-arms.

24,473. This you say was on Thursday ?—Yes.

24,474. Did you know any of these people ?—I did, many of them; but the greater part of those I knew have been hung.

24,475. Were they Bath people ?—No; they came from a place called Thornton and from Sunning Hill.

24,476. After this party of about 40 came in did any other come in ?—Yes; they came back again the same day; another party.

24,477. From which direction did they come ?—They came through Bath, and went to Mr. Kirkland's place, the chief magistrate of the town. They did not want anything from him they said, because he had no gun; they only wanted his head.

24,478. What time did they come in ?—I think it was between twelve and a little later, as far as I can say as to time; they were coming and coming.

24,479. How many came the second time ?—About the same quantity.

24,480. What did they do ?—They were here all day knocking about, and of course we all had to fly to the bush.

24,481. Did you fly to the bush ?—Yes.

24,482. What time was that ?—About 1 or 2 o'clock.

24,483. What number did they consist of then ? Did they increase in number during the day ?—Very much, both women and men.

24,484. What you have told us is what you yourself saw before you fled into the bush ?—Yes; the town was so much crowded with people who had sticks and cutlasses that I had to travel into the bush for my own safety. They threatened to burn the house I lived in. A man named Williams said he was kicked off the piazza sometime in 1850, and therefore he would burn the house down in revenge.

24,485. What Williams is that ?—One James Williams; there were two men named James Williams. This one was shot here. They were from Airey Castle, and this one was formerly in the police.

24,486. When you were in the bush could you see what was going on ?—Yes; I was in a place where I could see into Bath.

24,487. How long did these people remain ?—There was a third mob came in.

24,488. At what time was that ?—Some came about 7 o'clock in the evening, between 7 and half past; it could not be later. This mob consisted of about 400 men, each man of them armed.

24,489. But you were not near enough to see them, were you ?—I was in the bush during the day, but in the night I was coming down, and I happened to come upon them.

24,490. Did you know any of them ?—Yes; I knew one Captain Smith; he was killed.

24,491. Where did he come from ?—From Thornton.

24,492. Did you know any more ?—Yes; one Captain Edwards.

24,493. Where did he come from ?—He came from Thornton too.

24,494. Was Edwards a man who had been a schoolmaster at Thornton ?—Yes; he belonged to there, and he lived there. He was a Captain of a gang of about 400.

24,495. What school was he master of ?—The Wesleyan school.

24,496. Was that a school that had formerly been a school belonging to the Church ?—No; it belonged to the Wesleyans originally.

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24,497. Was Edwards always a schoolmaster belonging to the Wesleyans?—Yes; there are two; one was a teacher of the Church and the other a teacher of the Wesleyans.

24,498. And this was a Wesleyan Chapel up at Thornton?—No; Edwards lived there, but kept a school at Rocky Point.

24,499. The one you call Captain Edwards was one that lived at Thornton, and kept a school at Rocky Point?—Yes; but the other Edwards lived at Sunning Hill; it was he that took Lieutenant Reid's sword and cap out of his house the same day.

24,500. Do you know their Christian names?—Yes; John Edwards and James Edwards.

24,501. Which was John?—John was the Wesleyan and James was the Church teacher.

24,502. Did both of them come to Bath?—Yes, they were both in here the same day; but John Edwards was the Captain of the troops, about 400 men. They are both hung. They came before Mr. Ford's place, and commenced to drill the men. We had to hide, and could not show ourselves, or they would have taken our heads.

24,503. What was done the next day?—On Friday the same quantity of people came in. They were here till they heard the alarm that the soldiers were coming. They dismantled Mark's shop and Mr. Kirkland's place of business, and took out everything.

24,504. When did they go to Potosi?—On the Friday; the day after Mr. Hire was murdered.

24,505. Through the day, on the Friday, did you remain in Bath?—I remained in the bush, a few yards from the town, on a mango tree, a few yards from the street.

24,506. Did you see them carrying things during that day?—Yes, all the day; I saw them personally, and could name some of the parties if requisite.

24,507. Do you know the Airey Castle people at all?—A few of them.

24,508. Did you see any of them?—No; none of them were in here, but they were brought in here with Mr. Herschell's goods in their possession.

24,509. Did you see anything of any of the shootings?—No, I never saw any.

24,510. Did you see any persons flogged?—Yes.

24,511. Where?—In Bath here.

24,512. Was it in Mr. Kirkland's yard?—Yes.

24,513. Did you see the cats that were used?—Yes, I did.

24,514. Was there any difference between the cats that were used for flogging the men and those that were used for flogging the women?—Yes; there was a vast difference between the two.

24,515. What was the difference?—The cats that were used for flogging the females were made of lighter twine than those for the men, and had no wire in them.

24,516. And all the cats used for the men had wire in them?—Yes.

24,517. Did they use cats with wire in them at the beginning of the time during which men were flogged?—No; at the beginning there was no wire used. The first that was made with wire was made by a man named Alexander Taylor, who acknowledged that he killed Mr. Hall, the late Collector of Petty Duties.

24,518. Where was he killed?—At Morant Bay.

24,519. Was Taylor flogged, and sent to Morant Bay?—Yes.

24,520. Before he was flogged did he confess?—Yes, in consequence of that he was taken up.

24,521. Did you hear him confess it?—Yes, he was standing in the street.

24,522. And you say that he was the first who used wire in making cats?—Yes.

24,523. Do you remember on what day he did so?—No, I cannot say what day it was.

24,524. After were the men always flogged with a wire cat?—Yes, according to the crime.

24,525. Were any men flogged after that with a cat in which there was no wire?—Yes, some.

24,526. Some were; what was the difference?—I was standing there from the beginning to the last; I assisted in tying them.

24,527. Were their backs very much torn?—Some, but not all.

24,528. Were all those flogged with the cats that had wire in them torn by the flogging?—Yes; the wire made great strokes upon them, there is no doubt about it.

24,529. Will you describe the way in which the wire was introduced into the cat?—Yes; the wires were put into the cat. There were nine tails, and they put the wire straight down alongside the twine.

24,530. Did you see any in which the wire was wound round the twine?—No; it was not put so. It was put between the tails of the cat, and knotted. As you put the wire down alongside the twine you made a turn round and fastened it.

24,531. You put the wire round the twine as it goes down?—Yes.

24,532. Was that so with all the tails?—Yes; we put it a little distance, and as we go we make it into bumps.

24,533. Did you assist in making these cats?—I assisted, but only in making one. Bruce asked me to count the lashes for him, and I left it.

24,534. When a witness was examined yesterday about Mr. M'Dermott you said something about corroborating him; what can you tell us?—When I was at Golden Grove, on the same day, I saw the witness brought by Mendes, the Maroon, with a note. I was standing on the step, and Mendes handed the note to Lieutenant Nivens, of the 1st West Indian Regiment. He said to the man, "You threatened to kill Mr. M'Dermott for 2*s.* 6*d.*," and then he said, "Take him down, and give him fifty." He was tied by a man named Hunter, a corporal in the 1st West India Regiment, and he received 25. Lieutenant Nivens said, "Stop," and then he said to the man, "Will you do the like again?" The man said, "No," and he said, "Take him down."

24,535. Did you see anything of the floggings at Golden Grove?—That was the only one I witnessed.

24,536. Did you see who made most of the cats?—The man principally engaged was Isaac Dick.

24,537. Who was he?—He is now a policeman at Morant Bay.

(The cat produced by Beckford was here shown to the witness.)

24,538. Did you see him make any cats like this?—Yes, that is one of them.

24,539. The wire in that cat is wound round the twine?—Yes, twisted round. That was one of them, but that was never put upon a female.

24,540. Were most of the cats, which were used for flogging the men, like this?—Yes, afterwards. I think some of the Volunteers came from down the river, Mr. Stewart, I think, and said the cats were too light.

24,541. Was this the sort of cat which was used? (Cat produced by another witness shown.)—Yes; there's no wire in that.

24,542. And did this continue to be used for the women?—Yes.

24,543. This did not tear the back at all?—No.

24,544. Was anything done to the people after they were flogged?—No.

24,545. Were they pelted at all?—No; they were never pelted in Bath. Mr. Kirkland would not allow it. As soon as a man got a flogging he went away, and was not disturbed.

24,546. Was each tail of the cat like this? (Cat with wire round each tail shown to witness.)—Yes.

24,547. There were none with straight pieces of wire only?—No; they were all like this.

24,548. Was that after Alexander Taylor was flogged?—Yes.

24,549. But it was not used for all the men?—No.

24,550. What were the cases for which that was not used?—According to the amount of things a man took. If a man took a jar he only got 25, but if a

man took three or four mattrasses, or a salver, or some clothing, or bed linen, he got more.

24,551. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Would a man get most lashes for a gold ring or a table ?—I should think he would he would get most for the most valuable article.

24,552. Is the Mr. Stewart you mentioned from Holland Estate ?—Yes.

24,553. Did Mr. Stewart bring cats with him ?—Yes ; he brought six hanging to his side.

24,554. Were they of this kind ?—No ; they were made of larger twine, but had no wire in them.

24,555. Were they used afterwards ?—Not here in Bath, but they were down the river.

24,556. Do you mean at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

24,557. You saw one man flogged at Golden Grove ; had the cat with which he was flogged any wire in it ?—No.

24,558. Did you know who ordered wire to be put into the cats ?—He said the cats were too light. I am not able to say who ordered the wire to be put into the cats.

24,559. Were you present when many were flogged ?—Yes, I was there from the commencement to the end.

24,560. What number do you think were flogged ?—I should not think there were less than 300, men and women. There were not a great many women flogged here ; some women were brought and let go. Mr. Kirkland never chastised them, but set them to work on the road, and let them go without flogging.

24,561. Did you say there were 300 at least ?—Yes, if not more.

24,562. Were there as many as (50) fifty women ?—Yes, about that.

24,563. Were you present when the 300 were flogged ?—Yes, I was present here from the commencement to the ending. I never left Bath at all except in one instance, when I went down the river, and then flogging had ceased here.

The witness withdrew.

MATTHEW CHARLES KIRKLAND, recalled, and further examined.

M.C. Kirkland.

[Cat produced by witness shown to him.]

24,564. Is this one of the cats that were actually used ?—Yes, with a handle.

24,565. You did not see a cat used that had nine tails, such as that produced by Beckford ?—Yes, I did.

24,566. Is this, which is now produced, as far as the wire is concerned, in the same state as when it was used ; there are three different wires ?—Yes.

24,567. Then the separate pieces of twine had not wire round them ?—No.

24,568. Was the wire longer than it is now ?—I dare say it may have been cut off, but there is the fact, it has only three wires to nine strands of twine. I saw it used on an African man convicted of obeah.

24,569. What was his name ?—I forget ; I had just come from Manchioneal after being kept there for a month for want of a horse. He took about 20 lashes before it brought blood.

24,570. How many lashes did he have ?—25 or 30.

24,571. Was that after the 20 that you say he had before the cat brought blood ?—No ; 25 or 30 altogether.

24,572. Had he taken any part in the rebellion ?—I cannot say positively about that. I only just arrived on the day.

24,573. You did not hear the evidence ; you only heard he had been convicted of obeah ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

PRISCILLA DENNIS (colored), sworn, and examined.

P. Dennis.

24,574. Are you a washerwoman living at Bath ?—Yes.

24,575. On the 11th of October did you go to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

24,576. Did you go with the Volunteers ?—Yes.

24,577. Did you go with them on to the Parade ?—Yes.

24,578. Did you see a number of persons coming in with cutlasses and other arms ?—Yes, Mr. Hitchins advised all the girls to get out of the way.

24,579. Did you then go to the Wesleyan Chapel ?—Yes.

24,580. Did you know a man named Duncan Stewart ?—Yes.

24,581. Did you see him at Morant Bay on that day ?—Yes.

24,582. After you went into the Wesleyan Chapel, in the course of the evening, did you hear him say anything ?—Yes, I heard him say, "My God, men, "if we do not put fire to this Court-house, we "won't manage them buckra."

24,583. When did you come home ?—I was there until the Court-house catched fire.

24,584. Did you come home on that night ?—No ; I came home on Thursday morning.

24,585. After you came home did a Maroon come to your house ?—Yes.

24,586. When was that ?—In the height of martial law.

24,587. Did he kill one of your pigs ?—Yes.

24,588. You asked him for an order for it ?—Yes ; he said he had an order to kill it, and I said, "By "who ? because I didn't disturb anything belonging "to any body." He said if he shot me, and left the green grass over me, as the Governor had ordered, I would not have stood on my legs and asked for the pig.

24,589. Do you know what was the name of the Maroon ?—James White.

24,590. Did a Maroon afterwards come ?—Yes, named George Mendes.

24,591. Did he take away anything ?—Yes, he took away my sheet.

24,592. Was he alone ?—He was one of Colonel Fyfe's soldiers, a Maroon.

24,593. Was any officer present ?—Yes ; one of the same men brought him in, and asked him to give him a bed, and he took a sheet and made turbans of it. The father promised to pay for the sheet, but I could not get the money.

24,594. What father ?—The father of Mendes.

24,595. Colonel Fyfe was not present at the time when these things were taken ?—He was in Bath, but I never went to him till since he came from Kingston. The other Maroons carried me to him, and he bid Mendes to pay me for the sheet ; and from then I have never seen him. I see him over and over again, and he never bring the money. I nearly lost my life myself at Morant Bay by the black people.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

P. Finlay.

24 Feb. 1866.

PHILLIP FINLAY (black), sworn, and examined.

24,596. Are you a laborer living a few miles from Bath ?—Yes.

24,597. Whereabouts ?—At a place called Cross Paths, near Sunning Hill.

24,598. On the Friday after the outbreak did you come to Potosi ?—Yes.

24,599. Did you come to look for Mrs. Herschell ?—Yes.

24,600. What led you to do so ?—I always attended to the parson.

24,601. You had heard that he was killed, and you came to help Mrs. Herschell ?—Yes.

24,602. Did you find that she had gone to the Rhine ?—Yes.

24,603. What did you see there ?—When I went they broke all, and took all, and smashed all the furniture. I saw M'Gregor and James White sat at a table in front of the door and serving liquor.

24,604. Did they serve you with a little ?—I begged for a drink, and they threw some rum into a glass, and I said I never drank in the day time; they must give me a bottle. So he said if I went to the store a man would give me a bottle of rum. I went, and he gave it to me.

24,605. What did you do with it ?—I brought it to the station.

24,606. Did you get into any trouble about it ?—No.

24,607. What became of White and M'Gregor ?—They were both hanged. In the room I saw Bradshaw and Galloway. I have never seen Bradshaw since, but Galloway is living now.

24,608. Were you a witness against these people ?—I was a witness in Bath before Mr. Kirkland.

The witness withdrew.

H. Silvera.

HENRY SILVERA (colored), sworn, and examined.

24,609. Are you a tailor residing at Bath ?—Yes.

24,610. Do you remember Thursday the 12th of October ?—Yes.

24,611. Did you see any people come into Bath that day ?—Yes.

24,612. What time of day did they come in ?—About ten or eleven o'clock.

24,613. How many came in at that time ?—About sixty, I think.

24,614. Were they armed ?—They were well armed for any war.

24,615. Had you a Volunteer's gun belonging to Charles Ouvrey ?—Yes.

24,616. Did they come to you about that ?—They took me up directly.

24,617. What did you say ?—I told them I hadn't a gun. They said then I must deliver the body of him, to have satisfaction out of him, as he and some others escaped from Morant Bay.

24,618. Did they say what they had done at Morant Bay ?—They did. They said they laid down all the white men, and left the bodies to the crows; Mr. Herschell in particular. They were sorry for his death, but he ran out of the fire, and begged for mercy, and they said they had no mercy for him. They said he was one of the strongest white men they ever came across. They had to put men upon him with sticks before they could kill him. They said they would lay down every white man, and the gang was coming at seven in the evening that would neither spare men, nor women, nor children, whilst the skin was red.

24,619. Who said that ?—John M'Kenzie.

24,620. Were others by him when he said it ?—Too many; the place was crowded.

24,621. Did the mob increase after this in the course of the day ?—Greatly.

24,622. What did you do ?—I went to a part of the town they did not disturb, and hid, and saw them take out the goods from Mr. Ford's store, and night came on, and they were here all night until daylight on Friday morning. I saw Frederick Strachan, and I asked what was the reason of this. He said because the poor black had no justice in St. Thomas in the East; more so at the Bath Court-house; that if the wood cutter got any money he had to go home without a "fippence," and he had to come to Bath, and there he got no justice, and there was no other way to get satisfaction in St. Thomas in the East, only what they had done.

24,623. Did you see people flogged at Mr. Kirkland's afterwards ?—Yes.

24,624. With what sort of cats ?—All sorts; one without wire and one with wire.

24,625. Who were flogged with the cats with wire ?—The men who were plunderers, and those that escaped from the mob, and came here to look for the gentlemen here to kill them.

24,626. What do you mean by those who escaped from the mob ?—Those rebels from Morant Bay.

24,627. Were any women flogged ?—Yes; for taking valuable articles from Mr. Herschell.

24,628. Were any of them flogged with wire cats ?—No; none of them that I saw.

24,629. How many did you see flogged ?—About eight. Some had seven lashes and some 14.

24,630. What was the greatest number of lashes you saw given to any woman ?—50.

24,631. Do you remember how the wire was placed in the cats ? You didn't see many men flogged; how many ?—About 10.

24,632. How was the wire placed in the cats ?—The twine was knotted at the top about eight inches, and the wire was engrafted in it, and the twine and the wire plated together.

24,633. How many tails had the cats ?—I think about 10.

24,634. Was there wire round each piece of twine ?—No; not the whole of them; some were with wires and some without.

24,635. How many of the tails do you think had wire about them ?—About five.

24,636. Did you see any cat like this used (the cat produced by Mr. Kirkland shewed to witness) ?—Yes; these were the cats with which they flogged the men.

24,637. Did you see any with tails like that (the cat produced by witness Beckford shewn) ?—Yes; there is a man outside the Court now, named Charles Ouvrey, who had one like that.

24,638. Did you see any cats all the tails of which were made of wire ?—No.

24,639. You say that you saw some used like the thicker one now produced ?—Yes, the same as this.

24,640. And also some with five tails of twine, and the other five tails of wire ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

H. Aspitt.

HANNAH ASPITT (a black), sworn, and examined.

24,641. Are you a married woman living at Thornton ?—Yes.

24,642. Is your husband about to be tried in Kingston ?—Yes.

24,643. During martial law did the Maroons come to your house ?—Yes.

24,644. Did they burn it down ?—Yes.

24,645. On what day ?—On Saturday.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

H. Aspitt

24 Feb. 1866.

24,646. How soon was that after the outbreak at Morant Bay; do you remember hearing what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes, I heard of it.

24,647. How soon after that was it that the Maroons came?—A week after that.

24,648. That would be Saturday the 21st; what did they do when they came?—When they came in so rapid I was a bit frightened, and I and my daughter came out the house and hid in a part of the bush, and after that they saw us hiding, and they shot the girl.

24,649. Were you and your girl running away?—Yes; we went to hide.

24,650. Was any man with you?—No; only we two.

24,651. Was there no man near you at the time?—No, not at all.

24,652. How old was your daughter?—Five months old before the cholera.

24,653. That was in 1850; she would be 16 years old?—Yes.

24,654. Did they burn the house?—Yes.

24,655. You didn't see who was with them?—The one that shot the girl; I don't know him at all.

24,656. How many Maroons were together then when they fired at you, and you ran away?—A whole flock of them; but only two fired. The party had all gone before, and three came behind, and one cast his eye, and saw the girl sitting down, and me standing against a tree, but they did not see me; they saw the girl, and shot her.

24,657. She didn't die at once, did she?—Not on the spot; nor the same day.

24,658. How soon after did she die?—That day week. She was shot on a Saturday, and there was the next Saturday, and then on the Wednesday she died.

24,659. Was your house burnt?—Yes.

24,660. Was anything done to your son, Adam Stewart; how comes his name to be Adam Stewart?—He is called Adam Stewart after his father. His father is dead, and I married Aspitt.

24,661. Did you see your son Adam taken?—I was not there the day when they took him up.

24,662. Did anybody take your donkey?—Yes.

24,663. Who took it?—John Edwards and Joseph Bonnyman.

24,664. Are they constables?—Yes.

24,665. When was that?—On Tuesday.

24,666. Was that the Tuesday after your daughter was shot?—It was a long time before she was shot.

24,667. How long after your daughter was shot did this man take away your donkey?—About two months.

24,668. What was the name of your daughter?—Amelia Stewart.

24,669. Did you see your son flogged?—No; but he was flogged, and I saw his back.

24,670. You saw that he had been flogged?—Yes.

24,671. Did you see anybody else shot the same day as your daughter?—Yes. No, I didn't see it on the spot where we were.

24,672. Did you see the dead body?—I didn't see it with my own eyes, but I know the person.

24,673. You didn't see it after it was dead?—No.

The witness withdrew.

W. Tennant.

William Tenant (black), sworn, and examined.

24,674. Are you a mariner, living at Port Morant?—Yes.

24,675. On the second Saturday, after the outbreak at Morant Bay, were you sitting in your house?—Yes.

24,676. Did any people come into your yard?—Yes.

24,677. Do you know who they were?—I know some of them.

24,678. Were they constables?—Yes.

24,679. What were the names of those you knew to be constables?—There was one named William Walker.

24,680. Do you know the name of any other?—There was a brown man, but I don't remember what his name was.

24,681. How many were there altogether?—About eight altogether, dodging about the house.

24,682. What did they do in your yard?—They said they had come for me. I said, "What for?" They said, "We don't know. Mr. M'Gill sent for you."

24,683. Is Mr. M'Gill the person who keeps the shop at Port Morant?—Yes.

24,684. Did they take you?—They put me before them, and took me down to Mr. M'Gill's, on the wharf, and after we got there they carried me to the police station, and kept me there till he came down the hill, and they took us out, and carried us to him in front of his shop, and Mr. M'Gill said to the soldiers, "There is two of them that was among them."

24,685. Is Mr. M'Gill a magistrate?—No; he is a shopkeeper. The soldier said that he knew about it, and he said "Take them away! take them away! take them away to the tree." That was to go and hang. The soldier asked, "What do you know they were doing; were they one of the murderers?" He said, "I don't know; I never saw them among the murderers, but I have heard so, and I have heard that this one (that is me) was setting them on." "Well," I said, "You heard wrong; I saved the "shop from burning, and I was nearly killed, and I "have got a cut with a bayonet since I came from "there, and that is the thanks I got." The soldier said, "That won't do, Mr. M'Gill, to hang these "people to your liking. If I have to take your word "to hang these people nobody will live. I cannot do "these things. I have to give account for every "single soul flogged." However they sent us to Leith Hall, and when we went there was a man lying under the tree hung already, and another was on the tree, spinning right round as the wind blew.

24,686. Do you know who that was?—One William Macbeth was on the tree, and not yet cut down, but hanged.

24,687. You don't know the name of the other?—No; they carried us into a room, and tied us there until the soldier came down, and when he came he called us out.

24,688. What soldier was that?—A corporal, a black man, says he, "My man, I want nothing but "the truth to hear from you; do you know about the "riot?"

24,689. Was that the corporal?—Yes; his name is Phillips. He asked whether we were among the rioters or the plunderers. I said I was not amongst the rioters, but I knew where a shop was plundered, and I saved most of the shop things, for I took them home from the shop, and I took the money and handed it out to the master.

24,690. You threw the door of the shop open, and took the money out and took it to the master?—Yes.

24,691. Was that Mr. M'Gill's shop?—No; another shop. I told the soldier that, and he said, "Is that "gentleman alive?" I said, "Yes, he is." and Mr. Peter Espeut, at Leith Hall, he heard a gentleman speak highly of me. The soldier said, "It is a fine "thing that Mr. M'Gill should make us take up people "to please him, and send them off to go and hang. I "cannot do this thing." And the soldier saw that my hand was cut and this arm nearly broken.

24,692. How was that?—With hauling by the constables and things.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

W. Tenant.

24 Feb. 1866.

24,693. Then you were let go ?—The soldier says, "Go, my man."

24,694. And you did go quickly?—I did not do nothing else.

24,695. After you came home did the Maroons come down ?—A few days after they came, and took charge of the house, and bade me defiance, and put my feet in a rope, and searched through and through, and took what they liked, and what they wished for they took ; and after they came out of the yard I had three pigs that I refused a pound a piece for from the butcher, and I had to take nothing for them. I am laid up since, and never able to work, and have a bad leg, and my arm is very little good.

24,696. What is the matter with the leg ?—The same day I was taken up a stick ran into it, a bit of bamboo. They were pitching me going down a little precipice, and I got a stick into it, and it took me a week with poultices to get it out.

24,697. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Were any officers with the Maroons when they came ?—No, not among themselves.

The witness withdrew.

M. Butler.

MARY BUTLER (coloured), sworn, and examined.

24,698. Do you live near Clifton Hill ?—Yes.

24,699. Do you rent land from Mr. Woodrow ?—Yes.

24,700. During martial law did the Maroons come to your house ?—Mr. Woodrow prevented them coming to the house to destroy it.

24,701. How did he do that ?—He wrote and told them that they must not trouble those that did not interfere in the row.

26,702. When was that ; how long after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—About two weeks, I believe.

26,703. Do you remember what day of the week it was ?—No.

24,704. He did not give you any paper, did he ?—Yes.

24,705. Have you got the paper ?—No.

24,706. Where is it ?—That is a paper that they might not trouble me.

24,707. How long before they came did he give you that paper ?—The day before the Maroons came.

24,708. Was he with them when they came ?—They went to his house, and he told them they must not burn houses without his being with them to show whom not to trouble ; who was in the row and who was not.

24,709. Were you present at that time, or is that what is told you ; did you see Mr. Woodrow go with them ?—Yes ; he called me, and asked me was I at the riot ? I said, "Yes; in the house with my children all night."

24,710. Was that when he gave you the paper ?—The day before.

24,711. Where is the paper ; what have you done with it ; what have you done with the paper ?—The other man has it.

24,712. What man ?—One of the men. He signed his name "James Sinclair."

24,713. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see any person shot ?—No.

24,714. Did you see any flogged ?—No ; I never went out.

24,715. Did you see any houses burnt ?—Yes.

24,716. Was that Clifton Hill ?—Yes.

24,717. Did you see a house of an old man called "Noble," and the house of a woman named "Hannah Barnett," sometimes called "Susannah Bennett," burnt ?—No ; her name is "Hannah Barnett." I only saw three burnt.

24,718. Whose was the third ?—Daniel Mark's house.

The witness withdrew.

A. M'Queen.

ARTHUR M'QUEEN (black), sworn, and examined.

24,719. Where do you live ?—On Glosset land.

24,720. Did two constables come to your house at any time and take you to Bath ?—Yes.

24,721. When ?—In the martial law week.

24,722. Do you remember which week it was ?—Yes ; but I do not remember the week. I remember the month.

24,723. What were the names of the men who came ?—James Palmer and William Sandford.

24,724. What did they do with you when they got you to Bath ?—I said, "What do you mean ? What have I done ?" They said they took me in the Queen's name ; and they took me to Kirkland's yard, and gave me a flogging, and a one hundred [100] lashes. The flogging was sore for two months ; and the constables came to my house and took away the fowls.

24,725. What else ?—Five yards of calico and a handkerchief.

24,726. How had you got the five yards of calico ?—I had bought it at Kirkland's at Morant Bay.

24,727. Did they say you had stolen it ?—Yes ; they say me stole it. When I got the flogging they took my provision field and turned me out.

24,728. Did you see the cat that you were flogged with ?—Yes, I saw the wire.

24,729. Was it like that (the cat produced by Mr. Kirkland shown to witness) ?—Yes ; and twisted.

24,730. It was not like that (the cat produced by Mr. Beckford shown to witness) ?—Yes ; the same. One as big as your forefinger.

24,731. Were the nine tails at the end of the long string ?—Yes ; the same length, and put upon the stick.

24,732. How many people flogged you ?—They tied me to a cart with my hands and legs.

24,733. Did one person give you all the lashes ?—One person.

24,734. Who was he ?—I don't know which one.

34,735. Do you know Beckford, the butcher ?—Yes.

34,736. Was it he ?—It was the other one. I don't know him.

24,737. What did they say the flogging was for ?—They did not try me.

24,738. Did they tell you what you were flogged for ?—No.

24,739. Nobody told you ?—No.

24,740. Were you taken before old Mr. Kirkland ?—No ; I was not brought before him. Mr. Kirkland was in his house.

24,741. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—The Maroons.

24,742. Do you say you saw Mr. Kirkland ?—No ; he was in his house ; he was not near.

24,743. Did you see him ?—Yes ; in the house.

24,744. Were you taken into the house ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

R. Johnson.

24 Feb. 1866.

ROSA JOHNSON (black), sworn, and examined.

24,745. Do you live at Harbour Head ?—Yes, at Clifton Hill. The side they go to Clifton Hill, on Clifton Hill Line.

24,746. During martial law did a constable named Spencer come to your house ?—Yes.

24,747. Did he search the house ?—Yes.

24,748. And did he say what he came for ?—Yes, he said he had come to look for my son, if he were hid in the house.

24,749. Did you live with him ?—No; he had his own house. My mother is dead; she left him a house.

24,750. Was your son afterwards taken to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

24,751. Have you ever seen him since ?—No; he ran and hid in the bush, and two weeks after he came back, and delivered himself to Robert Johnson, at Airey Castle, and he was taken, and he laboured with the rest of the prisoners in Bath three days, and Mr. Kirkland gave him a pass, and said martial law was over, and just as he came home a constable took him to Morant Bay, and they went and hung him.

24,752. You have never seen him since ?—No; but he sent a handkerchief to make me have remembrance that he was hung.

24,753. Did the Maroons come in afterwards ?—Yes.

24,754. Were they going to do anything to your house ?—Yes.

24,755. How were they prevented ?—The Maroons came and searched the house upside and down, and took my gold ring. This that I have on my hand belonged to my dead sister, and they took a gun, and shot a pig out of my stye; it was worth three dollars, and the constables took the other three.

24,756. Was any officer with the Maroons; what was done about your house; was it burnt ?—They burnt the house where my son lived; everything, table and everything.

24,757. Did they burn your house ?—No, they did not; Mr. Woodiow spared it to me.

24,758. Did he give you a paper ?—He was there the same time, and saw them come to my house, on the buy land, and he pointed out, and said, "This is "the house of a poor woman; her husband is dead, "and she has no man." My husband has been dead 11 years.

24,759. What was your son's name ?—Robert Beecher.

24,760. Your name is Johnson; have you been married before, or how is his name Beecher ?—He is called after his grandfather. His father's name is Robert Johnson.

The witness withdrew.

J. W. Osborne.

JOSEPH WILSON OSBORNE, (black), sworn, and examined.

24,761. Are you a rural constable at Thornton ?—Yes.

24,762. Were you told by Colonel Fyfe to do anything during martial law ?—Yes.

24,763. What were you told to do ?—He told me that he saw the people run out of the wood when he was coming up, and I must see and call up all the people from the bush.

24,764. What were you to do with them ?—And afterwards he called me to bring to them down to Bath.

24,765. How many did you bring down ?—36.

24,766.—Did you alone bring them down ?—Yes; there was no rebellion against me. I called them all, and gathered them all up.

24,767. What was done with them when they came to Bath ?—Nothing. He told me to take them back.

24,768. After you got them to Bath did you see Colonel Fyfe again ?—Yes.

24,769. Did he say anything to these men ?—No; only I must bring them back to the place, and make a booth to make a little shelter for the children.

24,770. Were they all sent back ?—Yes.

24,771. Was anything done to them at Bath ?—Not on the present day, but afterwards. The constables went amongst them, and took up some of them. I don't know what for they took up some of the people.

24,772. Colonel Fyfe only sent them back to work on their little places ?—Yes.

24,773. Did you see a person named Tredick shot ?—Yes.

24,774. Who shot him ?—The Maroons.

24,775. When ?—In the martial law.

24,776. Where ?—Right upon his gate, in his yard.

24,777. Was that at Thornton ?—Yes.

24778. Did you see anybody else shot ?—William M'Farlane.

24,779. Did they shoot him too ?—Yes.

24,780. Was any officer with them when they did it ?—All the Maroons were there.

24,781. Was Colonel Fyfe there ?—Yes; but there was so much of them that they went to different places.

24,782. But was Colonel Fyfe present when Tredick was shot ?—Yes.

24,783. Did he order him to be shot ?—No; he did not order no person to be shot. He was there that day.

24,784. Did he see him shot ?—Yes; he saw that the shot was fired, but I do not know that he gave the order; there was so much of them, and he was passed, and some of them came behind.

24,785. What was Tredick doing ?—He said he was not guilty of anything. He was stopping in his house, and he came out of his house, and they were coming past, and they gave him a shot.

24,786. Without anybody ordering them to shoot him ?—Yes.

24,787. Was that so with M'Farlane ?—Yes; he was an old man that was sore.

24,788. Have you counted the number of houses burnt at Thornton ?—Yes.

24,789. How many were there ?—136.

24,790. Were so many as that burnt ?—Yes.

24,791. How many houses were left ?—Only one house, I think, is left in the village.

24,792. Was the whole village burnt down ?—Yes.

24,793. Do you live there ?—Yes; and my two houses were burnt down in my yard.

24,794. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Was anybody else shot ?—Yes; some more, but I did not see them.

24,795. Did you see their dead bodies ?—Only the dead bodies of those two.

24,796. Did you see any others ?—No.

24,797. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Where was Colonel Fyfe at the time the two people were shot, as you have mentioned ?—He was amongst the crowd.

24,798. Did you see Colonel Fyfe while the houses were being burnt ?—Yes.

24,799. Did you see anything of him during that time ?—Yes; I begged him not to let his men go out to the bush, for these little children all ran into the bush, and they would shoot them as I saw them shoot from the road going on. He said, "Yes, Osborne, as "you have asked me, I will not send the men into the "bush; it will be better to make a large booth in your "yard, and call all the children and women together, "there to get a place of shelter;" and so I did. As soon as I could get a few men to come out of the bush I made a large booth.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

J. Benjamin.

24 Feb. 1866.

JANE BENJAMIN (black), sworn, and examined.

24,800. Are you a single woman, living at Arcadia?—Yes.

24,801. Do you remember a constable named Bailey coming to your house?—No; not Bailey.

24,802. What name?—He was a Maroon named Bailey.

24803. Whom did he find at your house?—He did not find anything.

24,804. Did he not find some persons?—Thomas Drisdell he took.

24,805. Is that your sweetheart?—Yes.

24,806. And you have never seen him since?—No.

24,807. Did the same constable come again afterwards?—Yes.

24,808. Where did he take you to?—To Golden Grove.

24,809. Whom did you see there?—When I got to Golden Grove sentence was passed upon me.

24,810. By whom was it passed?—I do not know the gentleman myself, but I make out M'Dermott and Mr. Ford.

24,811. What M'Dermott is that?—The one sitting down there (pointing to Mr. M'Dermott of Plaintain Garden River estate); and Mr. Ford, who saved me half the flogging.

24,812. What charge was brought against you?—Baily took me up, and said he met me with something.

24,813. Was that some of the stolen things?—Yes.

24,814. Was not somebody there besides M'Dermott?—Mr. Stewart and many more.

24,815. Mr. Ford you mentioned?—He said they must not give me too much lick, because I had just got a child.

24,816. You had just had a child?—Yes.

24,817. How old was it?—A month old.

24,818. How many lashes did you have; were you flogged?—Yes; I had about 30 licks.

24,819. Who flogged you?—Mr. Stewart and Mr. M'Dermoott gave me the most.

24,820. Did they themselves flog you?—Yes.

24,821. Who sentenced you to be flogged; they did not sentence you?—Mr. Bailey.

24,822. Bailey gave the evidence against you?—Yes.

24,823. Who did he give the evidence to; who did he tell?—He told James Barkley to come and take me up, and carry me to Golden Grove.

24,824. You say he told somebody that he saw you taking away stolen things; who did he tell that to?—I don't know the gentleman.

24,825. You said something about Mr. Ford?—Yes; he said they must not give me too much flogging.

24,826. Was that Captain Ford?—Yes.

24,827. He said they were not to give you too much?—Yes; I dont know the police inspector who passed the sentences to hang.

24,828. Who did that?—The inspector.

24,829 (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did the same persons that flogged you send you out to be tried; you say Mr. Ford was one; who was the other gentleman besides Mr. Ford who said anything about the number of lashes you were to receive?—I only know Mr. M'Dermott.

24,830. Did he have anything to do with it?—He flogged me himself.

24,831. Who was it said how much flogging you should have?—I do not know the gentleman.

24,832. (*Suggested by Mr Drummond.*) Who were the gentlemen present; was there anybody besides Captain Ford and Mr. M'Dermott?—Mr. Stewart, I know he flogged me, and Mr. M'Dermott that flogged me. There were about four gentlemen that flogged me.

The witness withdrew.

F. S. M'Dermott.

FRANCIS SNAITH M'DERMOTT (white), sworn, examined, and cautioned.

24,833. What are you?—Overseer on Plantain Garden River Estate.

24,834. Do you know the woman who has just been examined?—Yes; I know her well.

24,835. Is it true that she was brought to Golden Grove when you were there?—I do not remember her; I have seen her often at Golden Grove, when I was there as a bookkeeper, but she has never worked on Plaintain Garden River. She is on the rent roll, and pays her [rent] regularly; but she does not work there herself.

24,836. Did you flog her?—I acted under orders. I do not remember flogging that woman.

24,837. Did you flog any women?—Yes; I acted under orders. I was a Volunteer under Captain Ford and others.

24,838. Whose orders did you act under?—Captain Ford's and others. I don't remember that woman at all.

24,839. How many women do you suppose you did flog or assist in flogging?—They were principally men that were flogged.

24,840. How many women do you remember?—I do not remember flogging any women at all. I will tell you why. I always made it a point not to flog any people that I was at all acquainted with. I knew the people that I knew well worked under me and with me, and I did not like flogging them, in case they might turn round again. Only strangers, people I knew nothing about, I flogged, and I acted under orders, I was a Volunteer; a private.

24,841. Were there any women that you flogged?—No; I do not remember any at all. They were principally men.

24,842. They were principally men, but were there any women?—I do not remember any one woman I flogged.

24,843. Do you remember the fact of flogging any woman?—No; I do not remember flogging any woman.

24,844. Do you remember Adam Smith being brought to Golden Grove; do you know Adam Smith?—Yes; I know the man well.

24,845. Did you give any directions about him?—Yes, I did.

24,846. Was that some letter that you wrote?—I do not remember writing any letter.

24,847. What were the directions you gave?—I remember giving some evidence to Captain Ford, I think, about one Adam Smith. At the commencement of the outbreak I was at Plaintain Garden River as overseer, and I remember one day I was on the estate, and Mr. Shortridge, who oversights the estate, was absent at Kingston or thereabouts, purchasing cattle for the estates. I remember on that day seeing Adam Smith at work at Bachelor's Hall pen. He was a fence man, and looked after the cattle, and I gave him a job to repair a penguin fence. I remember his coming on to the estate, and he came up to me. I was sitting on my horse, with Mr. Slater. He came up and asked me how it was that I wanted to turn him off the pen. He had a a house there rent free, because he used to give his services whenever we wanted them on the pen. I told him that I wanted to do nothing of the kind; I thought he must have had some private quarrel with the headman on the pen, a black man named Murray, and I told him I never knew about any one

wanting to turn him from the pen. He was very rude and saucy, and that was on the Thursday, at the commencement of the outbreak. I told him I did not want to turn him off the pen, and that Mr. Shortridge had given no directions to turn him away. He was very rude, and I explained to him that I was in a place with no defence at all. I had a little revolver in my pocket, and I put my hand on it, and a little fellow named Bolton who was with him said to him you not see him have something in his hand. I had put my hand in my pocket, and I had a little revolver there in my pocket. ut my hand upon it, and the other man said, "You no see he have something in his pocket?" With that they turned away and I rode off, and I had nothing further to do with him. During the riot on Thursday night I went down to the river to Hordley estate, and to Mr. Harrison, to ask his advice what was to be done, and he told me ———.

24,848. Never mind that.—I returned to the estate on Thursday night, and remained till Friday morning, and rode over to Batchelor's pen, and when I came back I saw them smashing up Winchester House; and as soon as that was done they were on the road to Plantain Garden River. I was advised by some of the people to go and make my way off the estate. Some of the black people, two or three of them that were very faithful to us, warned me to go away, or else, they said, I should be murdered. I hid myself close by in the canes, where I could hear what was going on. I heard when the people came on to the estate, crying out and looking for me. Mr. Slater and Mr. Fraser were with me. We went together. I heard distinctly Adam Smith's voice several times from where I was hidden, and I remember it. I hid myself, and during that night I walked through the woods, through heavy rain, and wet to the skin, to Port Morant. I went on board the "Onyx" to Kingston, and returned in the gunboat "Nettle" to Morant Bay, and was put under the orders of Mr. Ford; and when I came back to Golden Grove I gave evidence against Adam Smith.

24,849. Before whom did you give evidence; do you remember before whom; who was inquiring into the case?—I think it was Captain Ford, and I think Captain Hole was there.

24,850. Do you know whether any one else was at the Court-martial?—I was not present at the inquiry. I was then at Plaintain Garden River.

24,851. How did you give evidence?—I told what I knew about him, and had him apprehended. I don't know whether he was flogged or dismissed. I never witnessed his flogging. All I did was to tell the constable that I knew the man, and he ought to be apprehended. I do not know what they did with him.

24,852. You knew he had been engaged with the rioters at that time?—Yes, and I can swear to that. He was one of the first that came to the estate. I can bring several witnesses to corroborate what I have said.

24,853. Is there anything else you can tell?—There is nothing more than that I know he was engaged in this, and I can swear to that.

24,854. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Did you give something in writing to the constable?—I do not remember. If I saw the handwriting perhaps I might be able to know, but I do not remember.

24,855. Did you see any women flogged at Golden Grove?—Yes, I saw several.

24,856. How many; were there more than a score?—I cannot really say. I saw some; I won't say more. But Captain Ford was more lenient with the women, and perhaps you will find, from the enquiries, that they were the principal actors in the disturbances.

24,857. Were any officers of the regulars present at the time when they were flogged?—Yes.

24,858. Who?—Captain Hole.

24,859. Did you see him there when the women were flogged?—Yes, and I saw the doctor.

24,860. Is that Doctor Morris?—Yes.

24,861. Are you sure you saw Captain Hole present?—I think so.

24,862. Did you see him in the house?—I was not in the house.

24,863. What officers sat on the Courts-martial?—I did not see; it was only what I suppose.

24,864. You do not remember having flogged any women?—No; I know the woman Jane Benjamin intimately. She worked at Golden Grove, but ever since I have been at Plaintain Garden River I do not remember having anything to do with her.

24,865. How many people did you flog with your own hand?—Very few, but I don't remember how many. It was no pleasant occupation. Now and again I did it.

24,866. How were you selected for the purpose of flogging; did you volunteer for it?—Yes.

24,867. Then you need not have flogged unless you liked this disagreeable occupation?—Unless we really liked it. The regulars principally flogged those who were to be flogged. The sentence was "flogging," and then the question was, how many lashes. Mr. Ford I know was very lenient with some who were really guilty of being principal actors; I don't think he ever exceeded thirty lashes.

24,868. How do you know they were really guilty if you never attended the Courts-martial?—I don't know, but there was always evidence called. As far as I have seen they were never sentenced without evidence.

24,869. What sort of a cat did you use there?—It was just what we call twine; small, and in nine lashes. There was nothing like wire in or about it. I have some at Plantain Garden River.

24,870. (*By the Commission*). You had better send it here?—There was nothing like wire in it.

24,871. (*By Mr. Gorrie*). Was Mendes the man you sent for Smith?—No.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES GRESHAM SLATER (white), sworn, and examined.

C. G. Slater.

24,872. What are you?—Book clerk to Mr. Shortridge.

24,873. What do you know about Adam Smith?—That on the Thursday previous to the rebellion, the same Thursday it broke out here, he came to the place and demanded his money.

24,874. What money?—Some money due to him for work he had done at Batchelor's Hall pen. He said he must get it and would have it. Mr. M'Dermott gave him the money, that is, he gave him an order to get it.

24,875. He said he had done the work and the money was due?—I do not reccollect whether he had done the work.

24,876. Is that all you know?—Yes, that is all.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

F. S. M'Dermott.

24 Feb. 1866.

FRANCIS SNAITH M'DERMOTT recalled and further examined.

(*Witness.*) As regards the work, I had given him a job, and a portion of it was not properly done, and I kept back 2*s.* 6*d.* till it was done. It was done, and when he asked me for the money I gave it to him. Mr. Shortridge was absent, and all the monies must come from him.

24,877. He demanded what was due to him?—Yes; and he got it.

The witness withdrew.

C. G. Slater.

CHARLES GRESHAM SLATER re-called, and further examined.

24,878. You do not know anything about the part Adam Smith took on Thursday night?—No.

24,879. Were you present when he was taken up?—I was at Golden Grove, but I did not see him.

24,880. Were you in the cane piece with Mr. M'Dermott on the Thursday night?—On the Friday night I was.

24,881. Did you see or hear anything about Adam Smith that night?—We heard a man speaking, but we could not make out what he said. Mr. M'Dermott asked me if I did not think it was Adam Smith, and I said, "yes."

24,882. Did you think it was?—Yes.

24,883. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you one of Ford's Volunteers?—Yes.

24,884. (*By the Commission.*) What did you do at Golden Grove?—I saw several persons flogged.

24,885. Did you see any women flogged?—Yes, I saw some.

24,886. How many?—I could not say.

24,887. Was the number ten, or fifty, or what?—During the time I was there it was not so much as fifty.

24,888. How many do you think you saw altogether?—I think I saw about twelve.

24,889. How many lashes did they receive?—Some twelve, and some twenty-five.

24,890. Was evidence given against them before they were flogged?—I don't know; I only saw them flogged; I know nothing about the evidence.

24,891. Did you see the cats that were used for the women?—Yes.

24,892. Was there any wire in them?—No.

24,893. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Did you flog any?—No; I had a cut on my hand, or else I should.

The witness withdrew.

R. M. Wintle.

ROBERT MARSHALL WINTLE re-called, and further examined.

24,894. You were examined before?—Yes.

24,895. At Spanish Town?—Yes.

24,896. You were here during the time of the floggings, were you not?—Yes.

24,897. Can you tell us who made the cats?—It was Frederick Scott.

24,898. Did you see the cats made?—Yes, some of them.

24,899. How were they made?—They were made with twine, and there was wire in a few of them.

24,900. How was the wire introduced?—It was put in long ways.

24,901. But were there not different sorts of cats used?—I only saw one kind with wire, and another without wire.

24,902. Did you see any like that? [Cat produced by witness Kirkland shown.]—No, I did not see any of this kind; those I saw had wire straight through.

24,903. Not bound round the tails?—No.

24,904. Did you see anything like this? [Cat produced by witness Beckford shown.]—No; this must have been made afterwards. I saw the first that were made.

24,905. Those that were at first used?—Yes.

24,906. Those had a single string?—Yes.

24,907. Did Scott make them, and continue making them afterwards?—Yes; he told me so, and I saw him making them.

24,908. Do you know any people belonging to Bath itself who were charged with being down at Morant Bay?—No; none, as far as I know.

24,909. Where were the people from? Were these people charged with being at Morant Bay who belonged to any place near Bath?—To three or four miles from Bath.

24,910. Where were they from?—From Thornton.

24,911. Did you see anything of the disturbances here?—Yes; I saw the plundering.

24,912. Was that going on all through Thursday and Friday?—Yes.

24,913. Did a great number of people at Bath take part in it?—A great number, men and women.

The witness withdrew.

W. C. Murray.

WILLIAM CLARKE MURRAY (coloured), sworn, and examined.

24,914. Are you a Wesleyan minister on this station?—Yes.

24,915. Were you at Manchioneal on the Monday previous to the outbreak?—Yes.

24,916. Did you remain there till the following Thursday?—I did.

24,917. Did you then hear of what had occurred at Morant Bay?—Yes.

24,918. And you at once returned to Bath?—I at once left Manchioneal for Bath.

24,919. Which way did you go from Manchioneal?—On the main road.

24,920. Did you meet several families?—I met several going up to Portland, as they told me.

24,921. Were they people who had fled from Plantain Garden River?—Yes.

24,922. Did they try to persuade you not to go to Bath?—Yes, they did, but as my family were here I was obliged to come.

24,923. Do you know a person named James Junor?—I do.

24,924. Is it true that you put him on the road to work?—It is not true.

24,925. Had you anything to do with his working on the road?—I may relate to you the circumstances. Some time after Colonel Fyfe came into the village I understood that he had sentenced several of the persons connected with the outbreak to work on the public road. Mr. Wilson, the island botanist, my neighbour, called upon me one day, and told me they were working on the road, and that our road, the road to our homes, was not one of them, and he thought that road ought to be mentioned as one on which they ought to work. I said I did not think the people living in our neighbourhood ought to be employed upon the public roads, as they were connected with the offences committed. He said that there were some that had to work in addition to

being catted. I was not satisfied with what I heard, and I advised him to write to Mr. Kirkland to know from him if it were so; if Colonel Fyfe had actually sentenced those persons to work on the road. On the Saturday, as I was going down to Bath, he asked me to call on Mr. Kirkland, who is a Justice of the Peace, and who was in charge, I believe, during the outbreak. I did so, and Mr. Kirkland told me it was true that they were to work on the public roads, and that on the Monday it was his intention to send them on the Cunha-Cunha roads leading to Hayfield and Maroon Town, the Maroon settlements. I asked, as those roads were up the mountains, whether it was well to send them so far as to take them hours to get home after their work was done, and whether it would not be better to make them work on some road near to their homes. "Well," he said, "they might "do that, but if those roads were finished before the "Cunha-Cunha roads they would have to go there." He acceded to my wish in allowing the men to work near home, and some two or three days afterwards the men told me they were not allowed a supply of salt fish as the others were who were working on the Cunha-Cunha roads. I thought it very strange that if the others were allowed salt fish these should not also get their supply of salt fish. I told Mr. Wilson it was strange.

24,926. Did you then give them a supply at your own expense?—Rather than they should be worse off than the others I said I would, and I gave them a supply of salt fish every other day, and I believe Mr. Wilson did the same.

24,927. You had nothing to do with ordering it, and you were anxious that it should not be supposed that you had anything to do with ordering it?—Yes; anxious that they should not be worse off, and I felt it was wrong, and as Mr. Kirkland would not supply it I did.

24,928. Did you get repaid?—No; I did not expect to be repaid.

24,929. Do you know anything further about the Manchioneal District?—I was here, and at Portland, and at Morant Bay.

24,930. We may suppose you did not go to see the floggings?—Unfortunately I did see some. I felt it was my duty to go down and ascertain what was the character of the people implicated, and as some of my people were implicated I felt it my duty to find out who connected with my church was concerned.

24,931. Did you see many flogged?—I saw a goodly number of persons flogged here.

24,932. Did you see the sort of instrument which was used; what did you see the women flogged with?—The women were flogged as the men were, with the same instrument, those that I saw flogged.

24,933. What sort of instrument was it?—A cat made of twine and wire.

24,934. Did you see any women flogged with a cat that had wire in it?—Oh yes, several.

24,935. How was the wire inserted?—Plaited in three cords of twine, plaited in with wire running through the whole.

24,936. Did you see anything like this? [The cat produced by witness Kirkland shown.]—It is not the kind of whip I saw. [The cat produced by witness Beckford shown.] Nor is this the thing exactly. There were several tails, and each tail had a wire inserted in those I saw.

24,937. Which was outside, the wire or the twine?—The twine.

24,938. Then it was twine round the wire?—Yes; it was plaited in three plaits, those I saw the man making, and I was standing opposite to him looking on.

24,939. Are you sure you saw any women flogged with wire cats?—I did not see any cats of the kind used.

24,940. But are you sure you saw women flogged with cats with wire in them?—Quite sure.

24,941. Not with a tail knitted like this?—No; three strands plaited, and the wire in each.

24,942. How many of these did you see?—I should say upwards of a dozen of the tails; it would be within the mark to say a dozen.

24,943. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were there any members of your congregation flogged?—Yes; I saw a few flogged.

24,944. What sort of characters did they bear?—Good characters before, except one man.

24,945. Did you see any executed?—I saw some at Morant Bay. I was there one day.

24,946. Did you see any flogged there?—I did, the same afternoon.

24,947. What was done to them, if anything, after they were flogged?—There was one man that was driven away after he was flogged. He fainted, I think, when he got to 75 lashes. He was loosed from the gun, and some water was thrown upon him, and he was afterwards called when he revived, and I think it was Lieutenant Brand, if I mistake not, who spoke to the man, and said he was to get 25 more. He did not take the full punishment assigned by Court-martial. He was to have 25 more, and Mr. Ramsay came up, and said, "Let him go." Mr. Brand drove him away, and told him he must be off, or he would kick him, and the boy ran away.

24,948. (*Commission*). Was anything done to him as he ran away?—No.

24,949. Was that the only person that you saw flogged at Morant Bay?—No; but that was the only person I saw anything done to after he was flogged, at any time.

24,950. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). You did not see any running of the gauntlet?—No.

24,951. (*By the Commission*). Nor any persons pelted after they were flogged?—No.

24,952. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie*). Were some who were flogged here chased, but not stoned or pelted?—They were, by constables, when they were running away, and the Maroons hit at them.

24,953. Do you mean some who were taken from the triangle with their backs exposed?—Yes; some in pain and in great anguish, but running away.

24,954. But not dressed; with their backs exposed, and these fellows running after them?—Yes.

24,955. Whom did you see making the cats?—I saw a man named Dick, who was an ex-policeman.

The witness withdrew.

S. Scott.

SUSAN SCOTT (black), sworn, and examined.

24,956. Was James Scott your husband?—Yes.

24,957. When did you see him last; did you see him taken into custody?—Yes, in October.

24,958. By two persons named Thompson and Mendes?—Yes.

24,959. You have never seen him since, have you?—No.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

W. C. Murray.

24 Feb. 1866.

William Clarke Murray recalled, and further examined.

Witness.—I should like to say a few more words; it is with reference to a certain letter that I wrote to Colonel Fyfe, during the outbreak, touching the doings of the Maroons in the Airey Castle district. I went there, as was my custom, to see my people there, in the Airey Castle district, and when I got there, to my great grief, I found one of my men, a good man, a man who had never been out of the house, had been shot.

24,960. You cannot tell that he had not been out of the house. You found a man, of whom you had a good opinion, had been shot?—By the Maroons.

24,961. What was his name?—James Williams.

24,962. Have you ever seen Colonel Fyfe about it since?—Not since I wrote the letter.

24,963. Have you the letter?—I am sorry to say I have not.

24,964. What became of it?—Mrs. Murray tore it up.

24,965. We can hear what it was?—I used some strong words about it, and he replied. I showed his letter to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. His reply was that these people had been tried by Court-martial and sentenced to death by the Maroons.

24,966. Did you write about other people than James Williams?—Yes; but I named him. He said I ought not to be surprised, seeing that every black person was by act or sympathy a rebel. I was not to be surprised that the flood gates of retribution were opened up, and some comparative innocent ones were swept off. Knowing, as I did, the revengeful character of the Maroons, I asked him not to tell the Maroons of Moore Town of my letter, as they were very savage people. I believe that my life would not be safe with the Moore Town Maroons, who are very different people from the Hayfield Maroons. I do not know who told them, but on the Sunday afternoon Mrs. Moore and I were accosted on the public street, and the most threatening language used to me.

24,967. Tell us what was the language?—They said that they would do for me as they would for James Williams.

24,968. They said so?—Yes; some of those who were under Briscoe.

24,969. Was he one of them?—He was here. He was present when the threat was used. Then Hayfield Maroons were in charge, living here in the Court-house, and they heard it day after day; they would not permit me to remain out after sunset, for they said my life would not be safe, my life would be taken.

24,970. Did you hear them say it?—Yes; they told me they were sure my life would be taken if I was out of my house after sunset.

24,971. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) These were not these Hayfield Maroons?—No; the Moore Town Maroons.

24,972. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) You have spoken of the fearful doings of the Maroons. To your personal knowledge, are you aware of any fearful doings, or is only what you had heard?—I wrote on information received.

24,973. You had no personal knowledge of very fearful doings?—It was only from hearsay.

24,974. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) You have seen houses burnt?—I have seen places where houses had been.

The witness withdrew.

W. Hunter.

William Hunter (black), sworn, and examined.

24,975. Did you know James Scott?—Yes.

24,976. Was he the husband of the woman who was here just now?—Yes.

24,977. Did you see him shot?—Yes.

24,978. Where was he shot?—At Manchioneal.

24,979. Had he been tried before that?—He was examined at Bath. He was taken from Arcadia to Bath, then to Golden Grove, and then to Manchioneal.

24,980. Was he there tried by Court-martial?—Yes.

24,981. Before four gentlemen?—Yes.

24,982. Who were they?—I only knew one; Captain Hole.

24,983. You were kept at Manchionial two weeks, and then released?—Yes.

24,984. Were you tried by Court-martial?—Yes.

24,985. And after that released?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

F. Williams.

Felicia Williams (black), sworn, and examined.

24,986. Are you a married woman, living at Plantain Walk Piece?—Yes.

24,987. Is that near Mr. Woodrow's place?—Yes.

24,988. Did the Maroons come to your house?—Yes.

24,989. Did they search it, and shoot your pig?—Yes.

24,990. Did you have a paper from Mr. Woodrow?—Yes.

24,991. Have you got it here?—I did not bring it.

24,992. Where is it?—I left it at home.

24,993. Were the Maroons going to burn the house?—Yes.

24,994. Did you show them the paper you had from Mr. Woodrow?—Yes.

24,995. Did you see several houses burnt?—Yes.

24,996. Did you see any other house saved by any paper?—I saw Mrs. Butler's house saved, and Mrs. Johnson's, by Mr. Woodrow's paper.

24,997. Had you seen Mr. Woodrow's house broken open?—No.

24,998. Nothing was done to these houses?—No; except they were plundered.

The witness withdrew.

M. Dyles.

Margaret Dyles (coloured), sworn, and examined.

24,999. Were you married to Charles Dyles?—Yes.

25,000, Was he shot during martial law?—Yes.

25,001. By whom?—Mr. Woodrow gave an order to the Maroons to shoot him.

25,002. Did you hear him give the order?—Yes, I did.

25,003. On what day was it?—On Monday.

25,004. Which Monday, do you remember?—No, I do not. I know it was on Monday.

25,005. You heard of the disturbances at Morant Bay?—No; I had nothing to do with it.

25,006. But you heard of some people being there, and there being a disturbance?—Yes.

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M. Dyles.

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25,007. Was it on the Monday after that?—No.

25,008. Was it on the second Monday?—No; it was nearly the ending of the martial law.

25,009. Did you hear Mr. Woodrow say anything about you?—He said to me, "I have a little compassion upon you, and he would let them put me alongside my husband that they might flog me. Some of the Maroons begged for me, and said I was too much in the family way to be flogged.

25,010. Your house was not burnt?—No.

25,011. How was that?—They saved my house for me.

25,012. Did Mr. Woodrow say that for your sake he would not burn the house?—Yes, he would save it. My father was hanged at Morant Bay.

25,013. You did not see that, but you have not seen him since?—I did not see it; I have not seen him since; I saw him coming down on the Saturday.

25,014. What was his name?—Joseph Finn.

The witness withdrew.

MARY WILLIAMS (black), sworn, and examined.

M. Williams.

25,015. Are you a single woman, living at Harbour Head?—Yes.

25,016. During martial law did a man named Saunders come to your house?—Yes.

25,017. How soon after the Morant Bay outbreak?—The Monday after.

25,018. Was your house searched?—Yes.

25,019. And then did he go away?—Yes.

25,020. The following week did he come again?—Yes.

25,021. What did he ask?—He asked me, "Where is Grant?"

25,022. Is that a person you lived with?—Yes.

25,023. You said you did not know?—Yes.

25,024. Had he gone away?—Yes.

25,025. In the third week did any of the constables come again?—Yes; they came frequently after that.

25,026. Did they say anything about your sweetheart?—They asked, "Where is he?" and I said, "I do not know."

25,027. Did they say anything more?—A few days after, when they came, they saw my little boy, and they asked him.

25,028. Were you there?—No.

25,029. Did you go and search for Grant?—Yes, I called him when he went to the ground.

25,030. Did he come?—Yes.

25,031. Was he afterwards sent to Morant Bay?—Yes; he went to Leith Hall, and was taken from Leith Hall to Morant Bay.

25,032. You have never seen him since?—He got a paper in the night, and came back in the night of the first day he went to the Bay; the gentleman released him, and he came home.

25,033. Then he was taken again?—That was the Friday, and on Saturday morning he was taken again.

25,034. Since then you have not seen him?—No; but he sent me his pipe by a constable.

25,035. What was Grant's Christian name?—Abraham Grant.

25,036. Were you afterwards taken to Leith Hall?—Yes; I was taken from Clifton Hill to Leith Hall from my house.

25,037. Whom did you see there?—Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Smith, and young Mr. Espeut and some constables.

25,038. Were you carried to Clifton Hill?—I was tied to Margaret Dyles, and carried with her and several others to Clifton Hill.

25,039. Were you kept locked up there? What house was it you were taken to?—Mr. Woodrow's house; he ordered them to take us up.

25,040. Did you hear him?—Yes; he sent Ferguson to me. I was waiting till Ferguson came to my yard.

25,041. But you did not hear Woodrow order you to be taken up?—When Ferguson took me to him, Mr. Woodrow said to him, "Bind these two women together," and they bound me and Margaret Dyles together.

25,042. Where were you taken to after that?—To Leith Hall.

25,043. How long were you kept there?—I was flogged by the Maroons.

25,044. How many lashes did you have?—About 20.

25,045. Who flogged you?—The Maroons.

25,046. Who ordered them to flog you?—Mr. Woodrow.

25,047. Did you hear him order them to flog you?—Yes.

25,048. Did you afterwards go to work?—He ordered me next day to go to work at Clifton Hill.

25,049. Were you a tenant of his?—Yes; I hired ground from him.

25,050. Did you owe him rent?—No; I did owe him, but I paid him all.

25,051. How long did you work?—On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,—Saturday we did not go—Monday I did not go, but the following week he sent a constable to say that if we did not work he would take us up and cat us. I went and worked three days and a half, and then I was sick; and his housekeeper said she would go and tell him I was sick; and he sent to call me to go to work, and I said I was sick, and from that time I never went back.

25,052. Did you see any persons shot at Leith Hall?—Yes; Mr. Woodrow ordered three men to be shot; Charles Dyles, Dennis Bartle, and Charles Kelly.

25,053. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were all these men from the same place?—One belonged to Clifton Hill; Dennis Bartle; but Dyles belonged to Port Morant.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES RICHARDS (black), sworn, and examined.

J. Richards.

25,054. Are you a laborer living at Thornton?—Yes.

25,055. Did the Maroons take you during martial law?—Yes.

25,056. When was that?—On Monday.

25,057. Which Monday?—In the second week.

25,058. The second week after the disturbance at Morant Bay?—Yes.

25,059. What did they do with you?—They took me to carry loads all about the bushes.

25,060. While you were so employed did you see the Maroons shoot any one?—Yes.

25,061. Whom did they shoot?—They shot a man named William Treddick.

25,062. Any one else?—William M'Farlane.

25,063. Is that an old man?—Yes.

25,064. Any one else?—John Robinson.

25,065. Whom else?—Another man called Gray.

25,066. Is that John Gray?—I saw them shot.

25,067. Whom else?—Alexander Forsyth.

25,068. Whom else?—An African man that I don't know by name.

25,069. Was there a woman?—There was a girl.

25,070. What was her name?—Amelia Stewart.

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J. Richards.

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25,071. Did you see them shoot anybody near Nut River ?—Yes.

25,072. Who was that ?—A man named Hamilton Harris.

25,073. Where did they find him ?—They took him out of his house.

25,074. Was he tried ?—No ; the Maroons took him out and put him right off and shot him.

25,075. Are those all you saw them shoot ?—Yes.

25,076. How long were you with them ?—I can't say how many days ; three or four weeks.

25,077. Did you see them burn houses ?—Yes.

25,078. How many ?—Houses in Thornton.

25,079. How many ?—I do think about 125.

25,080. Have you counted them ?—Yes.

25,081. Then you know exactly how many, don't you ?—Yes.

25,082. Is it exactly 125 ?—Yes ; not more.

25,083. You don't think it was less ?—No.

25,084. Was your house burnt ?—Yes.

25,085. Where was that ?—At Thornton.

25,086. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you remember seeing them take anybody up at Thornton when they went back there ?—Yes.

25,087. Who was that ?—James Smith was a preacher at Rocky Point. They took him and carried him to Morant Bay, and hanged him.

25,088. Did you see him hanged ?—No ; but he was hanged.

25,089. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Was Colonel Fyfe present when the people you have named were shot ?—No ; I never saw him.

25,090. Was Briscoe present ?—Yes.

25,091. Was Colonel Fyfe never present when they shot anybody ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

T. Sinclair.

THOMBS SINCLAIR (black), sworn, and examined.

25,092. Do you live at Thornton ?—Yes.

25,093. Was your house burnt down by the Maroons ?—Yes.

25,094. Were your things burnt or taken away ?—They were taken out, and they mashed up the table and took away my clothes.

25,095. Were you afterwards taken to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

25,096. Did you have to dig graves for the people ?—Yes.

25,097. Were you carried before Provost Marshal Ramsay ?—Yes ; to be hanged.

25,098. Were you tried by anybody ?—By Mr. Kirkland at Bath.

25,099. And were you sent down to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

25,100. But you were let go after being three weeks in prison ?—Yes.

25,101. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know how many you buried ?—I know of eight.

25,102. Did you see anybody hanged at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

25,103. How many ?—I can't remember them at all ; a good sight of people.

25,104. Did you see any one with marks on his back ?—I saw a sambo man well cut with the cat, and afterwards hung.

25,105. Did you see the marks on his back at the time when he was hanged ?—Yes ; he had no shirt on at all.

The witness withdrew.

J. Moses.

JACOB MOSES (coloured man), sworn, and examined.

25,106. Where do you live ?—At Wheelersfield Estate.

25,107. Were you taken up during martial law ?—Yes.

25,108. On what day was that ?—On Wednesday.

25,109. Was that the first Wednesday after the disturbance ?—No ; it was turned into three weeks.

25,110. Where were you taken to ?—To Golden Grove.

25,111. Were you tried ?—One Mr. Ford tried me.

25,112. Any one else ?—Yes, plenty of gentlemen with him.

25,113. Do you know the others ?—Mr. Harrison was there, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Stewart ; he flogged me ; and Mr. M'Dermott, he flogged me. Six men flogged me.

25,114. What was your sentence ?—The sentenee in the morning was that I was to be hanged. But Mr. Ford put me out, and said they must give me 100—200 licks. They gave me 100 in the evening, and tied me up, and after that they gave 56.

25,115. Do you say Mr. Ford ordered it ?—Yes ; Mr. Sinclair and Mr. M'Dermott.

25,116. Who else ?—Mr. M'Dermott and Mr. Stewart flogged me, and the rest I don't know. I did not qualify with them. A black soldier was the last that flogged me.

25,117. What was it you were tried for ?—I had did nothing, but a man informed against me, and said I had said to him, "Where de buckra dem gone ?" before martial law. That is all, I did not thieve anything.

25,118. Was not something else said by the black man ?—He said I was looking for the buckra, because they had all gone to hide.

The witness withdrew.

(The following witnesses, who were not sworn, were called, and testified to the burning of their houses during their absence in the bush :—

Matthew Smith.
Lewis Johnson.
Alexander Grant.
James Stewart.
Charles Francis.
Robert Paterson.
Bristol Paterson.
Douglas Williams.
Simon Paplet.
Sarah Gillings.

These witnesses were all from Thornton.)

SARAH DONALDSON (black), sworn, and examined.

25,119. Do you live at Port Morant ?—Yes.

25,120. Were you taken to Leith Hall before young Mr. Espeut ?—Yes.

25,121. Were you kept there a day, and then let go ?—Yes.

25,122. Have you seen your husband, James Donaldson, since that time ?—No.

25,123. Did the Maroons afterwards come to your house ?—Yes.

25,124. Did they burn your house ?—Yes.

25,125. Where did you live ?—Near the market at Port Morant.

The witness withdrew.

R. Lake.

RICHARD LAKE (black), sworn, and examined.

25,126. Do you live at Thornton ?—Yes.

25,127. Had your father 28 acres of land there ?—Yes.

25,128. Since his death had you possession of the land ?—Yes.

25,129. Were you at Morant Bay on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

25,130. Did you see your brother the day before the 11th of October ?—Yes.

25,131. In consequence of what he said did you go to Morant Bay on the 11th ?—Yes.

25,132. With whom did you go to Morant Bay ?—We were at Stony Gut.

25,133. When did you go to Stony Gut ?—That was on Wednesday.

25,134. Did you go on the Tuesday ? — Yes ; we went from Thornton on the Tuesday to Stony Gut.

25,135. What time on Tuesday did you go ?—About 10 o'clock.

25,136. Did you see constables there ?—No, I did not see any constables there.

25,137. Did you see none handcuffed there ?—No.

25,138. How long did yon remain there ?—Till about the evening.

25,139. Did you see none of the constables ?—No.

25,140. Did you see none handcuffed or tied ?—No.

25,141. Where were you ?—I was at Stony Gut, in Bogle's yard.

25,142. And were you in the chapel ?—Yes ; I cannot tell what happened after I left.

25,143. You say you were there from 10 o'clock in the morning till the evening, but you say you did not see the constables ; did you see them there ?—No.

25,144. Did you stop till the evening ?—Yes.

25,145. Then what did you do ?—I went back.

25,146. Where to ?—To Thornton.

25,147. Where did you go on Wednesday ?—We went from Thornton to the Bay.

25,148. How many went from Thornton ? — I cannot reeckon so much of us. There were eight, 10, or 11.

25,149. Were there not a great many more ?—Yes.

25,150. How many ?—I cannot tell, about 20.

25,151. Were there more than 20 ?—Yes.

25,152. Were there 100 went from Thornton ?—Not quite 100.

25,153. What had you with you when you went down from Thornton ?—I had my stick and my cutlass all the time from working on my estate.

25,154. Where did you work ?—At Leith Hall.

25,155. When did you work there ?—All the time.

25,156. You did not work there on the Tuesday ?—No ; I did not work on the Tuesday.

25,157. On the Wednesday you did not work there ?—No ; that week I did not work.

25,158. Then you did not want your cutlass for working on that day ?—I took it to cut anything, a stick, or anything that came in my way.

25,159. Did you join any other people on your way to the Bay ?—No ; I did not join anybody at all in the Bay to do any mischief.

25,160. Did you see anything of the Stony Gut people ?—Yes ; when we went to the Bay I saw them.

25,161. Where they there before you ?—Yes.

25,162. How many of them ?—I cannot count ; they were all clustered up together.

25,163. Where did you join them ?—Just before they got to the parade.

25,164. At the police station ?—Just in front of it.

25,165. What did you do ?—They all went to the Bay, saying hurrah, hurrah. Thank God, you are come in, and we said, "What is it ?" We thought it was a meeting.

25,166. What did they do at the station ?—I was not present to see.

25,167. Had the station been broken open at the time ?—No ; when I came nobody had broken it.

25,168. Was the station in its usual state ?—I did not see it till I stood against a gun near Mr. Richard Ross's shop.

25,169. Did you see it had been broken before ?—I did not look to see.

25,170. Did you see any Stony Gut people go to the station, and come out of it ?—No.

25,171. Did you see any of the people with police station guns ?—No ; I saw no gun in anybody's hands.

25,172. After you joined them, what did you do ?—After I stood up I saw the Baron.

25,173. Do you mean Baron Ketelhodt ?—Yes ; I saw him get a big paper in his hands upon the Court-house steps.

25,174. Was that the first thing you saw ?—Yes ; aside the gun.

25,175. Were you in the front ranks ?—I was on one side, leaning against a gun.

25,176. Were you one of the first that went into the Parade ?—We went altogether, and I was before.

25,177. And the first thing you saw in coming in was the Baron with a paper in his hand ?—Yes, with a big paper.

25,178. Was he reading in a book ?—No, not a book. I did not look to see if it was a newspaper that he read. I saw the Volunteers all in a line, and ramming their guns with ramrods.

25,179.—This was after he was reading ; was it after he had been reading ?—When I saw him reading I saw the Volunteers ramming their guns, and after he had read he turned to Captain Hitchins, who was there, the captain of the Volunteers, and as he gave order to charge then the Volunteers began to shoot.

25,180. How near to the Volunteers were you?—At that time, when I saw all this, I cleared back.

25,181. How near were you to the Volunteers ; what was the nearest you ever got to the Volunteers ?—About from here to the chapel.

25,182. You never got nearer, none of you ?—No ; if I had gone to the Volunteers I should have got a shot.

25,183. Did any of you go near to them?—I was not.

25,184. But you were amongst the first ?—I was, but I never interfered, and as they began to shoot, they shoot for the blacks.

25,185. At what distance were you from the Volunteers before there was any firing, or when they began firing ?—The distance from here to the chapel.

25,186. What did you do ?—I did not do anything. After that I came out.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

R. Lake.

24 Feb. 1866.

25,187. Did you go back to Thornton ?—Yes.

25,188. On the next Tuesday did the Maroons come to Thornton ?—Yes.

25,189. Did they burn any houses then ?—Yes.

25,190. How many ?—Four.

25,191. Did they shoot any persons at that time ?—On the Tuesday, when they began to burn. I did not see them shoot anybody.

25,192. Did they come again afterwards ?—Yes, they came.

25,193. Who came ?—I saw them shoot Charles Dyles at Leith Hall.

25,194. Who else ?—Benjamin Smith.

25,195. Who else ?—William Treddick and Charles Kelly.

25,196. Was it Thomas Kelly or Charles ?—Charles and Dennis Geohegan, William Manning, Henry Paterson, Dennis Bartle, and James Williams.

25,197. Did you see them shoot them with your own eyes ?—I was with the Maroons, and saw them.

25,198. What did they take you for ?—To go to the Bay to be hanged.

25,199.—How long did they keep you ?—Two weeks.

25,200. They kept you two weeks to be hanged ?—No ; they took me the day they burnt the house, and they had me with them. Three brothers.

25,201. And the Maroons kept you two weeks ?—Yes ; they fetched me here to Bath before Colonel Fyfe.

25,202. Where were you ?—They had us in the church one day.

25,203. Where did they take you afterwards ?—To Morant Bay, and tried me before Court-martial to be hanged.

25,204. Who were on the Court-martial ?—I don't know the names. I only name Mr. Ramsay that I knew.

25,205. What were you sentenced to ?—Sentenced to be hanged.

25,206. How was it you were not hanged ?—Colonel Fyfe sent for me and Edward Lake, and George Lake, to save our lives.

25,207. He got your life saved, did he ?—Yes.

25,208. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you acting as guide to the Maroons ?—No ; they knew all about the country.

25,209. What was Colonel Fyfe's reason for interfering for you ?—He said the day we took them we delivered ourselves before they shot us in the woods to let the crow eat us.

25,210. Were all of you saved ?—Yes, all ; but Edward Lake was poisoned in the woods, I cannot tell how. He died.

25,211. You were pardoned altogether ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

H. Clark.

HENRY CLARK (black), sworn, and examined.

25,212. Are you a labourer living at Airy Castle ?—Yes.

25,213, In the second week of martial law did Palmer and Ellis, two constables, take you to Bath ?—Yes.

25,214. Were you taken before Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes.

25,215. Were witnesses sworn against you ?—Yes.

25,216. Were you charged with stealing ?—Yes.

25,217. Were you flogged ?—Yes.

25,218. How many lashes did you get ?—50.

25,219. Afterwards, did the Maroons come to your place ?—Yes.

25,220. What did they do with your provision ground ?—They destroyed it, and took all the provisions out.

25,221. Did they give your provisions to the soldiers ?—Yes.

25,222. Are you a married man ?—Yes.

25,223. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Is Maria Chrichton your wife ?—No ; Sarah Clarke.

The witness withdrew.

C. Brown.

CRAWFORD BROWN (black), sworn, and examined.

25,224. Do you live at Clifton Hill ?—Yes ; on buy land.

25,225. During martial law did the Maroons burn your house down ?—Yes.

25,226. Did Charles Benjamin tell you anything about it ?—He said Mr. Woodrow had given an order to do it.

25,227. What did he say ?—Charles Benjamin, the ranger for Mr. Woodrow, said Mr. Woodrow had given an order.

25,228. You were not flogged ?—No.

25,229. Were you ever tried at all ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

G. Walker.

GEORGE WALKER (black), sworn, and examined.

25,230. Where is it that you live ?—On Wheelersfield estate.

25,231. In the second week of martial law were you in your house ?—Yes.

25,232. Did anybody come to you on the Sunday ?—Yes.

25,233. Who came ?—The Holland busher.

25,234. Do you mean Mr. Stewart ?—Yes.

25,235. What did he do ?—He searched the room where I was, and there was nothing in it. He found nothing, and afterwards he carried me, and tied me to a tree, and gave me 150 lashes.

25,236. Did he himself flog you ?—No ; he and the soldiers.

25,237. How many of them gave you lashes ?—One of the soldiers gave me 100, and the other gave me 50. After I was loosed there were stones.

25,238. Who stoned you ?—The soldiers that flogged me, and the Volunteers.

25,239. Where was it this was done ?—In the yard, outside of the pasture ; out of the house.

25,240. Was your house burnt down ?—Yes ; meanwhile I was getting the flogging, and I did not save anything.

25,241. Did they say what this was for ?—I cannot tell. I did not say anything to the gentlemen in the house.

25,242. They did not tell you what it was for ?—No.

25,243. Was it Mr. Stewart and two soldiers ?—I don't know whether they were soldiers ; there were two white men.

25,244. Was it Mr. Stewart ?—He took me out of the house.

25,245. Did he flog you ?—When they tied me I don't know if he flogged me ; the two soldiers were there.

25,246. There were two different persons ; one gave you 100 lashes, and the other 50 ?—Yes.

25,247. Who gave you the 100 ?—I don't know.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES ALBERT OUVREY (coloured), sworn, and examined.

25,248. Are you a shoemaker, living in Bath ?—Yes.

25,249. Do you know anything of this ? [Shown a cat produced by himself.]—Yes.

25,250. What do you know about it ?—It was brought by Mr. Duffus to the lodgings where Colonel Fyfe was, and Colonel Fyfe said it was just the thing he wanted to flog the people at Stony Gut. He put it on a stick, and went away.

25,251. Where to ?—To Mrs. Cushing's lodgings, where he lived.

25,252. How did you get it ?—After Colonel Fyfe went away, a man left it.

25,253. What state was it in ?—The whole cat was there, and one day I wanted a bit of twine and I cut off the tails and made use of the twine. There are seven tails now; there were nine, and two are lost; I threw them away.

25,254. Were all the nine tails with wire round them like these ?—The same way.

25,255. All the nine ?—Yes.

25,256. (*Mr. Drummond.*) When it came back to the lodgings was it in the same state as when it was first brought to Colonel Fyfe's servant ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

CECELIA LIVINGSTONE (black), sworn, and examined. *C. Livingstone.*

25,257. Are you the widow of Jaspar Hall Livingstone ?—Yes.

25,258. Did you live at Thornton ?—Yes.

25,259. Did your husband go to Bath on the 13th of October ?—Yes ; on the Thursday.

25,260. Or the Friday ?—It was the Thursday.

25,261. Did he come back that night ?—About 1 o'clock in the day.

25,262. Did anything more happen that day ?—No.

25,263. Next day what did do ?—He did not go till about 2 o'clock. I told him I wanted something, and he would carry me to Joe Williams' shop, in Bath.

25,264. Did you go with him ?—Yes.

25,265. What happened there ?—We went to the gate, and the gate was locked, and we asked if they would let him in.

25,266. Did Joseph Williams do anything ?—The young man said he could not let him in to-day.

25,267. Did Joseph Williams point your husband out to Mr. Kirkland, and say he had attempted to break into the shop; and did Bruce order the Maroons to take him ?—Yes.

25,268. What did the Maroons do ?—They took him to Mr. Kirkland's yard.

25,269. Was he examined ?—Mr. Kirkland did not ask him anything.

25,270. Did anybody say anything about him ?—Only Joseph Williams.

25,271. Was he ordered to have 100 lashes ?—Yes.

25,272. Who ordered it ?—Mr. Kirkland.

25,273. How many lashes did he have ?—180 lashes.

25,274. Was it 180 or 100 ?—Mr. Kirkland ordered him to have 100, and then they gave him 180.

25,275. You said the Maroons gave him 100 ?—They did not flog him.

25,276. Who did ?—A boy from Cotton Tree Mountains.

25,277. You have said before that it was 100 ; why do you now say it was 180 ; did you count the lashes ?—I was there, and saw it.

25,278. Have you said only 100 before ?—Yes.

25,279. Did he fall off the triangle ?—Off the cart; he was tied to a cart.

25,280. Did he faint away ?—Yes.

25,281. Was water thrown upon him ?—Yes.

25,282. Did Mr. Kirkland order that he should be carried to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

25,283. Did you see him there ?—I never went to the Bay at all.

25,284. Were you taken before Mr. Kirkland at all ?—Yes.

25,285. When was that ?—The same day.

25,286. The same day your husband was flogged ?—Yes.

25,287. Did somebody give evidence against you ?—The same Joseph Williams.

25,288. Were you tied to the cart ?—Yes.

25,289. How many lashes did you have ?—They gave me 26.

25,290. Were you then in the family way ?—Yes.

25,291. Did you tell them so ?—No ; I did not tell them anything.

25,292. How many months are you gone in the family way ?—Eight months.

25,293. You said you were three months then ?—It was four, and I made a mistake when I said three.

25,294. Was your house burnt afterwards ?—Yes.

25,295. When was it they burnt your house ?—I was flogged on the Friday, and the house was burnt on the Saturday.

25,296. Was that the next day ?—Yes.

25,297. Were you asked were your husband was ?—Yes.

25,298. You said he was at Bath ?—Yes ; he did not go to Morant Bay till afterwards.

25,299. Were any horses taken from you ?—Three horses, and a mare with a big belly.

25,300. Who took them ?—The Maroons.

25,301. Who was with them ?—Nobody at all.

25,302. Was there no officer ?—No.

25,303. Do you know what has become of them ?—A Maroon man from the Cotton Tree Mountain took the mare.

25,304. Have you seen the pony ?—No.

25,305. Have you a large family ?—Yes.

25,306. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Can you count twelve ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Monday.]

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY. (Part I.—Spanish Town.)

Monday, 26th February 1866.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.; | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, ESQ.

M. Williams.

MOSES WILLIAMS (a black), sworn, and examined.

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25,307. Do you live at New Monklands?—Yes.

25,308. Are you a laborer there?—Yes.

25,309. Were you at home on the 15th October last year?—Yes.

25,310. Did you hear of any alarm that day?—Yes.

25,311. At the some time did you see a fire at Ross Isle?—Yes.

25,312. What distance is that from where you live?—It is not a mile.

25,313. Did you go towards it?—No.

25,314. What became of you when you saw the fire?—The white soldiers were burning, and I was an extreme stranger, and I was afraid, and ran into the woods.

25,315. What white soldiers were they?—From Newcastle.

25,316. Did you see anything more of them?—Yes; while I was in the woods they sent a constable to take up all the people in the woods.

25,317. When was it that they sent a constable to take prisoners of all the people in the wood?—On the Wednesday, October 25th.

25,318. Was that the day they took you up?—Yes; they took me up on the Wednesday.

25,319. That was some days after you had seen the fire at Ross Isle?—Yes; I saw the fire on the Sunday as I was just preparing to go to service. I was in the woods 11 days.

25,320. Where did they take you to when they took you?—They carried me to Monklands.

25,321. When you got to Monklands what was done to you?—They shot off 13 in my presence.

25,322. What was done with you?—They flogged me.

25,323. Was that the day you got there?—Yes; that was the first day.

25,324. The Wednesday?—Yes.

25,325. What did they say you had done when they flogged you?—They asked me where I was working. I said I was working at Monklands, and I was in my employment all the time. The colonel asked me if I went back to my work since the rebellion. I said there were guards all over the place, and I could not return. He asked if there was evidence against me; and Evelina Williams was asked if she had seen me at Monklands. She said no; she never saw me.

25,326. Had you been working at Monklands before the 15th when you saw the fire?—No; at Richmond.

23,327. How long were you at work at Richmond?—I don't know.

25,328. Had you been there a month?—Yes, I had been working a month.

25,329. Had you ever worked at Monklands?—Yes, as well.

25,630. Was that before you went to Richmond?—Yes.

25,331. You say the colonel asked Evelina Williams if you had been working at Monklands?—Yes.

25,332. And she said no?—She was asked if I was there with the rebels, and she said no; she never saw me.

25,333. What colonel was it?—Colonel Hobbs.

25,334. When she said no, what further was done? About 5 o'clock in the evening the colonel took me up, and sentenced me to 52 lashes, and shaved my head.

25,335. And then were you let go?—Yes.

25,336. How did they shave your head?—The soldiers took the scissors, and clipped it.

25,337. Did they shave it with a razor too?—Yes.

35,338. Was that all that was done to you?—Yes.

25,339. Did you go away on the Wednesday, the same day you were flogged?—Yes.

25,340. Were you only one day at Monklands?—Yes, only that day.

25,341. Upon that day did you see any men that were hung?—I only saw those 13 shot.

25,342. Do you know the names of any of those 13; did you ever know them before?—Yes; some of them were my friends.

25,343. Can you give us the names of some of them?—One James Brown, one George Rankin, one Peter Bignal, one James Spence, William Robinson, Andrew Betty, one Willy Grant.

25,344. Were there any others?—Yes; there were some more, but that is all I remember.

25,345. Was Dennis Brown one?—Yes; Dennis Brown.

25,346. Are you sure he was one?—Yes; and Samuel Beckett, and one Charles Wheeler, and one Fanchin Carr. I don't remember any others.

25,347. Were those men who were living near you at New Monklands before this time?—Yes.

25,348. And had been laborers on the estate?——Yes; when they go and shoot them they carry me down to the barracks.

25,349. Did you see them shot?—Yes.

25,350. With others whose names you do not know?—I did not know the others, but they were all shot together, tied in one rope in a string; a single long rope tied the whole of them.

25,351. Did they stand in a row?—No; they were tied all together, and they dug a trench, and the soldiers shot them.

25,352. Was it a hole that was dug?—Yes; a grave.

25,353. Did they kneel near it?—Yes.

25,354. Was the trench behind them or before them?—Behind them.

25,355. Did you see any of them tried?—Yes; 17 were tried on that same day, and shot the next morning.

25,356. Seventeen others do you mean?—Yes.

25,357. You were not there the next morning?—I was not there.

25,358. Then you don't know they were shot?—No.

25,359. You heard them tried?—Yes.

25,360. And you went away that same night?—Yes.

35,361. Did you hear the trials of any of those 10 or 11 you have mentioned?—Yes; I was there when they were tried; we were all caught together, and sent over there.

25,362. When they tried them, I suppose they had witnesses examined, as you are being examined now?—Yes; they gave evidence.

25,363. Who gave evidence?—Evelina Williams.

25,364. Is she Mrs. Paterson's maid?—Yes.

25,365. Have you a father whose name is Thomas?—Yes; Thomas Williams.

25,366. Was he carried to Monklands while you were there?—No.

25,367. Was he taken up?—He was taken up.

25,368. Did you hear his trial ?—Yes.

25,369. At Monklands ?—No; he was sent to the camp.

25,370. Where did you hear his trial ?—There were parties there.

25,371. But you were not present ?—No.

25,372. What has become of your father ?—Since I came to Kingston I found him let go.

25,373. Is he at the Penitentiary ?—No; he told me yesterday, before I came here, that he had got released.

25,374. What are you ?—I am a labourer.

25,375. Where are you know ?—I am at the same, St. Thomas in the East.

25,376. But where are you working ?—At Richmond.

25,377. At the same place you were at before ?—Yes.

25,378. How much a-day do you get ?—1*s.*

25,379. What do you work at ?—Coffee.

25,380. (*Mr. Payne.*) What other witnesses were called at the trial besides Evelina Williams ?—She was the only witness against me ; I did not see any other.

25,381. Did you see any other trials ?—Yes ; I see all the rest, and she was the only witness.

25,382. What other witnesses were called besides Evelina Williams against the 13 men that were shot? She only ; they called her, and asked if she saw them, and upon that they took them out and shot them.

25,383. Was she the only witness called?—That day. I cannot say about the next day.

25,384. I am speaking of the 13 you saw tried and shot?—She was the only witness I saw.

25,385. (*Commission.*) Were you present during the whole of the trial ?—No ; notduring the whole ; only the 13.

25,386. Were you present during the whole trial of one man that was shot?—Yes, all the trial; the whole affair.

25,387. You have been asked if Evelina Williams was the only witness produced on these trials; is that true or not; was there any other witness besides ?—Yes ; there was more, but she only that day that I saw.

25,388. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When the 13 men were tried with you, who were the witnesses called ?—Evelina Williams.

25,389. Only that one ?—Only she.

25,390. (*Commission.*) Upon her evidence, were they convicted and sentenced to be shot ?—Yes; the colonel asked her if she saw them at Monklands, and she said yes ; they did not ask her another question.

25,391. Were they brought up on another day again before the colonel ?—No.

25,392. Only that one day ?—Only that one day.

25,393. Then she was the only witness ?—Yes.

25,394. Against each of the 13 ?—Yes.

25,395. Do you mean that no other person was called but she ?—No.

25,396. Are you certain of that ?—Not in my presence.

25,397. You heard the trial of each of the 13 ?—Yes.

25,398. Was she the only witness against you ?—Yes.

25,399. Then they flogged you ?—Yes.

25,400. You were tried ?—Yes.

25,401. For being at Monklands ?—I was not there.

25,402. But she said you were there ?—They asked her if I went there. She said no ; she did not see me there. If I had been there they shoot me the same as the rest, but as I was not there they flogged me and let me go away.

25,403. What did they give you 50 lashes for ?—I don't know, only because of the martial law.

25,404. Were you not told ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

CATHERINE JOHNSON (black), sworn, and examined.

C. Johnson.

25,405. Are you a single woman ; you are not not married ?—No.

25,406. Do you live at Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

25,407. Do you remember a Friday, in October, when the martial law was on ?—Yes.

25,408. Were you at Mount Lebanus that Friday ?—Yes.

25,409. How long had martial law been on when that Friday came ?—I don't know the day.

25,410. Did a constable come to the house or yard where your house is?—Yes.

25,411. On that Friday ?—Yes.

25,412. What did he do ?—I was sitting down on the door-way, and he came and put his hands upon me, and said I was his prisoner.

25,413. Where did he take you to ?—He took me up to Monklands.

25,414. When you got there, what was done with you ?—When I got to Monklands, Colonel Hobbs asked Evelina Williams if she knew anything about me. She said no ; she had not seen me.

25,415. What more was asked or done ?—She said she did see me walking with the rebels.

25,416. Do you mean when they came to Monklands?—Yes ; and they took me down to the steps, and ordered the soldiers to shave my head.

25,417. Did they shave you?—Yes.

25,418. After you had shaved your head, what became of you?—They did not do anything besides.

25,419. They sent you home again ?—Yes.

25,420. Was that the same day as you were taken up to Monklands ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

REBECCA TELFER (black), sworn, and examined.

R. Telford.

25,421. Do you live at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

25,422. Do you work upon the estate there?—No.

25,423. Where do you work ?—I only work for my ownself.

25,424. Did you do so in October last ?—Yes.

25,425. Was your husband's name Stephen Telferd?—Yes.

25,426. Is he the owner of 50 acres of land at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

25,427. Do you remember when the disturbance at Morant Bay took place ?—Yes.

25,428. Some time after that, were you down at the river near Mount Lebanus washing two of your children ?—Yes.

25,429. How soon was that after the riot, do you recollect ?—Three weeks.

25,430. While you were engaged in washing your children at the river, will you shortly tell us who came, and what was done ?—On that Friday I saw two soldiers and three black men came.

25,431. Were they black soldiers ?—No; white soldiers.

25,432. Who were the black men ?—They were constables; the soldiers said, "Go, and fetch that woman." The men took me, and carried me up to the house. I went in, and said, "Sir, will you drink." they asked me for my ring.

25,433. Who did ?—The soldiers. I said my ring

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R. Telford.

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was lost. He said, "If you don't give me the ring I will blow out your brains. He asked me if I would swear to the living God that the ring had been lost. While he was talking to me, the other one said, "Shoot her, shoot her;" and he held the gun just to my ear, and I bent down the ground.

25434. Were your two children with you there?—Yes; at the river side. I said, "Good massa, don't shoot me, for I don't know anything at all. If you shoot me, who is to take care of my little children?" I begged hard, but two men tied me, and carried me up to Monklands; one took my hand, and they took the handkerchief off my head to tie my hands. I said I would not go to Monklands, for I had done nothing at all to go there. They said I must go. I said, "I won't go. I don't know anything at all about Monklands. If you can't let me go, let me take my little children, and I will go with you." One of the soldiers said, "Where is your money?" and one of the black men, called John Ashford, said, "You must give the soldier more money." I had 2*s.* loose round my waist, and I gave him that to let me go; and I had to give the black men more money. When I went to my house the big house was burnt, and my little cookoo was gone.

25,435. When was the big house burnt?—On the Thursday.

25,436. It had already been burnt?—Yes.

25,437. Was it yours?—Yes.

25,438. Did you then go to your little house to pack up some things?—Yes.

25,439. Did they take you to Monklands?—No; I did not go with them.

25,440. Did you never go there?—No; they went into the house, and got a barrel of flour, and tossed it out, and a barrel of mackerel, too.

25,441. Those were your provisions, I suppose?—Yes; the soldiers tossed it out, and my little cookoo. One of the soldiers said, "Come in, or I will shoot you." I said I could not come in. He said, "You must come in;" and the old man, my father-in-law, and the little children, all heard the racket. My father-in-law, John Telferd, was coming out, to see what it was.

25,442. Did he live next to you?—Yes; in one yard; and just as they saw the old man they shot him down, and he dropped, and I ran up the hill.

25,443. Who shot him?—The soldiers shot down the old man. I took up the two children, and ran to the bush. I heard the soldiers say, "Make the old b—— get away.

25,444. Was your father-in-law shot?—Yes.

25,445. And you escaped into the bush?—Yes; and after that they took away my mule.

25,446. When was that?—On the Sunday.

25,447. Who took away your mule?—The soldiers.

25,448. Have you ever seen it since?—No; and they burn down my shop.

25,449. When did they do that?—On the Sunday; the very first Sunday they came down.

25,450. That is, the Sunday before the Friday?—Yes.

25,451. Was that the big house that you speak of?—No; they burn the shop before they burn the big house.

25,452. Whose big house was it?—Mine; the dwelling house, where I lived.

25,453. Then you had a shop, a dwelling house, and a small house, upon the 50 acres?—Yes.

25,454. On Sunday they burnt the shop and the big house?—Yes.

25,455. And on Friday they came to you, as you say, at the river, while you were washing your children?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

S. M'Kindo.

SARAH MAC KINDO (a black), sworn, and examined.

25,456. Do you live at the barracks in Trinity Village?—Yes.

25,457. And are married?—Yes.

25,458. Is your husband's name Abraham Mac-Kindo?—Yes.

25,459. Do you recollect the riot at Morant Bay?—Yes.

25,460. Some short time after that did some soldiers come to your house?—Yes.

25,461. How soon after?—On the Wednesday.

25,462. After the riot, do you mean?—The week after the riot (the 18th).

25,463. How many were they that came?—It was a whole gang of them.

25,464. By a gang do you mean as many as 20?—I really cannot tell you whether it was 20, but more than 20, I think; because some stopped out on the road, and some came into the house.

25,465. What did they do?—They were all round the house, and two of them came into the house, and said, "My good woman, come out! Where is your husband?" I said, "I don't know, massa, where my husband gone." They said, "Come out!" I said, "Massa, what for me come out?" He said, "Come out; I tell you come out!" I had at that time a young baby. One old man came, and put his hand upon my shoulder, and said, "My good woman, your house is going to be burnt; come out with your baby." Another one said, if I did not come out he would blow out my brains. I went out with my baby. One of them said, "Where is your money?" I said, "Massa, I have no money." I had 5*s.* in the house, in a blacking pan. I saw them take out the blacking pan. The other one came out again from behind the house, and said he must have my ring. As I had seen them take away my sister in-law's ring so I took mine off, and shoved it into my bosom. They searched the box, and took out everything, even to my child's clothes. The white soldiers took them out, tied them up into a bundle, and put them outside the door; and what they did not want they left in the house, and set the house on fire. I had a barrel of coffee in the house at the time, and I begged them that they would let me go and take out the coffee, but they burned the house and everything in it; and I could not save anything at all. When I came out of the house they took the handkerchief off my head, and carried it away. They left me naked, only what I have on, and what the baby have on.

25,466. Then did they leave you?—Yes; after that they leave me, and go down to Coley, and they set me right out on the King's highway; one held one hand, and the other the other. There were two of them.

25,467. Was there any officer with them?—The officer was not dressed at that time. I did not know there was an officer, but there was one.

25,468. How far was he from you?—He was far enough; down at the grass-piece.

25,469. Had he been at your house when it was burnt?—No.

25,470. He was not there then?—No, not when the house was burnt, but he went down with the rest of the soldiers. One gang came and set fire to the house, and the officer was gone down with the other gang.

25,471. Where is Trinity Village?—Just below Monklands.

25,472. Did they drag you into the bush?—Yes; they say I must go into the bush. One said they only wanted one round for me, and the other one said they only wanted two.

25,473. Were they dragging you into the bush?—Yes; they burn down the house, and everybody run. They were dragging me into the bush, and as I was

making such a noise the officer came up, and the gentleman saw me, and he licked his horse, and came up, and asked what they were doing with me, and they said nothing; only making a bit of fun with me.

25,474. Did the officer stop it ?—Yes; and sent them away over the river.

25,475. Were you after that hidden in the bush ?—Yes; I was in the bush eight days after that, and the baby. The child took cold, and the inside of the child went bump, bump, like a watch beating.

25,476. Had it been rainy weather ?—Yes, very sloppy; and the poor child died, all through the rain. I was afraid to make up a fire to dry myself.

25,477. Where was your husband ?—He could not face them ; he was in the bush.

25,478. Who was the officer that came up and took the men off ?—I don't know; they said the officer that was with them was one Col. Hobbs.

25,479. Did you see him ?—If I did, I do not know him.

25,480. What sort of man was the officer ?—A tall man.

25,481. Was he dark or fair ?—Not very dark, and he had not a very stout body.

25,482. Then he was thin, was he ?—Yes ; he had on one of the white caps. Massa, the soldiers take even to my chemise, and tore it up in pieces.

25,483. And they took liberties with you ?—They took a great deal of liberty with me, and after all this they send me a schoolmaster of the name of Friend, and compelled me to pick my own coffee.

25,484. Was not his name Joseph ?—No ; it was not Mr. Joseph.

25,485. It was a schoolmaster, you say ?—Yes, and Joseph is a schoolmaster, but it was not him ; Joseph was schoolmaster at the barracks, the same place where I lived, but I don't know who sent him.

25,486. Where was Friend schoolmaster at ?—At Somerset.

25,487. Was he schoolmaster at the same place where Joseph was ?—No ; Joseph was at Trinity Village, the same barracks as mine, and Friend was at Somerset. When I told him I could not pick my coffee, I had nothing for my baby. He said, " I can " compel you in the Queen's name, and if you don't " I will send you to Monklands, and tie you up, and " get your head shaved, and give you 50 lashes."

25,488. Where are you living now ?—At the same barracks ; we made up a little hut.

25,489. Is your husband with you now ?—Yes; they have no charge against him.

25,490. Where do you work ?—He is only working for himself. After this rebellion he did not go out anywhere to work.

25,491. Did he work before that ?—Yes.

25,492. Where ?—Sometimes at Coley, and sometimes on the road ; the public road digging, at Mr. Paterson's, at 1*s.* per day.

25,493. Where was your husband before the soldiers came on the Sunday and burnt your house ?—He was working on the public road down at Coley ; he was digging on the road that very day.

25,494. Who was he working for ?—For Mr. Paterson at Monklands ; he was working under Mr. Paterson.

25,495. On the road ?—Yes ; the very day that we heard of the breaking out at Morant Bay.

25,496. Do you mean on the Wednesday ?—On the Wednesday.

25,497. Did he go on working on the road till the Sunday ?—He was working till that very night ; he came home, and we heard people talking about this breaking out, and he did not go back again ; he stayed at the house.

25,498. Did you see people come from Morant Bay to Monklands pass your place ?—Yes, I did ; I saw some people come past ; I don't know whether they came from Morant Bay.

25,499. Was that before the Sunday ?—Yes, before the Sunday.

25,500. How many did you see go past ?—I really cannot tell you.

25,501. Were there large quantities of them ?—No, not very large.

25,502. Should you say they were a few people ?—A few people I saw pass.

25,503. How many ; 20 or 200 ?—No, not 200.

25,504. Fifty do you think ?—About that.

25,505. Were they armed ?—No.

25,506. Had they machets ?—Yes, they had machets.

25,507. And sticks ?—Yes.

25,508. Had they guns ?—No ; I did not see any guns.

25,509. What day do you recollect their passing ; was it on the Wednesday you heard the news ; on the Wednesday night, I suppose ?—Yes, I think I saw them before we heard the news.

25,510. Before the Wednesday ?—Yes, I saw them go up before the Wednesday.

25,511. Did you see them come up after that to Monklands ?—I saw them go up to Monklands, I think, before the Wednesday.

25,512. Is your house nearer Morant Bay than Monklands ?—Yes ; my house is very near the road side.

25,513. Were they going to Monklands before the Wednesday ? That cannot be so, can it ? Was it not after the Wednesday ?—I do not know ; I may be mistaken in the day ; it was either the same Wednesday morning, or the next day, or the day before.

25,514. They went up that week, at all events ?—Yes.

25,515. And before the Wednesday when the soldiers burned your big house ?—Yes.

25,516. You say there were 50 of them ?—About that ; I did not number them.

25,517. Did you see them come down again ?—Yes, I did, but I did not see the whole of them come down.

25,518. Did they ever take your husband up ?—No ; they never take him up.

25,519. Did he go into the bush ?—Yes.

25,520. What day did he go there ?—On the very Sunday that the soldiers came.

25,521. He did not go into the bush before the soldiers came ?—No, never before.

25,522. They came from Monklands, I suppose ?—Yes.

25,523. Where is your husband now ?—He is at home, but not very well ; so much rain made him knock up.

25,524. Then he is not coming here to-day ?—No.

25,525. How many children have you ?—Two, and two dead.

25,526. Who was your father ?—Alexander Hinchelwood ; he is dead now.

25,527. Where do you come from ?—From Port Antonio.

25,528. Can you read ?—A little ; I cannot write.

25,529. Did you go to school when you were young ?—Yes.

25,530. Do you understand how to cultivate coffee ?—Yes.

25,531. You have not rebuilt your house yet, I suppose ?—Yes, a little bit of a one. We don't make up any large one yet ; we don't know that we shall be able to get that now.

25,532. (*Mr. Payne.*) Were these 50 people you speak of all together ; how many were there really ?—My good massa, I did not count them.

25,533. Were there as many as there are in this room ?—Not so many as the whole in this room ; but they did pass up ; I did not see the same quantity come down.

25,534. Did they pass all together ?—They passed all together, but I don't know where they were going.

25,535. Were there a great many other houses burnt at Trinity Village ?—Yes, a great many houses. As you come near to the church, you see one Mr. Edwards' shop ; they burnt that down ; and from there you never see another house till you pass our house ;

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they burnt down all the rest of the houses, and they burn Mr. Bowen's shop at Coley.

25,536. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was your husband working on the road from the Wednesday till the Saturday, the day before he went into the bush?—No; he was working on the road before the Wednesday.

25,537. After the Wednesday was he working on the road?—No; we hear that on the Wednesday night that the row occurred at Morant Bay, and he stopped at home after that, because we did not know what it meant.

25,538. What day did you go into the bush?—The soldiers came down to Monklands on the Sunday, and everybody ran.

25,539. Did you run into the bush too?—No, I did not then. They said if the soldiers came and found women in the house they would do nothing to you nor burn your house, but if they met the men they would shoot them.

25,540. Was that the reason you stopped at home?—Yes.

25,541. And that was the reason your husband ran away?—Yes, and they all ran and went and hid.

25,542. Did your husband go up to Monklands with the gang of 50?—No, he never did.

25,543. Did the soldiers search your house to see if there was anything in it that did not belong to you?—Yes.

25,544. Did they find anything?—They took nothing belonging to anybody, only my clothing and my baby's, and a few good things of my husband. They took all the best they could find, but my husband never went to Monklands, nor did he go down to the Bay.

25,545. (*Commission.*) Had your husband got a gun?—No, nothing of the sort.

25,546. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you go into the bush after your house was burnt?—Yes, after the house was burnt, I ran into the woods, and my baby died as I came out of the woods on the Wednesday.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. L. Brooks.

MRS. LAURA BROOKS, sworn, and examined.

25,547. Are you the wife of Mr. Brooks, the secretary of the bishop?—Yes.

25,548. Is Mr. Brooks also the incumbent of the parish of St. Andrew's; has he a living there?—He is stipendiary curate of St. Mark's Creighton, of the parish of St. Andrew's.

25,549. You remember of course well enough the week of the riots at Morant Bay?—Yes.

25,550. Do you remember when the news first reached you at St. Andrew's?—Yes.

25,551. When did you first hear of the riots?—On Thursday evening, the 12th.

25,552. After that day had you any conversation with one of your husband's congregation or parishioners?—Yes; two days after.

25,553. That would be Saturday the 14th?—Yes.

25,554. What has become of that parishioner?—He still lives in the same place.

25,555. Has he never been arrested?—Oh no.

25,556. Is he a black man?—Yes.

25,557. What was this conversation?—I asked him, in the event of any rising in our district, if he thought any of the people would stand by Mr. Brooks and me to defend us. He said, "They would side with the strongest party." I said to him, "Then I "suppose you mean, as there are more blacks than "whites, they would side with the blacks against us." He said yes, he was sure they would do so; that they might wish to stand by us, but they would be afraid to do so.

25,558. What position did this parishioner occupy amongst his follow neighbours?—He is respected by all of them.

25,559. What is his business?—He has a small property.

25,560. A landowner?—Yes.

25,561. Cultivating sugar or coffee?—He takes care of the property of a landlord; he looks after the place, and is a confidential servant.

25,562. Has he much to do with the people in the parish?—Yes, a great deal.

25,563. Does he collect rents?—No; I don't think he collects rents.

25,564. But manages the property?—Yes, and employs the workpeople.

25,565. Had he an opportunity of knowing the people, and what they would think and do?—Yes, every opportunity; he is one of the most respectable men about the place.

25,566. Is he a person who would be likely to be well informed of the state of feeling of the people there?—Yes.

25,567. Have you a sufficiently accurate recollection to be able to say whether he said what he would do personally or what they would do?—What they would do, I think.

25,568. Not what he would do?—No, I fancy he would have stood by us, unless he had been overcome by fear.

25,569. He did not say so?—When he said "they," I suppose he meant "we."

25,570. Your conversation related rather to the rest of the people?—Yes.

25,571. Not including himself?—No, not including himself.

25,572. You never were disturbed in St. Andrew's? No, not at all.

The witness withdrew.

H. Barrow, Esq.

HYAM BARROW, ESQ., sworn, and examined.

25,573. Do you live at Linstead?—I do.

25,574. Are you member for the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale?—Yes.

25,575. Have you resided there two and twenty years?—Yes.

25,576. Have you exercised the office of a magistrate there?—For 15 years.

25,577. Actively engaged?—Actively engaged.

25,578. Have you as a magistrate recently, that is to say, within two or three years, been applied to by the negroes on the subject of taxes?—I have.

25,579. What kind of applications have been made by them?—They have asked me whether it was correct that immediately after the 10th August they would be levied on for amounts then due, which was immediately after.

25,580. When was that inquiry made of you?—In 1864.

25,581. By whom?—By many negroes.

25,582. Residing at St. Thomas in the Vale?—Yes.

25,583. Did you know them?—Yes, I did.

25,584. And do you know them now?—I know them now by name.

25,585. Are they people residing near?—They are.

25,586. What class of negroes were they; labourers?—People well enough to do in the world.

25,587. Were they landowners?—Many of them.

25,588. When they said the 10th of August, did you understand they meant the 10th of August 1864?—Oh, yes; they came to apply to me to know whether it was correct that they should be forced into payment of the taxes immediately after the 10th of August,

1864, which was the last day for paying taxes, and whether they would be summoned or levied upon.

25,589. That was the last day for payment without process ?—Yes; but it never had been the custom to proceed so rapidly as upon that occasion was done.

25,590. Why was there any rapid progress then resorted to ?—I can only state what I was induced to believe.

25,591. Did you acquire that belief from your official duties as a magistrate ?—I don't think I perfectly understand you.

25,592. You say you only know why this rapid process was resorted to from what you heard. Did you derive that belief from any information that reached you in your official capacity as a magistrate, or as a member of the parish ?—No; I cannot say from either. My impression was that the collector of dues having left the country, and having left some one to act for him, his return was almost momently expected, and hence the pro tem. collector was desirous of making as much as he could out of the office before his principal returned.

25,593. How would that benefit him ?—He would get more commission arising from the collection of the money. When the principal returned his power would cease. On receiving power to issue process, the magistrates' clerk would be entitled to his fees; even if the process never issued the fees would be demanded.

25,594. And paid ?—And paid, without process in some cases. I have inquired of the clerk of the magistrates if the summonses were ready, and I have been answered that they were being prepared, and he would insist upon his fees.

25,595. That simply arose, as I gather from your explanation, from the accident of the deputy having been left by the principal collector ?—Yes.

25,596. The negroes came to know whether there would be the summary process compelling instant payment on the 10th of August ?—No; they did not come to ask if there would be, but to complain that there was.

25,597. How much time is generally given to them ?—Three or four weeks.

25,598. Does the collector receive a per-centage on his collections ?—He does.

25,599. What is that per-centage ?—I think five per cent.

25,600. Does he receive a salary besides ?—He does, as clerk of the vestry.

25,601. Is the clerk of the vestry the collector of taxes also ?—In our parish he is.

25,602. And clerk to the magistrates too ?—No.

25,603. Is the clerk of the vestry ex officio collector of taxes ?—No.

25,604. Is the appointment given by the Government ?—Yes.

25,605. He is elected clerk of the vestry ?—Yes.

25,606. And the collectorship is an appointment conferred upon him ?—Yes.

25,607. Who issues the process against the parties ?—The clerk to the magistrates.

25,608. That is another officer ?—Yes.

25,609. And he gets a fee upon that ?—Yes.

25,610. In that case, one clerk gets a per-centage upon the dues he collects, and the other gets a fee upon the process he issues ?—Yes; but I stated the principal party was not in the country.

25,611. That is to say, the real collector of dues ?—Yes.

25,612. This one was only an acting collector ?—Yes.

25,613. Would he not be equally entitled to his per-centage if he allowed it to go on until the 12th of August, say ?—That would depend upon the arrangement made between the principal and the pro tem. gentleman as to the emoluments.

25,614. That relates principally to the circumstances in St. Thomas in the Vale in 1864 ?—Yes.

25,615. That you might call an accidental event ?—Yes.

25,616. What is the salary of collector of dues ?—I am not certain.

25,617. What is the salary of the clerk of the vestry ?—160*l.* a year, I think.

25,618. That was an inquiry made by these negroes of you relating to this particular state of things that existed in that year ?—Yes; it subsided, and the matter was quiet.

25,619. Were you ever applied to by the negroes as to whether they were to pay any more taxes at all ?—Yes, in 1865; it would be three or four months previous to this rebellion. I was applied to time after time by the negroes, asking whether it was true they were not to pay any more taxes, and I have invariably turned them away, trying to discover from them who could tell them such mischievous nonsense as that; but I never could get any answer from them beyond this, that they had heard it.

25,620. Has that application been frequent, or only once or so ?—I have been applied to 10 or 12 times by parties residing in the parish. I could not now identify them.

25,621. Was anything asked you at the same time with regard to lands purchased ?—On other occasions I would be asked whether it was true, speaking in their own style of language, that they were not to pay any more balances on the purchase of lands, and if they owed any balance on lands rented they were not to pay, because the Queen had sent to say so.

25,622. When did you hear that ?—About three or four months previous to the rebellion.

25,623. That would be about July or August ?—That would be so.

25,624. Was that often inquired of or spoken about ?—Eight or ten times, by different people. I thought very little of it beyond this, that my impression was that there had been some mischievous teaching.

25,625. Beyond those inquiries that were made of you officially as a magistrate, did you notice any organization, any drillings or meeting, or attempt to plan ?—Not the sligtest.

25,626. They went on as they always had done ?—Yes; I have heard a good deal of singing all night round the neighbourhood, which I regarded as a very extraordinary proceeding.

25,627. What were they singing; was it a jovial meeting, or what ?—It was psalm-singing.

25,628. Not revelries ?—No.

25,629. Was it new to you, that psalm-singing at night ?—I have been living there for 22 years, and I think I might state safely that it has increased within the last five or six years more than I ever knew it.

25,630. Then it was not new in July and August ?—Oh, no.

25,631. But it has been a growing habit ?—It has been a growing habit with them.

25,632. And more particularly at night-time ?—Yes; more particularly at night-time.

25,633. Nothing had attracted your attention with regard to the question of land or taxes, save that question put to you by them ?—Nothing whatever.

25,634. The people were perfectly peaceable in St. Thomas in the Vale ?—As they are now.

25,635. And have always been ?—Always.

25,636. Nobody ever threatened you ?—No.

25,637. Or behaved uncivilly to you ?—No.

25,638. And they pay that respect to your position which it is proper they should do ?—They do.

25,639. You have seen a threatening letter said to have been picked up at Dr. Cargill's ?—Yes; it was taken from under his door.

25,640. When was it brought to you ?—The morning following.

25,641. That would be the 17th of October ?—Yes; it may have been about that time that I saw the letters.

25,642. The one that was put under Dr. Cargill's door was a card, in a piece of whitey brown envelope, I believe ?—I have never seen that. I allude to

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the first one which occasioned the meeting of the justices.

25,643. That was produced before the justices ?—Yes ; a hurried meeting took place, and we thought it advisable, under the circumstances,—although I did not place much faith in the paper or in its value, we thought it unsafe to disregard any threats, and we thought it advisable to have the circuit court put off.

25,644. Had you from the time the questions were put to you in July or August with regard to the balances of purchase money or the payment of taxes, until the moment that letter was put into your hands, any outward evidence in your parish of an attempt to create a disturbance ?—None whatever.

25,645. On the 17th October this anonymous paper was brought before the magistrates ?—Yes.

25,646. Although you did not attach value to it, you on that occasion thought it necessary to act upon it ?—We thought it prudent to take that precaution.

25,647. Had you at that time any impression in your mind that there were parties in your parish concerned with this sort of threat ?—No, I had not.

25,648. No one existed who you thought likely to institute this mode of anonymous communication ?—No; I cannot say personally ; but my impression was that had successes gone on elsewhere, the people's minds would not have been strong enough to repel anything like inducement, and they would have joined.

25,649. There was no inducement of parties coming into your parish to seduce the people from peace ?—None that I know.

25,650. How many magistrates decided to act upon that anonymous letter ?—I think about five.

25,651. What did you decide to do in consequence of that letter, or rather what did you decide to abstain from doing ; did you put off any public business ?—Yes ; the circuit court was postponed ; by what authority I do not know.

25,652. When would the circuit court have met ?—The very next morning.

25,653. Were there many prisoners for trial ?—We generally have about 18 or 20.

25,654. Were there any civil actions for trial?—Yes.

25,655. You of course were not the parties authorized to postpone the circuit court ?—No.

25,656. What did the body of magistrates who had this document before them resolve to do in consequence of it ?—We unanimously agreed that I should proceed to Spanish Town, and ask his Excellency the Governor to give us 25 regular troops.

25,657. At Linstead ?—At Linstead.

25,658. And they came ?—We got them ; they remained there two weeks and then they went away.

25,659. There was not the slightest indication of any attempt ?—No; neither previously, during, nor subsequently.

25,660. Do you attach much importance to anonymous letters?—I do not. I believe if I was threatened individually by one I should tear it up and throw it away.

25,661. Is it a practice in this country ?—I don't know whether it is a practice. There were three in St. Thomas in the Vale, and generally found in one locality.

25,662. Did it strike you that it might only be a practical joke of some person who thought to frighten you, as a humourous thing ; or did you think it was really a serious notice ?—I never placed much faith in its genuineness. I believed then, as now, if joke it may be called, it was more of a joke ; that there was no intention in it.

25,663. I mean such as an ignorant mind might conceive would frighten a magistrate ; there not being the slighest foundation for an assumption that there was any serious intention to disturb the peace ?—Quite so ; I believe those that wrote the letter never intended anything.

25,664. I want to know whether you attached any real serious weight to the threats, or whether it was a piece of mauvais pleasantrie ?—What meaning I may have attached to it then I might not now; now I believe it to have been a practical joke ; then I felt it was not to be disregarded.

25,665. You mean you felt that in consequence of what had passed elsewhere ?—Yes.

25,666. Of course at that time people's minds were not as calm as they are now ?—Just so.

25,667. You think now it was a practical joke ?—I think so now, and at the time I read it I said to my brother-in-law, and another magistrate, "I do not believe in this ; but this is no time to disregard it."

25,668. Nothing came of it, we know ?—Nothing.

25,669. And Linstead was as peaceable with as without soldiers ?—Yes.

25,670. Nothing else was put off but the circuit court ?—Nothing else.

25,671. The magistrates postponed nothing ?—No, I dont think they did.

25,672. Linstead is very quite now ?—Very.

25,673. Do you think there is any cause of disaffection ?—No, there is none; it is a favoured parish.

25,674. Do you think there is any cause of disaffection among the labouring class in the neighbourhood?—No ; among no class; but I say it is a favoured parish ; they are a well-to-do-people as a whole.

25,675. Have you many appeals before you as a magistrate between labourer and proprietor ?—I never adjudicate in a dispute between labourer and employer, where a negro has appealed for wages against an employer. Plenty of negroes have sued each other. Assaults have principally composed the proceedings of the courts.

25,676. Not money claims ?—No ; except between negro and negro.

25,677. Then the law of master and servant is quite enough for Linstead ?—Yes.

25,678. (*Mr. Payne.*) Does not the absence of claims on the part of the negro from their employers arise from the want of confidence on the part of the negroes in the tribunals that are to adjudicate upon them ?—I don't believe that.

25,679. But it might be so, might it not ?—I believe they have every confidence in the magistrates there.

25,680. Are the magistrates, as in other districts, chiefly planters, or are there any particular reasons for confidence there ?—The majority of them are planters.

25,681. Yet you think the people have confidence in their decisions ?—They have.

25,682. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Perhaps you will give your reason, from your knowledge of the people among whom you live, why the magistrates acted upon that letter ?—It could only be the result of impressions, from the character of the people, that they would; in the event of anything coming into their parish and exciting them, lose all control over themselves, and might be induced to act with violence.

25,683. Is that your reason why you came to the conclusion that it was necessary to apply for the presence of the military, in consequence of your knowledge of the impressibility of the people's minds?—It was almost the unanimous opinion of the magistrates, that however much we had reason to believe and place faith in the loyalty of the people, and their love of order and peace, yet we were afraid, in the event of anything like success elsewhere, they might be carried away.

25,684. (*Commission.*) You thought prevention better than cure ?—That was it.

25,685. (*Mr. Payne.*) That is from the impressible nature of their character ?—Yes ; they are an excitable people.

25,686 (*Commission.*) You think the application to join other people they would not be able to resist ?—I fear not.

25,687. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are you aware that it was considered desirable not to hold the circuit court on the following day ?—The reason I heard given for not holding it the next day was, because in that very letter the Judge was threatened ; that was the reason I suspect the court was adjourned.

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25,688. Would there have been greater danger if there were a large collection of the people at the Court House supposing anything had occurred in the town?—I should have feared the consequences.

25,689. At these Circuit Courts are there always a very large number of persons?—Yes, always; persons who have nothing on earth to do with it.

25,690. (*Commission.*) Who was the going judge of azzize on that occasion?—Justice Cargill.

25,691. Nobody left the district I suppose to come to Kingston?—The ladies of the parish left; I brought my family; but the gentlemen returned.

25,692. (*Mr. Payne.*) Has it not been reported that this letter originated from some of the Volunteers?—Yes; it was merely a matter of suggestion the next morning, "I should not be surprised that it was some Volunteer, who wants to keep in the service because he has so much a day."

25,693. (*Commission.*) You never found out who was the author?—No.

25,694. Have any names been really suggested to you of parties suspected of having written the letter that produced so much serious alarm?—There have.

25,695. A single name?—A single name was suggested.

25,696. Suggested to you and the other magistrates?—Yes, as the probable person.

25,697. Did any gentlemen come away besides the parties you mentioned?—Yes, I think some came away; I can't say it was on account of the letters, but they came away. I think some may have come to Spanish Town for two or three days; I came three weeks afterwards and then I went home after two or three days.

25,698. I am talking about the 17th of October; did any men come away then?—I cannot remember at the moment, but I do not think so.

25,699. Linstead is a small place, is it not?—It is a small place. I don't think any of the respectable inhabitants of the village left, for this reason: as the officer in command of the troops stopped at my house we had there what I might call all the leading characters of the village; there was the officer in command, Mr. Delgado, Dr. Cargill, Mr. Hall, and nobody else that I know of.

25,700. They all staid?—They all staid; I saw them every day.

25,701. Who put this paper into your hand?—I was requested to come up to the Court House immediately, as there was something of importance, and this paper was shown to me by the clerk of the magistrates, who said, "this was given me by Dr. Cargill, will you read it and act upon it."

25,702. Was Dr. Cargill present at the time?—Yes.

25,703. And was Mr. William Carr there?—Yes.

25,704. He is a magistrate, I believe?—Yes, he does not live in the village; he went down with me for the troops, and returned that night.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM CARR, Esq., sworn and examined.

W. Carr, Esq.

25,705. You are proprietor of the River's Dale and New Hall Estate, I believe?—Yes.

25,706. That is in St. Thomas in the Vale?—Yes.

25,707. Are you also attorney for an estate in St. Mary?—Yes, Lambkin Hill Estate.

25,708. Are you also Justice of the Peace in St. Thomas in the Vale?—Yes.

25,709. We hear you were one of the justices assembled on the 16th of October, for the purpose of considering an anonymous piece of paper that was produced by Dr. Cargill?—Yes.

25,710. And that you and your brother justices, upon the production of that piece of paper, from extreme caution, considered it right to suggest the postponement of the Circuit Court which was to meet the next day?—I did so; I should say, I was not at the early part of the meeting; I came afterwards.

25,711. It was decided at that meeting to postpone the Circuit Court?—Yes.

25,712. You knew, of course, the magistrates had no power to postpone it?—I was quite aware of that; it was a mere suggestion; we thought it would be advisable not to have an assemblage of people next day considering the great excitement that there was in the country; perhaps, two or three men in a rum shop might cause a serious disturbance and a riot afterwards.

25,713. Had you any police force in the parish?—A small one; I cannot exactly say the number.

25,714. A dozen?—Perhaps not as much as that.

25,715. And a sergeant?—Yes, Sergeant Davis was there.

25,716. You had learnt nothing through any police officers of any assemblage or riotous proceedings on the part of the inhabitants of the parish?—No, I never heard of any.

26,717. Then, things were going on as they always had been, I suppose?—I may state, that when the news came of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, the people about my estate were very much excited.

26,718. How did they manifest that excitement?—A few of them said to me, "Oh, you see, massa, how they kill buckra down there;" but I did not think anything very particular of it.

26,719. Did they leave off work?—No, they never struck work, but they were very much excited

26,720. I suppose it is equally true that all the buckra were excited?—I was not in the least alarmed.

26,721. Of course everybody in the parish was talking about it?—I was appealed to, naturally, hearing of the murders.

26,722. I mean it was the general conversation of everybody for the week after the news reached you?—I am rather inclined to think that the Rev. Mr. Cork, a Baptist minister, near me, an excellent man, was the first person that told me of it.

26,723. Then your people who work on your estate mentioned to you that the negroes had been killing the buckra people?—They came up to me and said, "Oh, massa, you see how they killing the buckras in St. Thomas in the East."

26,724. Did they say that in a manner which indicated anything like triumph?—Well, they shook their heads ominously.

27,725. Was it said smilingly or angrily?—I don't think they appeared to express any great regret or disapprobation.

27,726. Was it more pride than regret?—I think so; I don't think they showed any great regret, although many of the well-disposed people did so; at least, many came to me and said, "We are very sorry to hear it; the Baron was a very good man."

27,727. Are you speaking of the people among whom you said there was excitement?—The people about my estate appeared to be very much excited on hearing this.

25,728. We hear you not only postponed the Circuit Court but sent for troops?—Yes.

25,729. And you had 25 sent you?—Yes, we had, as a demonstration; but I believe had the outbreak spread beyond St. Thomas in the East, the contagion would have extended to St. Thomas in the Vale also.

25,730. Do you say that, from your knowledge of the character of the negro population?—I do firmly believe so.

25,731. Was there any practical ground of alleged dissatisfaction among your people?—No, I think none, certainly not any that I know of; I think them a well-disposed, peaceable people, but very susceptible of contagion; a few evil-disposed persons, for

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the sake of plunder and wickedness, might have got up a row, and it would have spread.

25,732. However, you had not the slightest indication before, or since, of any ill-will towards you or any one?—No, I know of no ill-will.

25,733. Do you think there was any combination or conspiracy existing among them?—Not in St. Thomas in the Vale.

25,734. There was no communication between them and the people in St. Thomas in the East?—I knew of none.

25,735. You saw nothing which looked as if the people, before the news of the outbreak reached them, were talking together, or meeting at night?—Not in St. Thomas in the Vale.

25,736. I am talking of your parish of course?—Not to my knowledge; I think it is entirely owing to the absence of political agitation that our parish is as peaceable as it is. I may also say, that I think it is due in a great measure to the excellency of the clergy, of all denominations, who are all admirable men; but the Baptists and others——

25,737. The ministers you speak of labour among their congregations?—Yes, of course; that is, after all, but to a limited extent out of a large population, for there are about 14,000 in my parish, and a great many are under no influence whatever.

25,738. No religious influence you mean?—No.

25,739. Are they well-to-do people generally, the population of that part?—Yes, they are; they are perfectly independent of estates' labour. The labourers there are not dependent upon labour for their support.

25,740. Tnen they combine property with labour? Yes, they have grounds.

25,741. Are they hired grounds or their own?—Some are hired, a great many are their own; generally speaking, I think they are hired grounds—they bought originally their plot of land, and then they hire, and they can get good average land from 12*s.* to 16*s.* per acre a year. I have many tenants, and they are totally unconnected with estates' matters; for instance, we never deduct any money on account of rent, or matters of that kind; they are kept totally distinct; even if they do labour on the estate, they have nothing whatever to do with paying for the rent—it is not generally deducted.

25,742. You do not stop it from the wages?—No, they pay it to the head man.

25,743. Do you find that your rents are fairly paid up?—Tolerably; I think so generally.

25,744. Not much in arrear?—There are some that I have not seen for some time.

25,745. Has that been from poverty, do you think?—Certainly not.

25,746. You think it arises from a disinclination to pay?—Yes, I think so; they go to another person's land and leave mine; in fact, that is rather a trick of master Quashie.

25,747. Do you mean to settle down on land?—It is not exactly settling down; it is this: they hire an acre or a piece of land, they work it, and then they leave it and go, about the time they ought to pay, to another place, after taking everything from the ground.

25,748. They carry off the crop?—Yes.

25,749. How are the holdings; are they yearly, or how do you let them?—Yearly; but I don't think that is generally the case, I must say, although many of them do it.

25,750. Then, except the instances you mention, you get your rents very fairly paid up without resorting to distraining?—I never distrain; I never go to court except in cases of larceny.

25,751. Is larceny very prevalent?—Petty larceny.

25,752. And robbing each other?—Yes, they complain very bitterly of their not being able to reap what they sow.

25,753. You say that a great many people in your parish are without any sort of religious influence or instruction?—There are a great many.

25,754. Are there any schools in your parish?—There is a school at Mount Hermon up in my district, and a school at Heywood under the Rev. Mr. Richards.

25,755. What schools are they?—The Heywood school is in connexion with the Church of England; the school at Mount Hermon is in connexion with the Baptist Church.

25,756. That is the London Mission?—Yes, the London Mission, not the Native.

25,757. You have none of the Native Mission there?—Thank God, I don't think we have.

25,758. Are those schools you mention well attended?—I believe so.

25,759. Do the children pay anything for attendance?—I think they do, but I don't know it of my own knowledge.

25,760. I suppose you think that a more extensive system of education in your part of the world would be an advantage to the labouring classes?—I think it is always an advantage.

25,761. But if there was more facility given for this purpose; if there were a greater number of schools for this population of 14,000?—I think that would be better, certainly.

25,762. Do you think that anything approaching to an obligatory system of education would be an advantage or attended with sucess?—I think it might

25,763. Would it be a very popular thing amongst them?—I cannot say that.

25,764. You have not formed an opinion about it?—No; I think that they all ought to be made to pay.

25,765. But do you think they ought to be made to attend school?—If it could be so, I think it would be an advantage, but it would be a difficult thing perhaps to enforce attendance.

25,766. Do they generally, if an opportunity is afforded them, manifest a desire in favour of their children being educated?—I think not.

25,767. Do you think they are indifferent about it?—I think they are very indifferent about the education of their children.

25,768. And about their well being; do they let them run about, or are they careful of them?—Their clothing is very light.

25,769. But are they tidy or ragged?—I think the people generally up in my district are very well dressed, but the labourers and people generally on working days have very light clothes; that is by no means an indication that it is because they are poor.

25,770. How many people do you employ on your estate?—I think on an average about 200 and over.

25,771. Do they live upon the estate generally, or are they people that come from the neighbourhood?—They come from within an easy distance; there are larger settlements near about me; labour is very precarious; I have the greatest difficulty at times, in fact it is impossible, to have continuous field labour; I should not be able to carry on my estate without the aid of Coolies and Chinese.

25,772. I suppose that arises from the prosperity of the neighbourhood?—I think, as I have said, they are quite independent of estate labour, perfectly so; no one comes to me for work; they are not ready to go to work if it does not suit them.

25,773. Do you find the Coolies and Chinese labour good?—Excellent; I think the Chinese better than the Coolies; they are most industrious people.

25,774. Do you keep your Coolies in barracks?—Yes, all in barracks; they are indentured Coolies.

25,775. Do you believe now that this anonymous piece of paper was a practical joke?—I never saw the paper.

25,776. You only heard people talk of it?—I was told of it by the clerk of the magistrates and the other magistrates; I came in rather at the close of the meeting, but I quite concurred in the policy of posponing the circuit court. I also think I acted

quite right in going down with Mr. Barrow about the troops.

25,777. I am rather talking of the view you take, not then, but now, whether you have reasonable ground for supposing it was a practical joke?—It may have been, I don't really know as to that.

25,778. Have you had a name seriously mentioned to you, to whom it has been attributed?—No; I live five miles away from the village.

25,779. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think you said that petty larceny is very common among the negroes?—As a magistrate I have frequent cases of petty larceny come before me.

25,780. Is that larceny from provision grounds?—Amongst each other; they steal a good deal from each other.

25,781. On the other hand, is there not a very general absence of burglary, and the more serious crimes?—There is. Petty larceny is their principal crime, more or less committed, and violent assaults committed on each other.

25,782. Is it not usual with you, as it is in other parts of the island, to leave your houses quite open at night unlocked and unbarred?—From the style of house in Jamaica naturally they are more or less unprotected.

25,783. Are the front doors left open?—In my house they are all closed and locked; but I have dogs who are a great protection to the house, and yet I believe I have been robbed; and certainly with regard to all the poultry about the house, if it was not for the dogs they would be all gone. It is a most difficult thing to live out of your property, because you cannot raise small stock.

25,784. Is it not the fact with respect to a great many houses, they are left all night without any fastening at all?—I can only speak for myself; those houses that I have been in I have always seen closed and shut up both doors and windows, but I do not think it would keep out an experienced London thief.

25,785. Are not almost all the burglaries that have been committed here, in fact almost all those offences, traced to the Chinese who have come over?—I am not prepared to say that from my knowledge of the Chinese, and it extends over some years; they have got a very undeservedly bad name.

25,786. (*Commission.*) How many Chinese have you?—20.

25,787. Where do they come from?—They have been in the island for some years; they have been with me for some years, and I have never known an instance in which they have robbed or been taken up for robbery in my district.

25,788. Are they good labourers?—Most excellent industrious people.

25,789. Are they married men?—No, there are no women amongst them, they are all men.

25,790. Do they marry?—No, they do not marry at all, strange to say; and I think that their very peace and comfort is owing to the absence of women.

25,791. (*Mr. Payne.*) In speaking of the state of the negroes in your parish, you say they are in a perfectly contented state?—They are peaceable.

25,792. You have no reason to complain of them?—They are, I think, a well disposed people; and I think that has been entirely in consequence of the absence of political agitation.

25,793. Do I understand you to say that these negroes expressed satisfaction at the massacres and butchery at Morant Bay?—I cannot exactly say that they did that; they merely shook their heads ominously, and said, "you see massa how nigger kill buckra down the Bay."

25,794. How many of them said that to you?—A good many of the people who were about the works at the time. I may say this,—that I brought the people together, and invariably read the accounts to them, and showed them how fearful was the retribution, and how advisable it was that they should keep quiet and be well disposed.

25,795. The satisfaction you think they evinced was by shaking their heads—they did not express it in words?—They merely said what I have stated.

25,796. It is your impression, not formed upon any basis, that there was satisfaction there?—It was just as I tell you, from what they said, and from their manner; they did not express any feeling of commiseration for the persons who had been killed at that particular time.

25,797. All the white people were in a great state of excitement probably, were they not?—I was not in any alarm in my parish, not the least. I remained in my residence without a soul; my wife and family were in town. I did not send them away expressly, they happened to have gone to town just before, but I certainly should not have thought it advisable, from the state of the country, that they should have been there, we did not know what might have happened.

25,798. As to your impression that the people expressed satisfaction at what had occurred, might not that have arisen from the natural state of, I won't say fear, but alarm that you all felt at the time?—I say I was not the least alarmed.

25,799. But don't you think the fear was father to the thought?—I do not know that these people had intercourse with anybody else but myself just at that particular time; they had heard of the outbreak at St. Thomas in the East; I don't think they had time to see anybody particularly but myself; they got into groups and spoke all about and were very much excited naturally; there was a little of triumph in it, yet for all that I do not think they were ill-disposed or bad, but I believe the contagion would have very soon spread. I would also say, as far as my experience goes in administering justice for fourteen years, I think the people have every confidence in the magistrates, although I am a magistrate myself; it is very rarely that a case in which the magistrates themselves are interested is ever brought before us. I have been there fourteen years, and I have never been sued by a labourer for the nonpayment of wages.

25,800. Have you ever had to bring your men up?—Very seldom for breach of contract, only for larceny, in fact I never go to court.

25,801. Do the magistrates abstain from deciding cases affecting themselves?—Most decidedly; I have never know a magistrate ask me to sit in a case in which he was concerned, and I swear I never asked a magistrate to do so in mine, and I do not believe any man would have the hardihood or impertinence to do so; from what I know of the magistrates in my parish I think it is just the reverse; I believe they are more particular when cases in which they themselves, as agriculturists, are concerned, are brought before them than they are in other cases.

25,802. (*Commission.*) I suppose it is naturally and necessarily the case that matters they have to adjudicate upon are matters more relating to questions in which they themselves would have an interest upon principle than any others?—I think not; it is remarkable the absence of anything of the kind, when you come to consider that perhaps there are not more than 1,400 people working upon estates in the parish and that there are some 14,000 inhabitants. I think that speaks for itself how few must be the cases that come before the magistrates in which they are interested as a class; and it is really the case that there are very few; in fact my time as a magistrate is entirely taken up with assaults committed amongst themselves, and squabbles amongst themselves, petty larceny and abusive language, and all that sort of thing.

25,803. But questions between masters and servants very rarely come before you?—Very rarely indeed, it is singularly rare.

25,804. Do you pay your people every week?—Yes, retaining one week in hand.

25,805. That is there will be always one week in arrear?—Yes, because it is impossible to have the books made up every Friday, they generally wish to

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be paid on the Friday; on Saturday they do not work, it is market day, and it would be impossible to make up our books satisfactorily so as to pay them every week, and they used to be paid every two weeks at their own request; whenever I did pay them once a week a great many of them preferred to be paid every two weeks.

25,806. Who pays them?—The book-keeper or the deputy overseer.

25,807. Are you always ready, if asked for, to see them paid yourself?—Yes, it is my interest to see them paid, because if they are not paid this week they would not come back next week, and I could not do without them.

25,808. What is the average a man gets a week?—A woodcutter can earn easily enough from 3*s.* to 4*s.* a day; field work is perhaps from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*; it altogether depends upon themselves; they come out to work in the morning about 8 o'clock or a little after; we have rather a fog in the parish, and they do not come out till nearly 9, and you never see anybody at work in the field after 1 o'clock; it is all done by task work.

25,809. And from 9 till 1?—Yes; they get overtime of so many chains.

25,810. Then if they could finish at 10 it would be all the same?—Yes, decidedly.

25,811. At the end of the week what is the average they generally earn?—The field people earn perhaps 5*s.* or 6*s.*, they very rarely exceed the shilling a day, and some do not even get that, because they will not work for it; a cane-cutter could with great ease earn a shilling by 12 o'clock, by cutting 16 chains.

25,812. How much do your Chinese and Coolies earn?—The Chinese earn more, they average nearly 2*s.* a day, with the same rate of tasks as the Creoles.

25,813. And do it in the same time?—They work more continuously during the day; they go to breakfast in the morning time, and then work till dinner time, and after dinner they work up till about 5 o'clock.

25,814. Do the Chinese work on Saturday?—Yes, they work six days in the week.

25,815. Is it an old practice in Jamaica that of not working on the Saturday?—I found it so when I came to the island; I was perfectly a new man; I never owned a slave in my life, nor did any of any relations.

25,816. Did they work on the Saturday during slavery?—I think the Saturday was always given up to the people for their provision ground; as far as I can see by the books, they had two days in the week, and they appeared to have grown as much provision during those two days as to suffice for all their wants, and they even had sufficient for sale. I have heard that, from the old people themselves, that two days used to be sufficient for them to grow as much as would suffice them.

25,817. Would it be a good thing for your estate suppose you had 200 labourers on regular pay continuously and you fed them yourself and gave them no provision ground?—I think it would be an excellent plan, but they would not do it.

25,818. Do you think they would not agree to it?—I do not think the Creoles would agree do it.

25,819. You would be very glad of it I suppose?—Yes, I should be very glad if they would be dependent on my capital; but they are not, and that would be the great difficulty in Jamaica with regard to agriculture; the negroes are not like those in Barbadoes, they are not dependent upon estates for their livelihood.

25,820. The difference between Barbadoes and Jamaica I take to be this: in Barbadoes you have a large population, and in Jamaica a very scanty one?—Yes, and they are not dependent upon labour from estates; that is the great cause of our non-prosperity, the want of population; no doubt, that is the root of all the evil; their very independence is an evil.

25,821. An evil to those who are the owners of great estates?—Yes.

25,822. But suppose you were to turn yourselves into the provision men?—I do not think the people have improved from their withdrawal from estates; they have certainly grown what has sufficed for them upon their own grounds, but from my knowledge of them, and from my conversation with clergymen and others best able to form a judgment on the subject, they certainly have not improved.

25,823. Not the young people?—The young people are growing up without the fear of God or man; they are under no control whatever.

25,824. Not of their parents?—I do not think so, or to a very limited extent; I am speaking of the mass; you invariably hear people speaking of their not being able to control the young.

25,825. Have you noticed it yourself?—Yes, I have.

25,826. Amongst those whom you have to do with, are the younger less moral or industrious than the older lot?—Certainly, that is the case.

25,827. You think the rising generation not so good as the departing one?—Certainly not.

25,828. There is no personal influence in their families?—None whatever, as it appears to me; the older people are the best, some of them are most excellent people, and are to be depended upon; they have been under control.

25,829. (*Mr. Payne.*) Is it not a fact that St. Thomas in the Vale enjoys the advantage of nearly all the proprietors of land being resident?—Not all.

25,830. Nearly all the bulk of the population, like yourself, are resident, are they not?—Yes, those that have sugar estates. I think there are about three resident proprietors, not more, and they are connected with estates as attorneys or residents; but Mr. Kincaid, Mr. McPhail, myself, and Mr. Mackie (Sir Bryan Edwards' nephew) are the only resident proprietors.

25,831. That influence would probably account for the state of exception of prosperity which abounds there?—I do not think there is prosperity.

25,832. Is the state of St. Thomas in the Vale exceptional?—I speak of its peaceable disposition. I think that is mainly owing to the absence of political agitation.

25,833. And the good example that is set?—Perhaps so. I am quite sure, notwithstanding the presence of resident proprietors, if political agitators were to come amongst them it would cause the worst possible feeling, and we should be just as bad as in St. Thomas in the East, and the same thing might occur there.

25,834. (*Commission.*) Do not you think that resident proprietors are a great discouragement to political agitators?—I think so; I think if such a man came amongst us we should tar and feather him.

25,835. (*Mr. Payne.*) You speak of the state of the Church there, is not that a very exceptional state; you say that the Clergy do their duty there?—I think they do, as far as they have come under my notice; I speak now of my district, the Haywood district, the Rev. Mr. Richards, the Church of England clergyman, is a most admirable excellent man; he has a very large congregation, and I certainly think his influence must be for good. The Baptist minister is also a most excellent man, connected with the London Mission, and both Mr. Hoole, who is not now here, and also Mr. Clarke, who is here, must certainly have influence for good.

25,836. Is not that an exceptional state of things with reference to the Church of England?—I don't think so at all with regard to the Church of England, as far as has come under my knowledge.

25,837. The performance of their duties by the Clergymen is what I am alluding to?—I think they perform their duties faithfully, but that is beyond my province.

25,838. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Has the value of your property increased or decreased since the late out-

break?—I certainly think it has decreased very largely; I do not think any one would be prepared to go and purchase property in the present state of the Island.

25,839. (*Commission.*) Did you purchase the property you have now?—No, my father had advanced money largely to the owners of estates, just immediately after freedom, and he lost some 50,000*l.* I came and took this estate to try and make it up as well as I could; unfortunately the bill of 1846 utterly ruined all those who were connected with estates.

25,840. And you saved this out of the wreck?—Yes.

25,841. How much have you under sugar cultivation, do you reckon, at an average?—I have perhaps about 150 or 170 acres in cane.

25,842. Under steam machinery?—Water power, but I am putting up steam engines.

25,843. Is it sugar of fine quality?—It is of a grocery quality, not refining quality sugar, rather of a better class, made in the ordinary process, not refined.

25,844. For the transport of your sugar at St. Thomas, have you a good road?—A very fair road indeed. It is about 11 miles from here.

25,845. Do you send it down by carts?—In waggons, but we are now draying it down.

25,846. Is it a good practice to send sugar in hogsheads rather than in bags?—I do not think our sugar is in a fit state to send in bags, it is not sufficiently dry, not refined at all; it is not like it is in the Mauritus, it undergoes a certain process for that; it is sun dried.

25,847. I asked you about the morals and conduct of the rising generation contrasted with that of their parents, can you say anything about that?—I think they are, as a class, very immoral, and I think as regards marriage it is not looked upon as it ought to be; for instance, women live in concubinage, and they do not appear to consider it the slightest harm.

25,848. When they do live in that state, are they faithful to one man?—I think not; I think they live promiscuously like a litter of puppies.

25,849. Who looks after the produce; does the father contribute?—No; the mother; there is no bastardy law in this country.

25,850. Do not both parents contribute to the support of the children?—No; I have frequent cases before me as a magistrate, both privately as well as on the bench, in which constant complaints have been made that nothing was done by the father of the child.

25,851. It is all thrown on the woman?—Yes; and there appears not to be the slightest shame attached to it. Whether it is from old habits I don't know; but certainly the servants do not think it the slightest shame when they get with child, although they are not married.

25,852. Has that been by different fathers at different times?—I have known numbers of cases in which each child has a different father.

25,853. Are children baptized when they are born, or is that neglected?—I think they are generally baptized.

25,854. (*Mr. Walcott.*) That is when they belong to the Established Church?—Yes.

25,855. What kind of feelings have parents towards their children, and, consequently, children towards their parents?—As I have mentioned, they are under no control whatever; they go away from their parents as soon as they begin to do anything for themselves; when they ought to be of use to their parents for all they do in bringing them up, they leave them and go away; and as I said before, the rising generation are growing up without the fear of God or man; that is my conviction, from facts that have been brought to my knowledge as a resident in my parish.

25,856. Have you many old and destitute persons about you?—I never see any.

25,857. What becomes of them?—I really don't know, I never see any about; I never see poverty in the sense in which I have seen it in my own country, Ireland.

25,858. You do not see old people roaming about as beggars?—No, not in St. Thomas in the Vale certainly.

25,859. But there is a class of paupers who get out-door relief, is there not?—Yes, a considerable number receive out-door relief.

25,860. (*Commission.*) Who is that administered by?—The Churchwardens and the Custos, in connexion with the clergyman.

25,861. Is all the parochial relief administered by the agents of the Church of England?—I am not prepared particularly to say that. I think whoever applies for relief gets it indiscriminately, without the least reference to their religious belief.

25,862. But the agents who administer the relief belong to the Church of England,—the churchwardens, for instance?—Yes, I think so.

25,863. Are the churchwardens ex officio almoners?—There is generally an almoner appointed.

25,864. Who appoints him?—The vestry.

25,865. Then he may be a dissenter?—Decidedly. I wish to correct my last answer about the distribution of parochial relief; it is given to the clergymen of all denominations; in fact, seven or eight persons get it to distribute amongst the poor throughout the parish; it is not exclusively confined to any particular sect.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES MITCHELL GIBB, Esq., sworn and examined.

J. M. Gibb, Esq.

25,866. You are proprietor of the Hermitage in the parish of Vere?—I am.

25,867. Also of the Great Salt Ponds in St. Catherine?—Yes.

25,868. Are you also a member for the parish of Vere, and a magistrate?—Yes; I was the former for only a very short period—a session and a half.

25,869. How many years have you lived in Vere?—I completed my education in the course of 1825.

25,870. Have you been here ever since?—Yes, with the exception of a short absence.

25,871. Then you have resided here for 40 years?—Yes.

25,872. With respect to the general well-being and good feeling of the people around you in Vere, what have you to tell us?—As regards that, I may say that I have always found them very courteous and respectful; I never had an angry word from any one of them.

25,873. Then they are good people?—Good orderly people.

25,874. I suppose you have some labourers working under you?—Yes, some; but I do not employ them extensively on my own account, merely in penn-keeping and so on; but I distribute funds throughout the whole district, and have done so for more than 20 years.

25,875. Is that for the remuneration of labour?—Yes.

25,876. During that period have you found the labourers moderately steady at their work?—Very fairly so, considering all the circumstances.

25,877. Before the month of October last, was your attention personally drawn, or any notice brought to you of any alteration of feeling among the people?—No, only after the meeting which Mr. Gordon held at Vere in September.

25,878. After that, did you yourself notice any

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change of feeling ?—There was a marked difference; on some of the estates they ceased to labour for two or three days.

25,879. Was that an unusual thing ?—It was then; they have generally been working from week to week.

25,880. Were those estates with which you had to do ?—Yes ; estates that I supplied with money.

25,881. Can you name them ?—Perhaps that might be invidious, but I was told so by the young gentlemen in charge.

25,882. You do not know it of your own knowledge? —No.

25,883. My question had regard to your own knowledge or personal observation—did you know of any change of feeling ?—No.

25,884. You only heard it from others ?—Yes, I was told by one of the black people there, a very intelligent person, that when Phillips was taken up in Vere by the Volunteers, he was the means of preventing several persons armed with bludgeons going to the Alley, the general place of meeting, for the purpose of rescuing him when he was taken up by the Volunteers.

25,885. Then, except that occasion in September, when there was a meeting, you say there has been nothing to disturb the well-being and good conduct of the people ?—I do not think so.

25,886. After that, you personally noticed nothing? —No, until this row took place in St. Thomas in the East; antecedent to that, no person could suspect anything of the kind; I observed no difference at all in their general demeanour.

25,887. Did you officially, as a Magistrate, through the police or others, ever hear any rumour or information about people collecting at night, or meeting or drilling ?—No.

25,888. Nothing of the kind ?—I heard it through our clerk of the peace; he mentioned it to me.

25,889. Was that about drilling in Vere ?—Yes.

25,890. When was that ?—Since this.

25,891. I am talking of before October ?—Yes, precisely.

25,892. Not that there are drillings going on now ? —No, immediately about that time.

25,893. Were they drillings of labourers or Volunteers ?—Black people, the labouring classes.

25,894. I am trying to keep your attention before the riot at Morant Bay—before that nothing reached you indicative of any preparation to use force ?—Not at all.

25,895. Or any expression of discontent ?—Not at all, save this meeting in September, to which I referred.

25896. Except that, there was nothing to interrupt parties in their labours ?—No.

25,897. Then the Morant Bay row took place on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

25,898. The news of that I suppose reached Vere the next day, or soon after ?—Soon after.

25,899. After the news reached Vere of the Morant Bay riot, did you notice any change in the disposition of the people there ?—Well, I don't know; some of them seemed horror struck at the details. I don't mix much with the people, for my rounds are in a very limited area.

26,900. I am only asking you so far as your observation extended as a magistrate ?—I have been to the Alley once or twice since, in my regular duties as a magistrate.

25,901. But you are not able to say one way or the other that there was any effect produced upon the temper or conduct of the people ?—No.

25,902. You say some expressed a horror ?—Yes, and my own servants liberally subscribed towards the relief of the children and widows of the sufferers.

25,903. You mean your domestic servants ?—Yes.

25,904. How was it as regards the labourers in the field ?—I got some from them too, but very limited, perhaps half a dozen; as far as that went it showed a good feeling.

25,905. Then you have no ground for supposing, as far as the parish of Vere was concerned, there was any preparation or conspiracy to join the people of St. Thomas in the East ?—Further than this gathering at Vere that I heard of, that is not consistent with my own knowledge; the Clerk of the Peace can tell you, but I spoke to some of them whose names I heard afterwards had been enrolled amongst the Volunteers, I spoke to many of them about it, even the schoolmaster who was the means of preventing others from joining; some said their names were put down without their knowledge or permission, so they told me.

25,906. Did you speak to them as persons who had been drilling ?—Who had been drilled, they were people mixed up not in the drilling, in this Volunteer movement.

25,907. When you addressed them as parties that you had heard had been drilling, did they say their names had been put down without their knowledge and consent ?—Yes.

25,908. Did they say anything of their actually attending drill ?—I did not hear anything about that, I only said that their names were on the list.

25,909. You had not heard that they had been drilling ?—No.

25,910. Do you consider his enrolment was for the purpose of defence against attack or for aggressive purposes ?—I should think for aggressive purposes.

25,911. What class of people were they that you refer to ?—The labouring class.

35,912. Had they any arms among them ?—Not that I was aware of; I do not think so, only sticks and those long lances; they might have had those, but that is not to my certain knowledge.

25,913. Were they labourers on any of the estates that you had to do with ?—No, not in my own business at all.

25,914. Were they estates where you knew of any discontent existing ?—No.

25,915. With regard to the payment of wages or arrears of taxes ?—No; they happened to be places I do not pay.

25,916. Then you do not know ?—No.

25,917. (*Mr. Payne.*) You have spoken of certain lists of Volunteers alleged to be found, have you not heard that those lists were made up at the request of the police by Alexander Phillips ?—I do not know.

25,918. And that they were taken down to be sworn in ?—No.

25,919. And that they were afterwards told they would not be required ?—No, that is not at all consistent with my knowledge, I know nothing of it, I never heard it.

25,920. Do you mean that you do not, or did not know anything about it ?—I do not know it, I never heard of it.

25,921. Do you know that Alexander Phillips was one of those who took his trial for conspiracy last week at Kingston ?—No, I don't know it myself. I know he was laid hold of by the Volunteers.

25,992. Perhaps you do not know that those very lists were put in by the crown ?—No; I have not seen the evidence.

25,923. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Has the value of your property increased or decreased since last October ?—I would take 10*s.* in the pound for all I possess.

25,924. Would you do so now ?—Most decidedly I would, and I have some 12,000*l.* worth of land; I have no pleasure whatever in the possession of the properties simply on account of the peculiar nature of my neighbourhood.

25,925. (*Commission.*) Is there a difficulty in getting labour ?—No, that is abundant; it is the difficulty in reaping in the returns.

25,926. Do you mean from the purchasers in the market ?—No, I cannot get into the market; it is no use to cultivate, because I cannot reap.

25,927. Why is that ?—Because it is stolen from me.

25,928. What produce do you refer to ?—Twelve

years ago I planted 120 acres of cocoanuts, and I think I got about one third out of it; it ought to have given me something like from 800 to 1,000*l.* a year; by way of trial I put in last May 12 acres of plantains, the land itself is capable of giving me that extent in cultivation even at 1*s.* as it is termed; there were 7,020 plants, and in 12 months, at the lowest possible figure, I ought to have reaped that; to encourage my head man I told him I would give him one bunch out of every four to take to market that would give between 70 and 80 pounds the first year, and after the first he would get either two or three that would yield without any trouble whatever; I told him I would try it as an experiment, if it did not succeed, and if he allowed me to be plundered to the extent I had been, I would abandon it, but I found it useless.

29,929. Would it not be worth your while to have a watchman or two?—I have three or four. I will give you an instance: When I was in attendance at the House here, my own body servant, rather a light-fingered individual, carried on a systematic attack upon me, and on Friday week last one of the negro lads came to me, and took me into the outhouse, and there was the fruit that he had been thieving, all ready to be removed to his residence when he went home in the evening: I, of course threatened daggers to him; he asked me for forgiveness as he was an old servant. I said that was the very reason he should have protected his master's interest; but I said, "if "you really wish to be forgiven go to the rector or "some person of respectability to speak for you." In the meantime I had sent the necessary evidence to the clerk of the peace; that was merely to frighten him. I left it with him till next Saturday when I promised him forgiveness; that was my own body servant receiving 6*s.* a week, and when he moves from home he has one half of that in addition. That is the encouraging process that goes on in Jamaica.

25,930. Then do you attribute the loss of the unprotected property rather to your own employed servants than to the pillaging nature of the people in the neighbourhood?—No, it is the peculiar predatory tendency of all my neighbours; my neighbours are principally black people.

25,931. Occupying land?—No, they have their own settlements, labouring upon the estates. I have had several brought to justice, and they have been persons receiving 5*s.* or 6*s.* per week, so that it was not for purposes of necessity.

25,932. And do you think that this sort of thing has been on the increase of late years?—I do decidedly.

25,933. So that it is not possible to protect property?—No; I suppose the parish of Vere does not pay less than from 1,200 to 1,400 a year for the private watchmen throughout the estates.

25,934. Do you think the watchmen are faithful?—I think not, it is a forlorn hope altogether. If the same money was expended under the influence of the Government it would be a source of great protection, it would be beneficial to all, it would benefit the labourer himself. As it is they frequently come and say, "Massa, I went to my ground, and they have pulled up all the cassava and corn."

25,935. They pillage each other as well as they pillage you?—Yes; it is bringing on a general pauperism among them, from that defect in the social character of the people; that is their peculiar characteristic, they cannot resist temptation.

25,936. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Did any minister of any denomination attend the meeting at Vere?—I was not present and do not know. I don't think there was any; speaking from hearsay I can say there was not. I am glad to say there was no minister of any denomination there.

The witness withdrew.

GILBERT SHAW, Esquire, sworn and examined.

G. Shaw, Esq.

25,937. You are the clerk of the peace for the parish of Vere?—I am.

25,938. How long have you held that office?—About 18 years.

25,939. Before the month of October was your attention at all drawn to the state of the people in the parish of Vere?—It was with reference to the meeting Mr. Gordon held there.

25,940. That was held in September, I believe?—Yes.

25,941. At the Alley?—At the Alley.

25,942. Before that meeting had the state and condition of the people been peaceable, quiet, and respectful?—Very much so.

25,943. There was nothing to attract your attention?—Nothing at all to attract my attention, and I am very much among the people.

25,944. I mean as distinguished from any other period during which you had lived there?—I observed no difference in the people up to that time.

25,945. Then there was this meeting?—Yes.

25,946. That related, if the report be true, to the wages of the labouring class?—So I understand.

25,947. After that meeting in September, were you attracted by any change in the temper and disposition of the people?—I understood that they talked a good deal.

25,948. Did you hear them?—I did not hear them myself.

25,949. Within the circle of your own personal observation was there any alteration in their mode of conduct and behaviour?—There was.

25,950. That you yourself could notice, not anything that other people came to tell you?—I have a small property in Vere, and I may as well mention that up to that time the drought had been very severe, and there was not much work obtained by the people upon the estates, and a good many of them came to me for work on my little place, and I employed them to keep my pasture, and do that kind of work up to the date of Mr. Gordon's meeting. Immediately after that meeting I wished very much to obtain a larger gang of 40 or 50 people for the purpose of clearing out land to plant guinea corn, but after Mr. Gordon's meeting I could not get anybody to work anyhow, which I thought rather remarkable, for up to that time I had had no difficulty.

25,951. For how long did this difficulty in getting people last?—I did not get any afterwards.

25,952. Not any at all?—Not half a dozen people; the season passed over, and I lost the opportunity of getting corn at all.

25,953. How many had you got before this meeting?—About 20 or 25.

25,954. And you only could get six afterwards?—Five or six.

25,955. Was that the only alteration in conduct you observed?—I observed no other particular alteration.

25,956. They abandoned their labour?—As far as I was concerned they did; but I may say when they can get work on the estates they will not work upon any other property.

25,957. Well, that went on until October, then came the news of what happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

25,958. At that time did you notice yourself the effect produced by the news?—I did. I was very much about at the time.

25,959. What did you notice?—I observed that the people were very gloomy and very sulky looking, in appearance.

25,960. How soon did you notice that, after the arrival of the news?—Immediately after.

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25,961. About the 14th of October ?—I think I first had a messenger from town on Friday morning, and he told me there was a rebellion at St. Thomas in the East, and that Baron Ketelhodt's head was taken off and stuck on a pole. I did not believe it at the time; however, the man spoke so very confidently about it that I began to fear there might be something in it, but I did not believe it was to the extent he mentioned. Next day, however, some persons came from town and told me the thing was true, that there had been an outbreak.

25,962. After the news was established to be true, did you notice its effect upon the people; you say they were gloomy ?—Yes. I usually had to go some five miles to my office three or four times a week, and in going along the road I used to meet a lot of persons, and they were always very polite and civil to me; they would say "Good morning, massa," and bow or recognise me in some way. After that they never did so, until we had troops in the parish.

25,963. How long did that last ?—I forget when the troops came, but I think it was about a couple of weeks after.

25,964. As long as that, was it ?—I think so.

25,965. Then did the troops improve their manners? —Very much so. During the time I have mentioned, up to the time the troops came, I think, there were only three persons in my neighbourhood, a man by the name of Sheldon, Alexander Petrie, and James Smith, who came to me to express their concern for what had happened.

25,966. Were they labourers?—No; above the class of labourers.

25,967. Small proprietors ?—Small proprietors; Sheldon, particularly, is a small proprietor; a black man and a very decent man. They came and expressed concern and detestation of what they heard had occurred, and that they would stand by buckra, and all that sort of thing; but nobody else did, until a detachment of the 1st. West, I think it was, and some pensioners, were sent by General O'Connor, and as soon as they landed we had heaps of people come in to tell us they had faith in buckra.

25,968. Were they landed at Vere ?—They were landed in Carlisle Bay, and immediately the people were desirous of being sworn in as volunteers or special constables.

25,969. After the troops came they altered their manner back again to the old style ?—Yes.

25,970. And you say that lasted about a fortnight ? —Yes.

25,971. Except this bearing that you notice, was there anything said which was indicative of their temper or their intention ?—They said nothing to me.

25,972. And you heard nothing said to others ?—No.

25,973. No threats ?—None to me.

25,974. And no meetings at night that you heard, or was informed of ?—I was not informed of any.

25,975. No threatening letters ?—No threatening letters.

25,976. Then there was no change whatever in the conduct and the behaviour of the people, save that they ceased to be quite as civil as they used to be formerly ?—Yes.

25,977. They did not wish you good morning, or seemed pleased to see you ?—No.

25,978. That was the only alteration in their temper that you observed ?—That was all I observed.

25,979. And Vere is perfectly quiet now ?—It is quite quiet just now.

25,980. Until the moment when the news from Morant Bay reached you, had you or any of your neighbours had the slightest intimation of any violence likely to be used ?—There was so little apprehension that anything of the sort was likely to break out that I am justified in saying that we had not four owners of powder in the parish. I name that, merely to show that we had no apprehension.

25,981. I see you wrote a letter to the Custos, Mr. McKinnon ?—Yes.

25,982. Commenting on the present state of feeling in Vere ?—Yes.

25,283. Is there any disturbed state of feeling there ?—I can only speak from what I have heard from other persons.

25,984. Tell us what you have observed yourself, not what others have told you. Have you yourself observed any alteration of manner up to the present moment ?—No.

25,985. You say, I believe, that at this moment the negroes are again becoming excited, owing to the views expressed by so large a portion of the English press; they say "the Governor is to be sent home," and so on. Upon what belief was that founded; from what other people told you ?—Yes; the truth of which I had reason to believe.

25,986. But you mix much among the people, quite as much as others who would tell you, do you not ?—I mix among the people, but they would not use expressions of that sort before me.

25,987. They would probably if their minds were likely to entertain hostile views ?—Those are expressions which they used in their villages, where I very seldom go.

25,988. What class of persons were they that told you of this ?—Persons to whom I have already referred.

25,989. Who are they ?—For instance, James Smith.

25,990. What station of life were they in ?—Shopkeepers.

25,991. Were they persons who would have an opportunity of knowing ?—Decidedly. One of them came to me, he was a Volunteer, and he said he wished to retire, as he was not in very good health; that circumstances had altered a good deal lately, and he wished to be relieved from Volunteer duty.

25,992. That was only the effect produced upon one man's conduct and character ?—That man said, that in consequence of what he heard other persons say of the feeling amongst them, that he would not retire from the Volunteers; that he would hold his position still.

25,993. (*Suggested by Mr Phillippo.*) Have you had an opportunity of noticing the influence which the ministers of different denominations have had upon your parish ?—Yes; I believe the ministers of religion, of all denominations, in the parish, endeavour to do what is right and proper.

25,994. Do you think they are successful to any degree ?—I must state this: That it has been remarked that for many months back, say for the last 12 months, the churches and chapels of all denominations in the parish of Vere have been nearly empty, instead of being filled with people, as they used to be previous to that time. If you go to the parish church you will find no more than 50 to 60 persons, and at the chapel I attend myself at Portland you will not see more than that.

25,995. Since when has that change of feeling taken place ?—Within the last 12 months. The people are now beginning to go back.

25,996. Then it began about this time last year ?—Yes.

25,997. They neglected their attendance at churches and chapels ?—Yes. I do not go to the Baptist or Wesleyans, but I have been told by the ministers that very few attend to what used to, and I know it is the fact with respect to the Established Church.

25,998. Can you assign any reason for that ?—I cannot.

25,999. Has it been since the drought ?—I should say that the drought would induce them to go; but on most days they never go to church.

26,000. You say the attendance is improving now ? —It is beginning to improve now.

26,001. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I suppose it may arise from mere physical causes, to some extent; the rivers come down there in wet weather, don't they ?—Yes; and the roads are very bad.

26,002. Were the people during the drought in a

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less prosperous condition, as far as clothing went, and the means of going to church in a decent way?—I do not suppose they were; I do not see any reason for that.

26,003. Do you think that would operate in this way, that the drought threw them out of employment, so that they had not the ordinary means of dressing?—I dare say they did not gain so much during the drought as on ordinary occasions.

26,004. You did not connect their absence from church or chapel with any growing spirit of discontent?—I did not.

26,005. And it did not manifest itself in that way?—I could not account for it at all.

26,006. You do not think the drought had anything to do with the irritable feeling that there was?—No; I think the irritable feeling was got up at Gordon's meeting; I believe the people were perfectly loyal.

26,007. Do you mean the meeting at Vere?—Yes; at the Alley.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN SAMUEL BROWN, Esquire, sworn, and examined.

J. S. Brown, Esq.

26,008. You are the senior magistrate of Kingston, I believe?—I am.

26,009. You have been a magistrate of Kingston for 30 years?—For 30 years and upwards.

26,010. Were you present at the council of war on the 13th of October?—I was not present. The custos was in the island at the time, and I have no doubt he attended; as senior magistrate, I am now acting as custos.

26,011. Were you aware of a meeting which took place at Kingston shortly before then?—I saw the advertisement of the meeting; I did not attend it.

26,012. Then you do not know what passed there?—Except from what I read in the newspapers.

26,013. Prior to the 12th of October, did you notice anything in the manner and conduct of the population of Kingston to give uneasiness?—Not prior to that.

26,014. All things were as they generally had been, were they?—Yes, all things were so.

26,015. Then in the capacity of senior magistrate nothing reached you of anything of a distinct alarming nature?—No; any communication at that time would go to the custos, he being then in the island.

26,016. But you being a magistrate might hear of it officially, although it would not come to you direct?—No.

26,017. Then noticing nothing prior to that, and no information officially reaching you, when was it that any change took place with regard to public feeling amongst the inhabitants of Kingston?—At the time of the rebellion; after the intelligence reached Kingston.

26,018. That I suppose excited all classes?—It created excitement in all classes.

26,019. And everybody was talking about it?—Yes.

26,020. And everybody was in alarm?—All were alarmed.

26,021. High and low, as far as you were able to judge?—As far as I was able to judge.

26,022. Nobody attempted anything there in the shape of violence?—No.

26,023. No violence was displayed towards anybody at Kingston?—Not to my knowledge.

26,024. Nor were there any preparations or drillings?—I heard about Volunteers drilling with wooden swords.

26,025. Personally you know nothing about it?—No.

26,026. You saw nothing and had no official knowledge?—None whatever.

26,027. And the intelligence of these drillings reached you after the outbreak at Morant Bay?—Yes, I think so. I will not be certain about the date; but I have no doubt the rebellion would have spread far and wide if it had been successful in St. Thomas in the East.

26,028. Have you any special reason for that conviction, that it would spread any more than would attach to every rebellion?—On account of the people being very impulsive and easily led either for good or evil.

26,029. You had no special knowledge as a magistrate that would lead you to form that opinion?—No, nothing special.

26,030. Merely from your knowledge of the character of the people?—Yes, from their impulsive character generally.

26,031. That they would follow a bad example as well as a good one?—Yes.

26,032. Although there was no reason for complaint?—Very likely.

26,033. Were you aware of any existing ground of grievance of a public nature?—Not in Kingston.

26,034. Was there anything in the administration of the summary jurisdiction of justice?—I believe the summary jurisdiction in Kingston is very good; I have heard that in the country parts it is not.

26,035. Have you a good general knowledge of what is going on in Kingston?—Yes, I have.

26,036. Have you good information generally speaking as a magistrate?—Yes.

26,037. And up to the 12th October, there was nothing to disturb the public quiet or the public contentment?—Not to my knowledge.

26,038. Either in the administration of justice or in any other public matter?—No.

26,039. Are the people of Kingston generally speaking a well-behaved population?—Generally speaking there is a good deal of idleness among them, but generally speaking they are very good people, if they are not tampered with or led astray.

26,040. Do you mean from your knowledge of the people in Kingston, although there was not any real ground of complaint, they would begin a rebellion simply to obey the orders of persons who would mislead them?—I think there are a number of mischievous persons there, as you will find in all cities.

26,041. Beyond that there was nothing in Kingston?—Beyond that there was nothing.

26,042. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know that the meeting in Kingston was called by requisition to the Hon. Edward Jordon, Mayor of Kingston?—I heard that it was; I do not recollect at this time how it was signed, but I heard last week that it was regularly called by the Mayor.

26,043. Do you know that the Hon. Edward Jordon would have been present at that meeting, but for illness, and that he expressed his regret at not being able to attend?—No, I am not aware of that. I did not attend.

26,044. You speak of the negroes being impulsive; are they more impulsive than the white or coloured population in this hot climate?—In matters of that kind I think they are.

26,045. Was there not as much panic shown amongst the white population as was shown amongst the black, however impulsive they may be?—I do not know that the word panic would exactly describe what you mean; all of course were excited, some from fear.

26,046. But do you think that the blacks were at all more excited than the whites? Do not you think that the whites showed just as much excitement as the blacks?—I do not think so, because being better informed they could regulate themselves better.

26,047. Did they regulate themselves better?—Yes, certainly.

26,048. (*Commission.*) Do you think them equally credulous with the black population?—No, certainly not.

26,049. Nor so easily misled?—No, having the advantage of education that would not be the case.

The witness withdrew.

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D. Callaghan, Esq.

26 Feb. 1866.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Esquire, sworn, and examined.

26,050. You are a proprietor of an estate, are you not ?—Yes

26,051. Where is it ?—In the parish of Vere.

26,052. You are attorney for some other estates there, I think ?—Yes.

26,053. How many ?—Six or seven.

26,054. Have you some considerable knowledge of the state of the population in Vere from superintending so many estates ?—Yes.

26,055. Have you lived in Vere 40 years ?—Yes ; more than that.

26,056. From your knowledge of the people, what would you say as to their temper and conduct during last year before the month of October ?—Very good ; it was very good up to the time that Mr. Underhill's letter was published.

26,057. When did you first hear of that ?—Sometime in August or September. I don't know the date exactly.

26,058. After you say it was published, was there a meeting held about it ?—There was a meeting held sometime after, but not by the parties that published the letter, in the chapels and places ; it was read out in the Baptist chapels.

26,059. After that a meeting was held ?—After that a meeting was held by Dr. Bruce and George William Gordon, at the Alley.

26,060. That was held in September, was it not ?—Yes, in the early part of September.

26,061. Were you there ?—No.

26,062. Did that meeting produce any substantial or permanent alteration in the temper or conduct of the people ?—Not a great deal, but they were very sour and very sulky, and did not care whether they worked or not ; they would turn out late to try and annoy the planters. We knew what had happened, and of course we took things very easy ; we had not a great deal of work to do at that time.

26,063. Up to that time they had continued to work steadily as before ?—Yes.

26,064. After that you say they turned out late ? They turned out late in the morning, and knocked off soon in the day.

26,065. Was that the only effect you noticed of your own knowledge upon the people ?—That and being sour and sulky.

26,066. How did they manifest that disposition ?—They looked very glum.

26,067. You mean they altered their expressions of face ?—Yes ; and formerly when you passed they would always say, "How do you do, massa," but they left that off.

26,068. Did that at the time strike you at all, or have you only thought of it since more important events have occurred ?—No ; it struck me at the time that it was the result of the meeting that was held at the Alley.

26,069. How many people did you notice that of ?—A good many.

26,070. Did you notice it with respect to all the labourers you had to do with ?—Not exactly all ; some are very good people.

26,071. How many do you think it affected of those you had to deal with ?—Really I could not tell you.

26,072. Was it half the number you had to deal with ?—Perhaps 400 or 500.

26,073. The fashion of their countenance was changed ; they no longer were so civil ?—They never bid you good morning as they were in the habit of doing.

26,074. That was left off ?—Yes.

26,075. Do you mean that their demeanour and expression of face towards you really impressed you with a notion that they were angry with you and dissatisfied ?—Not angry with me, but angry with the generality, I believe.

26,076. It was manifested chiefly by dropping the salutations in the mornings ?—Yes, it was ; but they were told at that meeting ——.

26,077. How long did this alteration as to their turning out late and so on continue ?—It went on to the time of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East.

26,078. Except in those particulars that you have instanced, did anything fall under your observation with regard to their attempt to disturb the public peace ?—No ; they went along just the same.

26,079. There was no alarm in Vere ?—No alarm.

26,080. Then came the news from Morant Bay ?—Yes, of the insurrection.

26,081. Did that alter their conduct in any way ?—Did not it ! Considerably.

26,082. Can you specify how ?—I believe only one man spoke it openly in the crowd.

26,083. Did you hear that ?—No, I did not hear it.

26,084. Just tell us what you saw or heard yourself that makes you say, "Did not it alter it," meaning that it did ; what alteration did you see ?—The alteration I saw in them, as I told you before, was that they did not work steadily.

26,085. We are talking about the alteration that was brought about by the additional state of things in Morant Bay ?—As I have told you.

26,086. You say they looked glum ?—Yes.

26,087. Anything else ?—They thought, I suppose, they did not get their rights.

26,088. Was there any change between their style before, and their style after the news from Morant Bay ?—No ; it was much the same.

26,089. Then that made no alteration ?—No.

26,090. I thought you said it did ?—No.

26,091. Then nothing occurred except that they were not so cheerful in their manner as they had been ?—Nothing that I know occurred ; no murders.

26,092. At any rate, whatever this one man did say, it was only said by one man ?—That was all.

26,093. I mean that there were not other persons who repeated it or joined him ?—No ; but it spread amongst the other people.

26,094. But you saw no alteration in the conduct of your men in consequence of what this one man said ?—No.

26,095. Do they talk and gossip a good deal about there ?—A good deal, of course ; they do that in their own places.

26,096. Gossip is a favourite thing amongst them, is it not ?—Yes.

26,097. Vere is perfectly quiet now, I suppose ?—Perfectly quiet.

26,098. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was the person you speak of one Benjamin Murray ?—Yes.

26,099. Do you know what became of him ?—He was sent to Morant Bay, and report says he was shot.

26,100. (*Commission.*) How many men do you employ at your estates ?—A great many ; 150 on some, 200 on others, 120 and 100 on smaller ones.

26,101. How many do you think you employ altogether ?—About 1,000, or more than that.

26,102. Do you find any difficulty in getting labour ?—No.

26,103. None ?—No.

26,104. What can a man earn upon the estates you own, or for which you are attorney ?—Of course it varies.

26,105. Take one of the best skilled men ?—Nine and ten shillings. Those are the labourers ; the head men, of course, can work for more.

26,106. A labourer, you say, can get 9*s.* or 10*s.* a-week ?—Yes ; that is, from 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning till 12 in the middle of the day ; after that they of course knock off.

26,107. Then they can get 1*s.* a day by working from 6 o'clock till 12 ?—Easily ; and they could earn another shilling if they would work till 4. We tried to persuade them to go home and get some beef, and come back and earn another shilling, but their answer is, "No, we have got enough."

26,108. It is all task work, I suppose ?—Yes.

26,109. When do you pay them?—On Friday evening.

26,110. Is that for the current week, or the week before?—For the current week; the pay-bill is made out up to Saturday or Friday afternoon; if any work on the Saturday of course that is included.

26,111. You say you pay them on Friday?—That is out of crop; in crop, of course, we cannot get the book ready always in proper time to pay them.

26,112. Have there been many appeals to magistrates for nonpayment of wages, or anything of that sort?—Not that I am aware of; I believe less so than in any other part of the Island. I do not recollect ever being summoned in my estates, or anybody on the estates, for nonpayment.

26,113. Except in crop time, are you ever in arrear with the wages?—We are never in arrear even in crop time.

26,114. Then do you pay up weekly?—We pay up our men.

26,115. I suppose if a man's work is not well done he has stoppages?—Yes; and the work is handed over to another party who will do it.

26,116. Do the people live upon the property?—No; they live upon their own property in a village close by, and some are strangers coming from different parts.

26,117. Do you think your estates produce as much as they did 20 years ago, or are as well cultivated?—Well, I believe they do.

26,118. Taking one year with another?—Taking one year with another; and the estates upon which we have got coolies are in a flourishing state.

26,119. (*Commission.*) Is the labour of coolies better than negro labour?—It is continuous.

26,120. How many coolies have you employed on your different estates?—About 300 or 400 in Vere.

26,121. Would you like to have more if you could get them?—As soon as things are settled I shall apply for 50 for every estate I have got; then I can have my canes cleaned in a proper manner.

26,122. Do you provide them with houses?—Yes.

26,123. Do you feed the coolies?—No; we pay them 1*s.* a-day.

26,124. And they find their own rations?—Yes.

26,125. Have you any shops upon the estates?—Not upon the estates; they are all about the village.

26,126. And they do not belong to anybody connected with the estates?—No.

26,127. You have no shops connected with the estates?—No.

26,128. The people buy wherever they please?—Wherever they please; they generally go to Kingston.

26,129. Have you schools on these estates?—No. There are plenty of schools in the parish, I dare say half-a-dozen, but they will not go there unless you pay them.

26,130. How much do they pay at the different schools?—I don't know; they are supported by some old grant; they are charity schools.

26,131. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Have the properties for which you are concerned decreased or increased in value?—Of course they have deteriorated; they are not paying half the money now that they did before the rebellion.

26,132. (*Commission.*) Do you mean they have fallen to that extent in four months time?—Decidedly; no man in his senses would buy an estate now.

26,133. Probably four months hence they may regain their value?—Yes, they may do so.

26,134. To what do you attribute this depression?—To the unsteadiness of matters in the country.

26,135. When things are more steady you may get up to your own price?—Perhaps so; but if any man would give me 10*s.* in the pound I would gladly sell out.

26,136. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) You speak of Doctor Underhill's letter being read at a Baptist chapel; did you hear it read?—No, I did not hear it.

26,137. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Have the Wesleyan denomination any school in Vere?—Yes.

26,138. Do you know a Mr. De Cassares, the schoolmaster?—I think there was a man of that name; but he ran away, he got so frightened; and the school was shut up.

26,139. When did he run away?—I suppose since the rebellion, or insurrection, or riot, as they call it.

26,140. There was no threatening in Vere, was there?—He was in the bush; perhaps he might have heard more there than we did.

26,141. There had been no attempt to offer violence anywhere in Vere?—No.

26,142. No mobs or meetings?—No.

The witness withdrew.

The Hon. Francis Lowe, sworn, and examined.

Hon. F. Lowe.

26,143. You are the Custos of Clarendon?—Yes.

26,144. Are you a proprietor of several penns?—I am a considerable freehold proprietor.

26,145. Where are your properties?—In Clarendon.

26,146. Have you lived there 34 years?—Yes.

26,147. At Clarendon was anything done to manifest the temper of the people before October last, their ill-will or discontent with the authorities?—No; nothing of the kind.

26,148. Had anything reached you as custos?—Clarendon has generally been considered a very quiet and orderly parish.

26,149. And was so up to October last?—Yes.

26,150. No alarm had reached you, as custos, up to that time?—No.

26,151. No meetings nor drillings, or attempt to display discontent?—There had been an Underhill meeting.

26,152. That was a public meeting?—Yes.

26,153. But there were no meetings of persons in the evening to encourage the exercise of force?—No; nothing of the sort.

26,154. There had been an Underhill meeting to discuss things in general about the state of the Island?—Yes; about May.

26,155. Did this break up like all other public meetings, peaceably?—Quite so, I believe.

26,156. After that you heard of the news of what had happened at Morant Bay?—I heard it on the Friday night, and it was generally known in the upper districts of the parish on the following morning.

26,157. Subsequent to that intelligence reaching Clarendon, was an attempt made upon the Court-house?—It was.

26,158. What was the attempt?—The attempt was to burn the Court-house.

26,159. How was that attempted?—Combustibles were introduced through a shutter in the Vestry office; there is a hole in the shutter; the office was closed from Tuesday to Saturday morning, and therefore it was impossible to determine upon what day the attempt had been made.

26,160. Was it found when the Court-house was opened on the Saturday?—Yes, it was.

26,161. Was your attention called to the materials?—My attention was called to it; I was sent for; and went down in the afternoon; the materials had been collected by the inspector of police.

26,162. What were they?—Matches, a few remnants of burnt rags, and the place was very much saturated with kreosene oil.

26,163. Where were those matches and rags deposited?—Immediately under the shutter.

26,164. Could you judge whether they had been

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introduced from outside or deposited from inside ?—Outside, undoubtedly.

26,165. What were the signs of that ?—The signs were these : There was no access to the Vestry office except through this aperture in the shutter.

26,166. Except from within of course ?—Yes.

26,167. Could not people get inside ?—The marks of the kreosene were traced down the sashes and the window sill, and the window sill itself was thoroughly saturated with it.

26,168. Outside or inside ?—Inside.

26,169. Might that not have been done by a person from within ?—No, I think not.

26,170. Why not ?—Because a person attempting to fire the building from the inside would not have put the kreosene oil where it was not required ; the combustibles were found on the ground, and the window sill was nearly as high as these window sills, and that was thoroughly saturated.

26,171. But there was no trace of it outside ?—No ; I told the inspector of police to make a thorough inquiry.

26,172. I mean there was no trace of the combustible material having been spilled outside ?—No.

26,173. The oil was running down the sill inside ?—Yes.

26,174. There were no marks of the oil outside ?—No.

26,175. Did it run on the flags inside ?—It was splashed all over the floor.

26,176. Were the rags and matches placed on the spot where the oil had been deposited ?—It occurred to me that the intention was to have dropped the fire on to the window sill itself, but it must have been thrown beyond ; there was a considerable lot of kreosene on the ground as well, but the greater part I think was on the window sill.

26,177. That is the window sill within the shutter ?—Yes.

26,178. I suppose you were not there in time to determine whether the shutter had been disturbed from the outside ?—No ; it was not noticed until the clerk of the Vestry opened the office at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, and his attention was not called to it until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

26,179. Did the shutter continue closed ?—No ; the shutter was open.

26,180. It was discovered by accident, I suppose ? Yes ; some gentlemen going into the office discovered it.

26,181. Was that after the office had been opened ?—Yes.

26,182. Then it might have been put in after the office was opened as it was not noticed until then ?—There was the fact of the building being on fire ; the floor was charred something like an inch deep immediately in front of the window.

26,183. Was that an inch or a yard square ?—The marks were irregular.

26,184. Did it cover a space as big as the palm of your hand ?—Not altogether I think continuously ; the marks were detached.

26,185. Putting them altogether would there be as much charred as your hand would cover, if it was all put together ?—Oh dear yes.

26,186. More than that ?—Yes.

26,187. You say this was not observed till the Saturday afternoon ?—No.

26,188. And the office had been occupied all the Saturday from 9 o'clock in the morning ?—Yes.

26,189. Did this window sill and shutter you speak of form part of the office ?—Yes ; the shutters closed in on the inside.

26,190. But the shutter had been opened, you say ?—The upper sash had been let down, and these appertures in the upper part of the shutters were open ; there was nothing to prevent the material being thrown through them from without.

26,191. After the shutter was opened ?—No; when the shutter was closed.

26,192. Do you mean before Saturday, the upper part had been left open ?—The upper part of the sash had.

26,193. And the lower part had been opened during the Saturday ?—I am afraid I don't make myself understood. The upper part is let down, and the shutters are closed from the inside, but as there are two round holes in each shutter, there is nothing to prevent material being thrown in from outside, through.

26,194. Then when the officer came in the morning he opened the shutters. Did he open the windows also ?—Yes.

26,195. It was not noticed at the time, you say ?—No ; he has rather a defective sight ; but a great number of gentlemen had been in and out ; only one or two had observed it.

26,196. Did the place smell of fire ?—It did not at the time I went there ; but that was late in the day, between 2 and 3 o'clock ; there was a very strong smell of kreosene oil.

26,197. You suppose the oil was inserted through the holes ?—Yes ; that is my opinion.

26,198. Was the window or any part of the shutter splashed with the oil ?—I did not observe the shutter, but the window sill was.

26,199. Did it splash about the floor ?—It was splashed about all over the floor.

26,200. How big was the hole in the shutter ?—I should say about six or seven inches in diameter.

26,201. As big as the crown of your hat ?—Not as large as that.

26,202. What could be the object of setting fire to the place. Were there any books or documents to burn ?—I believe the object was to gather people together, whether for plunder or for other purposes, of course I cannot tell ; there could be no object in burning the Court-house in itself alone.

26,203. Was there any bad feeling or dissatisfaction in Clarendon in that time ?—I was not aware of anything.

26,204. Are things quiet now ?—There is some degree of excitement among the people, but I consider the people are quiet and orderly.

26,205. You say there is still among them some excitement ; I understood you that there has not been any disaffection manifested at all ?—Not up to that time.

26,206. How came the excitement that you mention to be still existing ?—The excitement I allude to was in consequence of the extracts from the public prints being extensively circulated, and read and explained to the people.

26,207. How did you notice this excitement ; how was it manifested to your senses ?—I saw a very marked difference in the behaviour of the people.

26,208. I am speaking of the latter part of October ? I thought you were speaking of the present time.

26,209. When did this alteration begin ?—From the commencement of the year ; from the time of his Excellency's arrival, when it was known that Governor Eyre was suspended.

26,210. Before that there had not been any manifestations of discontent at all ?—There was this fact of the attempt to burn the Court-house.

26,211. I am talking about the expression either by manner or speech of any discontent which reached your observation ?—There were isolated cases of remarks made by persons wishing that the row would soon come ; that they did not know what they were waiting for ; and such like remarks.

26,212. This came within your own observation and hearing, did it ?—They were reported to me.

26,213. I wish to know whether anything reached your own senses, which you heard of yourself, which manifested discontent ?—The day after the Volunteers were called on duty, a letter was picked up by a Volunteer in front of the Court-house ; that was on the 22nd of October.

26,214. What has become of that ?—I received my subpœna late on Friday evening, and I really was not able to get it.

26,215. Have you got the letter?—I have not; I saw it.

26,216. What became of it?—I think the captain of the Volunteers has it.

26,217. What did it say?—It stated that they were a vile set; that they had no business there; that they were a set of varmints; that was the expression.

26,218. Who did it apply to?—To the Volunteers; it was addressed to them, and it stated as soon as their brave companions from St. Thomas in the East came they would burn them out.

26,219. When were the Volunteers called out?—On Saturday the 22nd.

26,220. On pay?—On pay. I received so many letters from the people in the parish complaining of their unprotected state, that I sent every available policeman to that district, particularly as it was near to Vere, where great disaffection was said to prevail, and I supplied the place of the police with rural constables; as soon as I discovered this attempt to burn the Court-house, I thought it time to call out the Volunteers, which I did.

26,221. And then this letter was found?—Yes; I called out the Volunteers on the 21st, and the letter was picked up on the morning of the 23rd.

26,222. Is it a popular thing for the Volunteers to be called out; do they like it?—I think they were very much dissatisfied; not dissatisfied exactly, because they did not know how long they would be out.

26,223. But being out on pay, was that popular or unpopular?—It is impossible for me to say, because it never occurred before; they generally require a good deal of coaxing.

26,224. Then except this instance of the attempt to burn the Court-house, and the letter that was picked up on the 13th of October, were there any other circumstances which came to your observation personally indicating a disturbed state of the public mind, and dissatisfaction?—No.

26,225. None?—No.

26,226. Things went on smoothly till January, you say?—Yes.

26,227. And then in January something occurred, which you attribute to a cause that does not seem necessary to produce it, but there was an alteration in January?—Decidedly.

26,228. Had you any reason to think the people of Clarendon were engaged in any sort of combination or conspiracy?—That question is an exceedingly difficult one to answer.

26,229. What, with your means of knowledge, as being the custos!—The disposition of the people is exceedingly taciturn, and it is almost impossible to discover anything. Those who were working for me I found were doing exceedingly little for two or three months before; in fact three or four men might have accomplished in ten days or a fortnight what they took two months or ten weeks about.

26,230. When did that state of things begin?—Two or three months before October.

26,231. They were more sluggish in their attendance to their work?—Yes.

26,232. But except that, was there any indication of their using their spare time in any irregular way or any attempt to threaten violence?—No; nothing of the sort.

26,233. No nightly meetings or drillings?—I heard just about that time that there were revival meetings in one or two places.

26,234. Those are religious proceedings, are they not?—They were very noisy after they broke up.

26,235. But nothing came to your knowledge, as the chief civil authority in Clarendon, to induce you to believe that there was any combination or conspiracy existing, so as to exercise force?—No; after these occurrences, when I came to compare notes with others, they all said that months before the people were perfectly indifferent to labour.

26,236. Did you notice that yourself?—In many instances; they would come to work, but they would be satisfied to earn threepence or fourpence a day in place of one shilling or two shillings.

26,237. But that was not any indication of a combination to disturb the public peace?—No; but it was an indication that there was a something going on.

26,238. That is to say that they were dissatisfied?—Yes; there was something they had a knowledge of which they were waiting for.

26,239. Do you think the revivals had anything to do with it?—No; nothing whatever.

26,240. You say there was a something; what was it?—That is difficult to say.

26,241. About August the people take their holidays; do they not?—Yes.

26,242. They knock off work early then, don't they?—No; I think they work harder at the time, in order to get money to spend during the holidays.

26,243. Don't they always take holiday in August?—They do.

26,244. And that would be a time when the men would be less diligent?—Then they are not working at all.

26,245. But you are talking of three or four months before October, which would include August?—Yes; I particularly remarked that some jobs that I gave out which ought to have been finished before August were not finished even in October at the time of the outbreak.

26,246. (*Mr. Payne.*) I apprehend this letter you speak of was an anonymous letter?—Yes.

26,247. You have of your knowledge seen nothing whatever, except the alleged stopping of work in the month of August and September, from which you drew any conclusion previous to the riots in Morant Bay?—No.

26,248. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you think that property has deteriorated in value since October?—Certainly.

26,249. (*Commission.*) What is the cause of that?—Things are so unsettled at present, that it is obvious property brought to market would not fetch the same price.

26,250. In what way are things unsettled if the whole of your parish is in a state of tranquillity?—The people are still unsettled in their minds; they have notions of all kinds.

26,251. Do you mean there is a sense of insecurity?—Yes.

26,252. As to what people?—The labouring population.

26,253. You mean they are unsettled in their minds?—Yes; quite so.

26,254. Then do you mean they have a sense of insecurity?—No.

26,255. Are they not working again?—Of my own knowledge, I cannot say.

26,256. I mean on your estate?—I employ so few.

26,257. Are those few working?—I have scarcely had occasion to employ any since the holidays.

26,258. You do not want them at present?—No.

26,259. I suppose you can get as many as you want?—You can get the people, but you cannot get them to work; that is the general complaint on the estates.

26,260. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) When and where was the Underhill meeting held at Clarendon?—At the Rev. Mr. Clayton's Chapel.

26,261. Was it a public meeting?—It was called a public meeting. It was not called by requisition. A public meeting is usually called by a requisition to the Custos.

26,262. How long ago was it?—I think it was in May; I won't be certain.

26,263. Is the Court-house a chapel too?—The Court-house is a chapel.

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26,264. (*Commission.*) You were not present?—No, I did not know of it at the time.

26,265. It was held without your authority or knowledge?—Yes.

26,266. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see George William Gordon in Clarendon at any time last year?—I really cannot say. I am not quite certain.

26,267. Had he property up there?—Yes; about three miles from Chapelton.

The witness withdrew.

Hon. L. M'Kinnon.

The Hon. Lewis M'Kinnon, sworn, and examined.

26,268. You are the Custos of Vere?—Yes.

26,269. And are proprietor of two pens at Saint Martha's?—Yes.

26,270. Are you also attorney of other estates in Vere?—Yes.

26,271. How many?—Four.

26,272. You are also a Member of the Legislative Council?—Yes.

26,273. We have heard from several witnesses, that in Vere, at a place called the Alley, there was an Underhill meeting in September?—Yes.

26,274. Which was attended by Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

26,275. I suppose you were not there?—No.

26,276. How long were you a resident in Vere during 1865?—I do not reside in Vere; I go and come. I reside in Saint Martha.

26,277. Were you for any length of time in Vere during 1865?—I was constantly there; every two or three weeks.

26,278. Had you any opportunity in your employment there of observing the state of the people?—Yes; I saw a great many frequently.

26,279. We hear that during the months which preceded October there was an apparent quiet and contentment among them?—Yes.

26,280. There was nothing to mark any change from the previous years and seasons?—Nothing.

26,281. Did you particularly mark any change in their manner and bearing after this Underhill meeting, of which we hear, in September?—I don't think that I did mark any change in their bearing until after the Morant Bay riot.

26,282. After that, did some change come over their spirit?—They certainly seemed averse to look you in the face; they were sullen.

26,283. Did they manifest it in any other way?—No.

26,284. Except that they did not care to meet you?—No.

26,285. How long did that last?—Until quite lately. I think, until the crops began to be reaped, and the circulation of money. There is a good deal of money now, which seems to have restored good humour to everybody.

26,286. Did not this sullenness arise a good deal from the want of circulation of money, and the drought?—I do not think so; the drought had ceased for months.

26,287. Did you hear the subject of the Morant Bay disturbance much spoken of amongst them?—No.

26,288. Now they are in full work again?—Yes.

26,289. And the cane crop is thriving?—Yes.

26,290. And money is circulating?—Yes.

26,291. And all things are serene?—Yes.

26,292. Do you get as much labour as you require on your estates?—Occasionally there is a strike for labour, but upon the whole, with the aid of the coolies, we have as much as we want.

26,293. Have you any reason to think, from your knowledge of the parish of Vere, that there was any conspiracy or combination to disturb the public peace?—I have no reason to think so, except from the Underhill meeting.

26,294. That is to say, you think the Underhill meeting was a sign of that?—Yes, I do.

26,295. Not that the combination was a consequence of the Underhill meeting?—I think it was very significant, because that meeting was presided over by Mr. Gordon.

26,296. That gave it a special significance in your mind?—Yes.

26,297. But did you see any overt acts, or anything done?—No.

26,298. It all centred in that?—Yes; I thought it would have passed over as many other seditious meetings had passed over in Vere before.

26,299. It did not permanently affect the state of public feeling?—No, not permanently.

26,300. It certainly did not alter their acts and conduct?—No; not the previous ones.

26,301. But you think this did?—I should have taken no notice of it if it had not been followed by the Morant Bay riot. I should have thought it would have passed away like the others.

26,302. Between that and the Morant Bay riot was anything said or done which made you at all apprehensive of any disturbance of the peace?—No; nothing.

26,303. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was not a request sent to you by the inhabitants to hold their meeting in the Court-house?—Yes.

26,304. Did you refuse that request?—I refused it.

26,305. I don't know whether you were asked to take the chair or not?—I don't know that I was.

26,306. At all events you refused the Court-house?—I was asked for the Court-house, and to sanction the meeting, and I refused it.

26,307. You mentioned George William Gordon; at what time did the news of the hanging of George William Gordon reach you in Vere?—I do not remember the exact date.

26,308. But how many days after the news of the riot?—I cannot tell you. I cannot remember the date.

26,309. You say Mr. Gordon was well known in Vere?—He was.

26,310. Do you not attribute to the hanging of Mr. Gordon much of the disinclination of negroes to look white men in the face?—I do not know; possibly they did not like to hear of it.

26,311. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you get any official information about any illegal meetings in Vere?—No; I got no official notice of any illegal meeting that I am aware of.

26,312. Did you ever get a letter from a black man of the name of Sheldon?—Yes. I wrote to Sheldon, who I knew had a good deal of influence in Vere, as soon as I heard of the riot in Morant Bay, and the slaughter of the people, to ask him to warn all the black people to take care what they were about. I wrote him that I knew there were many good and sensible black men in Vere, and I hoped they would keep the young men quiet, or the consequences might be very dreadful; and he wrote me back to say that there were many good and sensible black men in Vere, but there were some sensible that were not good, and some good that were yet likely to be led astray, and he was not confident of their conduct, and advised me to take precautions.

26,313. That was in October?—Yes.

26,314. Sheldon is a black man, you say?—Yes; he is man I have known for 35 years.

26,315. Do you think that the value of the property under your charge has deteriorated since October, or otherwise?—No; I cannot say it has affected it. I don't think you would buy estates any cheaper now. I don't know anybody who would sell cheaper.

26,316. (*Commission.*) Would you sell any cheaper?—No, I would not.

26,317. Then there is no permanent deterioration of the land?—No, I cannot say I think so.

The witness withdrew.

BECKFORD DAVIS, Esquire, sworn, and examined.

26,318. You are Clerk of the Peace of St. George's?—Yes.

26,319. Do you remember the date when martial law was proclaimed?—I don't recollect the exact date at this moment.

26,320. It included the parish of St. George's, I believe?—It did.

26,321. Could you, prior to the outbreak at Morant Bay, and of course prior to the declaration of martial law, observe anything in the manner and conduct of the people of St. George's to create alarm and disquiet in you?—No; nothing whatever.

26,322. Things went on in August and September as they had gone in other Augusts and Septembers?—Yes, until———

26,323. Until the riot at Morant Bay nothing had occurred in St. George's to attract your attention with regard to the conduct of the labouring class?—No.

26,324. When that news arrived, what effect had it upon the people in your parish?—I observed a very marked difference; very much so.

26,325. In what way was that marked difference shown?—By a general want of respect to the better classes in the parish, and what I considered a spirit of disaffection.

26,326. First of all, tell us in what way they manifested their disrespect?—Their general conduct was rude.

26,327. What did they say or do that was rude?—In every way.

26,328. Tell us one way?—They seemed for the time to have forgotten their usual salutation. They would never get out of the way of a carriage, or of a person riding. I was, myself, always obliged to be very careful to get out of their way.

26,329. Then it was a rudeness in that way; a want of courtesy and civility?—Yes.

26,330. That is one instance of their want of respect; now, as to their disaffection?—I myself heard, and I believe everybody in the parish must have heard———

26,331. Never mind what others have heard; what have you yourself heard?—I have heard individuals, I cannot say who they were, but I have heard the black people in the market-place saying, "See what "the people in St. Thomas in the East are doing; "wait till they come here, and you will see fun;" and observations to that effect.

26,332. Was that said in a threatening tone of voice, or in a chaffing, joking way?—It is rather difficult perhaps to say.

26,333. But you can always tell whether a person is expressing his views seriously, or whether it is mere banter?—I rather imagine they meant it.

26,334. From their manner of saying it?—Yes.

26,335. It was said seriously, and not jeeringly or jokingly?—I think so.

26,336. Did you hear that often said in the market-place?—I heard it casually dropped by several parties.

26,337. Were those parties that you had anything to do with?—No, nothing whatever; mere strangers in the market-place; it was said to one and another; not to me personally.

26,338. Was it said enough to attract your attention in going by?—It was said loud enough for me to hear.

26,339. Was it uttered as if said to you; as if they were talking at you?—I think so, because I was standing close by.

26,340. Was this said on more than one market day?—I don't know whether if it was more than one market day; it was on other days besides market days. I noticed it on one market day particularly.

26,341. Did it last long; did it spread over much time?—Yes; during the continuance of martial law.

26,342. That brings us down to the middle of November; did it last as long as that?—I think so.

26,343. Was the rudeness confined to their want of ordinary courtesy, of letting you go by without getting in your way; and the disaffection, to these remarks in the market-place?—Yes; it struck me as being unusual.

26,344. There was the exciting news from Morant Bay to fill all their minds?—The blacks are, as a race, very polite; and when we find them not so it is always suspicious.

26,345. How soon did the news reach St. George's, that the measures of suppression had been effectual?—Almost immediately; very shortly afterwards.

26,346. When that news did reach St. George's, did it, in your judgment and observation, create any impression upon the people?—Yes; a very marked impression.

26,347. Of what character?—Their feeling seemed to be subdued.

26,348. Did they discontinue this disaffected manner?—To a great extent.

26,349. Then the news of the suppression must have followed close upon the heels of the slaughter at Morant Bay?—I cannot say what the general news in the parish was in that respect, but the rising, and the fact of the insurrection having taken place at Morant Bay, was well known at St. George's from a very early period.

26,350. Was it known the next day, the 12th?—It might have been; it was known two days afterwards; it was known before I knew it, in fact.

26,351. In the middle of the following week the steps taken for the suppression must have been also known?—I should think so.

26,352. By the 18th, the week after, was it known that the troops had reached Morant Bay, and gone down Blue Mountain Valley and Port Antonio?—It was known in less than a week.

26,353. You say the news of the suppression had the effect of subduing the people?—Yes; their demeanour was altered on the arrival of the troops.

26,354. Then the disaffection was subdued?—To some extent; but there were some parties who still made use of seditious language, and were brought up.

26,355. What sort of seditious language do you mean?—Remarks generally of what the rebels were doing.

26,356. Can you give us any of the expressions?—I cannot at this moment recall them.

26,357. But you can give us the character of the expressions?—The character of them was that of a sympathy with the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East, and a sort of anxiety that it should come to St. George's.

26,358. How did they express their sympathy and anxiety?—I noticed in one instance———

26,359. As to their coming to St. George's, that was before the news of the suppression had arrived, I suppose?—Yes; there were two or three parties that were tried by Court-martial for seditious language, the exact words of that language I cannot now remember.

26,360. Were they tried at St. George's?—Yes.

26,361. What was their fate?—They were flogged; one had 25, and two had 15 each.

26,362. By whom were they tried in St. George's?—By Court-martial, composed principally of the officers in command of the white troops.

26,363. Who were they?—There were three; Captain Harmond, of the 6th Regiment; he afterwards left, and Quarter-master Hyde came; he stayed some time; then he left, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Morton; all of the 6th.

26,364. While they were there how many persons were tried for seditious language and flogged?—There were several tried, but only three that I recollect at this moment as having been flogged.

26,365. Can you give their names?—No, I cannot, from memory; but I was present at the Court-martial, and also at the flogging.

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26,366. Were those three that you mentioned all that you saw flogged?—Those were all that were flogged.

26,367. Do you know when they were tried and when flogged?—It was during martial law.

26,368. Do you know in what week and on what day?—I suppose within the period of 8 or 10 days after martial law was declared.

26,369. Before the 21st of October, for instance?—I think so; I cannot say exactly.

26,370. Were any women flogged there?—No.

26,371. Or any persons executed?—None at all.

26,372. Did you hear what the language was?—I was upon the Court-martial; I don't know whether I am permitted to state it.

26,373. You are?—One man was sent up from St. Mary's; I think he was one of the individuals who was convicted and sentenced to be flogged; that was for seditious and threatening language.

26,374. We only want to know the charge?—The charge was for threatening and seditious language; the language at this moment I don't recollect.

26,375. Was not the seditious language recited in the charge?—It was, but I cannot tax my memory with the exact words at this moment.

26,376. Did you prosecute in all three cases officially?—I was present at the proceedings.

26,377. Did you act officially?—I was Judge Advocate, but the President conducted the proceedings.

26,378. Did you write out the minutes?—I did.

26,379. What became of them?—They were given to the commanding officer, but I had copies.

26,380. Do you mean they were given to Captain Harmond?—To Captain Harmond, Quarter-master Hyde, or Lieutenant Morton.

26,381. Have you the copies?—I have not got them with me.

26,382. Do you know whether they were forwarded by them?—I have good reason to believe so.

26,383. To whom?—To the proper authorities.

26,384. To Colonel Hobbs?—I cannot say. I was asked for them by those parties, to be forwarded. I kept copies of them myself.

26,385. While these people were flogged did you notice what effect was produced upon the spectators in St. George's?—There was an undoubted sympathy exhibited by the bystanders, the black population.

26,386. For the people that were flogged?—Yes; they seemed to be very much annoyed.

26,387. From your knowledge as Clerk of the Peace have you reason to think that before this outbreak or disturbance at Morant Bay there was any conspiracy or combination to disturb the public peace in St. George's?—None whatever appeared to me; but it would be quite impossible for me to make any statement with respect to that.

26,388. I ask you as to your knowledge, derived from your official experience?—I should be the last person to know of it if there was any.

26,389. Why should you be the last person to know of it?—As Clerk of the Peace they would not be likely to allow it to come to my knowledge.

26,390. But you would perhaps have more opportunity of knowing what was going on than a person in an unofficial position?—I did not know of any secret conspiracy. How could I? I formed no opinion as to whether there was one or not. I do not know of my own knowledge that there was anything of the kind then.

26,391. Nor since the disturbance?—Nor since then that I know of.

26,392. Is the parish of St. George's perfectly quiet now?—It is at the present moment quiet.

26,393. (*Mr. Payne*). Did you hear more than one person make use of any threat of the kind you name?—Several.

26,394. Were those words used by more than one person?—Yes.

26,395. Those very same words?—I don't say the very same words; they were words to the very same tenor and effect.

26,396. When were those words used; I think you say after the riot at Morant Bay?—Yes.

26,397. How long after the news reached there, directly?—It was put in the Gazette.

26,398. Was it two days after you heard of the riot?—I think martial law must have been declared seven or eight days after.

26,399. Were those expressions used after martial law also?—Yes, they were.

26,400. While it was hanging over the people?—Yes.

26,401. Was it after they had seen the flogging that had taken place?—The floggings did not all take place in one day.

26,402. Was it after they had seen any of the floggings?—I think so.

26,403. And after they had heard of the executions of persons at Morant Bay?—I presume so; I think they must all have heard of that.

26,404. And after they had heard of the killing of George William Gordon?—The killing of him! He was executed.

26,405. I purposely used the neutral word?—I do not recollect when that circumstance happened to Mr. George William Gordon.

26,406. Do you not think that any feeling you observed among the people was quite accounted for by the means taken to suppress the rebellion; you have mentioned that the flogging of the people created sympathy?—Yes.

26,407. Do not you think the means adopted to suppress the rebellion were calculated to excite some feeling among the black population?—There can be no doubt of that.

26,408. (*Commission.*) Were there any revivals held in the parish of Saint George's?—Innumerable; in fact, I don't believe they are over yet. I know that some time ago it was a perfect annoyance to myself and everybody else.

26,409. Did you ever go to one?—No; I have seen the way in which they went on the streets. I never was at any of their meeting houses.

26,410. Do you mean you saw them in the street just outside the meeting houses?—Yes; in the streets of the town for that day. What I am speaking of is a long time ago.

26,411. Which was the last you heard of?—I have heard the continual singing.

26,412. Which was the last you were at?—I have never been at any of their meetings.

26,413. But you were in the streets, and could get a sort of approximate notion of it?—The last demonstration that I saw in the street was a long time ago.

26,414. What did they do?—Some of them appeared to fall down in an epileptic fit.

26,415. In the street?—Yes.

24,416. Men and women?—Principally women. I don't recollect men having suffered in that way.

26,417. What did they do then?—Many of them acted as if they had lost their senses; it was an extraordinary proceeding altogether.

26,418. How do you mean, lost their senses; by what act did they show it?—By their actions; by their violent screamings and hideous noises that they made; by their excited state, throwing their arms about. In fact they were in a frantic state altogether.

26,419. Were there many doing this all at once, or did they take it one after the other?—Sometimes many of them.

26,420. In the streets?—When it was at its height.

26,421. Was it in the daytime or at night?—In the daytime. I am never out at night.

26,422. Did it go on through the night from the day?—Yes, that I can certainly state; it goes on all night long incessantly.

26,423. Day and night?—Yes, till it is over; till they get exhausted.

26,424. How many days and nights do they keep it up?—Several nights; four or five days and nights.

26,425. Do they keep it up all that time before they are exhausted?—Yes.

26,426. When they scream and rave out in this way what do they say?—They cry out that the Holy Spirit is come upon them, and all that sort of thing.

26,427. Anything else?—Some of them confess that the Spirit has worked upon them, and that they feel compelled to confess their sins, and then they confess accordingly.

26,428. Out loud, to the world?—Yes.

26,429. All their sins?—Yes.

26,430. To all the people surrounding them in the streets?—Yes.

26,431. While those are active in going on in this way, what are the rest of the audience or congregation doing?—They are silent.

26,432. Looking on?—A great many are not silent.

26,433. What are those doing that are not silent?—Those who are not silent appear to be under the influence, as they term it, of the Spirit.

26,434. You say they appear to be; in what way is that appearance manifest?—By their outward acts; by their noises, violence, and movements.

26,435. What noises, violence, and movements do they resort to?—The most violent shrieks.

26,436. Do you mean without articulating any expressions?—Without any expressions.

26,437. And sometimes with?—Sometimes with; calling on the Almighty to save them, and all that sort of thing.

26,438. What does the violence consist of?—In throwing up their hands, and making all sorts of screams and gestures; their movements are violent.

26,439. Is there dancing, or anything of that sort?—Dancing and jumping, and throwing their arms in various postures.

26,440. Do they ever seize hold of each other, or struggle?—I have never heard of that; at least I have never seen it; I have heard of it.

26,441. What is the state of their clothes; do they tear them, or tear their hair, or get into any frenzy of that kind?—No; I have never seen them myself tear their clothes, but I have been told so.

26,442. Do you know how they get sustenance if this lasts for four days; do they ever resort to stimulants?—In St. George's their principal sustenance, I have observed, is the sugar cane.

26,443. During the progress of the revivals?—During the state they are thrown into.

26,444. Do they ever seem to be under the influence of stimulants?—I thought that some appeared to be so, but as I did not see them take spirits I could not say.

26,445. Some gave you the impression of being drunk?—I certainly thought so.

26,446. Are you able to say, that from the time you witnessed it, whether the same agents were continually under these paroxysms the whole time, or whether one took it up from the other?—I rather think it was infectious; it appeared to spread from one to the other.

26,447. Nobody was in this state during the whole period of the revival?—No.

26,448. From your observation, do you think it was real or sham?—I cannot help thinking it was a sham.

26,449. And that it was done for fun more than anything else?—I think very likely; the black population of this country are very imitative.

26,450. So that when they see one person go into a paroxysm they are ready to follow the example?—Yes.

26,451. Do you know these people who attended the revivals sufficiently to be able to say whether, after the revival, their character, conduct, or morals were improved or debased from what they were before?—No; I can give no reply to that.

26,452. You cannot give any opinion, from your own observation, whether it had any influence at all upon their morality?—I believe this, that it was merely a temporary thing; in fact, I know that many of those who confessed all their sins returned to the same course of life which they had pursued before.

26,453. Were the women respectable people or loose persons?—I can scarcely answer that question.

26,454. I suppose you did not hear their confessions?—No; but they were notorious.

26,455. Was the class of life they returned to a dissolute life?—The usual course of idleness and pilfering.

26,456. You mean a dissolute life of that kind; indolent?—Yes; and with respect to the female portion of the community, to a loose course of life.

26,457. An immoral course?—An immoral course.

26,458. These revivals go on still, you say?—To some extent; occasionally you hear of some; it is rare now. The principal meetings were held some time ago. I think it must have been upwards of a year ago; but revival meetings are still occasionally held, especially in the interior parts.

26,459. Have you given much of your attention to the superstitions of the lower orders?—Yes.

26,460. Have you ever heard of Obeahism? Do you know what it is?—I know it too well.

26,461. Can you tell us what you know about it?—It is a two-fold art; it is the art of poisoning, combined with the art of imposing upon the credulity of ignorant people, by a pretence of witchcraft. Its effects are produced by poisoning. The Obeahmen are parties who are acquainted with many of the simples of this country, which are not known, and they administer them with a very pernicious effect.

26,462. Are they slow poisons which are administered?—I can only imagine what they are from the effects which I have seen produced on individuals. I have seen some paralyzed. These parties I have been told have been parties———.

26,463. You say you have been told; then you do not know it of your own knowledge?—I did not see the poison administered. I know that the general belief is that Obeahmen are acquainted with the venomous plants of this country; their habit of practice in it is by imposing on the negroes by means of charms and things of that kind, such as a dried fowl's head, a lizard's bones, old egg shells, tufts of hair, cats' claws, ducks' skulls, and things of that kind. I have seen a good deal of it.

26,464. Are these Obeahmen still much consulted?—Very much indeed; and their influence is so great that nothing that can be said to the black population can induce the more ignorant of them to question the power of the Obeahman.

26,465. Are there many Obeahmen?—A great many scattered over the place.

26,466. Where do they live?—They have no fixed residence. They wander about the country wherever they can pick up dupes.

26,467. Is an Obeahman considered to be a person that you cannot touch or hurt or kill?—The people have many superstitions about them, but they are mortally afraid of them.

26,468. Do they suppose that the body of the Obeahman is invulnerable?—I believe that in many cases they do.

26,469. Did you ever converse with Obeahmen yourself, or take an interest in it so as to get at them?—I have known at different periods of my life in Jamaica parties who have had the reputation of being Obeahmen.

26,470. Could you discover, from any intercourse you had with them, whether they really possessed the power of extracting poisons from bush plants?—No; I never could ascertain that from them; I have often tried, but they would give me no information.

26,471. Did you ever see them produce anything which they affected to say were poisons or philters?—I have seen them with many substances, the nature of which I did not know.

26,472. Were they liquids?—Yes. During the

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last martial law an Obeahman was apprehended; he was not dealt with, but was sent on to Port Antonio.

26,473. Do you know his name?—I forget his name at this moment; it would be well known by persons at Port Antonio. He carried with him a small chest and a book full of strange characters.

26,474. A cabalistic book?—Yes.

26,475. Where was that book published?—It was not published at all; it was manuscript.

26,476. Not a printed book?—No. In the chest which I saw opened, there were a quantity of Obeah articles. There was a dried fowl's head, and there was what appeared to be an assortment of poisons of various kinds.

26,477. In phials?—In phials, liquids, and powders. A doctor was there, Dr. Robert Edward Gayle, of Saint George's, he looked at one and examined it, and said it was arsenic.

26,478. That was a white powder, I suppose?—Yes. The others that he examined he was not able to tell what they were; they were principally of a vegetable nature; they were the leaves of plants pounded. One or two appeared to be infusions. Some had a most peculiar odour. I did not know what they were.

26,479. Were they medicinal?—They must have been so.

26,480. The perfume was not pleasant?—Not at all; it was strongly marked.

26,481. Besides these dry and liquid poisons in the box, and this book, had he any other things?—There was a great deal of trumpery.

26,482. Had he a stick or wand, or magic rod?—He did not carry one with him.

26,483. Did you ever see an Obeah stick?—Oh yes, plenty of them.

26,484. With twisted serpents round them?—Yes, some; and some with the likeness of a man's head, only of a very deformed cast. They have different kind of things on them. The negroes are in great dread of them; they consider if an Obeah man touches them with one of these sticks, some great misfortune will happen, if not death itself.

26,485. Did you ever see besides that a small wooden figure like a child, or the model of a man, rudely carved?—I have not observed that.

26,486. You never saw them with anything of that kind?—No.

26,487. Or a globe of glass into which persons were to look to see futurity?—They have not arrived at that stage of superstition yet. Grave dirt is a favourable article with the Obeahman.

26,488. Is that supposed to be the dust of the corpse?—It is the grave earth taken from where the corpse is buried. It is supposed that if an Obeahman throws that at a person, he will die.

26,489. I suppose that the same touch by the same stick, or the same earth thrown by another person, would not be supposed to have the same effect?—I should suppose not, but I do not know whether they entertain that idea.

26,490. As far as you watched these persons in exercising their influence, do they go about and do this unsolicited, or are they hired by persons to punish their enemies?—They are hired on nine cases out of ten.

26,491. Then they go about exercising their supposed powers for reward?—Yes; vengeance is bought.

26,492. In what way?—For doing certain work. These cases frequently occur in our courts of law; and a great deal of it has come within my observation in that way, where Obeahmen have been tried.

26,493. They are hired to avenge some man's supposed wrong?—Yes.

26,494. Are these Obeahmen solitary persons or have they wives and families?—Those that I have seen have always been single men.

26,495. Has he any distinct mark by which he is known?—None in particular, that I know of, except that he is generally possessed of a very bad countenance.

26,496. Does he cultivate an ill look for the purpose of impression?—There is generally a peculiarity about them.

26,497. As to dress, does he affect anything special?—No, I think not as to dress, but his look is generally peculiar.

26,498. What happened to that Obeahman that was sent to Port Antonio; was he executed?—I cannot say what became of him.

26,499. Would you know his name if you heard it?—I question if I should.

26,500. Was he sent by the justices of Saint George's?—He was to be sent to Port Antonio from Buff Bay, to be dealt with there.

26,501. Was he sent under an official notice?—Yes; I saw the man, and examined all his things in the presence of several parties.

26,502. Were they sent with him to Port Antonio?—Yes, I believe so; it was recommended they should be sent.

26,503. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do not they profess the art of curing as well as poisoning?—No; it is another class that do that, called "Myalmen;" they profess to undo the work of the Obeahman.

26,504. (*Commission.*) They are the antidote, not the bane?—Just so.

The witness withdrew.

A. Miles, Esq.

AUGUSTUS MILES, Esq., sworn, and examined.

26,505. Are you proprietor of Mount Moses in St. Andrew's?—I am.

26,506. Are you also a magistrate of the parish of St. Andrew's?—I am.

26,507. Down to the early part of October, had you an opportunity as a magistrate of noticing the state of the public mind of the population of St. Andrew's?—Yes.

26,508. Had anything attracted your attention before October; substantially I mean?—The only time in which my attention was drawn to anything like agitation was when Kelly Smith, who has just been tried for conspiracy, came very much into the neighbourhood.

26,509. Where did he come from?—From Kingston, I believe; he belonged to the district in which I reside now, St. James' district of St. Andrew's.

26,510. When were you first aware of his coming?—I paid so very little attention to it, because at the time I thought it was only for the purpose of a vestry agitation, which agitates our people a great deal; whenever there is going to be a small election, there is sure to be a great deal of excitement.

26,511. At that time it did not attract your attention as of any importance?—None whatever; I believe it was only a petty vestry agitation.

26,512. Then down to the commencement of October nothing of importance attracted your attention as to the disturbance of the public peace?—No, nothing whatever.

26,513. But for that event at Morant Bay you would have continued to ascribe his visits to the petty vestry agitation?—Yes.

26,514. Then there was no threatening of anybody?—None whatever.

26,515. No meetings of people for drill?—None whatever; as a rule I should say they are a timid people.

26,516. And there is no ill-will towards yourself?—None whatever; there is a very friendly feeling towards myself. I went there in 1862, shortly after the revivals, when the people were very poor, and

they were very glad to get the assistance of the money I laid out in cultivation and otherwise.

26,517. What extent of land have you in cultivation ?—Nearly 200 acres of coffee ; now I grow a great many of their own things, such as yams, plantains, and such like.

26,518. What they call provisions ?—Yes.

26,519. I suppose Kelly Smith's arrivals were only such things as you witnessed in previous years ?—Yes.

26,520. When there were contests for membership in the vestry ?—Yes.

26,521. Nothing has since happened to connect his visit with the subsequent events ?—No.

26,522. Then came the 11th of October ?—Yes.

26,523. The news of that in St. Andrew's affected you just as it did others ?—Yes. I had been staying at Clarendon, and I arrived home on the 12th. As I was riding home a gentleman told me the news, but I said nothing to any one about it except my overseer.

26,524. Was the peace of St. Andrew's ever disturbed after that ?—No; I never knew it to be disturbed.

26,525. Then it was not ?—Not that I am aware of.

26,526. Did you notice, without the peace being disturbed, any tendency towards disturbance in the shape of threats or ill-feelings, or misconduct of the people towards you ?—There were a few people that I fixed my mind upon, but nothing that I could accuse them of, but I did not like their conduct.

26,527. Those were a few ?—Those were a few.

26,528. Those few you had known before, perhaps, as being ill-conditioned people ?—Just so.

26,529. But in the mass of those you had to deal with, what do you say of them ?—They are well-conducted people.

26,530. Were they so throughout the month of October ?—Yes; they were very much afraid of being any way connected with it.

26,531. That was after the suppression ?—Yes; they came in for work then more anxiously than ever; more than I could give them in fact.

26,532. How are they going on now ?—Up to this last fortnight, in consequence of this Commission coming out, the people had retired from labour almost entirely.

26,533. You do not attribute that to our presence, do you ?—Yes.

26,534. You consider we are the causes of great discontent ?—I do.

26,535. In what way did they manifest that ?—In this way ; that they did not pay any rent, because they said they had heard the Queen had said they were to live rent-free.

26,536. Was that only within the last fortnight ?—Quite within the last fortnight; they have now been working as before.

26,537. Then they are getting wise again ?—Yes.

26,538. From what time did they manifest a change ?—From just about the time that it was stated this Commission was to come out.

26,539. In what way did they show it ?—By abstaining from work, and by saying that the Queen had insulted them by the notification in the letter sent out by Mr. Cardwell in the Queen's name. That was talked over, and they said it was an insult to them.

26,540. When did you first hear them talk about that; not before this year?—Not before this year.

26,541. But it was circulated in the Island some time before ?—It was ; I believe it had been said before, though I did not hear it.

26,542. You say they did not pay the rents ?—Not till a fortnight or a month ago. My own rent-roll is taken out in labour, but I hold some property for some ladies in England, and I have received none from that for three months.

26,543. Is that in St. Andrew's?—Yes ; I am living there now. I have done my best to undeceive them on this subject, and I have addressed them publicly on it.

26,544. No peace has ever been disturbed with you ?—No.

26,545. And no attempt to disturb it ?—No.

26,546. No gatherings, and no arming ?—None.

26,547. And no conspiracy that you ever heard of ?—None whatever.

26,548. You never had any reason to suppose there was any conspiracy, or combination to resist authority, as a public attempt ?—No ; but I have every reason for thinking that certain parties were aware of what was to take place.

26,549. Some few you said ?—Some few.

26,550. Were they leaders amongst the others ?—Yes; general agitators.

26,551. You say there were no gatherings in St. Andrew's ?—No gatherings, but still I have reasons——

26,552. Are they public reasons ?—No ; they are not; they are mere suppositions, you may say.

26,553. Not founded upon any tangible proof ?—Of course I could not mention them.

26,554. Mere surmise ?—Yes.

26,555. Are they perfectly quiet now ?—Very quiet indeed. There was a case which I laid before his Excellency, Mr. Eyre, which I should wish to mention.

26,556. What is the case ?—Two days after the rebellion, a man in my employ came, and said to me, that he had a very friendly feeling towards me, and that there was no occasion to fear, as long as the Maroons did not join. I did not pay much attention to that. Two days subsequently he came again, and said the people in the neighbourhood all liked me very well, and would warn me, but they had no power to protect me at all in case the rebels did come. We were at that time supposing they might come over the mountains from Saint George's, but of course we got very little information that way. He told me that if they did come, the people would not be able to protect me ; in fact they would not attempt it ; they would join the rebels to save themselves.

26,557. He thought their valour consisted in discretion ?—Yes. I asked him what he would do, personally, and he said he would certainly join to save himself, that he would do what he could to assist me to get away, but if I stopped he could not assist to save my life.

26,558. Was he a respectable man ?—Yes ; a landowner, and a respectable man. He also told me that if I did have to fly I should not fly towards Kingston way, but over the mountains to Newcastle.

26,559. That was some time after the 11th October ?—A few days after.

26,560. That was advice not to run into the lion's mouth ?—It was to pass a certain district which he told me. I asked him his reasons for it, and he told me.

26,561. What were his reasons ?—I cannot well mention that ; it would injure the man ; and I think it would be very unjust to do so.

26,562. Is he a black man ?—Yes.

26,563. What injury could happen to him ?—All his companions would be against him. I know how they do injure one another.

26,564. His principal reason was, I suppose, that it would be safer for you to go towards the British troops ?—Yes ; and I should have to pass no people whom he had reason to expect would wish the rebels to be successful.

26,565. That was the feeling of one person ?—Yes.

26,566. And that might have been shared by others ?—I have no doubt that it was.

26,567. He said he would join the stronger side ?—Yes.

26,568. (*Mr. Payne.*) You spoke of Mr. Kelly Smith being tried for conspiracy ?—Yes.

26,569. I suppose you are aware that he and several others were indicted for conspiracy to cause

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sedition among the people ?—I sat upon the grand jury.

26,570. And you know that he was acquitted ?—Yes.

26,571. (*Commission.*) How many persons do you employ on your estates ?—They vary from sometimes a dozen to 60 or 70.

26,572. You have no difficulty in finding labour ?—I have not had, since I have been there, until just lately.

26,573. Have you any difficulty now ?—I have been sitting on this jury for the last fortnight, and I have no exact information up to this time, but my overseer wrote to me about a fortnight ago that he could only get six persons to turn out.

26,574. Why ?—I don't know, but I think they have a sort of story about, that the Queen has settled something about the rate of wages, and also that the people in St. Thomas in the East have been paid a different rate of wages from what they work for. That I set right, and upon personal application to the people they turned out readily.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. S. Soares.

Mr. John Sanguinetti Soares, sworn, and examined.

26,575. Are you an overseer of the Farm Penn, St. Catherine ?—Yes.

26,576. Were all things quiet at St. Catherine's till the month of November ?—Quite so.

26,577. Were you there all that time ?—Yes.

26,578. You heard of no conspiracy there to upset the peace of the public ?—No ; nothing of the sort.

26,579. But on the 22nd November I believe you were disturbed ?—I was.

26,580. In what way ?—I was aroused by hearing a noise at the door, trying to break in. I got up, and I saw the people go round to the back, and come just under my bedroom. I saw three men. One said, "Let "us put the fire here ; if we do that, it won't take long "to burn the place down, as there is a plenty of hay "under it." I got up, and opened the bedroom window, and bellowed at them. The three fellows ran away, and they looked up at me, and said, "Ah, my "good fellow, hold on a little."

26,581. Is Mr. Isaac Levy the owner of the land ?—He is lessee of it.

26,582. And you are his overseer ?—Yes.

26,583. Had he pulled down some negroes' houses on the property ?—No ; he did not pull down any ; but he dismissed a good many that lived in the negro houses.

26,584. He turned them off the property ?—Yes.

26,585. Do you know whether those people were any part of that lot ?—I cannot really say so ; a great many of them were dismissed from the farm before I went there.

26,586. And some after ?—Very few.

26,587. Have you since found out who those persons were ?—No ; I never could find out or get the slightest clue to it. I am not perfectly certain about the date ; I think I made a mistake about the 22nd, because when I came in here to lay the information the Volunteers were then under arms.

26,588. You never knew or heard of any conspiracy or combination among the people in your neighbourhood to resist authority and the law ?—No, not at all.

26,589. Either before or since the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

J. G. Sawkins, Esq.

James Gay Sawkins, Esq., sworn, and examined.

26,590. Are you the local director of the geological survey ?—Yes.

26,591. In what district ?—I am at present working over the Island. The Director General, Sir Roderick Murchison, is in England.

26,592. You knew the late Baron Ketelhodt, I believe ?—I knew him well.

26,593. You also knew George William Gordon ?—I did.

26,594. In 1865 had you means, from conversations you had with either of those gentlemen, of ascertaining the state of feeling in St. Thomas in the East ?—I had some conversation with the Baron.

26,595. Had you any personal knowledge, beyond your acquaintance with him, of the state of things there ?—I had personal knowledge of almost every magistrate in the parish.

26,596. And of the peasantry as well ?—Yes, of the peasantry as well.

26,597. Could you judge from your own experience and observation what the state of public feeling was in St. Thomas in the East about the middle of last year ?—I could.

26,598. What did you conclude was the state of public feeling in the middle of 1865 ?—A very excited state.

26,599. Do you mean disaffected, or only generally contentious with regard to election of member ?—Personal contention.

26,600. About what subject ?—They were quarrelling among themselves almost on every point.

26,601. Public, personal, or private ?—Public as well as private.

26,602. Upon public subjects ?—Yes.

26,603. Did you notice anything in the demeanor of the labouring class at large ?—I am speaking now of the magistrates.

26,604. They were all squabbling, were they ?—They were all squabbling.

26,605. About public and personal matters ?—Yes.

26,606. Did that extend throughout the whole body of magistrates ?—It appeared to be very general, from all I could understand.

26,607. What do you say as to the people, the peasantry ?—It is four or five years since I was in the parish among the peasantry.

26,608. You did not notice them then during 1865 ?—No ; it was in 1859 and 1860.

26,609. Did you gather from your intercourse with the magistrates what were the political subjects that agitated them and made them quarrel among each other ?—Some had rendered themselves obnoxious to the others, and they would not sit on the bench with each other.

26,610. They did not say on what ground they were obnoxious ?—I did not gather particulars.

26,611. Only you heard one man abuse his neighbour ?—Yes.

26,612. And he returned the compliment back again in the usual way of squabbling ?—Exactly so.

26,613. But you did not hear why ?—I heard on one occasion.

26,614. What was that ?—It was with regard to Mr. Hire and Mr. Shortridge. It appeared that it was Mr. Hire's day to sit on the bench, and after the court having met, and a number of persons having collected for the purpose of hearing and taking their trials, and Mr. Hire not having arrived, Mr. Shortridge was selected to take the chair, along with the other magistrates; two others were present. Mr.

Shortridge did so, and the trials proceeded. Mr. Hire afterwards came in; he made no remark; I believe he came into the room on the suggestion of Mr. Shortridge, who wished to resign his seat. Mr. Hire refused to take the chair, and Mr. Shortridge was obliged to do the duty.

26,615. That was merely a personal huff?—Yes; personal hostility.

26,616. You do not give that as an instance that all society was coming to rack and ruin because one man huffed at another?—No; I merely instance that case as one of the sort of things that existed.

26,617. Are all the instances you know of, of that character, class, and kind?—Yes, something of that kind.

26,618. I think you have some particular instance of a conversation with the late Mr. Gordon?—I have.

26,619. About the state of the island?—Yes.

26,620. What was that?—I remember his speaking of purchasing some other estates, either coffee or sugar, and more particularly with regard to some mines which he imagined would turn out to be very great wealth; and he asked me to investigate the soil, and give him the results. I then spoke to him about purchasing so much land, and apparently allowing it all to go to neglect and destruction; and his observations on the subject were that in the course of a few years there would not be a white man on the island, and that from the immense immigration that would come from Barbadoes and other islands his property would be of great value.

26,621. Was that all?—That was all.

26,622. In fact he was looking to a remote contingency as to the real value of his property?—Yes.

26,623. You have given an instance of some conversation with the late Victor Herschell about his congregation?—No. Lately I happened to be surveying this district, before Mr. Herschell went there, by appointment. He came from Maroon Town to Bath; he had not taken possession then. This was in 1859.

26,624. Was Mr. Herschell a landed proprietor at Potosi as well as the clergyman?—Not when I knew him; I don't know if he became so subsequently.

26,625. Have you been a good deal about the Island?—I have surveyed fourteen parishes in it.

26,626. Then you must have mixed a good deal among the people?—Yes.

26,627. Have you any reason to suppose there was any conspiracy or combination generally to resist authority or to resist the law?—I think in the outer portions of the parish, generally speaking, there was a disposition on the part of the lower classes to encroach upon their privileges.

26,628. But the question is, whether there was any conspiracy; any understood combination?—No, I do not think there was.

26,629. When riding about the country, did you ever meet with any opposition or insult, or any thing of the sort?—On two or three occasions I have.

26,630. Of what description?—They threw stones at me, and told me they would kill me if I dare to put my foot upon their grounds.

26,631. What was that for?—Merely because I was surveying and examining the strata.

26,632. I suppose they expected you had come to make a survey and measurement of their property?—Yes.

26,633. [*Mr. Walcott.*] They did not know the difference between a geological surveyor and a land surveyor?—Yes.

26,634. Did Mr. Gordon, in his conversation with you, tell you how the white people were to be got rid of?—No; he did not intimate anything of the kind.

26,635. He said they would disappear?—His calculation was, that the white race would disappear from the Island, by what means he did not of course suggest, and in that case his land would become very valuable.

26,636. Did you write to his Excellency the governor, in consequence of this conversation with Gordon?—Not in consequence of that conversation. I did write to him about it.

The witness withdrew.

LUCY RICHARDS (a black), sworn, and examined.

L. Richards.

26,637. Where did you come from?—Port Morant.

26,638. When did you leave it?—On Tuesday evening.

26,639. A week ago?—Yes.

26,640. Who sent you here?—I came up myself.

26,641. Why did you come?—Because I get a flogging.

26,642. But what made you come here more than any where else; did any body tell you that this was a good place to come to?—I went to Kingston, and they told me to come here.

26,643. What did you go to Kingston for?—To show my back.

26,644. To whom?—To the Governor.

26,645. Who flogged you?—James Gordon.

26,646. Who is he?—A constable.

26,647. Where does he belong to?—To Leith Hall.

26,648. Who ordered the constable to flog you?—He said the Governor gave him liberty to flog and hang and shoot who he liked.

26,649. However he selected the flogging with regard to you?—Yes.

26,650. When did he do it?—A week after the martial law.

26,651. Would that be about the 8th of November?—No.

26,652. When then?—At the beginning.

26,653. What did he flog you for?—He said, did I know where the people were hiding things.

26,654. Was martial law still going on when he flogged you?—No; martial law was over.

26,655. Was he the only person that flogged people?—He gave orders to Richard Robinson to flog.

26,656. Then Richard Robinson did it?—Yes.

26,657. Who was Richard Robinson?—I believe he is a man under Gordon.

26,658. Was he a Leith Hall constable too?—He was once, but since the martial law he got to Port Morant, where they carry on the floggings.

26,659. What were you doing; how did you live?—I live in my house.

26,660. What did you do?—Sometimes I sell for the shops, but that week I did not sell for the shops.

26,661. Are you married?—No.

26,662. Have you got any children?—Yes.

26,663. How many?—I had three; the other day one died after the martial law.

26,664. How many stripes did you get from Richard Gordon, inflicted by Richard Robinson?—Twenty-four on my back.

26,665. Did they tie you up anywhere?—Yes, upon a tree. They stretched my two hands, and tie my neck to the door, and take me almost off my head, and the man said he was to give it me as hard as the other one could.

26,666. Were they the only two persons present?—No; many more.

26,667. Who were they?—There was a man named Spence, a constable; he tied me.

26,668. Who else was there?—Another constable, named William Henry.

26,669. Then there were four constables?—Yes; and Frederick Bolton.

26,670. Was he a constable?—Yes; Robinson and Bolton came and took me down to the beach.

26,671. Was it on the beach you were flogged?—Yes; on a large tree, where they hung a man.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

L. Richards.

26 Feb. 1866.

26,672. Did you see a man hung there?—I heard it.

26,673. Who was your sweetheart?—I was living with a sweetheart, but I am not living with him again.

26,674. Who were you living with when you were flogged?—Nobody.

26,675. Was anything found in your house?—No.

26,676. Did they burn your house?—No; an old lady was with me, my mother-in-law; she was sick; they found her in the house with me, and afterwards they burn her house.

26,677. Did they search your house for anything?—They searched. I don't know what they searched for; they did not find anything.

26,678. Was any of Mr. Duffus' property found in your mother-in-law's house?—No; she was a sick old woman for a long time.

26,679. Was any of Mr. Duffus' property found in your house?—No.

26,680. Nor near it?—No.

26,681. Nor on your person?—No.

26,682. Were you present when Mr. Duffus' store was burnt or pillaged?—No; I don't know anything about it.

26,683. Were there any of your neighbours who saw you flogged?—Yes.

26,684. Who?—One is with me now, and we got flogged together, Sarah Innis, and Mary Ann Asquith, she was flogged too.

26,685. Did she live at Morant Bay?—At Port Morant.

26,686. Were you three women flogged?—More were flogged.

26,687. More women?—Yes; one Kitty Bryan.

26,688. Was she a Port Morant woman?—Yes.

26,689. Were you all flogged about the same time?—Yes.

26,690. One after the other?—Yes; and several more besides.

26,691. Did you see the others flogged?—Yes.

26,692. How many more?—I could not count them.

26,693. Can you give us the names?—As much as I can remember, I will try; there was one Letitia Emsley, and Mary Ann Emsley, and this one outside.

26,694. How many lashes a-piece did you get?—I got 24.

26,695. How much did the others get?—I cannot say.

26,696. Did the people that flogged them say that they had been pillaging Mr. Duffus' stores?—No.

26,697. What did they flog them for?—I cannot say.

26,698. What did they say?—I don't know what they said.

26,699. Did they say why they flogged you?—Yes.

26,700. Why?—They say I knew where the people hide, and I told them I did not know where they were gone to.

26,701. Were there other persons names that you know who saw you flogged?—Yes.

26,702. Were there any soldiers there?—No.

26,703. Was it all done by the constables?—Yes.

26,704. Can you not say what time it was?—It was the end of October.

26,705. It could not have been, if it was after martial law, was it?—It was the week the Maroons came down.

The witness withdrew.

S. Innis.

SARAH INNIS (a black), sworn, and examined.

26,706. Do you belong to Port Morant?—Yes.

26,707. You have come up here upon your own suggestion?—Yes.

26,708. Nobody sent for you?—I came to Kingston.

26,709. What for?—All the people from different parts came to Kingston to say how the people illtreat them.

26,710. Did you come to Kingston with others?—I did not come at the same time, because I was sick in my head.

26,711. When did you come to Kingston?—On Tuesday.

26,712. Did you come in company with Lucy Richards?—I came on Wednesday, and she came after me; I started on Tuesday from Port Morant.

26,713. Did you walk?—Yes.

26,714. When did you get to Kingston?—On Wednesday.

26,715. Were you flogged?—Yes.

26,716. Where?—At Port Morant.

26,717. When?—I was flogged on Friday by James Gordon.

26,718. Was that while martial law was going on?—October month was out.

26,719. Then it had begun to be November?—Yes; sometime.

26,720. Who flogged you?—James Gordon; and all the time the row commenced I was not out of my yard.

26,721. You lived all the time at Port Morant?—Yes.

26,722. You had nothing to do with attacking Mr. Duffus' store at Bowden Wharf?—No.

26,723. Did anybody bring any goods to your house?—I did not have anybody there, only three women.

26,724. You saw Mr. Duffus' house burnt, did you not?—No; I saw one house burnt close to me.

26,725. Why did they say you were flogged?—I was flogged, and this woman, and many more.

26,726. Why did they flog you?—I do not know.

26,727. Did they say why they did it?—James Gordon sent for me from my house, and Bolton and Henry came and said, Gordon send for me. I did not know why, but I made no answer. I went out into the road, and followed them to the beach, and they tie my hands and Mrs. Asquith, and flog her and me and many others besides.

26,728. How many did you get?—25.

26,729. Who gave them to you?—The young man under Gordon, named Richard Robinson.

26,730. He was a constable at Leith Hall?—He was not a constable; they only took him for a martial law constable.

26,731. Did not they say they flogged you because you had done something?—I tell you the truth. When I go out on the Thursday, I saw three herrings dead on the beach; they were salt herrings dry; I saw other persons about, and I picked them up.

26,732. I suppose they had not come out of the sea?—I do not know whether they came out of the sea.

26,733. Had they been Mr. Duffus' herrings?—No; they belong to the shop at Port Morant.

26,734. Had that shop been pillaged and knocked about?—Yes; people go there, but I cannot tell you how they broke it. I was all day in my yard, washing clothes; I had nothing to do with Mr. Duffus.

26,735. Was it in consequence of these three herrings that Gordon flogged you?—Yes; when he came to the station, he said "You must deliver up Mr. Marshalleck's goods."

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

S. Innis.

26 Feb. 1866.

26,736. What became of the herrings; you ate them, I suppose?—Yes; I was obliged to eat them.

26,737. Did they search your house?—Yes.

26,738. What did they find?—They found nothing; they searched the place three times.

26,739. They gave you 25 for taking those herrings?—Yes. When he asked me to deliver the things, I said I knew nothing about the shop goods, so if you flog me for the herrings I cannot help it.

26,740. Did you think when you saw the herrings that they had come out of the sea?—I don't know whether they came out of the sea.

26,741. You know a dry herring from a fresh one? Yes.

26,742. You know they were not yours, did not you?—I saw them on the ground, and nobody would pick them up.

26,743. That was all that happened to you?—At that moment; I never go anywhere else.

26,744. We hear there were five constables present where you were flogged; is that so?—Yes.

26,745. And were other persons standing by?—Many more were at the station.

26,746. Were you flogged at the station?—Down on the beach, against a large tree.

26,747. What did they flog you with?—A cat.

26,748. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know whether Lucy Richard also picked up some herrings on the beach?—I did not see her with any.

26,749. What did they flog her for?—I cannot tell you.

26,750. Did you hear at Kingston that the people who came here got money for coming?—No.

The witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.]

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY. Part II.—(Bath).

PRESENT:

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq.

M. Turner.

27 Feb. 1866.

Margaret Turner (a black), sworn, and examined.

26,751. Do you live at Grossett?—Yes.

26,752. Where is that?—When you pass Potosi.

26,753. What have you come to say; has your house been burnt?—My husband was hanged.

26,754. Do you mean your husband?—He was my sweetheart.

26,755. What was his name?—James White.

26,756. Where was he hanged?—At Morant Bay.

26,757. You were not there?—No.

26,758. You have heard he was hanged?—Yes.

26,759. And his house was burnt?—Yes; two houses.

26,760. How, had he two houses?—One new house he was making up, and one he was living in.

26,761. When was he taken away?—In martial law.

26,762. About when?—When they hanged him, they stopped.

26,763. Was he the last man hanged?—Yes.

26,764. Had he been taken by constables or Maroons?—He was taken by the constables in Grossett.

26,765. Did they carry him to Morant Bay?—They fetched him to Bath, and the other week they carried him to Morant Bay.

26,766. How long after he was taken up was the house burnt?—It was before he was taken up.

26,767. Were you there when the house was burnt, or had you gone to the bush?—I went to my mother-in-law's and slept, and in the morning it was burnt.

26,768. Where did she live?—Far away from me in Grossett. The Maroons slept in Grossett, and in the morning they got up very early and set the house on fire.

26,769. When you got there, did you find the Maroons there?—No.

26,770. Do you remember when the stores were broken into at Bath?—No.

26,771. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You heard of it?—Yes.

26,772. What day of the week was it?—I do not know.

The witness withdrew.

[The following note, received by the Commissioner from the witness Felicia Williams since her examination yesterday, was ordered to be placed upon the Minutes:—

"Clifton Hill, 1st November 1865.

"Natty Williams is a quiet and peaceable subject. His house and property not to be disturbed.

"John Woodrow."

"To the officer in charge of the Maroons."

The document was marked "Passport" on the outside.]

P. White.

Peggy White (black), sworn, and examined.

26,773. You were living with John Edwards?—Yes.

26,774. Is that the person they call Captain Edwards?—Yes.

26,775. You say that his house was burnt?—Yes.

26,776. Did you see him taken?—No.

26,777. You saw your brother taken?—Yes.

26,778. That is James White, and he was brought to Bath?—John Edwards was taken up at Port Antonio.

26,779. You were not there?—No; a man named John McLean.

26,780. What was Edwards?—He was labouring.

26,781. Do you remember the Wednesday of the Morant Bay outbreak?—Yes.

26,782. Where was he that day?—He was at the Bay, but he never interfered.

26,783. You don't know that; what time did he go away?—I was at Morant Bay myself.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

P. White.

27 Feb. 1866.

26,784. Did you go with him ?—I was there. It was market day. I went to sell provisions.

26,785. And did he go with you ?—In the Bay ?

26,786. Yes ?—Yes.

26,787. Did he walk down from Airy Castle with you ?—Yes.

26,788. Was he not with other men ?—There were lots of persons we met in the road when we went to Spring Garden.

26,789. What did he carry with him when he went ?—Nothing.

26,790. Had he not a stick or anything with him ?—No.

26,791. How came you to go to Spring Garden ?—I was living in the mountain with him, and my house was at Airy Castle; and on the morning when the affair at the Bay took place, John Edwards was at the Gardens planting some yams. I will tell the truth; I am not going to tell false. After he heard the shell blow, and when he heard the shell, he went out, saying he heard the shell blow at Thorton, and would go and see what it was. I told him, "Don't go with the shell." He would not take my advice, and he went, and after a little way he followed some of the young men, and they went on, and I took up a few of the yams that he had in the basket to plant, and I heard that the plunderers in Bath had gone to the Bay. I said, "I must plant my affoo yam, and "then I must go to the Bay to buy medicine, and then "I will go to see what will be done." I saw him going up the hill, and he said, "We are going to the Bay." I said, "No one belonging to the mountain goes to the Bay." He said to me, "Where are you going ?" I said, "To the Bay." At Spring Garden we met lots of people going to the Bay, and we walked with them, and when we reached past Thornton, pretty near to the Bay, we heard the firing of the gun, and some of the people said, "Buckra killing people at the Bay. I said, "No; they can't go kill people. They must frighten the people with gun." As I went a little way I met a man covered all over with blood. I was sitting on the road, and when I saw the man I sat up, and said, "John, come back. I will stop here;" and I sat by a high stone that is on the road, and I saw another man coming with his hands hanging down and his shoulder dropped because he had received a ball, and another man with a ball in him, and another one was coming this way after I moved a little down.

26,792. Where did you go then; did you and John Edwards keep together after that ?—I sat down on the lady's step that is fastened to the cotton tree.

26,793. Where did you sleep that night ?—I came back home.

26,794. What time did you get home ?—I got home about after 6 in the evening.

26,795. Did John Edwards come with you ?—Yes; I and him together; but when I was at the place where the fire was burning down, he left me at Mr. Grant's house, and I sat down a little. After that he came back, and I don't know whether he had done any mischief, and we came home.

26,796. Who do you mean, when you say "You don't know whether he had done any mischief"?—I cannot tell whether him one had.

26,797. Do you mean Grant or John Edwards ?—I don't know whether Edwards had.

26,798. If he was with you all the time you must know ?—Yes; I and him was present.

26,799. If you were with him all the time, how is it that you don't know whether he did any mischief ?—At the present time, when he was there he did not do any. He did not go inside.

26,800. Where did he sleep that night ?—He came home.

26,801. Did he come with you ?—Yes.

26,802. What did he do the next day ?—He went into Bath; him and the rest of the people; a few of the young men from the mountain. They didn't interfere in the Bay, but they went into Bath about guns.

26,803. Were you examined as a witness, or were you present when Edwards was tried ?—No; they took him in Port Antonio, and put him on board a steamer, and brought him to Morant Bay.

26,804. (*Mr Gorrie*). Were you taken up ?—No.

26,805. Were you flogged ?—No; I was bound to the Maroons.

26,806. What do you mean by that ?—They brought me to Bath, and Colonel Fyfe and Mr. Kirkland bound me to them.

26,807. What were you required to do ?—To work at the Portland Road for two months.

26,808. What did you get for that ?—Nothing at all.

26,809. Did you get no food ?—I found myself; and all my ground was taken away from me.

26,810. Where was your ground ?—At the mountain; at Cross Paths.

The witness withdrew.

[Susan Whalley was examined as to the burning of her house, during her absence in the bush, but was not sworn.]

T. Duncan.

Thomas Duncan (a black), sworn, and examined.

26,811. Are you a labourer at Port Morant ?—Yes.

26,812. Who did you live with there ?—I lived alone.

26,813. Was John Noble your father-in-law ?—Yes.

26,814. Did he live there ?—He lived in the road going to Port Morant.

26,815. Did the Maroons do anything with him ?—Yes.

26,816. What did they do ?—He was a sick man, and had been lying in his house many years. They ordered him out of the house, and he said he could not go, and they shoved open the door, and took him out, and took this rope (witness produced a rope), and bound his hands, and bound him to a tree, and shot him, and left word with Mr. Woodrow that they must not interfere with the body.

26,817. Were you present ?—No.

26,818. You did not see any of this ?—I saw the Maroons.

26,819. But you did not see the Maroons tie him ?—I saw the rope on him, and I buried him.

26,820. Did you see the Maroons take him ?—His daughter that I am married to did.

26,821. Your wife saw it ?—Yes.

26,822. Where is she ?—She can't come. I buried him, and I come.

26,823. That is all you know; you found the dead body, and buried him ?—Yes.

26,824. When was that?—On the Monday afternoon.

26,825. Which Monday was that; do you remember hearing of the Morant Bay disturbance ?—Yes.

26,826. How soon after that was it; was it the Monday after, or the Monday after that again ?—It was the Monday after that.

26,827. Was it the second Monday ?—The Monday when the martial law was put on; the first Monday after.

26,828. Did you see the Maroons at all ?—Yes, when they came up the road.

26,829. What did you do ?—I was frightened, and obliged to run back to the station.

26,830. You say you buried him that Monday afternoon ?—Yes, when they shot him.

26,831. Are you quite sure you did ?—No; not for three days. I quite forgot Mr. Woodrow told me I must not bury him, because the Maroons said if I did they would shoot me alongside of him.

26,832. Did Mr. Woodrow tell you that ?—Yes.

26,833. Was that on the Monday after the outbreak ?—Yes.

26,834. Mr. Woodrow was not there; did the Maroons tell you ?—They told Mr. Woodrow to tell me.

26,835. Did he tell you ?—Yes; he left a message.

26,836. Who told you that Mr. Woodrow left a message ?—Mr. Woodrow left it with my wife.

26,837. He could not; he was a long way off. We know he was not there, and did not come till nearly a fortnight afterwards ?—When they shot him in the road Mr. Woodrow met them.

26,838. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you sure that it was the first Monday after martial law ?—It was the following Monday.

26,839. Were you ever a constable ?—Yes.

26,840. When was that ?—They pressed me in in the martial law.

26,841. How long after you buried your father-in-law ?—When I buried him I did not go back to the station at all.

The witness withdrew.

DAVID MCBEAN (black), sworn, and examined. *D. M'Bean.*

26,842. Are you a labourer at Belle Mount ?—Yes.

26,843. Is your wife Rosa McBean ?—Yes.

26,844. On the 14th of October did she leave you to go to market at Winchester ?—Yes.

26,845. You heard something about her in the course of the day ?—Yes.

26,846. Did you in consequence go and find her anywhere ?—I found her in a house.

26,847. Where ?—In a house against the road at Winchester.

26,848. Whose house ?—A house belonging to the estate.

26,849. What estate ?—Winchester.

26,850. Did you find that she had been shot ?—Yes.

26,851. Was she very ill that day ?—Nearly unto death.

26,852. Did she know she was dying ?—I was obliged to take her up with a board.

25,853. Did she know she was dying at the time ?—Yes.

26,854. Did she tell you how she came by the wound ?—In the way coming she saw a soldier, and she did not know who were the people, and the soldiers saw her, and made a shot, and shot her.

26,855. Did she die the same day ?—The same day.

26,856. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see anybody else dead near that spot ?—Two men and another woman.

26,857. Was the woman dead ?—She did not die yet.

26,858. Was she wounded ?—Yes.

26,859. (*Commission.*) You saw two dead bodies ?—Yes.

26,860. Near the same place ?—Yes.

26,861. What were the names of the people you saw dead ?—One was "Sam Dilvard."

26,862. What was the name of the other ?—I don't know the man's name.

26,863. What was the name of the woman who was shot, and did not die ?—Something about Barrett. As I did not live at the estate, I cannot be certain sure about that one. I think the name was Barrett; but the Winchester people will give the best information about that.

26,864. Had your wife more than one wound ?—Only one.

26,865. Where was it ?—On the hip, and it broke the bone. She could not live no way. I was obliged to tie her on the board, and four men carried her, and when I got to the house the breath was taken away from the body.

26,866. You are sure your wife was not dead when you got to her ?—No, she had not died.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM CLARKE MURRAY again recalled, and further examined. *W. C. Murray.*

26,867. Were you at Morant Bay on the 16th of October ?—I was.

26,868. Did you see four men brought in ?—Yes.

26,869. Before whom were they brought ?—An officer of the Kingston troops.

26,870. Do you recollect the Volunteers ?—Yes.

26,871. Do you know who he was ?—I don't know his name; I never saw him before that day.

26,872. What was done ? — One of them was ordered to be catted.

26,873. Was there any inquiry ?—None.

26,874. Do you know where he had been brought from ?—I am not sure.

26,875. Do you know his name ?—No.

26,876. What was done to the man ?—He received about four lashes; three or four. The officer then asked him, whether or not he had taken an oath to join the rebels. He said, "No." "Unless you tell us the truth," or "until you tell us the truth," said the officer, "we will flog you," and he gave it to him, and the boatswain's mate laid on three or four. "We will flog you till you tell us the truth," said the officer. The man then said, "Yes, I took an oath." The officer next asked, "Who gave the oath to you ?" The man made no answer, but somebody in the police station I distinctly heard whisper the name "Bogle," and the man caught, and said that Bogle gave him the oath. He was asked, "What Bogle ?" and he was being flogged as the questions were being asked, "What Bogle ?" He made no answer, and I heard Paul Bogle named, and the man caught the words, and said, "Paul Bogle gave me the oath." Just then Mr. Ramsay came in and stopped the flogging, and said, "Let him go. You will kill these brutes and they won't tell the truth." The officer ordered another man to be laid down, and as I saw that, I was waiting for a pass to go to the hospital to see my brother-in-law, and I left the police station, and went out in the street, and did not remain to witness more.

26,877. Do you say that it was a policeman who whispered the words that you have repeated ?—No; somebody in the police station.

26,878. Did you see Alexander Taylor flogged at Bath ?—Yes; he was examined on a charge of plundering Leith Hall. I was present when the depositions were being taken, and when the man was carried from Mr. Kirkland's office to the police station. Mr. Kirkland ordered him to be brought back and catted first, and to receive 100 lashes; and the next day he was carried to the Bay, and I understand he was hanged.

26,879. Did you see another man tied up to be catted ?—Yes.

26,880. Did you see his back ?—I saw his back. The man was tied up, and when his shirt was taken off I saw that his back was cut up with recent floggings. His trowsers were taken down and about 30 lashes were laid on his rump.

26,881. What was his name ?—I don't know. He was a man living at Airy Castle.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

W. C. Murray.

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26,882. You said before that you saw women flogged?—Yes, a goodly number of women.

26,883. How came you to see them flogged?—I came down for this reason. I wished to ascertain the character of the people brought in, and to see if any of my people were among them. There was hardly a day when I was not in Bath to ascertain that fact.

26,884. And then you stopped and looked at the flogging, did you?—Prisoners were brought in every moment.

26,885. Who were the two women you saw flogged?—Cecilia Livingston and Fanny Junor.

26,886. What about them?—They were both flogged when in a state of pregnancy.

26,887. How did you know?—By their appearance.

26,888. Are they delivered yet?—I do not know.

26,889. Did you see Livingston on Saturday last?—I did.

26,890. Did you not notice that she was pregnant then?—Yes.

26,891. Then she has not been confined?—I mean, I don't know whether the two have been. Fanny Junor I have not seen lately.

26,892. Neither of them said she was pregnant, did she?—I did not hear.

26,893. Have you anything else to say about a saddle?—Yes, about Duncan Stewart, who was living at Ginger Hall. I was present when he brought in a saddle which he said he had picked up on the road opposite his house. As soon as he came in, his hands were tied together, and he was ordered to the Court-house; a boy was leading him, and the head constable with a sword in his hand went behind and fixed the sword to his rump, and pushed him along, and the man cried out. I ran after the man and held him, and said "For heaven's sake don't be so cruel."

26,894. What was the name of this man?—Mendes. I said, "Don't be so cruel! and he left off."

26,895. You don't mean that he could have pushed him on with the sword?—Yes.

26,896. Just consider; was any wound inflicted by the sword?—I assure you it was so.

26,897. Did you see the blood?—I did not. Mendes had a broad sword, and used it on Duncan Stewart as I have mentioned. I am almost ashamed to speak of some things that I saw, lest I should be charged with falsehood.

26,898. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you interfere on behalf of any of those who were flogged?—Yes, I did on behalf of a boy named Stephens. He was tied up, and being catted, and was crying out very loudly at one time, and afterwards I heard quietness, except the lashings and the counting, and when they counted 50 I rushed up to the place where they were flogging him, and asked Bruce who was superintending, "How many lashes do you intend to give to this boy?" He said, "As many as he could take." "Well," I said, "if you are to give as many as he can take, and you give him another lash, you will kill him. The boy has fainted." A young man, who was standing near, went upstairs, and told Mr. Kirkland that I was interfering.

26,899. Did you hear him tell him that?—Mr. Kirkland came down, and spoke to me very roughly indeed, and he told me I had no right to go and interfere with the punishment of prisoners; and he was very rude, and I left the yard, and went out.

26,900. Did they go on flogging the boy afterwards?—No; they took him down. The boy's name is Stephen. He is not more than 200 yards from this Court-house.

26,901. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see any Africans flogged?—A large number. The majority of people brought in were Africans.

26,902. How many Africans were brought in?—I don't know the number; but two or three large gangs were brought in.

26,903. About how many were brought in?—I cannot speak with accuracy as to the number.

26,904. Were there 100?—Vastly more.

26,905. Of Africans?—Yes. The settlement above Sulphur River, connected with the Rhine Estate, is where they live, and nearly every one of them was brought in; and they brought them from down the river, gangs of Africans. I came into the Court-house, and saw them sitting round the room, African, African, African, as I went round. They were chiefly Africans that were brought in here. The Creole bore a very small proportion to the number that brought in here.

26,906. How many days did the flogging go on?—I cannot tell.

26,907. When did it begin?—On Tuesday the 17th, when I returned from Morant Bay it was going on. It was not before I left. I understood that Mr. Ramsay had come down on Monday night.

26,908. You had better not tell us what you understood?—It began on Tuesday the 17th.

26,909. And how long did it go on?—For some time between two and three weeks they were catting.

26,910. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) How many do you think were flogged per day?—Judging from what I saw, I should think about 35; between 30 and 40 a day.

26,911. You don't mean 30 or 40 every day?—I do not know.

26,912. On Sundays they were not flogged?—No; but they flogged every day of the week.

26,913. And did the numbers diminish towards the end?—I think so.

26,914. We have heard before that the number was about 300; were many of your people flogged?—Not many.

26,915. Was Taylor one of them?—Yes.

26,916. Was Livingstone one?—Jaspar Livingstone, and his wife Cecilia.

26,917. Taylor had not attended for some time?—No; he was rather a careless man.

26,918. Was Livingston flogged at the same time as his wife?—No, I do not think so.

26,919. How many of your people were flogged? I should think about 30.

26,920. That is a good many?—It is but a small proportion; we have between 800 and 900 members.

26,921. You say the women were flogged with wire?—Positively; they flogged men with a cat, and then a woman was handed up, and flogged with the same cat.

26,922. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Were Cecilia Livingstone and Fanny Junor flogged before or after Stephens?—I am not sure.

26,923. To the best of your recollection?—I think they were flogged the same week, but I am not sure as to who was flogged first.

26,924. And you say you know these women were pregnant; did you communicate that fact to the authorities?—I did not, for I did not know they were to be flogged till afterwards.

26,925. Did you not then interfere?—No, I did not.

26,926. Did you interfere the same week for Stephens?—I did.

26,927. Was this person named Duncan Stewart lame or a cripple, or was he a man able to run?—He is a man who walks lamely.

26,928. Could he run?—He walks lamely.

26,929. Do you mean that he was not able to run?—Not as other men. He could, but lamely. He lives at Ginger Hall, and can be seen.

26,930. Was he running when you saw him?—He was being pushed along by Mendes with the sword, and he was running before it.

26,931. Can you give any explanation as to why you did not interfere for the women?—I did not interfere on behalf of those two women, because I did not know they were pregnant till they were tied up.

26,932. When they were tied up why did you not say something?—I did not know till she was loosed down and I saw her.

26,933. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Are the people here dissatisfied with the manner in which justice is administered ?—I believe so.

26,934. Is there not a stipendiary magistrate ?—There was.

26,935. But he rarely came to Bath ?—Rarely.

26,936. Have you seen him here ?—Once.

26,937. How long ago ?—Four years. I will not say that he was not here before, but I never saw him. I have frequently asked Mr. Jackson to attend, but he rarely did.

26,938. On what ground is it that you think the people are dissatisfied with the manner in which justice is administered ?—Their impression is, and I, having attended the Court once or twice, have had the same impression, from the general demeanour of the justices, there is little chance of escape for any who come before them.

26,939. You have formed that conclusion from one or two attendances ?—Yes.

26,940. You are rather hasty ?—I have attended three or four times, and I speak especially with regard to what the people tell me.

26,941. Have you seen cases in which a dispute between a labourer and employer has arisen ?—On what subject ?

26,942. On any subject, first of all ?—Well, I cannot remember ; I do not think so when I have been in court.

26,943. What cases have you seen tried on the one or two occasions when you have attended and formed this conclusion ?—One case in particular I remember. Mr. Duffus of Bowden brought up some 15 or 16 women for breaking down a fence. They had a road on to some settlement near to Mr. Duffus' house, and Mr. Duffus shut up the road after it had been in use some year, and he put up the fence, and the women, it was affirmed, took down the fence at night to re-open the way to the settlement; they were brought up, 13 or 14 of them. Neither Mr. Duffus, nor his man, the ranger, could identify any of them, and yet they were fined each of them, I cannot state the amount, or they were ordered to be sent for 15 days to the District Prison.

26,944. Who were the magistrates ?—I cannot remember.

26,945. It is rather a serious charge ?—There were 14 or 15 women.

26,946. Did they plead "not guilty ?"—Yes. Mr. Duffus said they came up in a riotous way, and asked him to open the pass. He refused, and that night the fence was cut down. He said there was an equal number of women, or a greater number, but he knew the 13 to be among the number ; and they were brought up for cutting down the fence, and neither Mr. Duffus nor the ranger could point to any one of these women, and say, "I saw that woman cut it down."

26,947. Or was present when it was cut ?—No ; it was cut down in the morning. Mr. Harrison was here, but I am not sure whether he sat on the judgment seat or at the table, but I spoke with him on the subject there and then.

26,948. You cannot tell who were the magistrates? —Yes.

26,949. Who was the Clerk of the Peace?—Mr. Hitchins I saw.

26,950. Was Mr. Shortridge there ?—I cannot say.

26,951. Can you tell any other case either on this one or other of the two occasions you were here ?—Another time I was present when two or three boys were tried for rolling a cart on some sprout canes as they were called. The carts were being driven in the field, and the wheels of two carts went on the cane bank ; and these two boys were brought up for maliciously destroying the canes. I was present, and they were fined each 18*s.*, or 20 days imprisonment, and their wages to be stopped for three weeks that were due to them.

26,952. Who were the magistrates present then ?—Only Mr. Harrison was one, and Mr. James, I think.

26,953. Who is Mr. James ?—He was the overseer of Duckenfield. The late Mr. Hire was the prosecutor in the case.

26,954. Can you give the dates of these two cases ? —I cannot, but it was some time last year.

26,955. In 1865 ?—Yes, both cases. It must have been early in the year, or late in 1864. I was present in court when both were tried. I have intercourse with people, and know they were thoroughly dissatisfied.

26,956. You added to that, that you thought there was good ground for the dissatisfaction. Are there other cases upon which you have founded that opinion, as you have attended only once or twice ?—I have attended three or four times.

26,957. Only once or twice you said at first. Have you any other reason ?—I cannot charge my memory with any other cases. These two were impressed on my mind, and I was deeply pained by them.

26,958. (*Mr. Drummond.*) How long have you been in Bath ?—Four years.

26,959. Do you feel able to give an opinion about the time that is occupied in doing certain work on the estates ?—Only from information received from my people.

26,960. (*By the Commission*). From the people who do the work, or from the overseers ?—Those who do the work.

26,961. Not from the overseers ?—Sometimes I have heard from Mr. Harrison of Hordley, with whom I frequently conversed.

26,962. Now do you know how long it would take to weed twenty-five chains of average land ?—It would require a very able and active man to accomplish it in a day.

26,963. How many hours ?—From seven to four, sometimes they work till five.

26,964. Is that on land of average dryness or wetness ? — In this neighbourhood the land is generally very light. I am not sure that vegetation is very rapid. It would require, as far as I can see, an able and active man to do satisfactorily twenty-five chains of weeding four feet wide, as I understand is the width in the ground requiring to be weeded.

The witness withdrew.

DIANA BLACKWOOD (black), sworn, and examined.

D. Blackwood.

26,965. Are you head woman at Hordley estate ? —Yes.

26,966. On the 12th of October did you see people coming up to the house ?—Yes.

26,967. What time in the day was that ?—They began from Golden Grove about 11 o'clock. They were at Hordley about 12 o'clock, when they had done at Hire's.

26,968. Where were you ?—Getting up to my house to go and rest.

26,969. Were you at Hordley or at Golden Grove ? —At Hordley.

26,970. What number of people came here ?—About fifty or forty people; but I did not acknowledge many of them.

26,971. Do you mean twelve at night ?—Yes.

26,972. Do you know many of them ?—Yes, I know many of them, but it was dark.

26,973. Did they work on the Hordley estate ?—No; the one I heard was Isaac Robinson, and he had Mr. Hire's gun with him.

26,974. Where was he from ? — When they murdered Mr. Hire they came down to Hordley.

26,975. Did he belong to Hordley ?—No ; they

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D. Blackwood.

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belonged to all the estates about. He was working at Duckenfield.

26,976. How were they armed?—They took Mr. Hire's gun, and came down and look for Mr. Harrison.

26,977. That is what Robinson had?—Yes.

26,978. Did they get into the house and destroy the things?—Yes. I hid Mrs. Harrison and the others in the canes.

26,979. Did the people get into the house and destroy the things?—Yes. The children and the ladies made twenty-five; I hid them all.

26,980. On Friday did you go back to your own house?—I took the ladies up to the house about 5 o'clock in the morning.

26,981. Did the people come there?—Yes; they came looking for the ladies, and I took and hid them in the bush.

26,982. What did the people say?—They said if they caught Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison they would kill every soul, to the youngest child.

26,983. Who said that?—Charles Brown, Jackey Lewis, and Richard Brown.

26,984. Where do they belong to?—To Hayning.

26,985. Do all these three come from there?—Yes.

26,986. Did anybody else say so?—One Charles Farmer. He is from Hayning too; and John Affleck Pringle.

26,987. Is he from there too?—Yes.

26,988. How far is Hayning from Hordley?—Five or six miles across the hills.

26,989. You did not see any Hordley people taking any part?—No; I heard some of the small ones that were running about and helping.

26,990. They were not the people who said they would kill Mr. and Mrs. Harrison?—No, I did not know any of them.

26,991. How long does it take to do twenty-five chains of weeding if you begin at 7 o'clock in the morning?—I begin from 6 o'clock in the morning, and if you put your mind to do the work and try to do it, you will have done it about after 12 o'clock; but of late days I find the labourers, when you give them work to do, some of them come and look upon the work, and won't try to endeavour to work. The work is stopped back, and I quarrel with them till I am tired, and I take the hoe myself and labour with it.

26,992. Sometimes the weeds are very bad?—Yes.

26,993. And when they are very bad how long does it take?—I have done it by 12 o'clock when it has been very bad.

26,994. What do they pay for it?—Sometimes when the weeds are bad, and they can't manage it, they take and pay them the whole shilling. Sometimes, when they do nineteen chains out of twenty-five, they only get sixpence or ninepence, but when the weeds are bad they get a shilling.

26,995. Is that for any quantity?—Yes; but several don't do it, and they don't get it.

26,996. Supposing a person does nineteen chains in a day, is he required to do six chains the next day before he gets his shilling; are they sometimes paid by piece and sometimes by day?—Yes.

26,997. If they are paid a shilling for twenty-five chains are they obliged to finish the twenty-five before they get the shilling?—Yes.

26,998. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Have you seen labourers paid less than that?—They are not paid less unless they don't finish the work; when they finish the work they are paid for it.

26,999. Suppose they finish the half of the twenty-five, what do they get?—They get sixpence.

27,000. And suppose the weeds are very bad, and they don't do twenty-five chains, have you seen them get sixpence or ninepence?—Sometimes, but not always, they give them a shilling.

27,001. Is that always?—Oftentimes.

27,002. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Suppose you report, as head woman, that they have not finished the task, are you asked whether they have worked hard or not?—Yes.

27,003. Suppose you say they have not been working well, and have not finished their task, are they paid a shilling?—Sometimes I do it myself; oftentimes. Sometimes the employer comes and sees the quantity that is done. If it is not well done I pay.

27,004. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you report what people do?—Yes.

27,005. (*By the Commission.*) But somebody else sees whether the work has been done besides you?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

M. A. Darton.

MARY ANN DARTON (black), sworn, and examined.

27,006. Do you come from Thornton?—Yes.

27,007. Were you living with Thomas Sinclair?—Yes.

27,008. On the 14th of October did you see the Maroons come down?—Yes.

27,009. Did you see them shoot anybody?—Yes; Alick Forsyth.

27,010. Where did they shoot him?—In his uncle's yard.

27,011. Who was with the Maroons at the time; was any officer?—No; I did not see any officer with them; only the Maroons alone.

27,012. How many of them were there?—I cannot number them.

27,013. Was Alick Forsyth merely standing in the yard?—Yes; he was standing up in the yard.

27,014. How old was he?—I cannot rightly tell how many years of age he was. He was not familiar with me; he was only a neighbour.

27,015. Do you think he was about sixteen or seventeen?—About that; he is a young lad.

27,016. You saw him shot?—Yes.

27,017. Where were you?—In my yard; they were coming to shoot me, and I said, "No, don't;" and they said, "Here is the man that blew out your man's brains." When they had shot him they went and drank the blood; but I don't know whether they drank the blood.

The witness withdrew.

N. Cameron.

NELLY CAMERON (black), sworn, and examined.

27,018. Do you live at Harbour Head?—Yes.

27,019. Were you living with a person named Dennis Barclay?—Yes.

27,020. Was he taken up by a constable at any time?—Yes.

27,021. When?—One Sunday night.

27,022. Was that the first or the second Sunday after the disturbance at Morant Bay?—A week after that.

27,023. Were you taken at the same time?—Yes.

27,024. Did they take you to Leith Hall?—Yes.

27,025. Did you see him flogged there?—Yes;

they put me to stand up, and see the whole of them catted and flogged.

27,026. Did you see how many lashes he had?—Yes; he had 150 by the white troops.

27,027. Did you and he then go away?—Yes; we went away together on Sunday night.

27,028. Was he flogged on the Sunday?—They kept him till Tuesday, when the white troops came.

27,029. You were both taken on the Sunday, and you remained till Tuesday or Wednesday?—I remained there, and they kept me in my wet clothes from Sunday until Tuesday, and I never had anything.

27,030. Did the white troops then come?—Yes; and flogged him, and gave him 150 lashes.

27,031. On what day was that?—On Tuesday.

27,032. What did he do after that?—When they flogged him, they sent him home on Tuesday, and his back was very bad.

27,033. Did you go with him?—Yes. He would not walk. I was forced to leave him on the road, and tell him "take time," and I would go on.

27,034. You went on?—Yes.

27,035. On the Saturday, did the constable come again?—Yes; the next Saturday.

27,036. Was that Daniel Newland?—Yes.

27,037. Did he give him to the police?—Yes; to Charles James, and James got a horsewhip, and never ceased flogging him till he fell on his two knees, with his hands tied.

27,038. He was then taken to Leith Hall?—Yes; and James Gordon met him at the gate.

27,039. You have never seen him since that?—James Gordon turned him back on the Saturday. He said he must go, and get his back well, but he must have him hanged. On Monday morning I saw a Mongola man named James Evans came and take him out.

27,040. And you have never seen him since?—No.

27,041. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Did you count the lashes?—Yes; I saw them; and held his beard while they flogged him.

27,042. What comes next to 50?—(Witness was made to count up to 12, and could not count further.)

27,043. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you hear other people count?—James Gordon counted it; and Corporal Philip flogged every soul that came to Leith Hall.

27,044. Did he cry out?—They cried out aloud.

27,045. You heard them count?—Yes; I was there; and too many more got the floggings.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER SCOTT (a black), sworn, and examined.

A. Scott.

27,046. Are you a labourer at Airy Castle, working at Hordly for Mr. Harrison?—Yes.

27,047. What are you employed to do?—To cut canes by job.

27,048. What is the contract?—I had an agreement for 12*s.* an acre for ratoon canes, and for planting canes five dollars an acre; and sometimes when the piece is bad it took three days to the acre.

27,049. Is that for you alone?—No; there are 12 men besides me; 13 altogether.

27,050. You say it took 13 of you three days to earn 12*s.*?—Yes; to cut down an acre and tie it up.

27,051. Why did you agree to do it for 12*s.*?—The piece contained 9 or 12 acres, and we all agreed to do it for 12*s.* an acre.

27,052. You could earn no more money at other work?—Yes.

27,053. That's only 4*d.* a-day?—Yes.

27,054. Why did you agree to do that?—Sometimes the work is more difficult; but if you work the manager will not pay it you.

27,055. Why did you undertake to do this for 12*s.*? You saw the work before?—Yes.

27,056. Then why did you do it?—They won't give more.

27,057. At other times how long will it take to do an acre, if the piece is very good?—If it is very good it takes a day to take down an acre.

27,058. That is, that if the piece were good you would earn nearly 1*s.* a day?—Yes.

27,059. How much is what you earn generally?—Sometimes we go by the day, and sometimes he pays us 1*s.*; and sometimes for brisk work 1*s.* 6*d.*

27,060. Have you worked for Mr. Hire also?—Yes.

27,061. Had you a dispute with him?—Yes; I took two jobs.

27,062. At one time the case was decided against you; at another time in another Court it was decided for you?—Yes; he owed me 8*l.* 9*s.*, and he brought me up for neglect of duty, after 15 days notice, in this Court-house the magistrate inflicted a fine of five dollars.

27,063. And you failed?—Yes.

27,064. And you got a verdict afterwards in your favour?—Yes; and notice was sent to Mr. Cooke.

27,065. How long ago?—Turning to three years.

27,066. Was Mr. Burke your attorney?—Yes.

27,067. How is it that you have not got the money?—He wrote a letter to Mr. Cooke, and he sent word I must go and arrest him myself.

27,068. How much did you pay Mr. Burke?—I paid him 4*l.* to take up the case.

27,069. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Will you tell us what is the distinction between brisk work and other work?—If we commence a piece for job on Monday.

27,070. At what time of day?—At 6 o'clock.

27,071. What time do you knock off?—When we are working a job we knock off at 11 for breakfast.

27,072. How long do you take for breakfast?—An hour. We have two hours for meals.

27,073. Do you mean that you leave the house at six?—We commence work at six. We commence work at 6 o'clock. We stop in the barracks.

27,074. Who calls you in the morning?—Nobody.

The witness withdrew.

ANN WILSON (a black), sworn, and examined.

A. Wilson.

27,075. Are you a married woman?—Yes.

27,076. Who is your husband?—Richard Wilson.

27,077. Where do you live?—At Manchioneal.

27,078. Was your house burnt?—Yes.

27,079. When was that?—Before day in martial law.

27,080. Was it the beginning of martial law?—In the beginning; the same week.

27,081. By whom was it burnt?—By Mr. Bunting.

27,082. Who was with him at the time?—A regiment of white soldiers.

27,083. Were they soldiers or Volunteers; do you know the difference?—The white soldiers that he brought up in the morning.

27,084. Do you remember what was the day of the week?—Yes; I think it was Thursday.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

A. Wilson.

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27,085. Did you ask Mr. Bunting not to burn the house?—I said I had done nothing at all. He said as everybody's house was to be burnt, he would burn it to please him, for his own generosity, his own revenge.

27,086. What did he say?—He asked for my husband, and I said, I did not know where he was; and he said if he met him he would shoot him.

27,087. What did he say when you asked him not to burn the house?—He said if his wife had'nt a place to stay in, I should not have a place to stay in.

27,088. Had his wife had her house burnt?—Yes.

27,089. Is your husband in prison?—Yes; and my biggest son who left me on Tuesday.

27,090. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How many children have you?—I have eight small children.

The witness withdrew.

W. A. East

WILLIAM ANTHONY EAST (black), sworn, and examined.

27,091. Do you live at Airey Castle?—Yes.

27,092. Were you headman at Wheelersfield?—Yes.

27,093. Are you now headman at Hordley?—Yes.

27,094. At Wheelersfield what was the price for weeding?—A shilling a day I was promised.

27,095. Was it day work?—It was task work

27,096. Then you cannot say as it was a shilling a day how much they had to weed for a shilling?—Trashing and weeding 25 chains for a shilling.

27,097. But you are asked what is the price for weeding canes?—30 chains to 25 chains of weeding and moulding.

27,098. Had you only one shilling for that?—Only one shilling.

27,099. That is putting the moulding in?—We mould and weed together.

27,100. Was that for 30 chains?—Sometimes 35 and sometimes 30.

27,101. You are quite sure about this?—I am quite sure.

27,102. How long did it take to weed that much? From 7 in the morning till 4; sometimes we never can finish.

27,103. Is that allowing one hour for breakfast?—No; generally when it is task work we don't go to breakfast.

27,104. Don't they go away between 7 and 4?—They come at 7 in the morning, and work all the day, and sometimes we have not done in the day; it is more than we can manage to do.

27,105. What was the time they generally began working at Wheelersfield?—7 in the morning.

27,106. Did you ever know them earlier?—I cannot tell the exact time, but the latest would be 7 o'clock.

27,107. Did you ever know them before 7?—Perhaps they might be before 7, but I don't know.

27,108. Did you ever know them before 7?—In the morning time, I generally turn out with them at 7.

27,109. When have you ever known anybody at work before 7 o'clock on that estate?—Since last Christmas; since this year began.

27,110. But you were not working there then?—I was up to two weeks; the week before last and two weeks.

27,111. And you say, that at the beginning of this year some people went to work before 7 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

27,112. How much before 7 o'clock?—I didn't have a watch.

27,113. There is a clock, is there not?—I heard no clock.

27,114. Then how do you know it was before 7?—I judge by the sun; we generally mould and weed together all in one.

27,115. And you have to do the two, the weeding and moulding, for one shilling?—One shilling I was promised.

27,116. Are they always paid when they have done the work?—When they work from morning all the day, sometimes they get sixpence, sometimes ninepence a day.

27,117. A good strong working man works all day for that?—Yes; because he can never finish the task scarcely.

27,118. What is the cause that he can scarcely finish it in a day?—Because there are 30 chains or 25.

27,119. Is that weeding and moulding?—Yes.

27,120. How came you to leave Wheelersfield?—Because the payment is so bad, and the task is so heavy; and people get only three shillings or two and sixpence a week.

27,121. You left of your own accord?—I gave the busha notice.

27,122. He did not dismiss you?—I said the last time he paid us, it was not right, and the people complained, and he abused us, and I told him the people would not come back to work.

27,123. Did he dismiss you, or did you leave of your own account?—I told him I was going to leave; and he told me I must go.

27,124. Before that, you had told him you would go?—Yes.

27,125. And now you are at Hordley?—Yes.

27,126. Is the rate of wages there the same as at Wheelersfield?—We are promised a shilling a day, and when we do a shilling task we get it.

27,127. How much is a task?—16 to 20 chains.

27,128. Is that weeding?—Weeding and moulding.

27,129. Is that for a shilling?—Yes.

27,130. What time do you go to work there?—At the same time.

27,131. What time is that?—Generally the same time as at Wheelersfield.

27,132. At what hour is that?—Before 7, and sometimes 7 o'clock.

27,133. Have you come before 7 these last two weeks?—Yes; I have gone to work before 7.

27,134. You mean sometimes?—I have come out every morning at one time. Sometimes I have been one morning late by looking after breakfast.

27,135. Have you during the last two weeks gone to work before 7 o'clock?—Yes.

27,136. How often?—Nearly the whole time.

27,137. Nearly the whole of the two weeks?—Yes.

27,138. How many days a week have you worked?—Five days a week.

27,139. On nearly all those days you have gone to work before 7 o'clock?—Yes.

27,140. How long have you worked there?—Two weeks.

27,141. How late in the day?—Up to two o'clock in the afternoon.

27,142. Have you any time allowed there for meals?—No.

27,143. Have you not from 11 to 12?—We work right on.

27,144. Don't the men generally rest?—As they come out in the morning and take their hoes, they never finish till the task is done.

27,145. The day labourers eat their breakfast at 11 o'clock ?—Yes.

27,146. How much can a man earn at cane hole digging at Hordley ?—Generally two shillings.

27,147. Is that two shillings a day ?—Yes.

27,148. And what hours do they work ?—They go about 7 o'clock in the morning and work till about 3 o'clock.

27,149. Do not men generally make three shillings and sixpence a day by late hours ?—A good working man can.

27,150. Is the soil much the same at Hordley as at Wheelersfield;—Yes; but the grass is generally bad.

27,151. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Has Mr. Harrison raised his wages, do you know ?—When grass is bad he always makes some allowance; but the other estates wont.

27,152. Do you hear the clock at Hordley ?—The barrack is far away from the buckra house, and I never heard it.

27,153. (*By the Commission.*) You have been talking about weeding and moulding; do you mean removing the trash and moulding ?—We generally draw back the trash, and then mould.

27,154. What is the price for weeding young canes ?—25 chains.

27,155. Do you get 1*s.* for that ?—Yes. At Wheelersfield we get 25 chains.

27,156. What you were speaking of before is weeding and moulding, and weeding and trashing; how long are the men weeding 25 chains of young cane ?—Sometimes the cane-holes are bad with grass, and sometimes it takes from 7 in the morning till 4, and a man can scarcely do the 25 chains.

27,157. But at other times, how long ?—At other times, when the grass is not too bad, the men finish by 4.

27,158. But you said that when it was bad they finished by 4 ?—Yes.

27,159. But when it is good, how long do they take ?—The same time.

27,160. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Where there is a very easy row, and not much weed about it, when do they finish ?—About 4.

27,161. From what time in the morning do they work ?—7 o'clock.

27,162. If it is very difficult, what is the difference ?—Then they work up to 4, and don't finish.

27,163. When would they finish; how long must they work to finish it ?—Till 7 perhaps, and then not finish it.

27,164. You don't mean to say that they do work till 7 ?—No; they leave it over, and the busha pays whatever he likes for it.

27,165. At Hordley, you mean, they get only 1*s.*; if a good man works from 7 to 4, you said at cane-holes, he can earn 2*s.* by 3 o'clock ?—Yes.

27,166. How soon can he earn 2*s.* at young canes ?—At Hordley ?

27,167. Yes ?—I never did any since I took charge.

27,168. Do you say that at Hordley it would take a man from 7 to 4, if the work were easy, to weed 25 chains ?—When it is easy; and when it is hard it will take till that time.

27,169. How long does it take when the work is hard ?—Up to 3 o'clock.

27,170. And when it is easy, how long will it take ?—When it is hard it takes up to 4 o'clock, and when it is easy till 3.

27,171. If it is easy, it can be done from 7 to 3 ?—Yes.

27,172. When it is hard it can be done from 7 to 4 ?—Yes; and sometimes it isn't done at all by 4.

The witness withdrew.

SUSANNA WALKER (coloured), sworn, and examined.

S. Walker.

27,173. Did some constables come to your house at the beginning of martial law ?—Yes.

27,174. Do you remember on what day ?—About Friday.

27,175. Was that in the week after ?—In the middle of martial law.

27,176. You remember hearing of what happened at Morant Bay, don't you ?—No.

27,177. Did they take you and your husband to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

27,178. Were you kept 3 weeks in the workhouse ?—Yes.

27,179. Was your house burnt afterwards ?—Yes.

27,180. Have you seen your husband since ?—No.

27,181. What was his name ?—Thomas Walker.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN RICHARD NELSON (black), sworn, and examined.

J. R. Nelson.

27,182. Are you a Wesleyan schoolmaster ?—I am.

27,183. Where ?—Here.

27,184. Do you mean in Bath ?—Yes.

27,185. On the 21st of October, did you see anything done by a man named Mendes ?—Yes.

27,186. What did you see ?—I saw a man being brought in as a prisoner, and as he got very nearly to the place where they were being tried, Mendes ran out of a shop, and attacked him with a broad sword in his hand, and belaboured him three or four blows with the sword.

27,187. Who was the man ?—I do not know. I did not enquire. I saw another man who was returning from being flogged, and as he came up, about the same place, he was also attacked by Mendes and received some blows.

27,188. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Was that with the flat side of the sword ?—I did not observe. I suppose it was not with the edge of the sword. He might have been hacked.

27,189. (*By the Commission.*) Have you ever attended meetings of magistrates ?—I have attended meetings here.

27,190. How often ?—Frequently.

27,191. Have you seen anything you wish to speak of ?—There is no particular case that I can now remember; for I did not take down the names of the parties.

27,192. What magistrates have principally attended here; have they been planters ?—Principally planters.

27,193. There are other magistrates, are there not, who are in business in the town ?—One was Mr. Kirkland, a collector of dues.

24,194. Is he the only magistrate, except planters or attorneys or other people connected with estates ?—Three years ago, there was a Doctor Sibley.

27,195. But for the last three years ?—I do not recollect any other.

27,196. Do you know anything about the case of Hire and Hamilton ?—I know that was a case that was pending for a considerable time.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

J. R. Nelson.

26 Feb. 1866.

27,197. That was a case brought by Mr. Hire against Hamilton, was it not?—Yes.

27,198. Who was Hamilton?—The defendant.

27,199. What was he?—A person employed by Mr. Hire.

27,200. Mr. Hire was taking proceedings against him?—Yes.

27,201. What became of the case at last?—It fell through.

27,202. Do you mean that it was never heard?—I mean it was never heard; it was dismissed.

27,203. You were not present?—Not when it was dismissed.

The witness withdrew.

M. Donaldson.

MARY DONALDSON (black), sworn, and examined.

27,204. Do you live at Sunning Hill?—Yes.

27,205. Did you live with a person named John Robinson?—Yes.

27,206. Is he alive?—Yes.

27,207. Was he shot by the Maroons?—Yes.

27,208. When?—On the Saturday during the war.

27,209. Did you see him?—Yes. When the man was shot she wished to say something, and the Maroons would not let her, but turned upon her, and shot her too, and the pickaninny.

27,210. Where was John Robinson when they shot him; was he in the house?—No; he was out of doors, and I buried the man myself.

27,211. Did they shoot him at the door of his house?—No; he had three gun shot wounds; one in his arm, one in his breast, and one in his neck.

27,212. How far from the house was he when he was shot?—He was three days and night, and I got another woman to help me to bury him.

27,213. Was Richard Lake with him; was he shot?—Yes.

27,214. Was he an African?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

E. Hall.

EDMUND HALL (black), sworn, and examined.

27,215. Did you know John Robinson?—Yes.

27,216. Did you see him shot?—Yes.

27,217. Where was he when he was shot?—Just at his own house and ground.

27,218. Was he coming out of his house?—He was sitting down.

27,219. When he was shot?—Yes.

27,220. You were there and saw it?—Yes.

27,221. Was anybody else shot at the same time?—Yes; Richard Lake.

27,222. Was he sitting down?—Yes; they two sat down, and when the Maroons came they shot them both.

27,223. Do you know what day this was?—I don't remember the day.

27,224. Did you see how many Maroons there were?—About 30.

27,225. Who was with them?—Colonel Fyfe was with the gang at the time, but not in the part where they shot him.

27,226. Where was he?—Behind, coming, and afterwards he came and passed the two dead bodies.

27,227. Did he see them?—Yes.

27,228. Were they near the road?—Just on the same spot as you walk along.

27,229. How near to the dead bodies did he go?—He had to pass them close.

27,230. Then he must have seen them?—He saw the two.

27,231. What did he say?—The Maroons had gone before, and some were behind, and he passed the bodies.

27,232. Did he say anything when he saw them?—I had gone before, and could not say.

27,233. Then you did not see him pass the bodies; but you knew he must have passed to get where you did see him?—It was just like the chapel from here when they shot the man.

27,234. Did you see him at the time?—He stopped, and he took off his legging; they were going to shoot two men, and he said they must not shoot them, but send them to Bath; then they came on, and as he was not there they shot these two.

27,235. After that, when did you see Colonel Fyfe; how near the bodies?—Not long after he came up; he must have been passed.

27,236. Did you hear Colonel Fyfe say they must not shoot the men?—Presently I heard him say, "Shoot nobody at all."

27,237. Were you the guide?—Yes.

27,238. Did you hear him give the order?—Before my presence he ordered them not to shoot anybody, but to send them to Bath.

27,239. Was that before the two men were shot?—Before they were shot.

27,240. Were you a constable at any time?—Yes.

27,241. Were you down here at Bath?—Yes.

27,242. Did you see any people flogged?—Several.

27,243. Did you see any women flogged?—I saw Cecelia Livingston.

27,244. Anybody besides?—I saw a great many women flogged, but I am not aware of the names.

27,245. What were they flogged with?—Cats.

27,246. How were the cats made that the women were flogged with; did you see different sorts of cats?—I saw two kinds.

27,247. What was the difference between them?—Some were large and strong, and some were small; some were very small and some were large.

27,248. Was there any other difference?—Not before my presence.

27,249. Had some of them wire in them?—That I did not see.

27,250. Did you see the cat with which Cecelia Livingston was flogged?—I was present, but I did not examine the cat to see whether it had wire in it.

The witness withdrew.

R. Harris.

RICHARD HARRIS (black), sworn, and examined.

27,251. Where do you come from?—From Cross Paths.

27,252. Is that on the way to Thornton?—It is opposite.

27,253. Were you in Bath during the whole of martial law?—I was, two days before.

27,254. Did you stop till after it was over?—Yes.

27,255. You saw the people flogged?—Every one.

27,256. Every one person?—Yes.

27,257. How many did you flogged?—Too many; I cannot remember them.

27,258. Were a good many women flogged?—Lots of them.

27,259. Did you see the cats that were used?—Yes.

27,260. What were the first cats?—The first was a cat made of sash cord, and through the cord was wire.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

R. Harris.

26 Feb. 1866.

27,261. Do you remember seeing the cats that Bruce made first of all ?—Yes.

27,262. They were not made of wire ?—Every one.

27,263. You are mistaken ?—I tell you I was with them all the time.

27,264. Do you remember the time when some gentlemen came and complained of the cats not being heavy enough ?—No.

27,265. Who made the first you saw ?—I cannot tell ; but I saw it.

27,266. Did you not see Bruce here ?—He ordered them to flog, when he got the orders from Mr. Kirkland.

27,267. Did you not see the cats he made ?—I saw all the cats, but I did not know who made them.

27,268. Were they all alike ?—Yes.

27,269. Were they quite alike ?—There was no difference between them.

27,270. Do you say there was no difference between any of them ?—Yes ; until after they flogged Mrs. Livingston.

27,271. For the first week they were all alike ?—Yes.

27,272. When was there any change made in them ?—When they flogged Mrs. Livington, and gave her four and five lashes, and saw the wire cut her back, Bruce said, "This cat won't do to flog the women;" and they changed it, and sent upstairs to where Mr. Duffus was, and got another cat without wire, and gave her the balance of lashes.

27,273. How long had the flogging been going on then before she was flogged ?—About a week.

27,274. After that, the other cats were used for the women, were they ?—Yes.

27,275. Surely there were other different sorts of cats ? Did you see one like that (cat produced by Mr. Kirkland shown to witness) ?—Yes.

27,276. And did you see another with several tails like that (cat produced by witness Beckford shown) ?—Yes.

27,277. Were many women flogged during the first week ?—Yes.

27,278. Did you see a man named Livingston flogged ?—I had him in possession at the station with me the whole time.

27,279. Was he afterwards sent to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

27,280. What state was his back in ?—The flies got hold of him.

27,281. His back was badly wounded ?—Yes.

27,282. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You are a sugar planter ?—Yes.

27,283. What extent of property have you ; how many acres of land ?—About seven acres in sugar, and coffee and provision.

27,284. Were you formerly a labourer ?—Yes ; I hired labourers and worked myself.

27,285. On the estates ?—No ; not at all.

27,286. What were you ?—I was no trade ; but I was a young man in school before.

27,287. How did you get your money to buy the land with ?—I bought it from my father ; he bought three acres, and the rest I bought.

27,288. Have you a hundred acres ?—Yes.

27,289. That is new, and you bought it ?—Yes.

27,290. (*By the Commission.*) What did you give for it ?—Two pound ten an acre (2*l.* 10*s.*)

27,291. Have you paid for it ?—No ; I have all the receipts what I pay.

27,292. (*By the Commission.*) Have you ever been present at a meeting of magistrates ?—I know nothing about it.

27,293. Did you see Duncan Stewart brought in ?—Yes.

27,294. What did you see done ?—I sat at the chapel gate, and saw Mendes have his sword pointed at him, and say, "Go on. I have a mind to run this "sword into your backside. You take and kill "buckra and thieve, and when buckra is dead what "are we going to do."

27,295. Did he run it into him ?—No ; but he had it fixed, and did not run it into him.

27,296. Do you know a person named Rennals ?—I never knew him till the day I saw them ill-treating him in the yard. They hit him in the head with both sides of the sword.

27,297. Who did ?—I don't know. But he was tied to a stake, like a hog, and they were beating him, with the blood over his head.

27,298. Did you see somebody beating him ?—No ; I saw him tied to the stake inside the yard, and on both sides his head was bloody.

The witness withdrew.

EDWARD TAYLOR (black), sworn, and examined.

E. Taylor.

27,299. Are you a labourer at Mount Morant ?—Yes.

27,300. Do you remember a man named Gilbert Grant, a Volunteer, and James Fuller, coming to you ?—Yes.

27,301. And did they take you to Bath ?—Yes.

27,302. Was that on one Wednesday ?—Yes.

27,303. How many Wednesdays after the Morant Bay disturbances ?—I cannot tell that, but it was in October.

27,304. Who did you see when you got to Bath ? Before whom were you taken ? Did they take you before Mr. Kirkland or Mr. Gray ?—No, not at all ; they only fetched me to flog me, and there they flogged me in Mr. Kirkland's yard.

27,305. Who did ?—The creole and the black.

27,306. Did they tell you what they flogged you for ?—No.

27,307. Who gave the order that you should be flogged ?—Thomas McCrea.

27,308. Who is he ?—Overseer at Friendship.

27,309. Did he order you to have 50 lashes ?—Yes.

27,310. And you had them ?—Yes.

27,311. Where do you work ?—Down the river ; but for these two years I never work ; I have provisions.

The witness withdrew.

MARY ANN TAYLOR (black), sworn, and examined.

M. A. Taylor.

27,312. Do you come from Mount Stewart ?—Yes.

27,313. Were you brought to Bath in the same week that martial law was proclaimed ?—Yes.

27,314. Were you brought before Mr. Kirkland ?—Yes.

27,315. Did he say you must be flogged ?—Yes.

27,316. Were you flogged ?—They flogged and tied me.

27,317. How many lashes did they give you ?—Me dead, and not able to reckon ; I am a poor old weak body.

27,318. Were you afterwards sent to work for five weeks on the road ?—Yes.

27,319. Without being paid ?—Not a quatty.

27,320. Who sent you ?—Mr. Kirkland. Every morning and evening they gave me a piece of salt fish, but no victuals at all. When the captain asked him, he said no victuals were to be given to us at all.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

S. Shortridge.

26 Feb. 1866.

SAMUEL SHORTRIDGE recalled, and further examined.

27,321. You wish to say something about a statement made by Jane Edwards?—I noticed in the newspapers that a statement had been made by her in Spanish Town. Probably it is of no very great import, what I want to explain; it is on the question of wages.

27,322. But just this, about Edwards?—I read that she stated that I was at Morant Bay on the day of the outbreak. I was at the other end of the island. I saw that Mr. Lynch asked her if she knew me, and if she could describe me. Another man named Charles Walker said I was at Winchester with the troops when two women were shot. He said he saw no officer, but saw Mr. Shortridge.

27,323. You were not present?—Certainly not; nothing of that kind took place when I was with them.

27,324. Were you with them?—I went with Captain Luke from Port Morant as guide. I came up with the Governor from Port Morant on Friday night.

27,325. Were you with the troops when they marched from Bath to Winchester?—I was; I found my family at the Rhine.

27,326. You saw nothing of the kind?—Nothing of the kind, to my knowledge. It was well known that it was black troops, and not white troops at all, that brought in the refugees.

27,327. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you in front or in the rear of the troops or in the main body?—About the main body. The advanced guard was in front of the buggies and carriages.

27,328. What did the advanced guard consist of?—Of black troops.

27,329. Were they riding and scampering about?—Some of them.

27,330. Who was the officer?—Captain Luke. Captain Ross was with the rear guard.

27,331. Was this the first time they went down?—It was at the very beginning.

27,332. Was Ensign Ross in charge of the body ahead?—No; we were all together at Winchester, but the men were scampering about with the horses, and the bugle sounded a halt.

27,333. Were the men well kept in hand?—So far; but they were getting horses, and of course the officers didn't like to prevent their getting them; they obeyed every order, and all that sort of thing.

27,334. (*By the Commission.*) Did you see any dead bodies along the road?—No; I didn't see a single soul shot, but I saw some prisoners brought in.

27,335. Tell us something about wages. You told us before how many estates you had?—There are eight under my charge. I observed that the overseer of Holland did not explain satisfactorily to the Commission why the amount of deductions was not entered in the pay bill, as it is termed. There are no such entries made in the pay bill, as you may have learnt from the witnesses. There is such a difference in the quantity of work each labourer does, that we only put down what they do each day, and only that is entered and paid for. The deductions are not put in a separate book, but a man is told his work is not done properly, and we cannot pay him the shilling. If he accepts the payment the amount is entered.

27,336. (*By the Commission.*) The man has the opportunity of completing his work?—Yes; and we are anxious that he should do so.

27,337. If he refuses to do the work, what then?—We pay what we consider to be the value of the work done.

27,338. What time do the men usually come to work?—About 8 o'clock is the usual time; the "works" hands turn out much earlier, and they do their work very well.

27,339. What time do they turn out?—We get the mill about at 2 and 3 and 4 o'clock; that is the usual time in the morning for mill hands and boiler men and wain men.

27,340. But the field hands?—They turn out about 8 o'clock; some are later than that; they hang about the works after they come out.

27,341. What are the wages of the field hands?—From 1*s.* to 6*d.* a day; the cane hole diggers make 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day, and they can make as much as they like if they will work.

27,342. Do you pay by job or by day?—By task, at cane digging; they do 80 holes for 1*s.* 6*d.*

27,343. Is there any difference in the soil, as to the amount of labour they can do?—Very little; sometimes in dry weather it is a little tougher, and in wet weather it is a little softer and easier.

27,344. How many hours do you give an average workman to do that?—He will take off his cane holes in five hours easily; from four to five hours, and they do it every day.

27,345. At weeding, how much?—Weeding about 20 or 25 chains are done for 1*s.*; that is weeding young plants.

27,346. What time will it take, supposing the land is in fair condition?—A good working woman commencing at 8 o'clock will finish by 2 or 3 in the afternoon.

27,347. Do they get any rest?—Yes; they sit down to breakfast sometimes; generally they take one hour.

27,348. That work is mostly done by women?—Mostly by women and young boys and girls.

27,349. Is cane hole digging a man's work?—An able man does nothing else, or scarcely anything else, except to assist in taking in water when we are going to commence a crop.

27,350. Should you be glad to get them to do more than one task a day?—Oh dear, yes.

27,351. Have you always work for as many as come?—Almost invariably; it is very seldom that we have to turn any away.

27,352. Do they generally work five days a week at cane hole digging?—They are not very regular in that; very often they don't turn out till Tuesday, and then they work four days. The majority work four days a week instead of five. Numbers of them never turn out on Monday but on Tuesday.

27,353. Do they generally have any provision ground?—Most of them have.

27,354. What do they pay for that?—Five or six dollars a-year.

27,355. Does that include house and ground?—No; the ground alone; they rent an acre for provisions.

27,356. Supposing they have a house, what do they pay?—Generally 6*d.* a week for the house and 6*d.* for the ground; 1*s.* a week for the house and ground.

27,357. How much time does it take to work an acre properly?—Oh, very little time, I believe, if it were put down. In the old slavery time they had only Saturday, and sometimes not Saturday at all but only part of Sunday, and they had splendid provision grounds. They always grew plenty to supply themselves, and they had very short time. They generally take Saturdays for their provision ground now; it is a day they call their own, to go to their grounds and to market.

27,358. Can they get enough from an acre to supply a moderately sized family?—Oh dear yes, and more; they sell some.

27,359. Do they get poultry upon it?—They have round their houses; but the provision grounds are away.

27,360. Do they get both for 1*s.* a week?—Most of them are free settlers, and they hire from us as well. Generally a person has a house and yard, and over an acre of land at Arcadia or some other settlement.

27,361. But most of them live there?—Yes; and they hire an acre to work provisions on. Round their houses in the little settlements they have plenty of poultry and pigs.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

S. Shortridge.

26 Feb. 1866.

27,362. The pigs, we may suppose, have a considerable run in the waste land ?—Yes, they have.

27,363. They get pretty good feed ?—Yes.

27,364. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Do they grow their own provision, to supply the Golden Grove market ?—That is mostly to supply those who live on the estates who do not work provision grounds, but supply for money wages, and there is a very large market there. Most of the Africans do not work provision grounds, but live on the estates and work for money, and buy provisions on Saturdays.

27,365. What number of Africans have you in that neighbourhood ?—An immense number; between 500 and 600. On Golden Grove most of the men are Africans. At Holland, there are about 100 I suppose. At Duckenfield, I suppose there are 200 or 300; and there are large settlements all about, great numbers of people who do not cultivate their grounds, and who buy provision in the market.

27,366. Does the market supply provisions for the book-keepers' houses ?—No ; they are found by the estate.

27,367. But the estate buy the provisions ?—Yes ; but they are supplied by a man from the mountain ; the overseer keeps the house, and he does not buy provisions in the market.

27,368. What wages do the Africans get ? — According to the work they do. Those about the works get 2*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day.

27,369. Was any of this class among those who took a prominent part in the disturbances ?—Not to my own knowledge; but I have been told they were mostly the free settlers.

27,370. Were Africans punished ?—I believe they joined in the plundering; as they were taken in by the strange people.

27,371. Were any of them flogged ?—Yes.

27,372. Was that principally for plunder ?—Yes ; taking rum, wine, beer, &c.

27,373. Those were the accusations ?—I believe they were found with them.

27,374. We have heard that people were for two or three days passing through the streets of Bath with plunder ?—I know I have lost a large amount.

27,375. From which house ? — From Plaintain Garden River.

27,376. What quantity have you lost ?—Thirty pounds of silver, and about 30 pounds of plated ware, not to speak of all the furniture that was smashed, and all the linen, blankets, and house-keeping apparatus, table cloths, and all sorts of things pertaining to a house ; everything was completely carried away.

27,377. (*By the Commission.*) About the wages; You say there is a difficulty in paying the wages during the current week ?—Simply the difficulty of getting a supply of silver.

27,378. How long do the accounts run on ? — Simply from week to week. I am endeavouring as much as I can to prevent it, but during this busy time of the year it is difficult to get silver. I send down a man every week, but I have four or five hundred people to pay.

27,379. Had there been anything of that sort before the disturbances ?—Yes, often ; and over and over again ; but when it was explained that silver was scarce they were satisfied, and when I could get a proper supply from Kingston I paid them off.

27,380. You usually pay on the Friday for the current week ?—Yes.

27,381. How soon is the account made up ? — Perhaps in the middle of next week, as soon as we get the money.

27,382. Do you know a person named Thomas Pattison at Airey Castle ?—I think I do ; there are two, father and son.

27,383. He says that he worked a whole week for you, and has gone away empty-handed ?—When they misbehave, or are rude or insulting to the overseers, their money is stopped, and kept in hand to bring them to a little sense of decency and order, and to keep up a little discipline.

27,384. It is suggested that he has complained to you personally, and got no satisfaction ?—No, I am not aware of it. You may easily understand that it is not our interest to stop the money. We are only too anxious to get them to do the work ; only sometimes when they are a little rude and obstreperous we have to keep a little discipline ; it's the only check we have upon them. In England a man is turned away, but here we cannot get that check upon them.

27,385. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Suppose it is stopped, when is he to get it ?—As soon as he says he is sorry, the money is handed to him. I generally hold that sort of thing in terrorem over them.

27,386. You never stop book-keepers' wages for being saucy to the men ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

(Deposition taken by Mr. Gurney.)

FREDERICK SCOTT (a black), sworn, and emamined.

F. Scott.

27,387. Your name is Frederick Scott ?—Yes.

27,388. You live at Bath ?—Yes.

27,389. Were you on the first day of the flogging employed to make some cats ?—Yes.

27,390. When were the cats that you made first used ?—On Tuesday, middle of the day. Mine were not the first used ; the first had no wire.

27,391. Did you make any cats without wire ?—Yes, sir, for the females.

27,392. How were the cats made for the males ? —The cats had a little wire at the end of them ; there were about 12 tails to the cat.

27,393. Of those tails, how many had wire ? — I cannot positively tell, but the whole of them had not wire.

27,394. Were they like this one (the cat produced by Charles Matthew Kirkland shown to witness) ?—Yes ; they seem like that.

27,395. This has three wires; do you believe that was about the number that were in those made ?—Yes.

27,396. Were the wires wound round the tails ?—No.

27,397. Then how were they fixed to the tails ?—The twine was knotted round wire. I can bring some one to substantiate what I say, Edward George Duffey, who was also employed in making them.

27,398. Did you ever see one like this (the cat produced by Thomas Beckford shown to witness)?—No; if that was used, it was made after I left.

27,399. When did you leave ? — I left on Wednesday. My eyes were very bad, and I had to leave off.

The witness withdrew.

(Adjourned to Manchioneal.)

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.—Part I.—Spanish Town.

Tuesday, 27th February 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, ESQ.

E. Johnson.

27 Feb. 1866.

EDWARD JOHNSON (a black), sworn, and examined.

27,400. Do you live at Morant Bay?—Yes.

27,401. What do you do there; how do you get your living?—I am a labourer.

27,402. On what estate?—On Roselle estate.

27,403. How long have you been there?—For about these two years.

27,404. Where were you on before that?—I lived at St. Thomas in the East, and worked there.

27,405. Were you in your house at Morant Bay on Saturday the 14th of October last?—Yes.

27,406. In the afternoon of that day did any persons come to your house where you were?—Yes.

27,407. Who came?—About four soldiers.

27,408. Were they black or white?—White men.

27,409. Were they accompanied by any one?—No.

27,410. Was nobody with them?—No.

27,411. Are you certain of that; was there not a boy there?—There was a little black boy there, but he was outside of the gate.

27,412. Did he bring them to your house?—Yes; the gate was open.

27,413. How do you know this boy was with them?—The soldiers asked for some fire to light their pipes. I handed them the fire, and when I came out to the front of the door I saw the boy was at the gate.

27,414. And from that you concluded he had brought them?—Yes.

27,415. Was that the only ground you had for stating that?—Yes; and the soldiers took me in charge.

27,416. Because you saw the boy, you imagined he brought them there?—The boy told the soldiers that they must take charge of that man.

27,417. Was he pointing to you?—Yes.

27,418. Did the soldiers light their pipes?—No; they did not light their pipes at all.

27,419. Not when you brought them the fire?—No.

27,420. Did they do anything when the boy said they were to take you in custody?—Yes.

27,421. What did they do?—They carried me up to the barracks.

27,422. Was that at Morant Bay?—Yes.

27,423. Did they say why they took you, or did the boy say why they were to take you?—Nothing at all; they afterwards took me, and tied me.

27,424. Was that when they got you to the barracks?—Yes.

27,425. Did they tie your hands?—Yes; behind my back.

27,426. Did they take you from there to the police station?—Yes.

27,427. When you were at the police station, who did you see?—Sergeant M'Kenzie and another policeman; a sentry in the station.

27,428. Did you see the Provost Marshal?—No, he was not present then.

27,429. Did he come?—Yes.

27,430. When?—About 6 o'clock in the evening.

27,431. Did he say anything to M'Kenzie about you?—He asked Mr. M'Kenzie who that was, and M'Kenzie told him it was one of the rebels.

27,432. Had you not heard the boy make any charge against you?—No, none at all.

27,433. Who was this boy?—A little bit of a small boy.

27,434. Had you ever seen that little bit of a small boy before?—No.

27,435. Nor since?—No.

27,436. Don't you now know who he was?—No.

27,437. And never did know?—No.

27,438. When M'Kenzie said you were one of the rebels what was done with you?—He took me down, and took off my shirt.

27,439. Did he take you to the police station?—Yes; and had me flogged.

27,440. Who flogged you?—Mr. Ramsay.

27,441. Did he flog you himself?—No; he ordered a policeman of the name of M'Kye.

27,442. Who ordered you to be flogged?—Mr. Ramsay.

27,443. Then why did you say M'Kenzie flogged you, when he did not?—Mr. Ramsay ordered Mr. M'Kenzie.

27,444. To do what?—To get me flogged; and another policeman flogged me.

27,445. Was Mr. Ramsay there when you were flogged?—Yes.

27,446. Standing by?—Sitting on a chair.

27,447. How much did you get?—I cannot say. I could scarcely stand the flogging; I fainted.

27,448. In the police station?—Yes.

27,449. When did you come to yourself again?—I was not able to get up, and they turn me round and turn me into the street.

27,450. Next Monday was anything done to you?—On the Monday they took me up fresh again.

27,451. That was on Monday the 16th?—Yes.

27,452. Where did they take you to then?—They took me out of the same house.

27,453. Did they take you to the station?—Yes.

27,454. What did they do there?—They took me to the market, where Mr. Ramsay was.

27,455. What did they do to you when they took you there?—Sergeant M'Kenzie went up to him, and told him there was no proof against me to tell what I had done.

27,456. Then they did nothing to you?—No.

27,457. Did they let you go?—Yes.

27,457*a*. Is that all you have got to state?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

C. Stewart.

CECELIA STEWART (a black), sworn, and examined.

27,458. Do you live at York in the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

27,459. Do you remember the Maroons coming to York?—Yes.

27,460. When did they come?—Wednesday.

27,461. What Wednesday?—The third Wednesday from the fight at Morant Bay.

27,462. When they came to York did they come to the house you were at?—Yes.

27,463. What did they do?—They called out John Milliner.

27,464. Who is John Milliner?—My husband.

27,465. Was he living in the same house with you?—Yes.

27,466. When they took John Milliner out what was done?—They said he was one of the rebels. He said no. They said, "Go along before," and as they get round the corner they shoot him.

27,467. Did you see them shoot him?—Yes.

27,468. Where were you?—I was walking behind them.

27,469. Did they say why they took him?—No.

27,470. Did they say he had done anything ?—No.

27,471. What did they say about him ?—They did not ask him anything else.

27,472. They asked him nothing else but if he was a rebel ?—No.

27,473. He said no, and then they shot him ?—Yes.

27,474. Was that all you heard ?—Yes ; and when I bawled out one of them said if I bawled out he would shoot me ; that he had commands to shoot every one.

27,475. How many of these Maroons were there ?—Three of them.

27,476. Was there an officer with them ?—No.

27,477. How do you know that ?—The officer was behind them.

27,478. How far behind ?—Just about six yards off of them.

27,479. On the road ?—Yes.

27,480. Is there a carriage road or a cart road by your house ?—Yes ; a cart walk.

27,481. The officer was on horseback, was he ?—Yes.

27,482. Do you know who the officer was ?—Briscoe.

27,483. Did he see what was done by them ?—No.

27,484. How do you know he did not see ? Why did he not see what the three Maroons did with Milliner ?—That I cannot say ; they took him and shot him round the corner.

27,485. You say that Briscoe, the officer, was behind them ?—Yes.

27,486. How far behind was he ?—Just round the turning.

27,487. Do you mean he was within call; could you have spoken to him ?—Yes.

27,488. Could you have called to him ?—Yes.

27,489. Did you call to him ?—No.

27,490. How soon after Milliner was shot did Briscoe come up to them that shot him ? Did you see him at the same time you saw the three men shoot Milliner ?—Yes ; they came past and shot him, and Briscoe came.

27,491. Did he come directly ?—Yes.

27,492. Within five minutes, perhaps ; did he come directly ?—Yes, he came up.

27,493. When he came up what did he do ?—He did not say anything at all.

27,494. That is what he did not do ; did he do anything ?—No.

27,495. Did he see Milliner shot ?—Yes.

27,496. Are you sure of that ?—Yes.

27,497. On the road ?—Yes.

27,498. After he was shot what was done to him ?—They leave him on the road.

27,499. And they went away ?—Yes.

27,500. Briscoe and the three Maroons ?—Yes.

27,501. What did you do with Milliner ?—I could not get any one to take him up till Thursday morning, when a man came and helped me.

27,502. How many people were at York at that time besides the Maroons ?—Some were in the front on the road side.

27,503. Were they persons living there ?—Yes, people live there.

27,504. Is it a settlement ?—Yes.

27,505. Did they do anything more to anybody else ?—No.

27,506. Only to Milliner ?—Yes.

27,507. Who was your nearest neighbour there ?—One George Monroe.

27,508. Is he there now ?—Yes.

27,509. What is he ?—A black man ; he went away to Bath.

27,510. Was he taken away ?—No.

27,511. Was he there at the time ?—No.

27,512. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know a man by the name of John Williams ?—Yes.

27,513. Who is John Williams ? — Of Spring Garden.

27,514. Is there not a John Williams living at York ?—No.

27,515. Was there not a John Williams living at York ?—No; at Spring Garden.

27,516. What was the name of your sweetheart ?—John Milliner.

27,517. You say that Briscoe saw him ; was he alive when he saw him ?—No.

27,518. Where was he when Briscoe saw him ?—At that time they had shot him already.

27,519. Was he dead when Briscoe saw him ?—Yes.

27,520. Where was he lying ?—In the road.

27,521. Lying dead on the road ?—Yes.

27,522. Who were the persons that buried him ?—Me and one Charles Hill.

The witness withdrew.

Reverend William Forbes, sworn, and examined.

Rev. W. Forbes.

27,523. I believe you are the rector for Manchester ?—I am.

27,524. Before the month of October, before any news reached Manchester of what had happened at Morant Bay, had you been resident at your rectory at Manchester ?—Yes.

27,525. For how long ?—From the 1st of March for two years past.

27,526. Then you were there during the months of June, July, August, and September ?—I was.

27,527. In Manchester had you an opportunity of noticing the temper and disposition of the people, especially those of your flock ?—There were no rumours at that time.

27,528. Had you an opportunity, I ask, of noticing them ?—Except as a clergyman meeting them every day and every week.

27,529. Then you had an opportunity of noticing them ?—Yes.

27,530. From the observation you made during those months was your attention drawn to anything different from what usually went on ?—No, I cannot say that it was.

27,531. There was no change in their disposition towards you ?—No.

27,532. Were they peaceable and well behaved ?—There was this only that I remarked, that the young people kept back from coming to church, and especially kept back from coming to the communion.

27,533. Had they been to church and been communicants before the months I have named ?—The young people were always ready to come forward even as the old, until latterly.

27,534. When did you notice a difference in their practice ?—I have noticed this for the last two years.

27,535. Then there was nothing different in the months of June, July, August, and September from what they had done in January, February, and March, with regard to the particulars you have mentioned ?—Nothing.

27,536. I was asking you particularly with regard to the four or five months prior to October, whether you noticed any change in the conduct, disposition, temper, or behaviour of your people ?—No, I remarked nothing. There was one specific remark I may make, that in my own nursery a servant girl said to my children, "Ah ! you give us orders now, but you stand a little————."

27,537. Did you hear it ?—I did not hear it myself, but my children heard it.

27,538. I suppose that was said to keep them in order ?—I don't know about that ; she had no right to do it.

27,539. Still servant girls very often do things which they have no right to do ?—That may be, still she did say it. She said, "You order now, but stand a little, and you take orders from we."

27,540. After the news had reached you of any-

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Rev. W. Forbes.

27 Feb. 1866.

thing that happened at Morant Bay, did you propose to have an address signed by your congregation?—I did, and drew one up in brief and pointed terms expressive of loyalty to the Queen.

27,541. Did you present that address for the signature of your congregation?—I read it four times over, and explained it four times over to my congregation. I invited them to sign it; but I said, "Don't be in a hurry; take time."

27,542. When was this?—This was a very few weeks ago.

27,543. During the present year?—Yes, within the last month.

27,544. You seem to have noticed some change in their temper at that time?—Yes; a most decided change immediately after this Commission was announced, and the proceedings against Governor Eyre.

27,545. You think there was a change then of their conduct?—There was a change in their feeling towards the Government.

27,546. What makes you think there was a change in their feeling?—From this fact, that they were generally willing to sign, and ready to sign; many of them came forward to do so; but I said, "Take time; I will give you a week to think of it," because many of my fellow clergymen had objected to the proceeding; they did not like it; they thought the people would sign anything in order to curry favour with me. I therefore said to them, "Take time; I will give you a week;" and at the end of it, or rather before, these proceedings were announced as to take place against Governor Eyre, and immediately the feeling of the whole people changed, and one man only came forward to put his name to the paper.

27,547. Did nobody else sign it?—One other man was willing to do so, but he came to me afterwards. He said, "Rector, I don't see any use in it, for nobody else is going to sign it;" and I said, "I agree with you."

27,548. Are the people of Manchester quiet?—They are quiet people.

27,549. They are quiet now?—Yes, so far as outward appearance goes, but I cannot help fearing that there is an under-current of dissatisfaction generally.

27,550. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you arrive in the country in March 1854?—I arrived out in 1833.

27,551. But you became rector in March 1864?—Yes.

27,552. Were you resident there before that?—No; I was in the next parish, St. Elizabeth, before that.

27,553. You say you have observed for two years past that the people have abstained from coming to church and to the communion?—Yes; the young people.

27,554. Then you have not observed any change in reference to the young people at Manchester?—Not for two years.

27,555. You were not there before that two years?—No.

27,556. Then you have observed no change whatever among the young people?—No, I have not.

27,557. Have you with you the draft address which you drew up to Her Majesty?—I have not.

27,558. Did it make any reference to the late Governor, Mr. Eyre?—Yes, direct. It was apprehensive of marked approval of the Governor's conduct in suppressing so promptly the rebellion, and of confidence in him, and of abhorrence of the outbreak itself.

27,559. Then when you asked the people to sign it was while the late Governor was Governor of the Island?—Yes.

27,560. After his Excellency Sir Henry Storks arrived, you found the people not willing to sign?—No; they would not sign it then; we could not get them to do it.

27,561. Do not you think they would have been willing to sign it before, in order to make it appear to those in authority, after the severe proceedings had taken place in other parts of the Island, that they were content, and acquiesced in it?—I do not think I quite understand you.

27,562. Do you think they were not willing to sign it from not agreeing in the course taken by the late Governor?—I cannot tell that. I endeavoured to give them my impression of the whole matter, and perhaps they were influenced by what I said; but I did not wish them to act under my influence, therefore I gave them time to think.

27,563. You have spoken of an under-current of dissatisfaction now existing; do you not think that is dissatisfaction with the proceedings taken in suppressing the riot or insurrection by the late Government?—No, I do not think it. I think it is the general feeling that was on their minds before, dissatisfaction with things in general.

27,564. What is the grievance they are alleged to have suffered?—I am not to speak of rumours, I believe, only what I know myself.

27,565. (*Commission.*) Have you had the means of fixing this dissatisfaction to any specific subject or cause?—No.

27,566. Because "things in general" leaves rather a wide margin?—I am not to speak of things that are beyond my own knowledge, you tell me.

27,567. Anything that you have heard the people say you can state?—Then I can say I have heard nothing.

27,568. Then this general dissatisfaction you speak of you cannot apply to anything?—I know there is general dissatisfaction.

27,569. How do you know it?—From rumours.

27,570. Then it is not from your own knowledge?—It is not.

27,571. Of your own knowledge you know of no dissatisfaction?—No; not of my own knowledge, except what I told you, what has passed in my own nursery.

27,572. (*Mr. Payne.*) Your evidence amounts to this, that no one man could be found, after they were freed from the control of the late Governor, to sign an address expressing their satisfaction with the measures adopted?—You mistake me; their impression was that the Governor had done wrong, and that he was to be hung immediately. I have heard that.

27,573. Do you say that you heard people say that the Governor was to be hung?—I cannot say that they said it exactly to me, because they would not come to me directly and say such a thing as that; but I know such a thing has been said. I am morally certain of it.

27,574. (*Commission.*) Have you heard them say it to any one?—To be candid, I will not say I have heard it with my own ears, but I know it is the general impression.

27,575. That is from rumour and conversation in the parish?—Yes.

27,576. Have you any reason to suppose, from your great experience in this country, that there was any conspiracy or any combination to resist the law by force at any time during this last year?—Yes; there was a threatened outbreak in August, which was very promptly dealt with by the Custos of the parish, and by his Excellency Mr. Eyre.

27,577. Was that in Manchester?—Not in Manchester; in St. Elizabeth's.

27,578. But you were not there?—I was not there at the time, but I was very much interested in the parish, as I had been there for a good many years.

27,579. You know the parish well?—Yes, for years.

27,580. Were you conversant, of your own knowledge, of any threatened outbreak at St. Elizabeth's in August, or of any attempt to suppress it?—I only heard what everybody else heard, that the Custos immediately addressed Governor Eyre, and that the "Bulldog" was sent down; all that every one knows.

27,581. Beyond that you have no personal knowledge of the causes of the expected outbreak, or the mode of its suppression?—No.

27,582. And you have no knowledge of any conspiracy or combination?—Not of my own knowledge; I only speak of what general rumour has said.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES STEWART, Esquire, sworn and examined.

27,583. Are you a magistrate ?—Yes.

27,584. For what district?—For the district of St. Mary and Metcalfe.

27,585. Are you also a proprietor of estates ?—No, I am not.

27,586. Have you anything to do with the management of estates?—Yes; I have, of four large sugar estates in that district.

27,587. Had you the management of them during last year ?—Yes.

27,588. Do you live in St. Mary's parish ?—No; I live in Metcalfe.

27,589. How long have you been there ?—I have been in Metcalfe now 11 years, residing at the place I am in now, but I resided in another part of the parish before I went there; I have been about 13 years altogether in Metcalfe.

27,590. During last year was your attention drawn to the behaviour of the people who worked upon the estate for which you were concerned ?—Yes; it was about the end of June and July.

27,591. Up to that time had you had many persons under you working upon these estates ?—A great many.

27,592. About how many ?—I should suppose I must have had on an average from 120 to 130 a day, that is not counting Saturdays nor Sundays.

27,593. Had they during the early part of the year worked regularly upon the estate ?—As usual.

27,594. What change did you notice at any time during the year ?—I noticed a change about the ending of June and the commencement of July.

27,595. What was the character of the change ?—I saw that the people were not happy in themselves; that they did not meet me as they usually did; they were generally coming to me on all occasions when they were in trouble or distress, and I was very friendly with them all; but about this time I observed they had a kind of sulky way about them, and I inquired from my overseers if they had observed anything; they said that the people were not working as well; that they often came to work and loitered about the works, in the intervals between the cane pieces, and did not work, and that their conduct was not what it used to be.

27,596. Did you make any inquiry of the people themselves with whom you had been on friendly terms ?—I did.

27,597. Among the labourers ?—Yes.

27,598. Your own labourers ?—My own people.

27,599. What was the result of the inquiry of the people themselves ?—What the people told me themselves was this, that the Queen had sent out clothes and money to them, and they were to have higher wages.

27,600. That would not be likely to make a person look sulky, would it ?—But they did not get it; that was the cause of their sulkiness.

27,601. They expected to have clothes, and money, and high wages ?—Yes.

27,602. And they did not get it ?—I believe they did get the clothes.

27,603. Did they say they had got them ?—They did not tell me so.

27,604. Did they say they had not got them ?—No.

27,605. Neither way ?—No.

27,606. But they mentioned these things when you inquired what was the matter with them ?—Yes.

27,607. Did they make it a ground of grievance that their wages were low, or that they had not got the money and the clothes ?—They seemed to think that the money was withheld from them, and the clothes too.

27,608. Did they say who withheld it ?—They did not.

27,609. Did you take the opportunity, upon hearing that, of endeavouring to tell them the truth, and say they must be a little mild in their expectations ?—I laughed at them, and ask how they could possibly expect it.

27,610. Did you tell them it was wholly unfounded ?—I said it was untrue; I had heard from the public prints that clothes had been sent out, but not by the Queen.

27,611. Did you take the trouble to explain things in their proper light ?—I did.

27,612. What effect had it upon them ?—They did not seem to be quite satisfied at my explanation.

27,613. Did you at any subsequent time repeat it, and endeavour to set them right on the ground of their grievances ?—No, I did not; it never came before me.

27,614. Did it continue to operate upon them, according to your observation ?—I did not see that what I said did them much good.

27,615. Not at first ?—Not at first; afterwards I observed that the people did work a little better before August, but that is generally the case before August and Christmas; when the holidays are, they do work better so as to accumulate more money in order that they may sit down and enjoy their holidays on those occasions.

27,616. Beyond this demeanour you describe, and being restless from the cause you speak of, was there anything else which attracted your attention; did they seem to be ill-minded towards yourself ?—Far from it.

27,617. Then it was a mere question of clothes and money with them ?—It was a question of clothes and money with them altogether. I never received the slightest incivility from any negro.

27,618. When the August holiday passed, did they return to work ?—No, they did not; they did not return in the time they usually did, which is three weeks.

27,619. Did they ever return ?—They returned till martial law was proclaimed; then of course they all went.

27,620. Not during martial law ?—Not during the commencement of it.

27,621. Had they worked down to the middle of October ?—Yes, they had.

27,622. Then they left ?—Yes.

27,623. When did they return to their work ?—I think they returned to their work about the middle of September.

27,624. And continued till the proclamation of martial law ?—Yes.

27,625. I suppose the arrival of the news of the disasters at Morant Bay produced some kind of public excitement in your district ?—A very great excitement. I should state perhaps I was myself to blame in some measure that they left off work, for this reason, there is a large number of these persons employed about the works in the manufacture of sugar, and I employ a good number of Coolies; the Coolies are employed in the field labour, and when I found these disturbances, and the unsettled state of the country, I ceased to manufacture sugar, as I did not like to run the risk of having a large quantity of produce, and not being able to manufacture it.

27,626. Then you suspended operations ?—I did partly.

27,627. And you think it was partly your fault that they struck work ?—No, I do not think that.

27,628. Do you mean that you partly caused it by knocking off work a little, so that there was not so much for them to do?—No; I cannot say I caused it.

27,629. You thought you might not be able to cut your crop ?—Just so.

27,630. How many Coolies have you ?—Upon a grazing estate I must have from 60 to 70 a day.

27,631. Are they living in barracks ?—They are living in barracks.

27,632. And do you find they work well ?—I find they do very well in field labour, and they are capital people to be employed about animals; they are kind and gentle.

27,633. Did this talk about the clothes and money operate upon the Coolies ?—No; they worked right through.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

J. Stewart, Esq.

27 Feb. 1866.

27,634. Then you always have those 60 on hand ?—Yes, who I kept the estate clean with.

27,635. Then the observation you made about the change of temper did not extend to them?—Not at all.

27,636. They were not under the expectation of clothes and money which they ought to receive and did not ?—No.

27,637. Then, except with the interruption of their spirit for labour, there was no alteration in their conduct towards the authorities in your district ?—It did not come under my observation.

27,638. I suppose after a while you settled down again, after martial law, and went on as usual ?—Yes; we are going on pretty well now.

27,639. Had you anything to do with the precautions which were taken during the alarm which was consequent upon the events in Morant Bay ?—When this rebellion broke out, I rode down to the capital of the parish, Annotto Bay. I found the people in a great state of excitement. The Custos, Mr. Westmorland, was absent here attending to his duty; the senior magistrate, an aged gentleman, was unwell; and I then wrote over to the Governor to say that we were perfectly unprotected on our side of the island. There were a few police arms there, but some of them had no springs to their pans, and some had no springs to their cocks, and there was not an efficient arm amongst the lot, nor was there a round of ammunition; that everything was in confusion, and that I thought there ought to be some head named to look after the parish.

27,640. Metcalfe happened to be in the district included in martial law ?—Yes.

27,641. Had you anything to do with some property in St. Mary, beyond that ?—No.

27,642. Nor in St. Thomas in the Vale ?—No.

27,643. Is your property entirely confined to Metcalfe ?—No; I have one in St. George's, the Low Layton Estate.

27,644. That would be in the district of martial law ?—Yes.

27,645. No disturbance reached you in Metcalfe or St. George's, although you had no police or any arms?—There was no actual disturbance; there were plenty of rumours about what was going to be done. Of course it was not done; I took very good care it should not be done. I got plenty of arms and ammunition.

27,646. With respect to this part of the inquiry, is that all you can communicate to the Commissioners ?—Yes; that is all that I can communicate as to this part of the inquiry.

27,647. Have you any reason to suppose, from your knowledge and great experience here, that there was any conspiracy or combination during last year to resist the law or authority, from your own knowledge ?—From my own knowledge I cannot say much, except as a matter of course, knowing what had taken place, and the threatening letters that were picked up on both sides of me, at St. Ann's Bay, threatening to burn down the Court-house, and destroy the Custos, Doctor Baring, and threatening letters to murder the overseer of Low Layton Estate.

27,648. That was in October ?—Yes.

27,649. Were they anonymous letters ?—Yes, they were.

27,650. Did you see those letters ?—Yes; I saw them, except the St. Ann's one. I did not see that, I saw the other two.

27,651. However, of your own knowledge you know nothing of any conspiracy or combination ?—No, I do not.

27,652. Nothing at all attracted your attention until the outbreak of Morant Bay ?—No.

27,653. Otherwise of course you would have communicated with the Government, or acted upon it ?—I was perfectly prepared to act. I wrote to the Governor for troops, and the reason I did so was that I wanted to prevent the people coming across the country.

27,654. Everybody at that time was in expectation naturally enough that matters might grow worse rather than better ?—It was not upon that ground, but so that I could remove, and take out the Maroons that I had under me, and to prevent the rebels coming across the country; that was what I asked for the troops for.

27,655. Where were your Maroons ?—At Annotto Bay.

27,656. Had you a force there ?—Yes, I had.

27,657. Were they there before the news arrived about what had happened ?—No. Directly the news arrived about the outbreak, I sent for the Maroons; but I found they had already come over to the Government, and tendered their services. Next day the captain of Maroons came to me with 40 men, and he handed me a letter to forward them to Buff Bay, to be attached to the 6th Regiment, and do duty with them.

27,658. Who was the captain ?—Mr. Nugent. He took those 40 men to Buff Bay; I then got 30 stand of arms and some caps, but no ammunition; and as soon as I got them, knowing the officer at Buff Bay had no arms to give the Maroons, I sent to him, and told him if he would send back the Maroons I had arms for them, and I would arm them, which I did.

27,659. Have they got the arms now ?—They have got the stand of percussion muskets.

27,660. Were they smooth bores ?—Yes; and 22 stands of flint.

27,661. Did the 40 Maroons continue at Buff Bay ?—Yes, till I sent the letter to the officer in command.

27,662. Did they come back then ?—They did.

27,663. Then they were not brought into active service after that ?—No.

27,664. Not out of Metcalfe ?—No; I only kept them to control the people.

27,665. Did you know Mr. Gordon ?—I did.

27,666. Do you know that in the month of June or July he was resident at Kingston ?—I know that he always resided at Cherry Garden.

27,667. That is near Kingston ?—It is near Kingston, but whether he was actually in Kingston then, or whether he was driving about the country, which was his constant practice, I do not know.

27,668. Was there anybody ever there with a vessel at Kingston in those months ?—There was.

27,669. Who was that ?—There was a Mr. Edenboro there.

27,670. Do you know where he is now ?—Yes, I do.

27,671. Where is he ?—In London.

27,672. Have you sent for him ?—I did send for him.

27,673. When did you do that ?—I did so on the 8th of January.

27,674. That was the first time you sent for him ? That was the first time.

27,675. When did he leave this country ?—On the 1st of August.

27,676. To whom did you send for Mr. Edenboro ?—I addressed the letter to the captain of the ship that Mr. Edenboro went home in, and I enclosed that letter to the owners of the vessel, Messrs. Thompson & Co., requesting them, as it was a letter of great consequence, that they would get it forwarded to Captain Shadrack as soon as possible.

27,677. Was Mr. Shadrack the captain of the vessel by which Mr. Edenboro went to England ?—Yes; the "Rio Grande."

27,678. What was Mr. Edenboro here ?—Mr. Edenboro was in command of a Confederate schooner of war.

27,679. Do you know the name of that schooner ?—She was a captured vessel; her name was erased, but she went by the name of "Happy go Lucky."

27,680. What was she doing here ?—She came off a reef here, called Lime Tree Reef, and the captain landed before he came round to me, and he then came round to Annotto Bay. When I went to Annotto Bay on one occasion I saw this gentlemen walking about, and he seemed to be a little down in his luck.

27,681. Who was that gentleman?—That was Mr. Edenboro.

27,682. The Confederate captain?—He was then.

27,683. The war had ceased in America then, had it not?—Yes, just a few weeks.

27,684. You had an interview with him?—Several; he came up and stopped at my house.

27,685. When did you first learn anything respecting him which led you to send over to England for him?—I received a letter.

27,686. What was the date of the letter which led you to send for him, or when did you first get it. You must not give us the contents of any letter; you may look at the date, and tell us when you received it?—I think I received the letter on the 6th of January, if I remember right.

27,687. From him?—From him. The letter I see is dated 16th of December.

27,688. But did you not get it that day?—No.

27,689. When was the first day that you yourself received any information which led you to send for Mr. Edenboro?—I think on the 6th or 8th of January. I wrote on the day the packet sailed, the 8th January. I wrote directly, whatever day it was.

27,690. You wrote by the first mail after you received this letter?—I did.

27,691. Was that the first you ever knew of some matter or other relative to Mr. Edenboro, although you knew him personally?—That was the first. I knew a good deal about Mr. Edenboro, but that was the first I had heard of the offer that had been made him.

27,692. What has been the result of your sending for him?—The result has been that the gentleman to whom the letter was directed had sailed for Savanna-la-Mar, and the letter was sent on by the packet, and it is lying at Savanna-la-Mar now.

27,693. Has Captain Shadrack appeared yet?—No, he has not, but the letter is there, and in it is an enclosure for Mr. Edenboro's expenses out, which I sent.

27,694. Was this, without giving any details, a matter in connection with Mr. Geo. William Gordon and the Captain of the "Happy go Lucky"?—It was.

27,695. Can you tell us whether there is any prospect of Mr. Edenboro ever getting here?—I shall certainly use every effort to get him here.

27,696. Are you going to send for him?—I am, and to send the money to bring him out.

27,697. When do you propose to send?—By the next packet.

27,698. I believe that is all you have to state?—That is all.

27,699. (*Mr Payne.*) You have spoken of a talk and rumour about money and clothes being sent over; were not those clothes being sent over by private persons in England on account of the great drought?—I cannot tell you how they were being sent; I know nothing about how they were coming; I only heard that they had come.

27,700. That clothes had come over?—Yes.

27,701. During the period of martial law were the negroes very much alarmed in your part of the country?—They were; I never saw people so frightened as they were. The most ridiculous reports and the greatest rubbish was brought before me; but out of a lot of 30 or 40 people that were brought before me I only sent two on to Court-martial that were punished; that was for threatening language.

27,702. Would not that alarm account for their leaving work?—The alarm was that they expected the rebels to come down, and that they would be obliged to join them; that was the thing that frightened them; they fancied pressure would be put on them, and they would be obliged to join them.

27,703. They were alarmed from some cause or other; would that account for their ceasing to work regularly?—I think it had a good deal to do with it.

27,704. The Coolies, who worked right through, I presume were not alarmed?—No.

27,705. They would have no cause for alarm?—They are most peaceable men.

27,706. They would have no fear either of the rebels or the Government?—No; I do not think they had any fear.

27,707. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you hear any expressions before October from the people in your neighbourhood about St. Thomas in the East? You say they did not turn out to work immediately after the August holidays; did they give some reason for it to you?—They said they were waiting to hear the law.

27,708. Did they say where the law was to come from; what did they mean?—That I don't know. I cannot give that; I can give my impression.

27,709. What impression did it make upon you? Did they ever tell you what they meant by "the law?"—They told me that they expected that a new law was coming out that they were to get 4*s.* a day.

27,710. Did they tell you where the law was to come from?—One boy did. He told me it was to come from St. Thomas in the East, but I did not take much notice of that.

27,711. You have stated that you received a letter from Mr. Edenboro?—Yes.

27,712. Did you communicate that letter to Governor Eyre, on the receipt of it?—I don't know that I am obliged to answer that question.

27,713. (*Commission.*) Did you hand that letter to Governor Eyre?—I did.

27,714. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did Mr. Eyre communicate to you that Mr. Edinboro was in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies about this same matter?—I do not know whether I should be justified in mentioning the conversation with Mr. Eyre; however, I do not wish to put any obstacles to any inquiry.

(Mr. Walcott urged the reception of the letter in evidence, but the Commission was of opinion that it could not be received.)

The witness withdrew.

Mr. John Palache, sworn, and examined.

Mr. J. Palache.

27,715. You are I believe police inspector in the parish of Manchester?—Yes.

27,716. Have you held that office long?—Upwards of 10 years.

27,717. Has your attention been particularly directed to the district of Manchester?—Entirely so.

27,718. During the months of June, July, August, and September, was your attention drawn to anything unusual in the conduct and manner of the inhabitants of that parish?—Nothing whatever.

27,719. Were matters going on as usual then?—Just the same as usual.

27,720. Nothing attracted your attention with regard to the conduct, manner, and temper, or spirit of the people there?—Nothing whatever.

27,721. As inspector of police would you officially have been made aware of any drillings, night meetings, or threats of the exercise of combined force?—It ought to have been.

27,722. Your policemen would be, I suppose, on the look-out for that sort of thing?—Always.

27,723. And would make reports to you?—Yes.

27,724. None ever reached you?—None.

27,725. You yourself, I suppose, had the supervision of the whole of the district?—Yes; I have been residing in Manchester for 27 years.

27,726. Have the people continued in the same state of public feeling up to the end of October and November?—Yes; they certainly have; the respectable part of the people.

27,727. I am speaking of the mass of the black population, because there are always exceptions, there would be some irregularities on the part of individuals which would not represent the spirit of any body of people?—There was nothing that could possibly throw any doubt on my mind.

27,728. Nothing to cause you expectation?—Nothing whatever.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Mr. J. Palache.

27 Feb. 1866.

27,729. Nothing as to preparation to meet force by force ?—No.

27,730. What do you say as to the condition of the young people ?—They are generally very idle.

27,731. What age do you include under the head of young ?—From the age perhaps of sixteen, just after they lose the protection of their family, until some of them are 25 or 26, when they are powerful young men, and create some dread.

27,732. At what time was your attention drawn to this conduct of indolence on their part ?—A few weeks before the outbreak.

27,733. Did they do more than become very idle ?—They made use of some expressions that were not thought of then.

27,734. When was this ?—About three or four weeks before the outbreak.

27,735. That would bring you to about the beginning or middle of September ?—Yes, about that.

27,736. Is that the time you refer to ?—Yes ; about that time there were some remarks made.

27,737. Did you hear them ?—No, I did not.

27,738. They were reported to you ?—Only reported to me.

27,739. Officially ?—Not officially ; by mere common conversation.

27,740. You took no heed of them ?—No.

27,741. Can you give us a sample of them that we may see what it was ?—I cannot remember the exact expressions, but I can remember one or two circumstances that occurred after the outbreak.

27,742. We are now trying rather to determine whether you officially heard anything which was substantially indicative of any great change in the temper and spirit of the people. You say there was none, but there were instances of some things with regard to the younger members ?—Yes.

27,743. And that you say only reached you incidentally, not officially ?—Not officially.

27,744. Although that weakens the value of them, still you say they seemed to be important, viewed by the light of subsequent events. I want a sample of what was said by these young indolent people ?—They would make use of insolent remarks in passing and repassing.

27,745. Was it said to yourself ?—Yes ; on frequent occasions ; even on Saturday last I had occasion to correct the people.

27,746. We are talking about September now ?—And they will take the centre of the road.

27,747. But did they do so in September, which is the period we are now referring to ?—I am speaking of then, and even previous to September ; they would take the road, and when requested to move they would not take the slighest heed of it ; and I have always turned round, and remonstrated with them, and told them that the centre of the road was intended for horses and wheeled carriages, and foot passengers were to take the sides of the road ; one man once turned round to me, and told me the road was as much his as mine.

27,748. What was he in, that he took the centre of the road ?—He was a foot passenger.

27,749. And you were on horseback ?—Yes ; on horseback.

27,750. Is that the kind of remarks that you have referred to ?—Yes ; and other familiarities.

27,751. Were the other familiarities of a like kind to the one you have instanced made to yourself ?—Yes ; nothing of a grave nature that I remember.

27,752. Merely a churlish and uncivil mode of replying to your remonstrance ?—Yes.

27,753. Is that a remarkable thing in Jamaica, the way in which people go about the roads ?—No.

27,754. Was that the kind of thing that you say afterwards seemed important ?—Yes.

27,755. What was the effect upon the people at Manchester after the news came from Morant Bay ?—They became exceedingly quiet.

27,756. Directly the news reached them ?—A great deal more respectful. Previous to that I have been passing by people that I did not know, and they have asked me why I did not bid them the day ; but after that I scarcely came up to man or woman but they curtsied, or touched their hats, and said, "How do you do, massa."

27,757. Was that directly the news came ?—Yes ; that lasted a very little time.

27,758. What took place then ?—On one occasion I was told, whether it was addressed to me personally I don't know,—I took it to myself,—by a man I had known some time previously, and had caused to be punished for disorderly conduct ; as I was passing by with Mr. Sturridge, a justice of the peace, he said, not pointing, but as negroes will do, "I do for you as for Price at Morant Bay." I think it must have been meant for me.

27,759. You thought so from the manner in which it was addressed to you ?—Yes ; those were the words, and he was looking direct at me.

27,760. When was this said ?—A few days after the news came down.

27,761. Who was it that said that ?—A man called Thomas Chambers.

27,762. Was he a man you knew before ?—Yes ; a man I punished some time before for being drunk.

27,763. A drunkard ; a bad character ?—Yes.

27,764. Had he any leaders or followers ?—No.

27,765. Then that was an isolated piece of abuse ?—Yes.

27,766. Do you think that indicated anything like an alteration in the spirit of the people at large ?—No. I have no impression that the people at large were inclined to rebel ; but I am quite certain that had the rebels reached Manchester, even those who were not inclined would have been compelled, by the mass that would have been with them, to have joined for the protection of their own lives.

27,767. We are talking not of what people would have been compelled to do, but what they had an inclination to do ; did you find any spirit of insubordination in wishing to imitate, on their own account, what they had heard of ?—Oh no.

27,768. You don't know that of your own knowledge ?—No.

27,769. Have you any reason to think there was any conspiracy or combination to resist authority in the district in which you are inspector ?—No ; the people have always been very obedient where the authorities have been concerned.

27,770. You do not think there was any conspiracy or combination existing last year ?—I don't think there was any formed in Manchester.

27,771. Without a conspiracy, were there any operating causes of discontent among them, largely spread, about wages, or the administration of summary justice ?—I am not aware.

27,772. Nothing came to your knowledge ?—Nothing came to my knowledge as to wages ; I never heard any complaint ; and as to the administration of justice, there is not a parish in the island where fewer appeals are made against the decisions of the magistrates.

27,773. Is it a well-behaved parish generally ?—Generally an exceedingly well-behaved population ; but knowing the negro population as well as I do, I certainly had a great deal of dread myself, and the people themselves were very excited at the outbreak.

27,774. Do you think they are easily led ?—Very easily ; no people more so.

27,775. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think the negroes are better off in Manchester than in any part of the Island, are they not ?—I think they are.

27,776. It is an exceedingly prosperous parish ?—Yes.

27,777. You have spoken about the people taking the road ; is there anything peculiar in that ; have you often been between Spanish Town and Kingston ?—Not lately.

27,778. Is it not a usual thing all over the Island for the negroes not to get out of the way of any carriage ?—Not until very lately ; and it has been noticed by several persons, they usually walk in the middle of the road ; but formerly whenever they heard

anything coming, such as a horse or a carriage, they immediately stood on a side.

27,779. Have you driven through the market street at Kingston ?—Yes.

27,780. Well, do they stand on one side there ?—No ; because the concourse is such there that they can hardly move themselves.

27,781. With respect to the idleness of the young men, when did you first notice that ?—I have noticed it for a long time.

27,782. Have you noticed it during the whole of last year ?—Yes, for several years.

27,783. Then it is not particularly lately that you have noticed it ?—No ; I have known this, that there are in my neighbourhood hundreds of young persons that are not able to go out to work from lazy habits and from the want of clothing.

27,784. You have noticed that for some years, you say ?—For the last two or three years ; since the high price of cotton.

27,785. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You say that the people in your parish are well off ?—Yes.

27,786. Is there much larceny in your parish ?—Not so much as in other parishes. I think the larcenies are brought to light more now, on account of the rural constables, who get a reward for bringing these delinquents to justice. In former days they made all kinds of compromises amongst themselves.

27,787. Are they larcenies of growing produce, that is, of the produce of the negroes themselves ?—It is amongst themselves a great deal.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. Joseph Sidney Woollett, sworn, and examined.

Rev. J. S. Woollett.

27,788. You are a Roman Catholic priest ?—Yes.

27,789. And you live in the parish of St. Ann ?—Lately I have taken up my residence there.

27,790. You are there at present ?—Yes.

27,791. How long have you been there ?—About two months. When I say I am residing there, it is more my head quarters than my residence. I am travelling about daily.

27,792. In what district of the Island has your principal experience been ?—I think I may say all over the Island, more or less, but principally westward of Spanish Town.

27,793. On the western side of the Island more especially ?—Yes ; taking the northern parishes there.

27,794. Do you visit the parishes there more than twice a year ?—Twice a year generally, and sometimes one or two of the parishes it may be three times.

27,795. Were you upon your tour to visit these parishes during any part of the middle of last year ?—In June and July I think I was there, and in May. My journeys generally last me three months.

27,796. From your knowledge and personal observation, confining your evidence to what you noticed and learnt from your own experience, and not what other persons have told you, what did you find to be the temper and spirit of the people in the districts into which you went ?—I must state that I found as a fact a general opinion prevailing, not a mere rumour. I formed my opinion from general accumulative evidence——

27,797. You did not form it from other people's opinion ?—No ; from the statements and facts they gave to me.

27,798. I rather want the facts that you yourself gathered, and the conclusions you drew from those facts, not an opinion based on an opinion ?—I say it was not based upon the opinion of others, but upon the facts they stated.

27,799. But those facts are not facts you learnt yourself. Did you yourself acquire information from your own information, and not from the narrative of others, which led you to draw any conclusion at all, one way or the other ?—You put it upon such narrow ground that I can hardly state anything at all, because if I heard any statement of what a man intended to do, that would only be my judgment of what he intended ; for instance, if I heard a person in one parish particularly, but where two or three parishes meet, one not very far off, speak of their being afraid, and this was in the early part of July, about the 8th——

27,800. What parish are you speaking of ?—The parish of St. Elizabeth.

27,801. Beyond Manchester ?—It is where the parishes of Westmoreland and St. James's meet.

27,802. In that part of the country did you hear anything that the people themselves said ; your own people ?—Yes ; my own people and other people too ; plenty of them. I heard them state that they were afraid to plant, and that they did not intend to plant, because they felt convinced that there was to be a rising among the people.

27,803. In what month was this ?—In the early part of July.

27,804. A rising among the people, you say ?—A rising, a revolt, or words of that kind.

27,805. Who were they that said this ?—They were small settlers.

27,806. They were settlers who would not plant ?—Yes.

27,807. Did you communicate this to anybody ?—I communicated it when I came up to Spanish Town to some officials ; I don't know who they are ; I myself thinking it at the time to be sheer nonsense, and I persuaded them to plant.

27,808. When did you communicate this at Spanish Town ?—I think it was in August, or in the end of July.

27,809. Do you know the name of the person you communicated it to ?—I do not know.

27,810. Was it by word of mouth or by letter ?—By word of mouth only, because I really thought nothing about it, and the officials thought nothing about it ; they thought it mere rumour ; if they had paid more attention to rumour perhaps it would be better.

27,811. Tell us what you yourself heard, which in your own mind suggested the idea of disaffection at the time you heard it, and which was so far important as to make you communicate it ?—I did communicate it.

27,812. From how many people did you gather this information about the expected rising as a reason for not planting ?—I don't know how many.

27,813. Was it half a dozen ?—I heard several after service, when they were talking about it among themselves ; I paid no particular attention to it.

27,814. I only want to know the number ?—I cannot tell.

27,815. This you say was on the borders of St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland ?—No ; Westmoreland and St. James.

27,816. What was the district or parish you were in ?—St. Elizabeth was the parish ; Pisgah was the place.

27,817. Is Pisgah a negro settlement ?—I think principally brown people ; they cultivate ginger and arrowroot.

27,818. Were these persons that said they were not going to plant in consequence of that expectation, brown people ?—They were old militiamen in former days.

27,819. Was there anything more of the like that met your observation about that time ?—There was one thing that made me suppose there must be disaffection among the people in St. James.

27,820. What did you hear ?—At Negro Hill, in Westmoreland, and afterwards in St. Elizabeth, it was reported that the people were to be made slaves ; this I heard from the poor black people.

27,821. What did they say ?—They asked me if they were to be made slaves again. They said, "I hear they make us slaves again, and people say so."

27,822. Were those people of your own communion ?—They were negroes that we had.

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27,823. Were they labouring people ?—Labouring people.

27,824. Or occupiers of land ?—I think one I remember occupying land. I think the rest were labouring people.

27,825. Did they actually come to ask you for information ?—One of them actually followed me for about a mile ; he was one of a class that is to be found here on the Pedro Plains and other places, called Paraquet Indians ; they have, it is supposed, some Indian blood ; this one followed me for more than a mile, and asked me with an apology if the people were to be made slaves again ; that was in St. Elizabeth's, near to Pedro Bluff ; but still there is one statement I should make here, that there were some gentlemen who rather imprudently said, in a joking way to some one in the neighbourhood, that there were some gentlemen coming to make slaves of them again. Whether that gave rise to the idea, or whether that spread to the Paraquets, I cannot tell. It was about 10 miles from where these people were.

27,826. That only shows how credulous they are ; is that what you mean by it ?—No ; I mean to say that in St. James and Negro Hill, and these places where I formed this opinion, they must have heard from some persons seriously that the British Government, or some gentlemen, intended to make them slaves again, and the people took it up.

27,827. This was only one man in the Pedro Plains ?—Only one man.

27,828. And he was a Paraquet Indian ?—Yes.

27,829. Did you gather from his manner whether he was a person capable of forming a common sense idea ?—No ; I did what I could to explain to him the absurdity of the thing.

27,830. Did he seem satisfied with your explanation ?—Quite.

27,831. Is that the only instance you have to give us about the expectation of the return of slavery among the people ?—I do not remember anything more just now ; that and the one I mentioned at Negro Hill and St. James.

27,832. What was that ?—That was the same thing. They asked me if they were going to be made slaves again.

27,833. Who asked you that ?—Some black people.

27,834. How many ?—It might be two or three in one place, and perhaps half a dozen in another ; but there was a great distance between the places ; they could not have had communication at Negro Hill particularly, because that is separated almost from the rest ; it is a land very difficult of access.

27,835. Were these people of your communion ?—Those in St. James were not; those in Negro Hill were.

27,836. Of course you did the best you could to explain things to them ?—I told them at once the absurdity of it.

27,837. Did it seem to satisfy them ?—Quite ; so far as I saw.

27,838. Could you trace this expectation as far as it reached the minds of the parties who asked you about it, whether it was working in such a way as to make them discontented or alarmed ?—Taken in connection with the meeting that took place at that time, which went by the name of the Underhill Meeting, at Black River, where I was told there was seditious language used———.

27,839. You were not at any of the meetings ?—Not in the house itself ; but I saw the people collecting and going to it.

27,840. You did not hear what was said there ?—No ; only what was reported.

27,841. From your own observation are you able to form any judgment whether this notion about the return to slavery had operated to any extent so as to communicate discontent to their minds ?—I certainly think it did.

27,842. To how many, do you think ?—Through these three parishes, St. Elizabeth, St. James, and Westmoreland. The interior I speak of particularly.

27,843. Did you notice in what form the discontent made itself manifest ; was it a view of some parties had got into their minds ?—Yes.

27,844. You attribute to the operation of that idea a spirit of discontent among the people ?—Not merely that ; but I put that together with other things, for instance, the seditious language that I have already spoken of.

27,845. Supposing there had been other causes operating, you conclude that it brought about a spirit of discontent, if not disaffection ?—Yes.

27,846. In what way did the effect show itself, those being assumed as the operating causes ?—I am not quite certain I apprehend your question.

27,847. When we attribute to certain causes certain results, those results generally make themselves manifest to observation and sense ; if discontent existed it must have been made manifest by some observation of it ; you attribute the discontent to the expectation of a return to slavery, and, concurrently with that, to what you heard of seditious meetings ?—Hearing there was to be a revolt, and that the people would not plant on that account, as soon as I found this had taken place, first in St. James, that there was an idea that they were to be brought back to slavery, then in Westmoreland, then afterwards at Pisgah, where I was told by these brown people that they were not going to plant on account of this revolt, I connected these different things.

27,848. You assumed that the alarm was to be traced to the expectation in their minds of a return to slavery ?—Not only that, but to what had been told them at different places, that the Queen was going to send them out money, and all those things.

27,849. Did you hear the people themselves say that the Queen had done so ?—I forget whether I heard them ; I did not go about taking notes.

27,850. Did any person ever tell you so ?—I don't remember that they did.

27,851. All you remember is, that the people said they had heard it ?—I cannot say even that. I do not assert it, nor contradict it, that any one told me the Queen had sent out money.

27,852. Can you tax your memory with noticing anything in the conduct of your flock, or those that consulted you, or spoke to you, amongst the labouring class especially, as to their intention to join anything? —No.

27,853. Nothing at all ?—No.

27,854. Nor did you notice any combination to exercise force ?—No ; I do not believe they are capable of combination ; they may be prepared, but I do not think they could combine among themselves.

27,855. You think there was no conspiracy or combination ?—Not in the sense in which it is used among the higher classes, but I think they may be prepared, and well prepared.

27,856. Are they, in your experience, an imaginative and excitable people ?—Quite so.

27,857. And ready to ignite like gunpowder ?—Yes ; I think those who wish to prepare the country for rebellion, if any one wished it, might content themselves with preparing the lower classes.

27,858. Is it your experience of the negroes that they are capable of being worked upon in that way without any operating cause of practical discontent ? —They may be told many things which they may hardly know or not ; for instance, that the Queen is going to send them money.

27,859. But if a man is well to do, and I was to tell him he was starving, would he believe it ?—I believe a great number are excitable enough for that.

27,860. What ! to believe against their senses ?—Yes ; and if you will allow me I will give you an instance of it. At one of the Underhill Meetings at Black River men came representing themselves to be starving ; they came in well-dressed clothes, and it was estimated by the merchants in the town that the value of their horses was 2,000 dollars, and yet they believed themselves to be starving and naked, when they were all well dressed, and had on well polished boots, and had good saddles and girths. If you choose you can call Mr. Lane, one of the prin-

cipal merchants, who can corroborate what I state, that they were well clothed, and that they spent a good deal of money in Black River afterwards.

27,861. Do you think that was with a view of taking in others?—I cannot say that.

27,862. Or do you think they were taken in themselves, that these men with good horses and good clothes yet persuaded themselves to be miserable poverty stricken men?—That is all I can imagine. They were a contrast to meetings that take place in England.

27,863. Are the people, as a mass, that you administer to, well off?—They are mostly settlers, and some labourers, Portuguese.

27,864. How many do you reckon as your people?—About 1,000.

27,865. I am talking of the whole of the island?—Including Kingston, I should say about 6,000, or from that to 7,000.

27,866. That is not including the troops?—No.

27,867. Those that you have more particularly to do with are, as a mass, a well-to-do people?—Yes; I think they are; some are labourers, and some shopkeepers.

27,868. Are they well conducted people?—I think certainly, as a body, they are, but they are all scattered; they do not form in any one parish a body or a congregation.

27,869. They are interspersed among the other people?—Quite so.

27,870. Then you have an opportunity of seeing others?—Perhaps as much as my own people, wherever I go.

27,871. Did you notice in your course, prior to the Morant Bay affair, any expression of discontent with a view of rising; did you personally notice any expressions or intention of rising to resist the authorities?—Nothing more than I mentioned at Pisgah.

27,872. No man ever told you, "I am not going to plant my land, because I am going to join the rebels?"—No; nothing of the kind.

27,873. You heard no intention, deliberate or vague, of any intention of rising?—No; my servant is here, and he can corroborate that statement with regard to Pisgah, if it is considered of any consequence as a fact.

27,874. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I think you were about to explain that you had dissuaded the people from their intention of not planting; will you state what you wish to say?—The next time I went round I said to them, "Well, you have planted, I see." They said, "Yes."

27,875. Was that after October?—Yes; when I went the second time. I made the remark at the time, just to show them that I remembered the statement they had made.

27,876. They had taken your advice?—They had, so far. I mention it to show that they remembered it themselves, that they had said they did not intend to plant.

27,877. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think you were not present at the Black River meeting?—No; I merely saw the people passing by the house.

27,878. So you do not know, of course, of your own knowledge, that these people persuaded themselves that they were poor and naked?—No; but they came down to a professed meeting of the poor and naked.

27,879. Might they not be representing the grievances of other persons who were not sufficiently well off to come?—It was never so stated; it was a common opinion throughout the town, mentioned by all the merchants there.

27,880. What merchants?—White and black; I dare say and coloured too. I really did not pay any attention to it.

27,881. You have seen no traces of any conspiracy or combination to rise?—No; I have said that I do not believe they can combine; combination and organization are things they are not capable of, but they can be well prepared.

27,882. You have seen no traces of any preparation to rise, of your own knowledge?—I think the general feeling throughout the whole country shows that there was no preparation.

27,883. Have you seen any fact, or can you state any fact, of your own knowledge, or anything that you have yourself heard from the black or coloured population, showing that there was any preparation to rise?—No, I heard nothing from them.

27,884. I suppose any idea you have formed on the subject is derived from conversations with the white people?—No, I do not say that. White, black, and coloured, I did not hear them say they were going to rise, or whether they were going to rise or not, but I could plainly see and form an opinion from all I learnt that they were well prepared, and if any commotion or disturbance had taken place at a police court, or a magistrate's court, or anything of the kind, that there might have been a general affair throughout the parish if it had not been prevented, and that was the general opinion about the place. It was well known that at certain places the courts were put off from fear of some disaster that was done at St. Thomas in the East, St. James, Brown's Town, and other places.

27,885. (*Commission.*) That shows the extreme caution with which the magistrates acted, does it not?—It shows the extreme caution they were obliged to act with.

27,886. And it shows the extreme alarm of the white population?—It shows how cautious they were obliged to be.

27,887. Did you know anything of your own knowledge inducing you to form an opinion that there was a preparation among the black people to rise in any of the parishes of which you have spoken?—I would rather say they were prepared by others in such a way that if anything took place there would have been a general insurrection.

27,888. I asked you what you knew of your own knowledge; have you any grounds for that opinion?—Yes, certainly; the different statements I have heard from different people about it.

27,889. But have you any grounds for it of your own knowledge; I am not speaking of statements from white people?—From white, and coloured, and from black people too, I believe I heard these statements.

27,890. Has any fact been brought home to you to induce you to form that opinion, any fact within your own knowledge?—I call it a fact that I have heard the different statements of so many persons as to what they knew was taking place.

27,891. It is a fact that you heard it you mean?—Yes, I heard it as accumulative evidence, enough for me to form an opinion upon.

27,892. But it does not follow that what others state is a fact?—No; but if I have heard the same thing stated by different people, in different places, I must form an opinion from it.

27,893. It was enough for you to rely upon?—Oh, yes; from book-keepers, overseers, proprietors, and small shopkeepers; it was all one statement.

27,894. That only shows a panic?—No, it shows one feeling, quite enough to make me believe; it is not merely a panic.

27,895. The fact is you have formed your opinion upon their statement?—Upon their statement, certainly; how else could I form an opinion? You must form your opinion from the different statements coming before you. I observed things myself, and I saw the caution which the magistrates observed, and many things which showed me the state of the country; for instance, two men came to me to complain of something. I had to take them six miles to a magistrate; the magistrate was afraid to interfere, although there were 40 soldiers over there. The two men had been assaulted. Their father had been assaulted the week before, and these two men, or lads rather, were assaulted. I sent them back with the deposition to the magistrates at Linstead that evening, about 4 or 5 o'clock, and the reply was that it was too late that evening to interfere, and about half-past 8 or 9 o'clock I passed by these persons house, and neither police, nor soldier, nor anyone had been there.

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27,896. Was that in October?—Yes.

27,897. That led you to form an opinion that these people were expecting something and were alarmed?—Yes, they were.

27,898. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think we may take it that you know nothing of your own knowledge?—You may draw that conclusion if you please.

27,899. Has any fact really come under your own personal observation inducing you to form an opinion that they were, as you say, actually prepared?—You cannot expect that I should go into their different meetings.

27,900. (*Commission.*) You heard no threats made use of?—I heard none myself made use of that time.

27,901. You saw no arms, no gatherings, or any attempt to organize physical force?—No; I heard of plenty of threats, and if you wish it I can give you the names of magistrates and others who heard the threats.

27,902. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Have you observed the people in St. Ann's, what their condition was in life?—I should say they were very well off there.

27,903. Up in Dry Harbour Mountains, for instance?—They are very well off; they are mostly settlers there. There is a German and an Irish settlement, and the black people are all very well off, I think, as far as I have seen, and I visit the entire of the parish twice a year.

27,904. Then in your opinion they were not in a state of poverty?—I do not think there is any one parish in the Island of which it can be said they are in a state of poverty.

27,905. Have any complaints ever been made to you as to the want of confidence of the labouring population in the magistracy?—No, I have not heard them; they have not been made to me direct; I have heard it spoken of, of course, but none have been made to me.

27,906. The members of your communion would speak to you about it, would they not?—Of course they would, and I think anybody else would also. I heard nothing of the kind.

27,907. At all events those that were under your pastoral charge would complain to you?—I do not think they would more than the other. I think I know every class and every person. I have heard of such complaints, but none were made to me directly.

27,908. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Do you know who got up the meeting at Black River?—I have heard the name stated, but I forgot it; I think it was Gilling.

27,909. Do you know if any minister of any denomination was present at that meeting?—I am not sure.

27,910. You saw the people pass, you say?—I saw the people pass. I saw one or two coming away talking of it; but whether they were present at the meeting or not I cannot tell; I did not watch every one that went in.

27,911. Then you know nothing personally of what took place there?—No; I was not there. I saw the people going there and coming away from the meeting.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. J. S. Hildebrand.

The Rev. James Slessor Hildebrand, sworn, and examined.

27,912. Are you the island curate of St. David's in the parish of Manchester?—Yes.

27,913. Had you been there any length of time?—I was appointed first a year ago last October.

27,914. During last year did your congregation attend steadily at church?—Not nearly as much so as they had done when I first went; they fell off very much in the year 1865.

27,915. When did you first notice they were falling off?—From the commencement of the year.

27,916. In January do you mean?—They began to fall off about then.

27,917. Did that continue, or did it reach a point and stay?—It continued to get worse and worse.

27,918. When did it reach its worst point?—I should say a little before this breakout.

27,919. It went on diminishing till the end of September?—Yes, it was diminishing up to then.

27,920. What class of persons were they who discontinued their attendance?—The black people.

27,921. Of all ages?—Of all ages.

27,922. Had there been any distress among the people?—There had been. I would not say there was no distress, because there was distress in Jamaica. They had two failures of coffee plants, and they frequently alleged want of clothes as a reason for not coming to church.

27,923. They were, in the ordinary language of mankind, hard driven for money?—Yes; at the same time I am quite sure that their wages were such that by a little extra exertion they might have got them if they pleased.

27,924. You say their coffee plantations had failed?—Yes, generally.

27,925. Was your congregation made up generally of labourers on estates or settlement men?—Most of them have settlements of their own.

27,926. They cultivate those estates on a smaller scale?—Yes.

27,927. I suppose then, if a failure takes place they would feel it more severely in the small cultivations than those on a grander scale?—They would feel it in two ways, inasmuch as they would not get quite so much labour.

27,928. They labour only for themselves in the settlements, I suppose?—No; many of the people attending my congregation have settlements of their own, and cultivate a great deal of coffee of their own, and at the same time labour upon the estates; they get their families to labour.

27,929. Did you communicate with them, and remonstrate with them on their absence?—Yes; a great deal.

27,930. What did you learn; did they attribute it to the failure of their crops?—No; they would not say it was the failure of the crops; they would merely say they had not clothes.

27,931. Did they say why they had not clothes?—Yes; it was an understood fact among them that the coffee had failed, and that money was scarce.

27,932. And that left them without a wardrobe. You attributed their want of clothes to their want of means, and the failure of the crops?—I did, partly; but I don't think altogether.

27,933. Did they intend to attribute it to that?—They did; and I suppose they would naturally do so, because they would not like to give me any other reason.

27,934. When you remonstrated with them for their non-attendance, and they said they had not clothes, did they mean to say that as the season had failed they were not able to supply them?—That they were not able to buy them.

27,935. You say you attributed it not entirely to what they intended to communicate?—No; I don't think it was altogether attributable to that.

27,936. Did you think so at the time?—Of course, I would take no such excuse; what I invariably told them was, that I was quite sure that by a little exertion at all events they might get a suit of Osnaburgh or two; and there was not one of them that could not clothe themselves.

27,937. Did you tell them so?—Yes; I always told them so.

27,938. That there was labour enough to supply themselves?—Yes.

27,939. You attributed it to a kind of disinclination to labour?—I think there was a kind of unsettled feeling among them.

27,940. An unsettled feeling with regard to labour, do you mean?—I think their minds were dwelling upon other things.

27,941. Did you think so then?—I did.

27,942. Did you tell them of it?—I frequently told them of it.

27,943. That you thought they were not giving you their real reasons?—Yes; I always told them so.

27,944. What did they say then?—They would sometimes say, "No massa, no, nothing but clothing; me get clothes, and me come to church."

27,945. What led you to attribute it to causes different to what they assigned?—Because I knew some of them were pretty well off.

27,946. Was that the only ground for attributing it to other causes than they assigned?—Certainly.

27,947. But they alleged they were not well off, and you said they were?—Certainly; a good many of them could easily have done it; besides they had refused work when it was offered them, even when they were pleading poverty to me.

27,948. That being the state of things that they seemed to assign a cause, which did not appear to you to be borne out, did you allege to them any reason that you assigned for it?—I was always telling them that they had evidently a disinclination to go to church, and that there was some reason for not wanting to go.

27,949. You did not say what the reason was?—No; I could not say for certain then what the reason was, but I think afterwards facts showed it.

27,950. Had you in your own mind assigned any specific reason?—I used to attribute it, and I would even mention it to them occasionally, to these meetings that were getting up of Dr. Underhill's.

27,951. You mean the discussions about the price of labour and wages?—Yes; I am certain that had a good deal to do with it.

27,952. In disturbing them, do you mean?—I am sure it had.

27,953. How do you think it had operated upon their disinclination to their going to church or otherwise?—It kept them from any wish to go to work.

27,954. But why did it keep them from going to church?—Because when they did not go to work they probably found it more difficult to get clothes.

27,955. But that would not be the reason with those who were well off?—There seemed to be some kind of expectation among them; I can't tell what it was.

27,956. Did you think so at the time?—I did. I frequently had an impression that there was some secret going on among them. I have often said that there was a kind of inner life among them which we were evidently not getting at. That I repeated over and over again.

27,957. At the time, do you mean?—At that time; long ago.

27,958. And you at that time thought it was discontent resulting from these meetings, upon the price of labour and wages?—Yes, I attributed it to that unsettling their minds, making them unfit for ordinary business.

27,959. Beyond that, had you any ground for assuming that in this inner life, as you call it, they were contemplating violence or organization?—I do not believe myself that the black people would ever organize anything of the kind by themselves; I do not believe they ever could or would.

27,960. Was there anything at that time which created a well-founded impression on your mind of anything like organization at that time for the purpose of employing force?—No; I had not any idea that there was anything of that kind.

27,961. We know that they are capable of it if the evidence about October is true, that they organized then, according to all accounts; you say the people are incapable of doing that?—I don't think the black people did it; I think it was done by wiser heads than theirs.

27,962. Do you think the white people did it?—I could not say who did. I have never attributed it to them.

27,963. You thought at any rate that during the months we are speaking of, when your congregation fell off, that they were not capable of organization, for the purpose of using physical force on their account?—I did not think they were.

27,964. At any rate you did not find any indication of it among your people?—No; except what I have stated.

27,965. Did that continue down to the news of the Morant Bay disturbance?—Yes.

27,966. When that news reached you what effect did it produce on your people?—I think it made them much more respectful in their demeanour to strangers.

27,967. Directly the news came?—Immediately.

27,968. Was there any material effect produced upon your people after the second week in October?—There has been a wonderful change ever since.

27,969. For the better, in your judgment?—Yes, for the better.

27,970. Have you better congregations now?—I have better congregations; and more than that, I see that the young people are coming out better; at the same time I am sorry to say there is again a disposition to be unsettled, which there was not until lately.

27,971. Do you find a disposition to the pilfering of exposed property among your people?—Oh, plenty of it.

27,972. Are provision grounds robbed at night?—Yes; on Sundays mostly. The few that would go to church would probably find their provisions gone when they got back.

27,973. There is no difficulty in getting work in your parish, is there?—Not the least. I am sure there is nobody there who could not get work any day in the year if they wished it, except Sunday.

27,974. Do the people, as a fact, appear to dress worse than they used to do?—Yes, they really do; they do not dress in the showy kind of style they had done before.

27,975. Was it in January or February when they began to fall off in their attendance?—Yes, and all through the year.

27,976. Would it be true to state this in March 1865, that the people in your district "dressed quite decently, and not unfrequently expensively"?—Yes, I think it would.

27,977. That would rightly describe the sort of thing that was going on among your people in March 1865?—Yes; I think it would. When they come out on market day you see them dressed well.

27,978. And would it be true in March 1865 of the people with whom you had to do, that they were not any poorer than they were two years before?—No; I do not think they really were poorer; there was a kind of temporary distress among them, but I do not think there was anything like poverty. Two years before they had been equally poor, I think, at least the year before, because the coffee crop had failed then, and every year the coffee crop fails they are always more or less in distress. They were as well off last year perhaps as they were the year before; each year the coffee crop had failed.

27,979. (*Mr. Payne.*) You were saying that there was a double cause for the people not coming to church, that they had been very poor; was the other cause, which you were going to state but did not, that there was a want of work at the time of the failure of the coffee crop?—No, I do not think that.

27,980. Do you consider that the inner life you speak of of the negroes was one that you were acquainted with previously, and that it was only lately that you have not known it?—Yes; I think they are much less open than they used to be.

27,981. Do you consider you used to know the inner life of the negro race better than you do now?—I think so.

27,982. (*Commission.*) How long have you been here?—I have been in the West Indies 15 years.

27,983. And how long in Jamaica?—I have been in Jamaica seven years now.

27,984. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Were there any meetings in Manchester as to the price of wages?—No; not immediately in that neighbourhood. I think there was one at Porus.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Rev. W. Mayhew.

27 Feb. 1866.

Rev. William Mayhew, sworn, and examined.

27,985. Do you reside in the parish of St. Andrew?—Yes.

27,986. Are you the rector of that parish?—Yes.

27,987. Were you residing there during the year 1865?—I was there the whole year, except about six weeks in the early part of the year.

27,988. Did you notice during the summer months, and down to the end of September, any change in the habits, disposition, and temper of your people?—The only thing I observed was that the glebe tenants paid their rents very badly, and they would not work it out in labour. There is a large glebe rented out in a great many settlements.

27,989. They would be your tenants?—Yes.

27,990. Is the glebe attached to the Rectory?—Yes.

27,991. And they did not pay their rent regularly?—No; of course I allowed for the drought.

27,992. Had you a drought just before that?—Yes; we had a long drought that year.

27,993. And at that time the arrear of rent was attributable to the drought?—Yes; but when I sent for them to work out their rents, although they could get no work for themselves, they would not come.

27,994. You proposed that they should pay rent in kind?—Yes; I told them that English labourers would be very happy to work it out if they could get no work.

27,995. Were they settlement men, or all labourers without lands?—They had land and houses in some places.

27,996. They did not agree to your plan of working out their rent?—No; although they could only get 6*d.* per day at Constant Spring, and I have given them 1*s.* or 1*s.* 3*d.*, according to the work, they would not come.

27,997. Were they at that time working on their own lands?—No; the drought prevented them.

27,998. What part of the year do you now speak of?—I think we must have had nine months drought at the least.

27,999. At the time you offered labour instead of money?—I think we must have had fully nine months drought.

28,000. That would bring you down to September?—Yes; I made every allowance for it.

28,001. How far were they in arrear with their rents in September?—Some of them a couple of years.

28,002. Except that, was there any other indication?—No; I did not observe anything further.

28,003. Did they continue to attend service?—Yes; I did not observe anything different in that respect.

28,004. Nor did they appear to be worse clad than usual?—No.

28,005. Did they communicate?—Yes, as usual; I did not observe any difference.

28,006. After the disturbance at Morant Bay I believe you had some conversation with a parishioner, or somebody near you?—I got a threatening letter on the Tuesday after the outbreak.

28,007. That was on Tuesday the 17th of October?—Yes.

28,008. Have you got that letter?—I sent it in answer to a circular which I received from the Government two or three months ago.

28,009. To Governor Eyre?—Yes.

28,010. Was it a scrap of paper, or was it a regular letter by post?—It came through the Kingston Post Office, and as it looked suspicious the Postmaster had opened it, and seen it, and sent it on to me.

28,011. Do you attach much importance to a thing of that kind?—No; merely in connexion with this; it threatened to chop off my head because I was as bad as the Baron, for I oppressed the people in making them pay rent for land that I never paid for; that is the glebe land.

28,012. That was the subject of this threat?—Yes; and that they were at Port Antonio (I did not of course believe that), and when they came that way they would serve me in the same way as the Baron had been served.

28,013. You took no notice of it, but forwarded it when required?—Yes; the sexton gave it to me. I was going down to Port Maria, and the sexton said that I had better send it to the inspector of police, which I did.

The witness withdrew.

E. Noel.

Elizabeth Noel (colored), sworn, and examined.

28,014. Do you keep a tavern at a place called Yallahs Bay?—I do.

28,015. Was the late Mr. Gordon in the habit of passing through Yallahs Bay from time to time, and stopping at your tavern?—Yes, always on his way.

28,016. I believe he always used to pass by there as he went to Morant Bay?—To the vestry.

28,017. Did he attend the vestry days regularly?—He used to attend it regularly till latterly.

28,018. How often did he come to your tavern; every week?—Not every week.

28,019. How often in a month?—Every three months, when the vestry met.

28,020. Once in three months?—Yes, whenever the vestry was held at Morant Bay, or any public day, he would call.

28,021. Do you remember his coming to your tavern, when he spoke to you about a report which had reached him?—It was a report Mr. Herschell had made about him.

28,022. When did he speak about that to you?—It was early in last year. I do not remember whether it was the first or the second vestry.

28,023. Of 1865?—Yes.

28,024. What did he say to you about this report?—He went to the vestry, and as he returned he called at the tavern, and he said to me, "Mrs. Noel, I have "been coming here for a number of years; did you "ever hear that I behaved in any way immoral in "your house?" I said, "No, Sir, I never heard it." He said, "Because that parson Herschell has reported "in St. Thomas in the East that I have got a child; "now the amount of harm that would do me if my "wife was to come by; what a wicked man he is; "his tongue ought to be cut out."

28,025. Was that all he said to you about it?—Yes, that was all he said to me.

28,026. Did he ever refer to the subject again?—No; I only saw him one vestry after that again. I think the last vestry in October he was not there at all.

The witness withdrew.

G. Fouche.

George Fouche, sworn, and examined.

28,027. Where you born in Jamaica?—Yes.

28,028. You are reporter of the Guardian Newspaper, which is published in Kingston?—I am.

28,029. On the 3d of May did you report the speeches made at a meeting held at Kingston?—Yes; I was not then reporter for the Guardian; I was for the Sentinel.

28,030. Then you reported the meeting for the Sentinel?—At that period.

28,031. What was the object of that meeting?—It was called an Underhill Meeting, to take into consideration the distressed state of the peasantry of the country.

28,032. Were you there when it was first assembled?—Yes; at the Court-house, Kingston.

28,033. Who was in the chair?—Mr. George William Gordon.

28,034. Have you any notes that you took at the time of what passed at that meeting?—Yes, I have some notes; I have notes in my pocket book.

28,035. You may use them for the purpose of refreshing your memory of what you heard on that

occasion ?—I have not the notes with me, I gave them to the government.

28,036. Your memory is very good I dare say on the subject ?—Yes.

28,037. Just give us a short sketch of what happened at that meeting ?—I attended that meeting; it was held in Kingston on the 3d of May last; Mr. Gordon was in the chair, Mr. Kelly Smith was the secretary, and I took speeches of Samuel Clarke and the Revd. Mr. Palmer.

28,038. Did he first address the meeting ?—Yes, he was the first speaker.

28,039. Did the Revd. J. H. Crole speak ?—Yes, he addressed the meeting.

28,040. And the Revd. James Roach ?—He did not speak; I did not hear him.

28,041. What denomination of clergymen were there ?—The Revd. Mr. Palmer is a Baptist connected with the society in England; Mr. Crole was connected with Mr. Gordon's Tabernacle, he was the preacher there.

28,042. Were is that ?—At Kingston, in the Parade.

28,043. Was there a person of the name of O'Brien ?—Yes, he spoke, but said very few words; he only seconded a resolution, I think.

28,044. Did Samuel Clarke speak ?—Yes.

28,045. And Thomas Harry ?—Yes.

28,046. Who is Thomas Harry ?—A shoemaker in Kingston.

28,047. Was Emanuel Joseph Goldson there ?—Yes.

28,048. Did he speak ?—Yes, he spoke.

28,049. Did Mr. Gordon speak ?—Yes; very few words; he merely told them the nature of the meeting.

28,050. He opened the proceedings ?—Yes.

28,051. And was that all he did ?—That was all he did.

28,052. What is there in anything you have come to tell us about ?—With whom shall I begin ? with the first speaker, Mr. Palmer ?

28,053. Give us the substance of what you came away with ?—It was this; that the people were oppressed with the heavy burden of taxation, and it was time for them to seek for liberties; that the blacks were oppressed by the white and coloured people of the country very much; that they were kept under; that they had no situations given to them, neither in the Customs, or the Post-office, or any place of that kind; that the people were kept under foot very much by the white and coloured people of the country; that government gave them no encouragement, although they were large taxpayers, and they formed the greater part of the community; that they had no advantages whatever, but it was their duty to stand up as men, and seek for their rights and privileges.

28,054. Were the audience to whom these topics were addressed made up of black people ?—Yes; there were comparatively few white or coloured people present.

28,055. How were these topics received; with great applause ?—Very great indeed, especially when they were told that the government was not to be obeyed, because it was immoral.

28,056. Did he specify the immorality ?—Yes; one of the speakers said that the government was immoral, and that the Scriptures told them they were not to obey an immoral government.

28,057. Did they state what the immorality consisted in ?—No, they did not; they did not go into the morality or immorality of the government; they only made that sweeping charge, that the government was immoral, and the people were not bound to obey an immoral government, and no one could compel them to do it.

28,058. Did they say nothing more but that it was an immoral government ?—They said the governor's morality proclamation was a farce; that was what the speaker said first in introducing that part.

28,059. What is the morality proclamation ?—I am not acquainted so well with that part; I don't know what it means. He said there was nobody to hold public sittings, except men that were immoral, that was what I could make out of it. One of the speakers spoke of the mal-administration of justice, the injustice shown to the blacks in a case tried in Kingston, the case of Myrie, where he was sent by Mr. Hart to prison for something like sixty days instead of fining him. He said if it had been a white or coloured person he would have made him pay a fine, instead of sending him to the Penitentiary, and he would warn the government that they would repent if they ever made a convict of him.

28,060. Who was this speaker ?—Emanuel Joseph Goldson; he said if the government ever made him a convict they would repent it, for he was not the man to submit to such a thing.

28,061. Was there much applause at that sentiment ?—Very much indeed, and it was followed very soon after with cries of "Shame, Shame."

28,062. Do you remember the Rev. Mr. Crole addressing the meeting ?—Yes.

28,063. How many altogether would that meeting consist of ?—When I was present I should say there were between 200 and 300 people; just about that number.

28,064. Did you hear the Rev. Mr. Crole say that if the negro was fat enough the white men would eat him up ?—Yes.

28,065. Did that receive great applause ?—Very great indeed.

28,066. Did he also say that the people were taxed for their religion; that the newspapers said the Governor's morality proclamation was all a farce, for immoral men were employed in situations, and the Gospel said we were not to obey a government that was immoral ?—Yes, that was what he said.

28,067. I suppose the whole was much in the same strain, of which that is a sample ?—Yes; Mr. Goldson said he would rather shed his blood than be flogged. He also said something about the whipping bill.

28,068. That you have put into the mouth of the Rev. Mr. Palmer ?—No; he did not say that; it was Goldson who said that.

28,069. Then the meeting broke up, I suppose ?—I did not wait until the meeting was concluded; I left before. It was increasing largely in number, and the people were getting excited. They attempted to throw a gentleman almost through the window; if he had not quickly obeyed them they would have done so. That was one Mr. Hepburn. He would not take off his hat; he was remonstrated with, but he would not take it off. One or two persons rushed up to throw him over the window, but a black man of the name of Clarke said they must not do it.

28,070. Is that the sum and substance of the speeches that you heard ?—Yes; that is the sum and substance. Mr. Harry spoke very much about the oppression of Quashie.

28,071. You say Mr. Gordon merely mentioned what the meeting was intended to be ?—Yes.

28,072. He did not speak himself ?—No, he did not.

28,073. We need not go into the thing more minutely, it was all in the same strain, I see ?—Yes.

28,074. I do not see anything here about the mal-administration of justice ?—They said Mr. Hart, one of the magistrates, did not understand the law well, or he would never have sent Myrie to the Penitentiary; he would have fined him. If he were a white or coloured man he would not have sent him there, but because he was a negro he sent him to the Penitentiary.

28,075. Did you continue in Kingston after this meeting ?—Yes.

28,076. And exercised your calling of reporting for the "Sentinel" ?—Yes.

28,077. When the meeting was over, did you notice any effect produced by it upon Kingston ?—No particular effect at all; not from the meeting.

28,078. You do not think it had much effect out of doors ?—I made a report of it, and my employer would not publish it. He thought the speeches were not fit for publication, and the matter dropped.

28,079. Did not the "Sentinel" put all this into its columns ?—Oh no; my notes were destroyed.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

G. Fouché.

27 Feb. 1866.

28,080. Did none of it appear ?—None of it, except the resolutions, which were paid for.

28,081. But the speeches in support of them were not ?—No; no speeches were put in.

28,082. What were the resolutions, do you remember ?—No, I do not; there were a great many, some 17 or 18 of them.

28,083. You made no return of the resolutions ?—No.

28,084. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are you now reporter for the "Guardian" ?—No, I am not.

28,085. What was the ground of your discharge from the "Guardian;" were you discharged ?—Yes; I left the "Guardian."

28,086. Were you discharged from the "Guardian"? —Yes, I was discharged from the Guardian; there is no mistake about it.

28,087. Were you discharged on the ground that you were not a competent reporter ?—No.

28,088. Do you write shorthand ?—No.

28,089. What were your original notes that you took at the meeting ?—Just rough notes.

28,090. And those rough notes were not taken in shorthand ?—Oh no; there are no shorthand writers here, I believe.

28,091. Then, in the account you are giving to the Royal Commissioners, are you speaking from memory ? —Now; yes.

28,092. Entirely ?—Yes; but my memory, a few days ago, was refreshed by my notes in the court at Kingston.

28,093. But you said your notes were destroyed ? —No; I did not say my original notes were destroyed. I never said that. I copied them. My original notes are in the possession of the government; my pocket-book.

28,094. Did you subsequently amplify your original notes ?—Yes.

28,095. And you are speaking from that amplification; you are speaking, in fact, from your memory of your notes ?—Of my notes.

28,096. Not from your own memory ?—From my original notes.

28,097. I do not wish to ask you at all a painful question, but is your memory so good as other persons may be; have you not suffered from illness ?—I have a good memory.

28,098. Still you have suffered from epileptic fits ? —Yes, I have suffered certainly, but, thank God, not for a long time.

28,099. Are you a recognized reporter ?—I don't know what you mean by the term "recognized."

28,100. You have often made use of the word, I believe ?—I borrowed it; it was only a quotation. I took the word recognized from Mr. Lake.

28,101. You are not a recognized reporter, are you ?—I don't know the meaning of the word "recognized."

28,102. Are you not a schoolmaster by profession ? —My profession is that of a schoolmaster.

28,103. How often before this occasion have you ever reported speeches at public meetings ?—Several times. I remember reporting three or four times. I have several times reported. I used to report the circuit courts long ago. I reported Mr. Phillippo's speech once, and he said it was very good.

28,104. Do you mean to say Mr. Phillippo said it was well reported ?—Yes.

28,105. Then if Mr. Phillippo denies that he speaks untruly ?—My word is to be taken equally with Mr. Phillippo's.

28,106. You deliberately state before the Royal Commissioners that Mr. Phillippo said that speech was well reported ?—Yes; he said so. I said to him in the morning, "How is your speech ?" and he said "Well done."

28,107. Were you also in the habit of writing articles for the "Watchman" ?—Yes; I have written for the "Watchman," certainly.

28,108. That is the paper which has been indicted for seditious language ?—When I say I wrote for it, I wrote an answer to a man that had been abusing me.

28,109. Are you in the habit of contributing for the "Watchman;" I am not speaking of answering men who abused you ?—That is the very thing I have contributed.

28,110. Do you know that this meeting was convened by requisition to the Honourable Edward Jordon ?—Yes, it was.

28,111. Do you know that he did convene it ?—I saw it by advertisement.

28,112. Do you know that the Honourable Edward Jordon would have presided at that meeting, but that he was too ill ?—I don't know that he was ill. I have not the honour of his acquaintance.

28,113. Do you know that he swore that the other day at Kingston ?—He said he would have attended and taken part at the meeting had he been well.

28,114. Do you also know that in the case of Myrie, which has been alluded to, the Chief Justice expressed himself in very strong language about the injustice that had taken place ?—I think the Chief Justice would be the best person to ask that. I do not remember the decision now.

28,115. (*Commission.*) This meeting was held on the 3d May ?—Yes.

28,116. How many resolutions were proposed ?—I think 17 or 18.

28,117. Do you know the people of Kingston by any long residence among them ?—I do.

28,118. Could you tell what class of persons formed the audience at this meeting ?—The labouring people and mechanics.

28,119. Were they people who had shops or houses in Kingston ?—Some of them.

28,120. What number do you think altogether were assembled there ?—I have said between 250 and 300 at the utmost.

28,121. Were they mostly of the labouring class ? —Mostly the labouring class. The gentlemen of education, or comparative education and intelligence, and property, were around the table; those who spoke, black gentlemen.

28,122. Did you hear the resolutions read ?—Not in a body; they were given to each gentleman by Mr. Kelly Smith.

28,123. You heard them read out, I believe ?—Yes.

28,124. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I believe Mr. Jordon, who has been mentioned, was the mayor of Kingston at that time ?—Yes.

28,125. Did the general body of reporters of the press remain at the meeting ?—No; Mr. Campbell left. I believe he was reporting for the Journal.

28,126. And the Standard reporter, did he leave ? —He left before me.

28,127. Do you know why they left ?—Mr. Campbell got quite disgusted with the meeting.

28,128. Is he the editor of the Morning Journal ? I believe so; I am not sure.

28,129. You say he retired ?—Yes.

28,130. Do you know the reason why the reporters left ?—I do not know except what they told me, and what they swore to at the trial.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. S. R. Ward.

The Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward (black), sworn, and examined.

28,131. Where do you live ?—In St. David's.

28,132. Are you a member of the Church of England ?—No; a Baptist.

28,133. Do you belong to the Native Baptists ?—No.

28,134. Are you connected with the London Mission ?—No; I am an American by birth. I agree, however, with the English Baptists in contradistinction to the Native Baptists of this Island.

28,135. You are an Independent Baptist ?—Yes.

28,136. How long have you been exercising your calling in this district where you live ?—I have

lived there since 1861, but I went there occasionally when I was preaching in Kingston in 1856, five years before that.

28,137. Were you there during last year?—All last year.

28,138. What was the conduct of your congregation with respect to public matters, were they quiet and well disposed?—My own congregation are quiet and well disposed, but outside my congregation I discover a good deal of insolence on the part of the people, such as I did not see when I first came here.

28,139. To what class of people does that remark apply?—The lowest class; not those who in England would be called the yeomanry, but the labouring class, the peasantry.

28,140. Was that in the particular district where your congregation live?—Not only there particularly, but everywhere where I have travelled in St. Thomas in the East.

28,141. Did you find it more there than anywhere else?—Rather more than elsewhere since last September.

28,142. In what other district besides have you noticed it?—In the upper part of Saint David's and the inside portion of Port Royal, and between my residence and the city of Kingston—the space of about ten miles.

28,143. All in the county of Surry?—Yes.

28,144. You say outside your congregation you have noticed insolence on the part of the peasantry, especially in St. Thomas in the East; in what manner was that manifested; give us a sample?—When I first came here as I met one of the peasantry he would salute you respectfully, but now he will go by with a stare, a leer, or a frown; if you say a word to him almost on any subject, heretofore he would give a respectful answer, but for the last few months they have been rough and insulting in their answers and in their intercourse everywhere.

28,145. Within the last few months you say this has been the case; are you speaking of the last few months dated from to-day?—Dated backwards; since the Revival of 1861 there has been a greater looseness in morals and inattention to business, but since the middle of 1865, indeed since the publication here of Doctor Underhill's letters, and the use that has been made of them, I have seen more of it.

28,146. I think you said it was during the middle of last year that you discovered it most outside your congregation?—Yes; it showed itself more to me because I was travelling more then.

28,147. In the way you have specified?—Yes.

28,148. You said you observed it for the last few months; I want to know whether you referred to the months that have expired since the riot at Morant Bay or before?—Just about a month before that I went to St. Thomas in the East, and if the Commission wish I will state why. Since that time, the 9th of September, I have noticed more of it than before.

28,149. That was in what you have described as the leer of their looks?—Yes; and the insolence of their answers.

28,150. What kind of answers do you refer to?—If you wish to buy anything of them they will not answer you yes or no, respectfully; if you ask the way hither or thither they will not answer you, and especially if you reprove them for a fault, they will not take it as they did ten years ago. I remember ten years ago when there was a row between any persons on the road, I could go up and stop it at once, a thing I dare not do in Ireland, but now I could not do that.

28,151. Does that remark apply to the old and middle aged, or exclusively to the young?—More to the young.

28,152. Is not that a fault or defect that is prevalent pretty well all over the world?—I have not been much over the world.

28,153. But do not you think the rising generation are rather more inclined to insolence and insubordination than formerly?—Not the educated rising generation.

28,154. Amongst the class you speak of I suppose the influence of education has not been exerted at all?—There is no systematic education at all in the Island.

28,155. Among the class to whom you attribute this insolent manner and want of respect, education has not extended at all?—Not much; they do not send their children to school, and there is very little school provision made for them.

28,156. Do you think there is a great want of moral training and domestic influence in their homes?—There is an entire absence of it; I teach the Scriptures at my school just because I am aware if they are not taught there they would not be taught the Scriptures at all.

28,157. Where is your school?—I hold it at my house in St. David's.

28,158. How many scholars have you attending your school?—Very few; some forty between myself and my daughter.

28,159. You say something led you to St. Thomas in the East; what was it?—I will state. Previous to my going I was exceedingly pained to see that an old acquaintance of mine, Mr. George William Gordon, to whom I was introduced in England in 1854, was going about the country holding meetings, the direct tendency of which was to unsettle the peasantry, and to interfere with the relation of master and employer, landlord and tenant.

28,160. That was the impression produced upon your mind?—From reading his speech at Vere, and reading "the state of the Island" in St. Thomas in the East, and from what I knew of his career generally from his speeches at the meetings about. Mr. Stephen Cooke, the Clerk of the Peace of St. Thomas in the East, Mr. Henry Mais, who has been before the Commission, and Colonel the Honorable A. G. Fyfe, were talking about it, and we concluded that the only way to counteract an evil influence engendered in that way was to go and hold counter-meetings, teaching the people loyalty and good order, and those gentlemen did me the honour to signify that they thought I might do good in that direction. I therefore wrote a letter to Baron Ketelhodt, asking him for the use of the Court-house to hold a meeting in, for addressing the peasantry, without any respect to politics, local or general, and he granted it.

28,161. Did you hold a meeting?—I did.

28,162. Was it numerously attended?—It happened to be the Court day and market day as well, and I had the magistracy and the people together, and I addressed both.

28,163. What time of the year was it?—It was on the 9th of September.

28,164. Were your observations well and respectfully received by the peasantry?—By the peasantry well received; by the gentry very well received. I spoke to both.

28,165. Had you any other opportunity of noticing the demeanour, disposition, and temper of the people of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes; for numbers of them passed my residence going to and from market, and I occasionally travelled to preach in St. Thomas in the East, and the borders of St. Thomas in the East and St. David's.

28,166. Had you noticed during the latter months prior to October that there was any change in their disposition from what you had known before, generally, besides what you have mentioned?—I had noticed a state of language which I had to rebuke. For instance, James M'Laren and I met on the 2d of September; we were talking about the lands which he got at the time he lived at Font Hill, contiguous to lands belonging to the Queen, and I said I would join him in stating that he got those lands at a nominal value, as they were generally sold in that way; that was

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what passed; but he took occasion to say that the people wanted lands, and if the owners did not allow them to have lands there would be blood. I rebuked him for making such a remark as that. I refer to remarks like that as being different to what it was before. An old man at the meeting said he would not pay buckra anything for land; and Samuel Clarke joined his conversation in, saying to this person that it would do them an injury making such remarks. I said, "Whether it does injury or not, such remarks ought not to be made; they are disloyal."

28,167. When was that?—On the 2d September, at Yallahs, St. David's.

28,168. Except that which you have specified, was there anything in St. David's during the months of June, July, August, or September that led you to apprehend an outbreak?—No; nothing to lead me to apprehend an outbreak. At that time there were several things at St. David's which were bad, but we did not suspect anything of that sort; for instance, in June, I think, a vestry meeting was held there, and a man was excluded from the vestry because he was said to be "too much buckra." He was a very decent old man, named Dewany; he was a black vestryman, but they all joined to put him out; I thought that looked bad.

28,169. Why was he put out, do you know; what objection was made?—Because he did not go with them in their radical measures. Samuel Clarke and some others were for disturbing things, and seeking to get the control of everything into their own hands.

28,170. What was the subject of dispute there?—It was just anything and everything. For years past, whatever side the magistracy took, they would take the opposite side; a constant "confusion," as the Baptists call it, between Sam Clarke and his party, and the Hon. Mr. Georges and the magistrates.

28,171. A contention?—Constant contention.

28,172. Then this man was put out because———?—Because he took the side of the gentry; that was what was alleged against him, that he was too much buckra. After that they wanted to have all the schoolmasters turned out, and they asked me to take one of the schools. I, of course, declined; then they said they must have a man of the name of Minard, an American, put into one of the schools, and a person turned out for that purpose. I objected to that. Then they held an Underhill meeting to show how much we were all starving, and I both denied any starvation in the Island, and wrote a letter in opposition to their ideas at that meeting.

28,173. Was that in 1865?—In June 1865.

28,174. Where the audience to whom that was addressed about starvation in a bad condition?—Not at all; that was the mischief of it; they were men, some of them, who owned their 10, 15, 20, or 100 acres of land, and they went to this starvation meeting with their two horses, such as some English gentlemen would like to gallop with.

28,175. When they were told they were starving did it appear to convince them that they were?—No; but unfortunately in our country you may tell a man anything in which he thinks his interest is concerned, and he will go with it.

28,176. After giving him a good dinner, could you make him believe he was starving?—He would act as if he believed so.

28,177. But his credulity would not extend to so monstrous a position as that?—No.

28,178. You say the people are credulous?—Yes, but apparently not so credulous as truthless.

28,179. These discussions you referred to were more or less wise; but did you see anything outside amongst the people which indicated any intention to appeal to force?—No.

28,180. No conspiracy or combination of classes?—Nothing of the sort. Sam Clarke, with whom I was quite intimate, said to me that he wanted to go to England to lay our case before the English people. I said, "We have no case; the English people want us to behave ourselves." He seemed to concur in that; but I have since heard that he was holding meetings in Kingston, and drilling soldiers there, but I knew nothing of that at the time.

28,181. Then you did know nothing of any conspiracy or combination?—At that time I never suspected anything.

28,182. In St. David's nothing was done beyond what would extend to it from St. Thomas in the East during October?—So far as I know.

28,183. I mean within your own observation?—Yes.

21,184. Were you in St. David's during the whole of October?—Yes.

28,185. During the disturbance period?—Yes; the mob came within five miles of my residence, intending to come our way, but they did not.

28,186. None of your congregation interfered?—None at all, nor any person in the district contiguous to me. One or two persons have said some bad things, but there was nothing like an outbreak, or sympathy with it, except in one or two isolated instances.

28,187. Were you given to apprehend, from anything said to you, any alarm with regard to your own personal safety?—I was, a little, I confess.

28,188. When was that?—At the time of the outbreak; the reason of it was this: I knew Mr. Gordon to be a man of a good deal of revengefulness———

28,189. We will not go into that matter too far?—I am giving my reason for alarm. I knew perfectly well that every person opposed to him in St. Thomas in the East was a victim, and a slaughtered victim. After the slaughter of the 11th of October I knew that an article I had written in the paper had so vexed him that he cut me, although we had been acquainted 11 years. I commented on the case of "Gordon vs. Ketelhodt." I met him after that, near my own house, and he cut me. Knowing that he was a man that did not spare those who were opposed to him, I did not know that some of them might have heard him say a word against me, and wish to injure me. I heard, when I was at St. Thomas in the East, that one of Mr. Gordon's people, named M'Intosh, who has been since executed, did his utmost to raise a riot against me at the meeting.

28,190. That was only a sort of noisy opposition to your views, I suppose?—A noisy opposition, and he tried to marshal men to injure me.

28,191. In what particular?—He was opposed to what I said.

28,192. What meeting is it you refer to?—The one I refer to was that they held at St. Thomas in the East.

28,193. That was in September?—Yes.

28,194. I am talking about the period after the riot, whether there was anything then calculated to give alarm?—Inasmuch as I had received that kind of opposition from M'Intosh I did not know but that if they had their full career, and came sweeping down the valley, they might take us on the way, as we were obnoxious to them; but very soon after the outbreak Samuel Clarke came to my house on his way to Kingston, and he dropped a word that made me feel somewhat fearful that if they came down that way I should be a victim.

28,195. You did not go away from your house?—No; only in the neighbourhood. Mr. Mais and I acted together. I was no magistrate, but I did my best to stand by him at the time.

28,196. You did not leave your residence?—Only for an hour or two; not permanently.

28,197. You did not go away?—Not at all.

28,198. What was it that Samuel Clarke said?—He came to me, and said that it was a very great blessing that I did not go to Font Hill at the time I was to have gone, on the 16th of September; he told me that in October, after the outbreak.

28,199. What was the occurrence on the 16th of September?—I was to have gone there, and held a meeting amongst the people, the same as I did at Morant Bay, and I was led to believe if I had gone I should have been in trouble there.

28,200. There was nothing going on at Font Hill in September, was there?—I did not know it; but Clarke, who knew it, was connected with it, and was running away from St. Thomas in the East at that time, has since been executed, and we had plenty of evidence that he was implicated in the matter.

28,201. Do you think the system of vestries has a good or bad effect upon the people?—I do not know. I am not acquainted enough with politics to know. I confess I have seen no very good effect from them.

28,202. Do you think the system of public meetings has a good or bad effect upon the people?—We have never had any reason to find fault with it till lately.

28,203. Do you think they would be much better if they were let alone?—Upon my word I do not know how we should do without them, as a sort of safety valve for some of the patriotism and enlarged views that we have in this colony. We want to hold public meetings to tell the people what we think.

28,204. Do you think it would be better if their patriotism were confined to tilling the soil instead of making speeches?—That is a very important point; but here we have had a free constitution declared, and these things are almost necessities, and have gone on very well.

28,205. Do you think good has resulted from these meetings, or the contrary?—Of late of course I have doubted it, because they have been perverted, very sadly perverted, in fact, as was that meeting on the 3d of May in Kingston. There is a loose feeling about the lands among the people, which is increasing; they think the land belongs to them.

28,206. Do you know of any general cause of dissatisfaction among the labouring classes; you have mixed a good deal with them; is there anything you can state of your own knowledge?—I do not know of any.

28,207. Do you think the relation between employers and employed is good or bad?—I have no reason to find fault with it. I think it is as free from fault here as in any country I ever saw.

28,208. Do you think every man gets value for his labour if he likes to work?—When I was at St. Thomas in the East that question came up; there were several employers there, and we discussed it closely. Every employer present declared that he did not owe his labourer a farthing, and they unitedly condemned everybody that would not pay regularly. There was no one there who was known not to pay regularly; but there was a gentleman who was absent, and we afterwards heard that he was coming up to one of the estates to pay his men on the Saturday.

28,209. Have you ever heard the people complain of the administration of justice?—Yes; I have heard them complain of it, but not in such a way as to impress me with anything out of the way. They are a complaining people; they grumble worse than Englishmen; no matter what is done, they grumble.

28,210. You think it is more from temperament than from any real cause of complaint?—I think they will always grumble; if it rains they will grumble; if it does not rain they will do the same. They will express a good deal of tongue-wise dissatisfaction that is not really in their hearts.

28,211. You say that you heard complaints about the tenure of lands, as regard location and provision grounds?—They don't like to pay rent for them.

28,212. That is to say, they would rather have the land free?—Yes; and they say they must. I have heard a man say that he would not pay buckra a farthing. I have had to eject a man from some land for which I am attorney, about four miles from here; an old man, who was servant to my client's grandmother. If you sell them land they won't send to have it measured; it is a common thing for them. They want to travel all over your ground. They get a vast deal in that way; and when words have been said to them about the Queen's giving them the back lands, they are prepared to receive bad impressions from those words, and unfortunately they have had those addressed to them of late.

28,213. You say that education is in a bad state?—There is no system of education in the Island. The government give about 3,000*l.* a year for education, and according to the statistics of last year there are not schools for one child in 100 throughout the Island. The teachers are sadly disqualified, and there is no supervision over them.

28,214. The teachers are not fit to teach?—No.

28,215. Do you think that a compulsory system of education would be attended with beneficial results?—I am exceedingly anxious to have it tried, and I am doing all I can to induce people to have it tried. I think it would be indispensable in this Island.

28,216. Is there any normal school for schoolmasters?—I don't know of any; I think not.

28,217. Would such an establishment as that, where you could send out schoolmasters to teach the ordinary rudiments of common education, be attended with good results?—I recollect now that there is a normal school at Mico, but young men going from there get very poor employment and worse pay; the peasantry care little about education, and do but little in it, and I am sorry to say the gentry do less.

28,218. Do you think that a system of competitive examination for the public employments would be attended with good results?—I hope so; but no man who has lived here for ten years can do other than speak very dubiously about any new system producing good results; we have smashed up everything, and whatever does good anywhere else is useless here.

28,219. What is the cause of that?—It is the fault of the whole of us; we are a bad lot all round; we do more in finding fault with different classes than we do in doing good in any way.

28,220. I think you gave very good advice a short time ago, and these were your sentiments then:—"Brethren, if you fail through the little cloud that "now overhangs your sky, if you yield to despair, "I ask again what must become of our beloved "Jamaica. Can any other class now compete with "you? Are you not rooted to the soil? Do you intend "at some distant day to gather up all you will have "made in Jamaica, and carry it beyond the seas, and "to expend it in other lands to enrich them? Allow "me to beseech you to increase your productions "rather than diminish them, enlarge your fields "rather than contract them, add stock to your other "property and your other sources of income, and if "you have time and labour to spare (and estates "need both) surely you will be wise enough to take "advantage of cash employment; but be not dis-"couraged; you have some important duties to "perform as free men; among them is the education "of your children, and the training of yourselves to "an improved moral status. Let no human con-"sideration impede, much less prevent this great, "indeed two-fold work; then your children will have "the advantage of cultivated minds and skilled "hands, and Jamaica will have, what she never had "before, a free, educated, industrious, and moral class "of self-helping yeomen; be not discouraged." Was that your advice to your people at St. David's?—Yes.

28,221. I suppose those are the remedies that you would like to see adopted?—So far as the people are concerned, now and always.

28,222. And from what you told us to-day you seem to consider they sadly need it?—Yes.

28,223. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think you are the celebrated gentleman who escaped from American slavery, are you not, and visited England?—No; I am not the celebrated gentleman. I am not the man who escaped from slavery; I was one of many others.

28,224. But you are the gentleman who was received by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland?—Yes.

28,225. Did you bring an action some time ago against a man of the name of Dick?—Yes.

28,226. That was an action for libel, was it not?—Yes.

28,227. What was the nature of the libel?—It was an attack on my moral character, which he made in a publication.

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28,228. Were you at that time the minister of an Independent congregation ?—Yes.

28,229. Who obtained the verdict in that case ?—Mr. Dick obtained the verdict.

28,230. The defendant in the action ?—Yes.

28,231. Did you afterwards leave the Independent congregation and become a Baptist ?—No ; I was then the same as I am now. I remained in the same church, with the sustenance of the same church at that time, and for a length of time afterwards.

28,232. You are now a Baptist, you say ?—I was a Baptist then.

28,233. You were an Independent then, you say ?—I was an Independent Baptist then, of the same church.

28,234. (*Commission.*) And are you an Independent Baptist now ?—Yes. Allow me to say that this man, Dick, had been a member of my church. I don't exactly see what it has to do with the question before this Commission, but I don't flinch from meeting it, if it is the gentlemen's pleasure. This man Dick, I say, had been a member of my church, and upon complaint brought before me I suspended him, then upon his acting very much out of the way ; after giving him a fair trial I excommunicated him, and then he brought this charge against me, which, as is the way with Baptists, I submitted to the church first, and then upon their vote, and upon the advice of such men as the late Charles Lake and others, I brought a suit against him.

28,235. An action for libel ?—Yes.

28,236. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was it not an indictment ?—Yes, an indictment.

28,237. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did Mr. Dick plead justification ?—Yes.

28,238. And he won the verdict ?—Yes.

28,239. Were you not an Independent when you came to the Island first, I mean an Independent as distinguished from a Baptist ?—Yes ; I was not a Baptist then ; that is I had not been immersed.

28,240. Did you not subsequently to that change from an Independent to a Baptist ?—Subsequently to what ?

28,241. Subsequently to the action ?—No ; it was while I was in the church, and Dick was a member of the same place.

28,242. I believe the subject of the libel was immorality with the members of your congregation ?—Yes, immorality ; that is to say it did not amount to that, but that was what it hinted at, and I took it as it was meant.

28,243. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you find the parents of the children at all anxious to educate them ?—No, to no extent. There may be one out of a thousand ; the proportion is not greater than that, I am sorry to say.

28,244. They show no inclination or desire to have their children educated ?—They show no care about it at all, and the misery of it is the mothers are less anxious than the fathers on the subject ; they are at a much lower intellectual stand-point than the fathers, and they seem to care very little about it.

28,245. Then the educational means are quite sufficient for the educational purposes in the Island at present ?—Yes ; I am sorry to say I think so, and for that reason I would have a law compelling them to be educated.

28,246. You think that the means of education now are quite sufficient for the demand ?—I think there is not sufficient force applied to them.

28,247. (*Commission.*) If we understand your answer correctly, you think if there was a larger supply of schools well conducted there would be a greater number of scholars ?—I think it is possible, but besides that I think you have got to compel the parents.

28,248. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You say that Sam. Clarke visited you ?—Yes.

28,249. Was that immediately after the outbreak ?—Yes.

28,250. Perhaps you can give the Commission the details of the interview between Sam. Clarke and yourself ?—It was a very short one. I was in my field at work, as I am a farmer, and my boy came down to me and told me Mr. Clarke was there. I went up to the house, and found him there, looking differently to what he had ever looked before in my presence. He was a bold, cheerful man at all times, but now he was sunk in despondency.

28,251. What day are you speaking of ?—This was on Monday, the 16th of October ; he was then escaping from St. Thomas in the East. He said that he had many enemies ; that if he could see the soldiers who were there he would be safe, but he was afraid that some enemy would bring the soldiers upon him, and might accuse him of being connected with the outbreak. He said it was a great mercy I did not go to Font Hill a month before. I asked him then, "Are they in it too ?" and he said, "Everybody." He seemed to know a great deal, and he seemed to be willing to say some things ; at the same time he seemed to be reticent. He professed to be very penitent, and the only reason I did not believe in his penitence was that he would not confess more. I could get very few words from him. I tried to bring him to close quarters, and every time I did so he would shut his lips.

28,252. (*Commission.*) You say that parents are disinclined to have their children educated, and show no interest in the matter ?—Very little indeed.

28,253. Are the majority of the people, with whom you come in contact, married, or are the children legitimate or illegitimate ?—That is a very queer question for Jamaica. I was looking at my own school the other day, and I believe about one half of the children are legitimate, that is to say, born in wedlock, about half of those children are brought to me to be registered, not more than that, for the last ten or eleven years.

28,254. Then one half, as far as you know of the children that are born, are illegitimate ?—About one half, as far as I have been brought into contact with them.

28,255. Do these people live together or separately ?—They seem to live together just as man and wife would. I am sorry to say that sort of thing is not at all confined to the lower classes.

28,256. What do you mean by the lower classes ?—The classes that work ; the peasant class.

28,257. What higher class does it affect ?—The merchants, the planters, the overseers, and almost everybody.

28,258. There is no difficulty in getting married in Jamaica, is there ?—No ; it only costs a crown.

28,259. There is no delay in giving notice, is there ?—The delay is three weeks, but before his Excellency I will venture to say this, that I have had persons come to me without due notice being given, and I have said, "Rather than you should live in sin, I will marry you," and I have done so, and if the Governor calls me to account for having done this, I suppose I must go to prison.

28,260. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) You speak about meetings being held in the country ; did you ever attend any of them ?—I have attended meetings of some sort.

28,261. But these meetings at which you say seditious language was used ?—No ; I have not attended those.

28,262. Then you do not of your own knowledge know what language was used ?—I only took reports of them from the papers, and such reports as have occurred where professional gentlemen have been engaged in such things.

28,263. Such as the Kingston meeting, I suppose ?—Yes ; I think them all bad meetings.

28,264. You have depended entirely on the reports you have seen ?—On the resolutions they endorse and send out with the signatures of their chairman and secretary.

28,265. Do you refer to any meetings in St. David's ?—No ; I do not know that we have had any bad

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meetings in St. David's. I think what would have been bad at the St. David's meeting was counteracted; but one thing came out of it, there was a deputation sent to the Governor, which I very much regretted.

28,266. It was introduced to the Governor by the members of the parish, was it not?—Yes; I regretted the sort of interview they had with the Governor, and the remarks men made I thought bad.

28,267. Who got up that meeting?—Mr. Clarke.

28,268. Do you mean Sam. Clarke?—Yes.

28,269. (*Commission.*) You did not attend the meeting at St. David's on 26th June?—No; I could not do it, because I did not believe in the object for which the meeting was called. It was called to express belief in the starvation of the people, and that was not true.

28,270. Did you know what resolutions were to be passed at that meeting?—No.

28,271. You had never seen the resolutions until they were passed?—No. When they were brought to me I condemned the eighth resolution as a libel on the custos. They were brought to me afterwards, before they were printed, and I condemned that.

28,272. Then you did not sign them?—No; and I thought it was due to all parties concerned to have it known that I disapproved of it all.

The witness withdrew.

W. R. Peart.

William Robertson Peart, sworn, and examined.

28,273. Do you live at Chesterfield in the parish of Vere?—I do.

28,274. Did you attend a meeting that was held at the Alley in Vere in September last?—I was present at that meeting.

28,275. I believe you were the person who took notes there?—I took some notes there of what Mr. Gordon said.

28,276. I believe the notes that you took were the basis of a subsequent deposition that you swore before some magistrate?—Yes, and sent it to Morant Bay.

28,277. I believe it was a joint deposition made by you and Mr. Humber?—Yes.

28,278. Did you write out a full account of the speech that you heard made by Mr. Gordon on that occasion?—Of each sentence as I took it down. I did not write out the whole of his speech, because I did not intend it to go before the public; I did it just for my own pleasure.

28,279. Do you remember when it was that you made your deposition?—I think it was just after the rebellion had broken out in St. Thomas in the East. The speech was written down five weeks before the rebellion broke out; before we heard anything at all about it.

28,280. Did you write an account of the speech, that you swore to, directly you heard it, or when you made your deposition?—Directly. I wrote it out roughly.

28,281. In full?—In full.

28,282. You wrote it out in full from the notes, did you?—Just as I swore to it.

28,283. How shortly after you took the notes did you write them out?—It was written out next day, and published in the papers.

28,284. I believe it was communicated to some periodical?—It was to the "Guardian."

28,285. At whose instance did you swear the deposition which embodied that speech?—The Custos of Kingston, Doctor Bowerbank, sent down to say we must swear to it. I believe Mr. Russell had mentioned it to him. He was the one that wrote the letter.

28,286. From whom did you get the suggestion to embody it in a deposition?—From Mr. Russell, at the instance of Doctor Bowerbank.

28,287. Who is Mr. Russell?—A magistrate in Vere.

28,288. You swore the deposition on the 19th of October, I believe?—I do not remember the day rightly; I was very sick at the time, or about that time, with fever.

28,289. Were you ever applied to to go and personally to state what you heard?—I was not summoned.

28,290. Were you applied to to go without a summons?—To come to Kingston.

28,291. But to go to Morant Bay?—No; to come up to Kingston.

28,292. Instead of making a deposition?—Yes; one or the other they said would do; they were not particular which.

28,293. So you chose the deposition. I believe Mr. Humber was not ill?—No, he was not ill.

28,294. I see the deposition is dated the 19th of October; you know the substance of it; we have had it read?—Yes.

28,295. It is signed by yourself and James Fyfe Humber; sworn before Mr. Gibb, Justice of the Peace?—Yes.

28,296. Do you live permanently at Vere?—I have been there for the last seven years.

28,297. And are there now?—Yes.

28,298. Have you got your notes?—Yes; but I don't think you can read them. (The witness handed them in.)

28,299. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know whether notes were taken at the Vere meeting by Mr. March for the County Union?—No, I don't know.

The witness withdrew.

W. D. Moody.

William Denison Moody, sworn, and examined.

28,300. Do you live at the Alley at Vere?—Yes.

28,301. Are you the postmaster there?—Yes.

28,302. Were you present at the meeting at the Alley on the 4th of September at which Mr. Gordon presided?—Yes.

28,303. Did you hear him speak at that meeting?—Yes. I was not there at the commencement of the meeting, when Mr. Gordon was concluding his speech. We heard him speak of "the Queen's advice." He said it was not the Queen's advice, and that even if it was it did not refer to the people of Vere, it had reference to the people of St. Ann's; that he regretted to see the distressed condition of the people in Vere; that he went with the intention of raising a collection on behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society, but instead of taking something from them he should have to give them something.

28,304. Then he did not raise anything; or did you stop to the breaking up of the meeting?—We went away.

28,305. When did you leave?—Whilst Mr. Phillips, I believe, the acting secretary, was reading some resolutions.

28,306. Were there any cheers proposed for anybody?—Yes; for Doctor Bruce.

28,307. Did they give them?—They gave him three cheers.

28,308. (*Mr. Payne.*) There is great distress in Vere, I believe; it is one of the districts that have suffered most?—Yes. Vere is subject to periodical droughts.

28,309. It has suffered more particularly than other parishes?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

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Mr. E. Grant.

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Mr. Edward Grant, sworn, and examined.

28,310. Do you live at Halse Hall, Clarendon?—Yes.

28,311. What are you there?—Manager of the estate.

28,312. Are you an overseer?—Yes.

28,313. Were you present at Vere on the 3d or 4th of September, when there was a meeting at the Alley?—Yes, I was, on the 4th of September.

28,314. Were you present during the whole time?—No; I went there a very short time before Mr. Gordon left the chair.

28,315. You heard his speech?—Yes, for a short time. I was only there a few minutes.

28,316. Besides Mr. Gordon's speech, which we have had given us already by two other witnesses, did you hear anybody else speak?—I heard a person say something in the crowd.

28,317. Was he making a speech or making a noise? Making a noise. After Mr. Gordon left the chair I saw a man by the name of Phillips go into the chair; and before Mr. Phillips was in the chair more than three or four minutes, I left. Before I left I heard a person in the crowd say ——

28,318. Did he address the whole crowd with a loud voice?—Yes.

28,319. Sufficiently loud for everybody to hear?—Yes; he had a paper reading to the people, which I suppose was the resolutions.

28,320. You are speaking of Mr. Phillips now?—Yes; when Mr. Gordon left the chair Mr. Phillips was voted into it.

28,321. Then the man in the crowd said something; what was it he said?—He said, "Buckra come here "to-day; we will lick Buckra, and make Buckra blood "run;" and as I heard that, I and Mr. Moody mounted our horses, and went away.

28,322. What did you do that for?—As we heard the man say so we thought they were going to create a row.

28,323. You thought it more prudent to retire?—Yes.

28,324. Did you see any indication of a row when that was said which led you to be off?—No; there must have been about 250 persons there, and a great many of them had sticks.

28,325. Did they use those sticks in a manner which made you fancy that they were going to act upon this speech that you have last told us of?—No; I did not see them using their sticks.

28,326. Did it excite the audience when it was said?—No.

28,327. Did they receive with pleasure and satisfaction this observation, or statement, or threat? What was the effect of what was said by this man, whose name, by-the-by, you have not given us?—I did not know the person.

28,328. What was the effect produced by it, besides the effect produced upon you?—The rest of the people seemed to take it quite easy; I did not see them make any row or anything.

28,329. Was there any expression of approval or assent?—I did not hear it.

28,330. Did they laugh?—No.

28,331. Did they cheer?—Before that some one said "Hurrah! Hurrah!"

28,332. That was before that was uttered?—Yes.

28,333. Then they were hurrahing something else?—Yes.

28,334. When this was uttered, was it said loud enough for the people assembled to hear?—Quite loud enough.

28,335. And loud enough for Mr. Phillips to hear, who was in the chair?—Yes, quite loud enough. I was out of the crowd. A chain in front of where the man was.

28,336. Had the resolutions been read by Phillips before this?—Yes.

28,337. Did you hear them?—I only heard Mr. Phillips read them; I was about a chain away.

28,338. You did not hear what it was?—I did not hear.

28,339. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say Mr. Phillips, who was in the chair, must have heard this if it was said at all?—Yes.

28,340. Do you know whether or not it was currently reported that the planters would come down and interrupt the meeting, and not allow it to be held?—I did not hear anything about that.

28,341. Was Dr. Bruce present at that meeting?—Yes; I saw him there.

28,342. Was this spoken loud enough for him to hear?—Quite loud enough, for he was near.

28,343. Then he must have heard?—Yes.

28,344. You say you are sure it was said so loud that the majority of the people in the road could hear?—Yes.

28,345. There was no sign of dissent or assent?—No.

The witness withdrew.

S. C. Stone.

Samuel Charles Stone, sworn, and examined.

28,346. Are you a storekeeper in St. Elizabeth's?—Yes.

28,347. Was there any distress in St. Elizabeth's parish during the months of June, July, and August last?—No distress at all; the people are all pretty well off there; they ride their horses to church.

28,348. Where is your store kept?—It is almost on the borders of Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth.

28,349. What is the name of the place?—I call it New Market; it is just at the New Savannah Gate.

28,350. Whose property lies there?—New Savannah is my mother's property.

28,351. Do the workpeople who work on these properties deal at your store?—They get paid, and they come to that store and buy, but it has nothing to do with the property.

28,352. But do the people that work on that property deal at your store?—Yes.

28,353. In what articles do you deal?—Dry goods, and everything generally. The store is not mine; I am conducting it for Mr. Manly.

28,354. Did you notice in July or August anything that at that time arrested your attention with regard to the sale of your goods, or had it only arrested your attention since October?—My sales fell off a good deal from the previous years. I have been about six years there, and my sales were never so low as in those months.

28,355. Which months, July and August?—In July and August.

28,356. In what class of goods was there a failure of sale?—In cotton goods.

28,357. Cotton was getting rather high then in price, was it not?—Yes.

28,358. Probably it had then reached its highest value?—They used to say they were not going to buy goods.

28,359. Had not the price of cotton reached a very high price then?—It was very high then.

28,360. And did you observe a falling off in the sale of other classes of goods besides cotton goods?—No; provisions sold well, and salt provisions. I keep a book of general sale of everything we have got. In a country store we have everything all mixed together.

28,361. Still the failure you speak of was in cotton goods?—The sales in general were short.

28,362. Did you sell as many articles for eating and drinking; articles of consumption?—I did not average that; it was upon the sales in general.

28,363. Can you tell us whether the failure took place more especially in cotton goods, or in the articles of food?—Chiefly in clothing; wearing apparel.

28,364. Those articles of clothing were principally cotton goods, I suppose?—Cotton, and all kinds of woollen goods, and boots, and everything.

28,365. Have you heard any of your customers say anything with regard to the purchasing of your goods?—I have.

28,366. When did you hear it?—In July.

28,367. What was it, and who said it?—I was showing them articles of different sorts which I had just got out from England.

28,368. What class of articles?—Cotton goods, shirts, and things like that. We always get out a general supply for August and for the Christmas season.

28,369. What are called Manchester articles?—Yes; generally we have larger orders then.

28,370. You were showing these goods to them, and something was said?—Yes.

28,371. What was it that they said?—They said, "Oh, we are not going to buy goods now, Buckra "making us fools, we can soon get goods for nothing."

28,372. Was that said at the time they were inquiring the price of the goods?—Yes.

28,373. You gave them the price?—Yes.

28,374. And then they made the remark?—Yes; I thought they had an idea that cotton was going to fall in price.

28,375. That was the impression you had in your mind then?—Yes.

28,376. Do you remember delivering some stock at the Retreat estate in Westmoreland?—Yes.

28,377. Were you sending them with a cart and horse, or how?—I have been lately managing a property for my mother, and I sold some steers at Retreat estate; when they got in the road an accident happened to one; it fell over in the road and hurt itself. I butchered it, and sent for the cart to come back in the evening. I could not go next morning, and a man named Carr said he would give me 3*l.* 10*s.* for the animal. He brought me 3*l.* in cash, and a note for 10*s.*, which I have got now.

28,378. Was the animal worth that money, in your judgment?—It was honestly worth that; he could have made double that money by it.

28,379. Why have you not got your 10*s.* yet?—Because we had a dispute afterwards. I told him to go and look after the meat. Instead of doing that he got drunk, and loitered about the store till the meat came, and then he said he would not take it at all, it was too bloody.

28,380. He wanted to be off his bargain, and wanted his money back?—Yes.

28,381. What was the upshot of this demand of his; did you let him have his money back?—No; he came into the store, and demanded it. I refused, and told him he had better give me the 10*s.* or I would sue him for it. He said he would murder me if I did not give it him before the evening; he would make the devil to pay; that he would burn my employer's store and the village of New Market, and my mother's house, New Savannah; he would make them all into one; that he would blow the shell, and have as many hands as he wished, and that he had plenty of rum and powder at his house to give them.

28,382. When was it that he said all those things?—I think it was in the month of October.

28,383. Was it after the Morant Bay riot?—I cannot tell; I think it was. I think it was about that week, if I am not mistaken.

28,384. Can you determine whether it was before or after the news of the riot at Morant had reached New Market, where your store is?—I cannot really say. I think it was on or about that week; it might have been a week before or a week after; I am not certain.

28,385. You won't fix it either way?—No.

28,386. Did he say it in a vapouring, noisy manner?—He walked up and down the street.

28,387. Was he drunk or sober?—Sober; he seemed to have had one or two drinks.

28,388. He seemed to have "a drop in him," as it is called?—Yes.

28,389. Did you think him in earnest?—He had been convicted twice for the same act in the same place. He was always in gaol, you might say. He threatened a storekeeper just opposite, Justice O'Rielly's.

28,390. Was it for threatening language he was in gaol?—He carried it out.

28,391. What was he in prison for?—For quarrelling with two storekeepers, and threatening them, and knocking them down too.

28,392. He was given to violent conduct and language?—Yes; and he carries out his threats when he does give them.

28,393. Is he in debt to the storekeepers generally?—Oh no; we never trust him.

28,394. When were these other threats that you speak of; when he was in prison?—The late Justice O'Rielly could tell you that he was sent to prison for hard labour for six months; that was in 1860.

28,395. Was he there on any other occasion?—Constantly; at almost every Court he was had up for beating some one or other.

28,396. You said there were two occasions on which he had been in prison for the same thing?—Yes, for threatening two different parties; a man of the name of Gillot, and another by the name of M'Neil, who keeps stores opposite me.

28,397. Then he was always in hot water about threats and violence?—Yes.

28,398. In fact he was a notorious character?—Yes.

28,399. Did you attach much importance to what this man said?—He always followed it up. I might not be safe. He might carry out his threats by burning down the house, because the store is attached to it.

28,400. I see you refer to an instance of some person who was taken up by a constable called Adam Smith; what was that matter?—Adam Smith is a very respectable black man; head constable of New Market.

28,401. What did he do with this man?—He always used to go to every meeting that he heard of, and write down everything he heard said. He died very suddenly the other day. I was on the jury, and it was proved that he was poisoned by arsenic. He was perfectly well in the morning. My employer, Mr. Manly, had given him 30*l.* or 60*l.*, as he wanted it to buy produce for him, and that day he came and settled up what money he had out, and he asked for 30*l.*; he gave him 10*l.*, and he left the store, and in three hours he was dead.

28,402. What did you find to be the cause of his death?—He was poisoned by arsenic, but we could not trace it.

28,403. Was there any medical testimony?—Yes, Doctor M'Catty.

28,404. Was there a post mortem examination?—Yes.

28,405. Was it shown how he had got the arsenic?—We could not find out.

28,406. Was there any reason why he should commit suicide?—They said so; there was no reason.

28,407. Was there any reason stated at the time?—I did not see any, except that when he was dead it was found out that he owed perhaps 100*l.* or so to different parties.

28,408. Was that a great debt to him?—I do not think so. He was a man trusted with a good deal of money, and a most sensible man.

28,409. What were the debts contracted for; was it money that he had misapplied?—It was given him to buy produce with.

28,410. Then do you mean he was 100*l.* out in his accounts?—So I heard.

28,411. Was there any reason assigned why he should be poisoned?—In the course of the evidence it came out that a man was quarrelling with him, and he threatened to prosecute him; he used bad language, and the man said, "Oh, you stop till Christmas, and we will make an alteration." That was all that could be found.

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28,412. You know nothing about the cause of his death, except the medical one that was assigned, of arsenic ?—No.

28,413. Had he been in the hands of any Bush Doctor or Obeahman ?—No ; he was a perfectly healthy strong man. It was proved that he was poisoned by arsenic.

28,414. Had he done anything that would be likely to call upon him the hostility of his neighbours or his acquaintances ?—Not at all. He only went to one house that day, and he was very friendly there ; he was complaining the day before, and he came home.

28,415. Was there any evidence tracing the possession of arsenic to him? —No ; they could not trace it at all.

28,416. Had he done anything to cause people to have a hostile feeling towards him ?—Yes ; because he was very strict.

28,417. I suppose a constable generally has some enemies?—But this one was very particular and strict, even with those under him ; he was very strict in all his duties.

28,418. Had he constables under him ?—He had under constables.

28,419. Towards whom you say this strictness was exercised ?—Yes ; in everything that was intrusted to him in his duty he would be very strict.

28,420. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was this man Adam Smith a son of a former slave of Mr. Salmon, the Custos of the parish of St. Elizabeth's ?—He might have been ; he was a young man, about 35 years of age, I should think.

28,421. Was he the person who gave some information to Mr. Salmon about July or August last ?—Yes.

28,422. How do you know that ?—Because he mentioned it to me. He attended a meeting at the Baptist Chapel, about eight miles from me.

28,423. What was that meeting about ?—I think it was one of these Underhill meetings.

28,424. But you don't know that ?—I am not sure. He said there was a great deal of excitement, and people thronged in ; that they were jumping up, and there was a great deal of excitement.

28,425. Where was that meeting held ?—At the Baptist Chapel at Hewitt's View near Middle Quarter, St. Elizabeth's.

28,426. (*Commission.*) When did you hear from him that he had been to this meeting ; how long before he died of poison ?—A long time. This happened about July and August that he went to this meeting, and his death did not happen till the latter end of November.

28,427. You did not connect the one with the other ?—Oh no.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. D. Morris.

The Rev. David Morris, sworn, and examined.

28,428. Do you live at Montego Bay ?—Yes.

28,429. Are you there engaged in the discharge of any duties?—Yes ; I am rector of the parish church.

28,430. At Montego Bay did you observe, during the months of July, August, and September, anything different from what had existed generally among your flock ?—No, I can't say so.

28,431. Did things remain as they had generally been ?—Yes.

28,432. What was the state of prosperity amongst the people ; were they well off, or hard up ?—At the time that certain letters were addressed to us by the Governor, in reference to the statements that had been made after Dr. Underhill's letter, I did not note any particular difference, except that there was a good deal of poverty and distress generally, but no results from it, no disaffection. There is always a good deal of distress in Montego Bay, but it is of a chronic character.

28,433. Was it more then than usual ?—I cannot tax my memory with its being especially more at that time. I announced to the Governor that I did not notice anything especially different ; but I ought to state that after I had written that letter a little later there did appear more tokens of it, which I had not myself apprehended ; that is, I had no evidence of it. Afterwards there were some more tokens, which led me to suppose that in those parts the people might be in more distress, and that the statements made in that respect might be more accurate than I at first supposed they possibly could be.

28,434. What was the date of your letter to the Governor, that you were requested to write on the subject of the circular you received ?—I forgot the date.

28,435. Was it last year ?—It was in 1865. It was sent after the publication of Dr. Underhill's letter.

28,436. At the time you wrote it you say there was no great alteration in your parish ?—No ; I do not have much to do amongst the labouring population ; the distress I witness is of a different character, the aged, infirm, and distressed needlewomen, and of a very various character.

28,437, Not of the labouring classes ?—No ; I do not have much to do with the labouring classes, and have not much opportunity of observing them. The routine of my duty in the town is incessant, and I am not able to visit the country much.

28,438. Did the news of the Morant Bay riot, when it reached your district, produce any sensible effect upon your people that you noticed ?—I did not see anything myself. I was not in the way of witnessing it. There were several rumours and reports.

28,439. Have you any reason to suppose that there was a conspiracy or combination to resist authority by force, to combine for the purpose of upsetting the established order of things ?—I have no reason to say so.

28,440. You know of nothing of the kind of your own knowledge ?—No, not of my own knowledge.

28,441. I see in your letter you complain of the increase of petty larceny and pilfering, and the general suppression of operations, but you suppose that indolence had much to do with the matter ?—Yes.

28,442. That letter is dated 14th March, I see ?—Yes ; that is in answer to one of the inquiries that were made.

28,443. I see you apologize for not being in a position to answer the questions more fully ; that you have had your time limited by special circumstances, so I suppose you did not go largely into the question ? —No ; there were some questions I did not at all go largely into in both letters. I stated that I could not give much evidence as to the condition of the labouring classes, for for the last three or four years my duties had been in a different sphere. In a large town there are a great variety of cases of distress.

28,444. (*Mr. Walcott.*) The distress among the people you speak of would not be of the same nature as the distress among the peasantry, of course ?—No, it does not arise from the same causes, except that the same depression would influence all classes at Montego Bay as well as elsewhere.

28,445. You wrote a letter upon the subject ?—I did, in answer to a circular.

28,446. There was a subsequent letter also, I think, was there not (handing one to the witness) ?—Yes.

28,447. I see you state here that but for the rapid putting down of the insurrection at St. Thomas in the East it might have reached as far as Montego Bay ; I should like you to give your reason for that ? —I thought there was a preparation in the minds of many in several parishes, and it would probably spread extensively with disastrous results.

28,448. (*Commission.*) Will you first of all read the passage you propose to explain, written on 1st January 1866 ?—"My impression certainly is

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" now, that there was recently, since the public " meetings and agitations which followed the publi- " cation of Dr. Underhill's letter to Mr. Cardwell, " a spirit which so far partook of disaffection in, " perhaps, several parishes, that it was susceptible " of being fanned into positive disaffection, or dan- " gerous or seditious excitement, by such an event " as the sudden and ferocious outbreak in St. Thomas " in the East. After that outbreak of wicked vio- " lence there would probably have been very serious " danger from the kindling and rapid diffusion of a " contagious spirit of sedition and revolt, if the " insurrection in St. Thomas in the East had not " been promptly confronted, limited, and quelled."

28,449. In that passage you refer to several parishes; can you name those that were in your mind when you penned that passage?—I did not define in my own mind how many parishes. My impression was from the reports and rumours that probably there was a spirit of the kind pretty widely spread, and I used the term "probably in several parishes."

28,450. You had not any personal knowledge of any special parishes which might be supposed to be referred to in that passage?—I might refer to some in my own mind; for instance, I thought it probable there might have been in St. James itself.

28,451. That is your own parish?—Yes.

28,452. You say several parishes; what other parishes were you thinking of?—There were several parishes proclaimed under martial law, that was before me.

28,453. That was where the matter was already accomplished?—It was only a general statement. I thought there might have been danger in St. James, if there had been any acts, and there had been many reports about Westmoreland being in a very disquieted and dangerous state; and I thought some other parishes might be in the same condition.

28,454. Therefore you wrote that paragraph merely from information gathered from rumours and statements?—Yes.

28,455. Not founded upon any knowledge of your own?—No.

28,456. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I think you say, "That the " sense of insecurity in Montego Bay, before the " arrival of the naval and military protection, was " of a grave complexion"?—Yes.

28,457. (*Commission.*) I suppose, after the news of the Morant Bay affair was thoroughly well known, everybody was in a state of alarm, naturally enough thinking if the same thing was repeated in their parish the consequence might be as dreadful?—The facts were so well known that some anonymous letters were written at the time. I saw some myself.

28,458. None of your parishioners attempted to make a disturbance, even after the news, did they?—There was no disturbance.

28,459. Or any attempt at it during the month of October, when the examples were before them?—No; I am not personally aware of any fact of the kind. There was nothing that I witnessed.

28,460. This letter was written by you at the request of somebody else, I understand?—It was written in answer to a circular from the Governor and Executive Committee, asking our opinion as to the state of the Island at the time.

28,461. Have you a bad opinion of the moral condition of your parish?—There is a great variety; there are many really estimable people amongst all classes.

28,462. I find in your letter you say, "In the first " six months of 1865 I found seven marriages regis- " tered in the parochial register, while the baptisms " were 77"?—There is a moral looseness in a large proportion of St. James' and other parishes, quite fearful to contemplate. It is an opprobrium under Heaven; I mean they utterly neglect the marriage tie. There is concubinage among all classes, high and low, official and non-official, so that there is no longer any safeguard around you, and all the minor secondary safeguards are gone. There is nothing to recommend virtue in any special manner to the vast masses of the people; even if they are called before a magistrate, perhaps he may be a man living in notorious fornication.

28,463. Did you find attendance at your church get at all lax during 1865?—Yes; I think for three or four months during the insurrection it was not so very marked. The attendance was a little more languid; nothing more.

28,464. Was that in the summer time?—I can't say how long it was before the insurrection; perhaps two or three months; that was not at the time the letter was written.

28,465. Is there a reaction set in now?—I think there is, in some degree. Since the insurrection there has been a very good congregation; it has decidedly improved.

28,466. Do you find a distinction between the conduct and character of the negro portion of the community; are they less amenable to discipline than they used to be?—I think, amongst the black population, many of the elder people are better than some of the younger; but there are a great many excellent young persons too.

28,467. You have not observed that distinction, then?—Frequently, amongst the elder people, who were born in slavery, there is a meekness and docility and respect to their superiors.

28,468. Have you a school in the parish of St. James?—There is an endowed free school, and I have also established two infant schools in the place.

28,469. Are they well attended?—There is only one now; I have thrown them into one, and opened another at Granville. That is not well attended yet, but it is only just commenced.

28,470. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you remember at the last Circuit Court whether there were any persons convicted from Montego Bay of having used seditious language?—I think I have heard the fact, or I have read it in the papers.

28,471. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) There was a meeting, was there not, at Montego Bay?—Yes.

28,472. And the Custos presided, I believe?—Yes.

28,473. And one of the Members of Assembly was present and spoke?—Yes.

28,474. And there were many respectable persons present, were they not?—No doubt; some went from curiosity entirely, I believe.

28,475. Did they take part in the meeting?—No; the Custos was there, and several respectable people. I was not there. I saw the news in the papers, and read the speeches.

The witness withdrew.

T. Manners, Esq.

THOMAS MANNERS, Esquire, sworn, and examined.

28,476. I believe you were assistant surgeon of the 3d West India Regiment?—Yes; for nearly 10 years.

28,477. When did you cease to be so?—In 1858.

28,478. Are you now a magistrate and coroner of the parish of St. Dorothy?—I am.

28,479. Have you been so since 1858?—No; I went there in 1861. Since 1861 I was acting coroner till 1864, when I left.

28,480. On the 3d of December last did you as a magistrate get some information?—Yes.

28,481. Was that information relating to some proceedings in drilling?—Yes.

28,482. In consequence of that information did you go to Spanish Town?—I wrote to the Executive Committee.

28,483. Did you go yourself?—I wrote them, and on Friday the 8th I came into Spanish Town.

28,484. Then you went in consequence of this information ultimately to Spanish Town?—Yes.

28,485. Did Inspector Ramsay meet you?—On the Friday.

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28,486. At any time after you got here?—Yes, I saw him.

28,487. Did you accompany him with one Frederick Stewart?—Yes, on Sunday the 10th.

28,488. Where did you go to?—To Pot House Pen.

28,489. Was Stewart the man from whom you received the information which brought you to Spanish Town?—Yes.

28,490. What took place at Pot House Pen?—We went up there, and only saw two old men; we went up to Frederick Stewart's house, waited there some time, and saw a man by the name of Lawrence Fuller.

28,491. Who was he?—He was the head constable there.

28,492. Of Pot House Pen do you mean?—Yes.

28,493. Then there was the constable Fuller, Ramsay the inspector, yourself, and Frederick Stewart, the informer?—Yes.

28,494. What did you do?—We waited for a little, and at last received some information from the head constable that he had seen drillings take place, and from different things he told us Mr. Ramsay thought it would be as well to search a man by the name of William Thomas, who was said to be a man that was drilling them.

28,495. Did you search William Thomas' house?—Yes.

28,496. Was that a house at Pot House Pen?—Yes, about 15 minutes walk from there.

28,497. Did you search it?—Yes.

28,498. What did you find?—We found some bullets of various kinds, and I think two guns and various other things, and an old shako.

28,499. What regiment did that belong to?—It had no number on it.

28,500. Had it been a military shako?—Yes; we also found a stick with two red flags on it. I think that was all.

28,501. What had Thomas been, or what was he? A labourer.

28,502. Where is Pot House Pen?—It is about five miles from Old Harbour Market. Thomas was not in his house when we went there; he was brought in by Mr. Ramsay, and six other men belonging to him.

28,503. What happened then?—They were taken into custody.

28,504. This was in the beginning of December, you say?—On the 10th of December.

28,505. Was he tried?—No; he was brought before the magistrates, and committed for trial.

28,506. He is not tried yet?—No.

28,507. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know that this man, William Thomas, was a man who was in the habit of having shooting parties at his house?—I never heard of such a thing.

28,508. You know after he was committed for trial he was released by habeas corpus?—I do not know positively; I have heard so.

28,509. Do you know that the bill has not been sent into the grand jury by the Attorney General, because he has decided that there was no evidence whatever?—I don't know any reason. I know that he has not gone before the grand jury.

28,510. The Attorney General has not sent the bill in?—I know it is not gone in. I don't know the reason.

28,511. Were not the flags John Canooing flags? I said there was a stick with two red things on it.

28,512. (*Commission.*) Do you go a good deal amongst the lower classes?—Yes.

28,513. Have you any reason to suppose that there was any conspiracy or combination among the people to resist authority by force, before the events of October?—No; the people all seemed very quiet.

28,514. There was nothing to lead you to suppose that there was any conspiracy or combination?—Not that I knew.

28,515. Has everything been quiet in your neighbourhood?—Some of the blacks are a little talkative, that is all; a little more so than they were.

28,516. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You saw two guns and some bullets?—Yes.

28,517. Were there any swords?—The sword, as far as my recollection serves, was brought in from another man's house.

28,518. From an adjoining house?—Yes, close by.

28,519. Was there any bullet mould?—Yes.

28,520. And pistols?—A small pocket pistol.

28,521. Any lead?—There were lead bullets.

28,522. Any lead besides?—No; I don't remember that.

28,523. Did you find any powder?—No; there was a powder flask.

The witness withdrew.

E. Williams.

ESTHER WILLIAMS (a black), sworn, and examined.

28,524. Do you live at Manchioneal?—Yes.

28,525. At a place called the Weybridge estate?—Yes.

28,526. Do you work upon it?—Yes.

28,527. Do you recollect martial law being on?—Yes.

28,528. Were you there at that time?—Yes.

28,529. Do you remember any one coming to the house you were living in at that time?—Yes.

28,530. Who came?—Mr. Codrington.

28,531. Was he the magistrate?—Yes.

28,532. What did he do?—He set my house on fire, and I was in childbirth.

28,533. Was this in October or November?—October.

28,534. Were you taken out of the house first before the house was set on fire?—When he set the house on fire I came outside the door.

28,535. Did they give you time to come out?—The house was set fire to, and I came out.

28,536. After it was set fire to?—Yes.

28,537. Did they look into your house?—No; they did not look into the house at all.

28,538. They did not look for anybody's goods, then?—No.

28,539. Where was your husband?—I am not married.

28,540. Where was the father of your child?—He ran.

28,541. Where did he run to?—Into the bush.

28,542. What had he been doing?—He don't do anything.

28,543. Had he not been down to anybody's store?—No.

28,544. Are you certain of that?—Yes.

28,545. What did he do when he was at home?—Nothing.

28,546. Does he not work?—Yes; he works at Mr. Bowen's estate.

28,547. Did you work at the same estate?—No.

28,548. Do you work at another?—Yes.

28,549. Had he been working up to the time he ran away?—Yes.

28,550. When did he run away?—That same Wednesday.

28,551. The Wednesday that your house was set fire to?—Yes.

28,552. When Mr. Codrington came and burnt your house, did he ask where your husband was?—No, he did not.

28,553. Did he make no inquiry of that kind?—No.

28,554. Did they say why they burnt your house?—As they came they said, "That is Milligen's house; they must set it on fire;" I said, "No, massa, it is "not Milligen's house; it is my house, and I don't "know where I go to live with my piccaninny."

28,555. Did they burn all your things as well as the house?—Everything was burnt.

28,556. Where did you go to?—I go to my sister's house.

28,557. Were any other houses burnt besides yours?—Yes.

28,558. That you saw?—Yes.

28,559. How many others did you see burnt?—They burnt Mrs. Fuller's house, and Mrs. Hughes' house, and John Wilson's house, and Mrs.——; I forget the lady's name.

28,560. Did they burn all the houses on the Weybridge estate?—He don't burn every one.

28,561. How many are left?—I cannot recollect.

28,562. You don't know how many were burnt?—I don't remember.

28,563. Was the child born in your house before it was set fire to, or at your sister's house?—At my sister's house.

28,564. After you got there?—Yes.

28,565. How soon after you left your own house?—By the time I got to my sister's house the child dropped.

28,566. As you went to the house?—Yes.

28,567. In the house?—No.

28,568. In the street, in the road?—Yes.

28,569. Where is its father; is he living with you?—Yes.

28,570. Is he working?—He came back last week, but he is never working.

28,571. He is living with you still?—Yes.

28,572. And helping you?—Yes.

28,573. And do you work too?—No, I cannot work yet.

28,574. Had you more than one house in this yard? Yes; three houses.

28,575. Were they all burnt?—Yes.

28,576. Who occupied the other two?—My little brother, James Williams.

28,577. I suppose that was a very small house?—No; a big house.

28,578. Was there more than one room in it?—Two rooms.

28,579. On the ground floor?—There is no floor.

28,580. Is there one room upstairs?—No; it is all on the ground.

28,581. Who lived in the other house?—That was an outside house, where we cook.

28,582. Were they all in the one yard?—Yes.

28,583. How have you come here now all the way from Manchioneal?—I have been obliged to take the whole week to walk with my piccaninny.

28,584. Did you come in the train from Kingston?—Yes.

28,585. Where did you get the money to come?—A lady that came from Manchioneal lent me two bits.

28,586. Who lent that to you?—The lady that comes from Manchioneal.

28,587. Do you know her name?—Yes.

28,588. What is her name?—Mrs. Williams.

28,589. Is she any relation of yours?—Yes.

28,590. What relation is she?—Cousin.

28,591. When did you leave Manchioneal?—On Wednesday.

28,592. When did you get here?—On Saturday, and my brother-in-law, named M'Kenzie, of Manchioneal, lent me some money.

28,593. Who sent you here?—The gentleman that keeps the office at Kingston.

28,594. How came you to go to Kingston?—Mr. Nathan's clerk tell a young man outside.

28,595. Did you come here with Mary Wergs?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

MARY WERGS (black), sworn, and examined.

M. Wergs

28,596. Do you live at Manchioneal?—Yes.

28,597. Did you come from Manchioneal to Kingston last week?—I set out on Friday, and came in on Saturday.

28,598. Was that the first time you had been into Kingston?—No; I came already with a complaint, and carry it to the office.

28,599. When did you first come to complain?—Last month.

28,600. Did you go back again to fetch Esther Williams?—I did not fetch her.

28,601. Who fetched Esther Williams?—I do not know; I came with my own complaint.

28,602. Then did you not go back again?—I went home.

28,603. Did not you come back again with Esther Williams?—I don't know, we are not living together.

28,604. Did not you bring her back?—No; I was not bringing her here.

28,605. Did she come alone?—It was not for me to bring her; she is outside there.

28,606. Do you remember October the 12th? Do you know the days of the months?—Yes.

28,607. Was it a Friday in October?—Yes.

28,608. While you were living at Manchioneal on that day, did anybody come to your house?—Yes.

28,609. Who came?—A Volunteer captain came.

28,610. What was his name?—Bunting.

28,611. What was he captain of?—The Volunteers.

28,612. At what time did he come to your house?—At 12 o'clock at night.

28,613. Was any one with him?—Yes.

28,614. Who?—Mr. Eady was with him, and Fleming, and Joe Fisher.

28,615. Who are those people?—A Volunteer and two soldiers went and took them off the beach.

28,616. How do you know that?—They came with them.

28,617. Were they black or white?—Black.

28,618. Volunteer soldiers?—No; the soldiers of the regiment; Captain Hunt's soldiers.

28,619. What did they do?—When Mr. Bunting came, he knocked at the door.

28,620. Were you in bed?—In bed. When he knocked at the door Mr. Wergs tell him not to break the door. He would open it. He called to me to rise and get lights. I only just had power to rise with my petticoat on my arm, and light a light, and he said, "Surround the house, and come in;" and when he come in he searched the house right through, and he did not see anybody in my house, but me and my five children and my husband. I lift up one of the boards. He said I must not lift up the boards; a man could not get under the house; and he directly said to the Volunteers, "Tie that woman;" and he tied me and my husband with our hands behind our backs, and my daughter; he tied the three of us, and set fire to the houses; he fired the big house first, and then the other one, and he would not allow us to save anything; a dog was under the house, and he was roasted up to ashes under the house.

28,621. Was that the big house?—Yes. He carried us to Mr. Gardner's, the clerk of the peace of Manchioneal, me, my husband, and my daughter.

28,622. Did he burn all your clothes in the house?—Everything I had. Captain Hole was the officer at the barracks, and Captain Hole, when he heard of it, took out the regimental soldiers, and came after him, but could not catch him; and next morning he told Mr. Bunting he would report him to the Governor.

28,623. Captain Hole said that?—Yes, Captain Hole said that.

28,624. What became of your other children?—We left them at home.

28,625. Then they did not burn them?—They ran out of the house.

28,626. Where did they run to?—Into the yard, after the house catch fire. He took us to Mr. Gardner's, and put us in prison the whole night, and told Mr. Gardner to watch over us, and on Saturday morning he let me go, and I had nowhere to put my head but a little hut.

28,627. When they came and burnt your house were they drunk or sober?—I don't know; I was sleeping. I suppose they must be drunk, for Mr. Eady said to him, "Mr. Bunting, don't burn the house; it is

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"a pity to burn the house if you don't find anything "in it;" and he said, "That be damned."

28,628. Do you think Mr. Bunting was drunk or sober?—I can't tell; I was partly naked; I only had a petticoat in my arms when he set the house on fire and tied my hands behind my back.

28,629. Did not he let you put any clothes on?—I just jumped up and managed to put on the petticoat, that was all I had on my skin; he would not let me take anything.

The witness withdrew.

W. M. Anderson, Esq.

WELLWOOD MAXWELL ANDERSON, Esq., sworn, and examined.

28,630. You are Inspector-general of Immigration, I believe?—Yes.

28,631. Have you estates in Jamaica?—An abandoned one.

28,632. You have land?—Yes.

28,633. Not in cultivation?—Yes.

28,634. Is Middleton one of them?—Yes.

28,635. Does that include Spring Garden?—No; only Middleton.

28,636. And part of Stoney Gut?—No; it adjoins Stoney Gut.

28,637. I believe you had some case of trespass with regard to the Middleton property?—I leased Middleton to a man named James Williams, and some week or two afterwards I saw something in the papers.

28,638. Was it anything you had to do with?—No; I knew nothing at all about it until I saw it in the newspapers.

28,639. Had you any difficulty with regard to the rents of the estate among your people?—Yes.

28,640. What was the difficulty that arose?—In 1857 a coloured man of the name of Ripley Edie told the people that the Queen had given them the lands when she gave them freedom.

28,641. Did you hear him tell them that?—No; but they told me so, that the Queen had given them the place when she gave them freedom, and freedom would be of no use if they had not their lands and houses.

28,642. Had you any difficulty, after the men told you that, about becoming possessed of your land, and getting the rents paid?—I was 17 years in possession of it before there was any misunderstanding.

28,643. Some question then arose as to the right of freedom of the land?—Yes.

28,644. By the occupiers?—Yes.

28,645. And by the tenants?—My tenants.

28,646. Did they refuse to pay rent?—They refused, and beat my head man and the collector, and said they would do the same to me if I was to dare to put my foot upon it.

28,647. That was in 1857?—Yes.

28,648. After that did you get over the difficulty?—No; I have had nothing to do with them since. They petitioned Governor Darling, and the Governor called on Mr. Ewart of St. Giles, who had been there 16 years, and he made a report, which I have sent in. I had then been about 17 years in possession of the property.

28,649. That point was settled. Had you any further disturbance upon the same question later than that?—No, none; only that I could not get the rent of them. I just got a trifle now and then.

28,650. Did that difficulty continue down to the end of 1865?—Yes; up to about this time last year I negotiated with Mr. Williams, and leased to him for seven years.

28,651. Had you any knowledge of there being any dispute about land in St. Thomas in the East last year?—Not of my own knowledge.

28,652. Of claims laid to it on the part of those who occupied it, as against the landlords?—No, not of my own knowledge, but they have had an impression for more than 20 years on many estates. I purchased one, Oxford estate, in St. Mary's, about 1841, from John Gladstone, of Liverpool, and the people said it was no use the Queen giving them their freedom if they did not have their lands and houses, and so they said as to some property belonging to my mother.

28,653. Do you know whether the people connect the idea of liberty of person with liberty of the land?—In all properties I have had to do with they have put that forth. There is a place not many miles from here where they set every one at defiance, and threaten to murder any one that comes upon the property. That is at Hartlands, a part of which belongs to me.

28,654. That is as regards their provision grounds, and the back land as they call it?—Yes.

28,655. But on the estates they have not such a notion as that?—What I speak of are sugar estates in high cultivation. They told me in 1841, when I went to take possession of the estate I had purchased, that it was no use the Queen giving them freedom if she did not give them at the same time their houses and their grounds to cultivate their provisions upon.

28,656. For themselves?—Yes.

28,657. But they did not lay claim to the whole of the estate?—No, not at all.

28,658. Merely what are called their provision grounds, and what are called the back lands, the unoccupied ground?—Only their houses and grounds, although they claim the whole of this place, Middleton.

28,659. Because they had all got occupation ground there?—Yes.

28,660. You know this country very well?—Yes.

28,661. Do you consider that there was any conspiracy or combination existing, before this disturbance in St. Thomas in the East, to break the law, or to see the law at defiance by force?—I have had an opinion from circumstances, such as these disturbances about land, and from the way in which the people spoke to me, that there would be before long an attempt on the part of the blacks to murder the white people, and to take possession of the whole of the land, the whole of the Island.

28,662. Did you ever see anything which indicated an intention to carry that out by a conspiracy?—Not until the rebellion broke out.

28,663. You had seen no preparation to carry out that fancy?—I have seen a defiant insolent tone, so much so that after being two years away in India as Immigration Agent, when I came back the evident change in the manners of the people and their address caused me to carry a revolver loaded and capped whenever I went up into the country.

28,664. But you never had any symptom of violence offered to you, of life or property?—Yes, I had a message sent to me by a Wesleyan clergyman's wife, that I ought not to travel up to my mountain residence after dark.

28,665. That was not a threat upon your life?—They said they would murder me on the road; I was told so by one of Mr. Harding's collectors.

28,666. You were asked if you were ever threatened directly by anybody?—A man held a cutlass up to me at Middleton, and said to me, "It is not your land."

28,667. When was that?—In 1857.

28,668. That was before you went to India?—Yes.

28,669. That related to the question of these disputes about the Middleton land?—Yes.

28,670. You were talking of going up to your place with a revolver; did you do that from any direct threat that was offered to you?—Only from what I was told; not direct, because I would have had them up instantly before the magistrates if they had done so.

28,671. Do you think there was any reasonable cause on the part of the peasantry and labouring classes to be dissatisfied with the administration of

justice; have they any real grievance of that sort?—I have heard them say that they did not get justice from the magistrates. My own opinion, from 29 years' experience, is, that if there is a leaning at all on the part of the magistrates of Jamaica it is a leaning on the side of the negro.

28,672. Then your answer is that they have complained?—They have often told me so.

28,673. But your experience as a magistrate yourself, and of magistrates, is, that it is unfounded?—In my experience the leaning has been in their favour, not only on the part of the stipendiary magistrates, but I have remarked it particularly in the old time. Men who lived here in slavery, and possessed slaves, more particularly on their part, I have seen a leaning to the negro, and even when they were convicted they have made the fine or imprisonment very lenient indeed.

28,674. Did they ever complain to you about the fees that are payable upon legal proceedings before magistrates?—I have never heard it myself direct, but I have heard a great deal of it, and I have from time to time looked into it, but I do not see that the fees are exorbitant. It has been a complaint in every parish on the part of the people; I think there is no cause for it.

28,675. (*Mr. Payne.*) These provision grounds the negroes had in time of slavery, had they not?—Yes; they were generally woodlands, cleared out and distributed among the slaves, although I was not here in slavery.

28,676. And they claim to have a sort of freehold right to these lands now that they have acquired their freedom?—That was what they said to me, as I stated before, that it was no use the Queen giving them freedom unless they had the lands.

28,677. But that was how the claim arose?—I suppose that is the impression upon their minds.

28,678. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Have not several of the people paid for their lands, although they have not got titles?—Of my own knowledge I think there was about 150 acres sold, and they have paid about half of the purchase money; and I have sent messages to them from Mr. Hart, and told them if they would come and pay the balance I would procure a title from Mr. Hart for them; but I added that Mr. Jackson, the solicitor of Mr. Hart, had excluded all the lands that they claimed as having purchased, although they had not paid the purchase money.

28,679. I suppose the difficulty is to ascertain what land is excluded and what not?—It is very simple. Mr. M'Geachy and his partner have surveyed the lands.

28,680. What is the value of your land?—Twelve shillings per acre I paid near Hartlands; Middleton I get 1*l.* for; and Prestons, an abandoned estate, I rent at 1*l.* an acre also. On my own abandoned coffee plantation, where I reside, I get 12*s.* an acre; that is the charge; I very seldom get it.

28,681. You abandoned your estates because you had a difficulty in working them?—After I was ruined by cultivating them.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN RICHARDS KITCHEN, Esquire, sworn, and examined.

J. R. Kitchen, Esq.

28,682. Are you a magistrate, and clerk of the vestry of Trelawny parish?—Yes.

28,683. How many years have you been resident there?—Off and on for 44 years. Since 1822.

28,684. What is the state of the labouring population in your parish?—I see nothing to complain of myself.

28,685. Have they got plenty of work?—Plenty of work, and everything is going on very pleasantly as far as regards the crops being taken off.

28,686. Are the wages paid?—Regularly and fairly.

28,687. And they are not discontented?—Not that I know.

28,688. Were they behaving as usual during the middle of last year?—Yes.

28,689. Have you no cause for disquiet?—No.

28,690. Was that true of them down to October and afterwards?—Yes.

28,691. Do you agree with the rest of the world that the negro is an excitable and easily led person?—Quite so.

28,692. And you imagine if he was misled he would be likely to follow?—Quite so.

28,693. With regard to education among them in your parish, is any trouble taken by the planters who employ them to afford them the means of educating their children?—The clergymen generally do that.

28,694. Then the planters do not contribute to the support of the schools?—Yes, they do.

28,695. Is that, to your own knowledge, generally practised throughout Trelawny?—No; I do not think it is, generally.

28,696. Then it is an exception that the planters contribute to schools?—I can only speak to two factors, who I represent.

28,697. Do the people show an inclination to send their children to school if they have the opportunity?—I do not think they do generally.

28,698. Do they neglect their children as a rule?—They do not send them regularly to school.

28,699. Do the children work in the fields?—When they arrive at a working age.

28,700. Probably the value of their labour is considered a temptation to keeping them from school?—I think so.

28,701. Do you find that operate amongst them?—Yes.

28,702. Do you think they would attend school more generally if the education in this Island was organized upon a better or different principle?—I do not know; they do not seem to value the advantage of it, I think.

28,703. Do you think obligatory education would be a good thing?—I do not know how it might be made to work exactly.

28,704. I see you give two instances of men who made threats. Do you know whether those were threats which were communicated to the rest of the people, and partaken in by them, or merely emanating from their own character and lawlessness?—It is merely what has come to my knowledge. One man said he wished the rebels would come to Trelawny, and if they did he would sharpen his cutlass and cut off the head of every white man.

28,705. Who was this man?—I do not know him.

28,706. Did you hear him make use of that threat?—No, I did not.

28,707. Assuming such a thing was said, have you any reason to suppose it was an expression that would be shared in by the people at large?—My opinion is that if the rebellion had not been put down in the prompt and energetic manner it has it would have spread readily in the parish of Trelawny and other parts of the Island.

28,708. As to Trelawny, upon what is your opinion founded?—I judge from the riots that took place two years ago, that arose merely from a local dispute as to the ownership of property in the neighbourhood of the town.

28,709. You mean they were easily excited two years ago?—About four or five years ago I believe it was; it was just a local dispute.

28,710. Then they were mere riots?—It was a very serious riot, but by God's providence the town of Falmouth was not burnt; it was set fire to in three places.

28,711. Then it was a riot of a very serious nature?—Very serious.

28,712. Excited by some local cause?—Yes.

28,713. Is that the ground from which you form an opinion that if they had an opportunity to rebel they would rebel?—That is the ground.

28,714. But there was no active cause of discontent expressed at any time?—No.

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28,715. Are they well off; well clothed?—Generally speaking, I think they are.

28,716. As peasantry?—Yes.

28,717. Notwithstanding all that, you form an opinion, from the riots four years ago at Falmouth, that on this occasion, if they could, they would have joined the rebellion?—I think so.

28,718. Have you any other reason for forming that opinion of them, except that riot at Falmouth?—Seeing what they did on that occasion, that is the ground of my opinion.

28,719. Then there is no ground derived from their discontent last year?—No.

28,720. Or from their manifesting any inclination to use force for the redress of supposed wrong?—No.

28,721. When the disturbances took place in October, had you of your own knowledge any reason to suppose there was any conspiracy or combination to resort to force?—I don't think there was any conspiracy or organization.

28,722. Do you think the people have any reason to complain of the administration of justice as regards the magistrates' courts?—I do not think there is any reason; the courts are regularly held.

28,723. Do they complain of the cost attending legal proceedings before the magistrates?—I do not think they do; they seem to be too fond of going to court.

28,724. Are they litigious?—They are very fond of law.

28,725. Do they go to court as labourers against their employers, or among themselves generally?—Cases of labourers against their employers do not often occur.

28,726. The country is very quiet now, I presume?—The country is quite quiet.

28,727. (*Mr. Payne.*) If they brought actions against their employers, I suppose they would not get employment again?—I do not think a man would be likely to employ another who had sued him.

28,728. (*Commission.*) You do not think a defendant would be likely to employ a plaintiff?—No.

28,729. Although there is a great want of labour in the country, is there not?—Yes; it would be a frivolous complaint I think that would occur.

28,730. He would rather avoid him, you think?—I think so.

28,731. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Trelawny is a large parish, I believe?—Yes.

28,732. Are not the labourers there, more than in most other parishes, generally dependent upon their labour for means of subsistence?—I do not think they are, because most of them have good grounds.

28,733. Are they not more dependent upon labour for their existence than any parish in the Island?—No; I think they are a good deal independent of it, as far as having grounds to support them.

28,734. Do you know of any disputes between labourers and employers at Trelawny?—I know of none.

28,735. You are, I think, attorney for some of the estates?—Yes.

28,736. Have you never had any complaints brought to you by the labourers upon the estates for which you were concerned, that they were not properly paid?—No.

28,737. Do you know of any now?—I do not.

28,738. You are a magistrate, and take your turn of duty at the magistrates' court at Falmouth?—Yes.

28,739. Are there many appeals entered against the decisions of the magistrates in your parish?—Not many.

28,740. You have a resident clerk of the peace, have you not?—Yes; at least the deputy is always there.

28,741. But he is resident there?—Yes.

28,742. I believe upon any question of law that would come before you, you would consult Mr. Burke, who is also clerk to the magistrates?—Certainly.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow,

TWENTY-NINTH DAY. (Part II.—Manchioneal.)

Tuesday, 27th February 1866.

PRESENT:

RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

N. Williams.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS (black), sworn, and examined.

28,743. Do you live on lands formerly belonging to the Church Missionary Society at Long Bay?—Yes.

28,744. Was that land given to you by the society in consequence of your having been their secretary?—Yes.

28,745. Are you now the sexton at Cog Hall?—Yes.

28,746. Do you remember seeing black soldiers coming towards your house?—Yes.

28,747. When was that?—In the second week in October.

28,748. You don't mean that week, do you?—Yes.

28,749. How long after the disturbance at Morant Bay?—On Monday in the next week.

28,750. The disturbances took place on Wednesday?—Yes.

28,751. When is that you mean they came?—On the next Monday.

28,752. Do you mean Monday the 16th?—Yes.

28,753. What did you see them do as they came along?—They came along, and came up to the higher part of the land.

28,754. Were they coming in the direction of Bath?—Yes, from Port Antonio.

28,755. Did they meet a person named Thomas M'Coy?—Yes; in a place leading from the church. They said to him, "What man are you?" He said, "The Queen's man." They said nothing more to him, but they shot him.

28,756. Was any officer with them at that time?—I cannot say; I do not know them.

28,757. You could see whether there was an officer or not, could you not, or did you go away?—There was a hill, and I was obliged to place myself against a little bush.

28,758. Where were you? Were you concealed in the bush? Could you see the soldiers?—Yes.

28,759. What did they do?—After they shot Thomas M'Coy they left him in the place where they shot him, and came higher up, and came nearly to me, at my house.

28,760. What did they do?—They set the house on fire.

28,761. Was it burnt down?—Yes.

28,762. In the next week what did you do?—On the Monday after that I came out of the bush.

28,763. What house did you go to?—I went into the road, and after that I went to a cocoanut tree, and slept there.

28,764. On the Tuesday were you walking along the road?—Yes.

28,765. And did you see Isaac Baily, the constable?—Yes.

28,766. And George Daynes?—Yes.

28,767. What did they do?—They took me up.

28,768. Where did they take you to?—Kensington house.

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28,769. Is that Mr. Foote's ?—Yes.

28,770. Was he at home ?—Yes.

28,771. Were you taken next day to Port Antonio by the Volunteers ?—Yes.

28,772. Were your hands tied ?—Yes; and the rope was round my neck.

28,773. Was anybody with the Volunteers ?—I only knew the captain.

28,774. What is his name ?—William Thompson.

28,775. Was he there ?—Yes.

28,776. Did the constables that took you up go with you to Port Antonio ?—Yes.

28,777. When you got there were you taken to Captain Hole ?—I don't know the captain, but they said Captain Ross.

28,778. It was somebody called "Captain," but whether it was Captain Hole or Captain Ross you do not know ?—No.

28,779. Did he ask what complaint there was against you ?—Yes, he did.

28,780. What answer was given to that ?—Isaac Bailey could not tell; but a little boy named Thomas Scott was called upon by Willy Thomas to give evidence against me; and this boy went up and said that he saw me at Mulatto River on Saturday morning with a few cocoanuts, but he did not know which way I got them. The captain asked, "Was that all;" and then he asked if anybody there knew about me. Nobody could say anything about me, but a young man named James Field, and he said he knew me, and then the captain said I must go on one side.

28,781. You did go on one side ?—Yes.

28,782. Some little time after that did Albert Orgill come to you ?—Yes; we were all sent down to the Court-house, where the rest of the prisoners were; and just as I went into the house, or about 15 minutes after, I heard Orgill say that I must come out. They took me to the market, and took off my shirt, and tied my two hands to the triangle, and tied my two feet, and commenced to flog me. They gave me as many as 20 licks, and then Mr. Ramsay came from the top with the captain who tried me, and asked who they were flogging? They said it was me, and then Mr. Ramsay and the captain said they must loose me, because the captain said I was not to be flogged.

28,783. Were you kept there three days, and then sent home ?—Yes.

28,784. Did you see any people shot besides M'Coy ?—Yes.

28,785. Can you give us the names of any you saw shot ?—James Williams, Robert Berry, Joseph Berry, William Nicholas, and a young man from down the river; I do not know his name.

28,786. Was he from the Plantain Garden River ?—Yes. There was another little boy they killed.

28,787. What do you mean by "a little boy;" do you mean a working man ?—Yes; he was working.

28,788. Was he a boy about 20 years of age ?—Yes; about that.

28,789. Was that George Thomas ?—No; not yet. They called him for a nickname "Twopence ha'-penny," but I don't know his name. Then there was George Thomas, James West, Bryan King, Richard Lindsay, a man they called James Fifer, and another man.

28,790. Was he shot at the same time as Fifer ?—Yes.

28,791. You do not remember his name ?—Yes.

28,792. Go on ?—William Edward, Johnson Speed.

28,793. Who was Johnson Speed shot by ?—The white soldiers.

28,794. And had he been flogged before he was shot ?—Yes; he was flogged part of the way, and nearly finished, and the cat cut, and then there was evidence that he was one of the rioters.

28,795. Somebody came and said something more against him after he got part of his flogging ?—Yes.

28,796. Were any tried ?—I don't suppose so.

28,797. Do you know ?—At the same time when they got them out of the wood they shot them.

28,798. Is that all you know ?—Yes.

The witness retired.

W. Johnson.

William Johnson (black), sworn, and examined.

28,799. Are you a labourer, living at Grange Hill ?—Yes.

28,800. Do you remember the black soldiers coming to your house ?—Yes.

28,801. On what day ?—On Monday.

28,802. Was that the first Monday after the troubles at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

28,803. Did they take you to Muirton ?—Yes.

28,804. How long were you there ?—Five days.

28,805. Were you then taken before Captain Hole ?—Yes.

28,806. What was said about you; were any witnesses examined ?—No.

28,807. Did not a black soldier say anything ?—Yes.

28,808. What did they say; did they not say they found stolen property in your house ?—I said they were my own goods. I say I bought them before, and that they told a lie.

28,809. And did not Captain Hole order you to have one hundred lashes ?—Yes.

28,810. You were sent home, and found your house burnt ?—Yes.

28,811. Do you know Dr. Morris ?—Yes; I saw him shoot my hog.

28,812. Did you see him with your own eyes ?—Yes.

28,813. What did he do with it ?—He put it on a horse, and carried it to Muirton. I lost three pounds (£3) in my house that was burnt down.

The witness withdrew.

R. Brown.

Richard Brown (black), sworn, and examined.

28,814. Do you live at Belmont, Manchioneal ?—Yes.

28,815. Are you a carpenter ?—Yes.

28,816. Do you remember the black soldiers coming to your house ?—Yes.

28,817. When was that ?—On the 16th of October.

28,818. Was that on a Monday ?—Yes.

28,819. Was there one soldier only ?—Yes.

28,820. Did he search the house ?—Yes.

28,821. Did he take anything away ?—Yes, all my clothing.

28,822. Was there anything there that did not belong to you ?—No.

28,823. Did you follow him to the Baptist Chapel ?—Yes.

28,824. Where is that ?—At Belle Castle.

28,825. What did you see in the chapel yard ?—I went into the yard about the afternoon, and was there till the forenoon after. I saw the soldiers bring in a man, and afterwards I saw him at a pimento tree. He was shot in my absence.

28,826. Was that Thomas Houghman ?—Yes.

28,827. Did you conceal yourself in the woods for some days ?—Yes; after that I went to White Horses, and was taken up by two black men, and they brought me to Morant Bay, and I saw the Provost-Marshal, who ordered me to receive one hundred lashes by four marine sailors. I asked them why they took me up, and they said on suspicion, because I was without a paper.

28,828. Did you then go back home, and find your house burnt down ?—Yes, to the ground.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

27 Feb. 1866.

R. Cousin.

ROCHESTER COUSIN (black), sworn, and examined.

28,829. Are you a ranger at Muirton ?—Yes.

28,830. Was your house burnt down at any time ?—Yes.

28,831. When ?—On Wednesday.

28,832. Was that the Wednesday after the row at Morant Bay ?—The second week of martial law.

28,833. Was it the next Wednesday after the Morant Bay troubles ?—Yes.

28,834. Did you see it burnt down ?—Yes.

28,835. Who gave the order to burn it down ?—Mr. Bunting.

28,836. Did you hear him ?—Yes.

28,837. Where were you at the time it was burnt down ?—In the yard. I took out all my clothes, and put them outside of the house, and he took every thing, and put it into the fire, and smashed all my crockeryware.

28,838. Who did that ?—Bunting.

28,839. Was he present during the whole ?—Yes.

28,840. You had got your things out of the house ?—Yes; and he took everything, and put it into the fire, and burnt every morsel.

The witness withdrew.

W. Cousens.

WILLIAM COUSENS (black), sworn, and examined.

28,841. Are you a labourer living at Manchioneal ? Yes.

28,842. Do you remember your house being burnt down ?—Yes.

28,843. Where were you ?—At a hiding place.

28,844. Were you able to see what was done ?—Yes.

28,845. Did you hear what was said ?—Yes.

28,846. Did anybody give orders for it to be burnt down ?—Mr. Christy and Mr. Bunting.

28,847. Were all your things burnt in it ?—Yes.

28,848. Were they white soldiers or black ?—White.

28,849. What day ?—On Friday.

28,850. That would be the 20th, no doubt ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

G. W. Hamilton.

GEORGE WILLIAM HAMILTON (black), sworn, and examined.

28,851. Do you live near Williamsfield estate at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

28,852. Are you the owner of land there ?—Yes.

28,853. Was your house burnt down ?—Yes.

28,854. When ?—It was Monday.

28,855. Was it the first Monday after the Morant Bay affair ?—Yes ; when the soldiers came.

28,856. Were the soldiers white or black ?—White soldiers.

28,857. Where were you at the time ?—In my house, me and my wife, and my old mother.

28,858. You were in the house when they came ?—Yes.

28,859. Did you see an officer ?—I don't know the officer.

28,860. Did anybody give orders ?—I saw the doctor.

28,861. Is that Dr. Morris ?—Yes.

28,862. Dr. Morris was with them ?—Yes.

28,863. Did he go into the house ?—Yes, he searched and found nothing, and he said he was going to shoot me. He asked was there anybody to give me a character. I saw a constable named Anthony Titus. He came up, and he said, "The man is no rebel, but he "always tries to work honestly for his bread, and "does nothing :" and I was let go, and they went into the kitchen where my wife makes coffee, and got the fire.

28,864. Who did that ?—The doctor.

28,865. After he had been told that you were no rebel ?—Yes.

28,866. And did he burn the house ?—Yes ; and after that I went to a little house where I sold salt provisions, and they burnt down that also. They burnt all the clothes, and put fire to the old lady, and they held my hands together, and put a pistol to my breast.

28,867. Did Titus tell them to leave you ?—Yes ; but they burnt all my clothes that were in the house.

28,868. Did they say there was anything found in the house that was not yours ?—There was nothing there.

28,869. But did they say there was ?—No.

28,870. Did anybody say so ?—No ; nobody at all said that. I had eighty-two pounds (82*l.*) in the house, and the money is all gone.

28,871. What was this 82*l.* in ?—In silver. There was seven pounds (7*l.*) in a cheque.

28,872. And was there 75*l.* in silver ?—Yes. It was altogether in one bundle ; the whole 82*l.*

28,873. That is a large sum to have in silver ?—Yes ; I was selling salt provisions.

28,874. (*Suggested by Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you been collecting the silver to purchase fresh stock with ?—Yes.

28,875. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) How long have you been keeping shop ?—Two, or three, or four, or five years.

28,876. What sort of a shop is it ?—I sold salt provisions.

The witness withdrew.

A. Titus.

ANTHONY TITUS (black), sworn, and examined.

28,877. Are you one of the local constables ?—Yes.

28,878. Did you see Hamilton's house burnt ?—Yes.

28,879. What did you see ?—I went with the soldiers to Hayning, and they took out the man and his wife.

28,880. Who did that ?—The soldier doctor, and he put him against a tree, and was going to shoot him, when I was called back by the man, and he asked me what sort of a man he was. I said he was a good man, and no rebel, but a good man ; he then let him go free, and said he would burn the house.

28,881. Who burnt the house ?—The doctor.

28,882. Was that after you had told him that ?—Yes ; the doctor took fire from the kitchen, and fired the house. I asked him if he would not allow me to take something out. He said, "Yes," and I helped Hamilton, and he brought it out. When we brought out half he told me to go away ; it was not my business, and I left.

The witness withdrew.

G. W. Hamilton.

GEORGE WILLIAM HAMILTON recalled, and further examined.

28,883. Why did you not take out your silver ?—The man held me.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

27 Feb. 1866.

ROBERT DAVIS (black), sworn, and examined. *R. Davis.*

28,884. Was your house burnt ?—No ; but I have a son.

28,885. Was John Davis your son ?—Yes.

28,886. Did he live with you ?—He had his own house.

28,887. Did you live with him ?—No ; I lived with my daughter, and he supported me.

28,888. Did he come to see you during martial law ?—Yes ; on Monday morning.

28,889. Was that the first Monday after ?—Yes.

28,890. Did any soldiers come?—Yes ; all the black soldiers come, and searched my house.

28,891. Did they take your son ?—Yes ; and they said they did not know the place.

28,892. Did you see what they did with your son after that ?—No ; they said he must go to carry them to put them in the way, and they took him and carried him down to the Bay.

28,893. Did you afterwards see your son dead ?—Yes ; just at the Bay, as you come up to the Court-house.

28,894. How far is that from your house ?—My house is close to the Court-house.

28,895. Were you near enough to hear what Field said ?—No ; but he was there.

28,896. When you went back did you find your son's house burnt ?—Yes ; and they took away all he had.

28,897. How long after was it that you saw the house where you had been ?—Not long.

28,898. Was it the same day ?—Yes ; and all the clothes were taken away, and a pair of boots that I had been to Kingston to buy were burnt.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES WILLIAMS (black), sworn, and examined. *C. Williams.*

28,899. Do you live on Retreat lands ?—Yes.

28,900. Do you remember at any time during martial law the white soldiers coming to your house ?—Yes.

28,901. On what day ?—On Monday.

28,902. Was that the first Monday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—No ; the third week.

28,903. The third week of what ?—I don't recollect the day ; but it was Monday.

28,904. Was it when first the soldiers came to this neighbourhood ?—They always went past my house before, and never came in till then.

28,905. You cannot remember how many Mondays after the disturbance began it was ?—The first week they did not disturb us.

28,906. But did they the second week?—Yes ; then they did.

28,907. Who was with them when they came ?—Mr. Codrington.

28,908. Did he search the house ?—Yes, and I went outside, and he looked, and found nothing ; then he told a fellow to clear a chest out, and I said there was nothing in it, and they told a white soldier to set fire to the house, and it was burnt down.

28,909. Did he say that there was anything there that did not belong to you ?—There was nothing.

28,910. But did he say there was ?—No, nothing.

28,911. He did not take anything out of it ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

SELINA M'LEAN (black), sworn, and examined. *S. M'Lean.*

28,912. Are you a single woman ?—Yes.

28,913. Are you living with anybody ?—The person that was living with me has left me.

28,914. What was his name ?—Thomas Barker.

28,915. What has become of him ?—He has gone out to work.

28,916. Was your house burnt ?—Yes.

28,917. Was it your house or his ?—It was my house.

28,918. When was it burnt ?—The second week of martial law.

28,919. On what day ?—On Tuesday.

28,920. Where were you then ?—I was in my house.

28,921. Were the soldiers white or black ?—It was Mr. Bunting and the Volunteer men.

28,922. What was done then ?—He ordered me out of the house, and set the house on fire.

28,923. Was the house searched ?—Yes ; but they didn't find anything. After I heard they were going to burn the house down, I put all my things outside the door, and he took my trunk, and opened it, and searched it, and found nothing but my own clothes and things in it.

28,924. Where was Barker at this time ?—After martial law they said they were coming to shoot him, and he went to the bush.

28,925. He had gone to the bush ?—Yes.

28,926. Have you ever seen him since ?—Yes, afterwards he came back.

28,927. Did you not remember yesterday that Mr. Bunting was present ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

MARGARET LAING (black), sworn, and examined. *M. Laing.*

28,928. Do you live at Belmont lands ?—Yes.

28,929. Was your house burnt down ?—Yes.

28,930. When was that ?—On Friday evening.

28,931. Which Friday ?—In October.

28,932. Was it at the beginning or at the end of martial law ?—It was the end. My house was the last they burnt ; they never burnt any more after that.

28,933. It was towards the end of martial law ?—Yes.

28,934. By whom was it burnt down ?—Soldiers.

28,935. White soldiers or black soldiers ?—They were constables and soldiers.

28,936. Were the soldiers white or black ?—Black.

28,937. Who was the constable ?—George Piercy.

28,938. Who gave the order that the house should be burnt down ?—The soldiers and Piercy got the fire, and he took it out of the kitchen, and gave it to the soldiers.

28,939. Did they take clothes out of the house ?—He threw out my chest, and took out a bundle of clothes, and my washing bowl, and everything, and gave them to a man named Johnson.

28,940. Was that Henry Johnson ?—Yes.

28,941. Have you got it back again ?—No.

28,942. What is he ?—He had two houses, but they were not burnt. He is not a constable, but the soldier took the clothes, and gave them to him.

28,943. (*Mr. Drummond*). Is the constable a black man ?—Yes ; all the constables were white and black.

28,944. (*Mr. Gorrie*). Did they give your clothes to Henry Johnson ?—Yes.

28,945. Did they say why they gave them to him ?—The soldier took all my clothes, and he was not at the house.

28,946. Did the soldier say he had taken Johnson's clothes ?—Yes.

28,947. And did he say that he gave Johnson yours because he had taken his ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

27 Feb. 1866.

E. Hall.

ELIZA HALL (black), sworn, and examined.

28,948. Do you live near Happy Grove ?—Yes.

28,949. Is that at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

28,950. During martial law, in the second week, did the soldiers come and search your house ?—Yes.

28,951. And did they then go away ?—They set my house on fire, and they didn't go away at all.

28,952. But the first time when they came didn't they go away ?—They came when they came down the river first, and they came the second time when they came up.

28,953. When they came the first time did they search the house ?—Yes ; and then they went away.

28,954. And then did they come again ?—Yes ; when they came up again.

28,955. Who was with them ?—Doctor Morris was there, and all the soldiers. All the rest passed by, and Doctor Morris stopped behind, and ordered the house to be fired.

28,956. Did he give any reason for it ?—No. He gave me time to take out anything I wanted ; and the corporal asked me to give him money, but said that if I would not give him money he would burn my house down, but that if I did give him money he would not burn my house down.

28,957. What corporal was that ;—Another that was with him ; I don't know who he was.

28,958. Was he white or black ?—A white soldier.

28,959. Who did the corporal say would burn the house ?—The doctor.

28,960. Was the doctor present ?—Yes.

28,961. Did he hear him say so ?—Yes.

28,962. Do you mean that when the corporal said this Doctor Morris was standing by—close by ?—Yes.

28,963. And upon your not giving him the money Doctor Morris set fire to the house himself ?—Yes ; he called for the fire-stick, and set fire to it.

28,964. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What do you mean by the corporal ?—I heard them call him corporal, and I don't know what they mean.

28,965. They called him corporal ?—Yes ; I don't know the meaning.

The witness withdrew.

P. Brown.

POLLY BROWN (black), sworn, and examined.

28,966. Are you the wife of David Brown ?—Yes.

28,967. Do you live at Hector's River ?—On land bought from Happy Grove.

28,968. Was your house burnt at any time ?—Yes, about 4 o'clock.

28,969. Was that during martial law ?—Yes.

28,970. Was it at the beginning or at the end ?—When the black soldier passed the other week they went down and saved the place because they were innocent people.

28,971. Was it burnt by the white or black soldiers ?—The white soldiers.

28,972. Do you know anybody that was with them ?—Plenty of them came in with them together.

28,973. Was there any officer there ?—No ; I am not sure.

28,974. Did you hear anybody called anything who was with them ?—No.

28,975. Who burnt your house down ?—A white soldier ordered a man named Cawis.

28,976. What is his Christian name ?—Alexander.

28,977. Where was your husband ?—Me and him went out of the house.

28,978. Your husband was there ?—Yes ; we tried to save the things, but could not manage it, because the time was late in the evening.

The witness withdrew.

H. Blake.

HENRIETTA BLAKE (black), sworn, and examined.

28,979. Do you live at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

28,980. Was your house burnt down ?—Yes.

28,981. By whom was it burnt down ?—By the black soldiers.

28,982. Who was with them at the time ?—Mr. Bunting.

28,983. Was anybody else present at the time that you knew ?—Mr. Bunting and Mr. Thompson.

28,984. Who was he ?—From the bottom side.

28,985. Was he a constable ?—No.

28,986. Did they search the house ?—Yes, for a long time.

The witness withdrew.

H. Piercy.

HENRIETTA PIERCY (black), sworn, and examined.

28,987. Are you the wife of Robert Piercy ?—Yes.

28,988. Is he a blind man ?—Yes.

28,989. In the second week of martial law did the black soldiers come and search your house ?—Yes.

28,990. Were they going to burn your house, and did you ask them not to do so, and did they leave it unburnt ?—Yes.

28,991. In the following week did they come back again ?—Yes.

28,992. On what day was that ?—Tuesday.

28,993. Were they black or white ?—White soldiers.

28,994. Who was with them ?—Mr. Christy.

28,995. Did he give the soldiers any directions about your house ?—He told them not to burn the house, because a poor old blind man lived in it.

28,996. Did he then pass on ?—Yes.

28,997. And then did Mr. Warmington come ?—Yes.

28,998. What did he say ?—He called out to the soldiers, "Haul out the blind man, and put fire to the d——d house."

28,999. Did they draw him out ?—Yes ; and they put fire to the house, and burnt it down. They did not save anything at all, but burnt every bit.

29,000. You know Mr. Warmington by sight ?—Yes ; he is of Muirton.

29,001. You are sure it was he who said that ?—Yes.

29,002. Were they the white or black soldiers ?—White.

The witness withdrew.

C. Hor.

CHARLES HOR (black), sworn, and examined.

29,003. Do you live in Manchioneal ?—Yes.

29,004. Was your house burnt at any time ?—Yes.

29,005. When was that ?—In the first week of martial law.

29,006. On what day of the week ?—Tuesday.

29,007. By the white or the black soldiers ?—By the white soldiers ; a whole lot of them.

29,008. Who was with them ?—Mr. Bunting.

29,009. Did anybody give directions that the house should be burnt ?—Mr. Bunting, and a lot of them with him, put fire to the house, and I sat down, and everything I had was burnt.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

R. Hughes.

27 Feb. 1866.

ROSANNA HUGHES (coloured), sworn, and examined.

29,010. Is your father alive?—He died.
29,011. Was your mother's house burnt down?—Yes.
29,012. When?—On Monday night.
29,013. Was that the first Monday in martial law?—Yes; it was when the white soldiers came.
29,014. Was there any officer with them?—The doctor was with them.
29,015. Was anybody else with them?—A whole crew of them went by, and when they came down——
29,016. Did they search your house?—Yes.
29,017. Did they find anything that did not belong to you?—Nothing at all.
29,018. Do you know the doctor's name?—I am not acquainted with him.
29,019. He was called "doctor?"—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

A. Scott.

AMELIA SCOTT (black), sworn, and examined.

29,020. Do you live on the bay at Manchioneal?—Yes.
29,021. Was your house burnt?—Yes.
29,022. Who burnt it down?—The soldiers.
29,023. Were they white or black?—White.
29,024. Who told them to burn it down?—I cannot tell.
26,025. Who was with them; was any officer with them?—The doctor.
29,026. That was somebody you called "doctor?"—Yes.
29,027. You don't know his name?—No.
29,028. Are you a single woman?—I was married, and my husband has been dead a long time.

The witness withdrew.

G. Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN (black), sworn, and examined.

29,029. Do you live near Happy Grove?—Yes.
29,030. Was your house burnt?—Yes.
29,031. By whom was it burnt?—Doctor Morris gave the order to burn it.
29,032. Did he burn it himself, or did he give the order himself?—He ordered other people to burn it.
29,033. To whom did he give the order?—To Alexander Haynes.
29,034. Is he a constable?—No.
29,035. Were any soldiers there at the time?—No.
29,036. Did the house belong to you, or did you rent it?—I bought it.
29,037. From whom?—From Mr. Codrington.
29,038. How long ago?—A long time.

The witness withdrew.

N. Panton.

NANCY PANTON (coloured), sworn, and examined.

29,039. Are you a married woman?—Yes.
29,040. What is the name of your husband?—William Richard Panton.
29,041. Was the house you live in burnt down?—Yes.
29,042. You were not there?—No.
29,043. You and your husband ran into the bush?—Yes.
29,044. When you came back your house was burnt?—Yes; everything was burnt out.
29,045. Did the house belong to your husband, or did he pay rent for it?—The land I bought and paid for; but all my taxes papers were burnt in it.
29,046. Who bought it?—My husband's father.

The witness withdrew.

T. W. Worgs.

THOMAS W. WORGS (black), sworn, and examined.

29,047. Are you a labourer living a short distance from this Court-house?—Yes.
29,048. Was your house burnt?—Yes.
29,049. When?—On Friday night.
29,050. Was that in the beginning of martial law?—It was in martial law, but I do not keep it in remembrance.
29,051. Was it in the first or second week?—I do not remember it.
29,052. Who burnt it down?—Mr. Bunting.
29,053. Did he burn it himself?—No; he fetched the Volunteers in the night when I had gone to bed, me and my family.
29,054. Did he bring soldiers or Volunteers?—A Volunteer and two black soldiers.
29,055. After you had gone to bed he came?—Yes.
29,056. Did you hear him give the order to burn it down?—Yes.
29,057. Did he say why he burnt it?—He said he had come to see if I harboured rebels, because he understood I did.
29,058. What did you say?—I said I did not. I harboured no rebels. He then struck the door, and I said, "Don't break it; I'll open it," and I opened it, and called to my wife to get a light. He then made a search, and afterwards I was going to take up a board, but he said "don't do that," and after all he ordered fire to be put to the house, and one of the Volunteers set fire to the door, and a black soldier put fire, and then they fired the outhouse.
29,059. Did he tie you?—Yes; he tied me and my wife and daughter.
29,060. Where did they take you to?—To a house on the Bay.
29,061. Were you left there all night?—Yes, as prisoners.
29,062. And next day, what was done to you?—He said he was going to take me and my wife to Port Antonio. I said I thought I was punished enough, and he told me that I might go, but that if I saw Wilson, the rebel, I must take him up. He let me go, and I came away.
29,063. Was the house your house?—Yes, and it was my father's before me.

The witness withdrew.

J. Hamilton.

JOHN HAMILTON (black), sworn, and examined.

29,064. Did you know a person named William Gray?—Yes.
29,065. Do you live at Grange Hill?—Yes.
29,066. Did you see Gray shot?—Yes.
29,067. Where?—At Grange Hill Bread Fruit Tree.
29,068. Who shot him?—Doctor Morris.
29,069. Tell us exactly what passed?—The soldiers, a whole fleet of them, came in the morning.
29,070. What day was that?—On Wednesday.
29,071. Where did the soldiers come from?—From Muirton, and they went up to Deeling, and when they

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

J. Hamilton.

27 Feb. 1866.

were coming from there they saw me sitting on the buckra house step. The doctor called me, and I went up. He asked me, "Who lives there?" I said, "Nobody," and he would not believe what I said, and he called me down to the Bread Fruit Tree. Robert Deacon was there, and he asked him did he know anything about me, and he answered, "Yes." He asked him did he know anything against me, and he answered "No." Doctor Morris asked the boy where I belonged to. I said, "I live at Grange Hill." There were two men with me, and Doctor Morris called them down, and Robert Deacon said, pointing to Billy Gray, "This is one of those for whom you have a receipt." Then Gray came up, and Doctor Morris did not allow him to say a word out of his mouth, but told him he must walk back. He walked back, and he presented a pistol three times at him, and it would not go off. Then he took a piece out of the pistol, and put the shot right (witness described the taking out of a cylinder from a revolver, and the insertion of a charge in the chamber), and he pointed it at the man's breast, and took the gun from a soldier, and fired, and he fell dead.

29,072. Was your house burnt down?—Yes.

29,073. Did you see it?—I was not at the place, but when I went back I found it burnt down.

The witness withdrew.

A. Rock.

ANN ROCK (black), sworn, and examined.

29,074. Are you a widow, living near this Court-house?—Yes.

29,075. Do you remember the 20th of October?—Yes.

29,076. Was your house burnt down on that day?—Yes.

29,077. Were you present when it was burnt down?—Yes.

29,078. Did anybody set fire to it, and who?—William Thompson.

29,079. Did anybody order him?—Mr. Warmington.

29,080. Did you at the time show him a paper?—Yes.

29,081. Where is it?—A witness had it, and said he would be present to-day, and he is not here.

29,082. You showed that paper to Mr. Warmington?—Yes.

29,083. Was that a paper that had been given to you by Captain Hole?—Yes.

29,084. And still Mr. Warmington had it burnt down?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Turner.

JAMES TURNER (coloured), sworn, and examined.

29,085. Do you live on Golden Grove estate?—Yes.

29,086. And the second week of martial law did anybody take you up on the road?—Yes; Mendes the Maroon did.

29,087. Where did he take you to?—To Bath.

29,088. Before whom?—Mr. Kirkland.

29,089. Was there any evidence against you?—There was nothing at all.

29,090. What did he do?—He flogged the whole of us on the Saturday.

29,091. How many of you were there?—A large quantity of us. I cannot number them all.

29,092. Don't you know about how many?—Nearly 100, male and female.

29,093. Were you flogged?—Yes.

29,094. You don't know how many lashes you got?—No.

29,095. Do you mean that when you were taken before Mr. Kirkland he said every one was to be flogged?—Every one. He did not pick and choose any one of us, but he ordered them to flog us, and let us go.

29,096. Was nothing said about you?—Nothing at all. No information had been laid.

29,097. Did the officers who took you say anything about you when they brought you in?—Nothing at all was said.

29,098. Did you see anybody shot at Duckenfield? Yes; James Davis.

29,099. Who shot him?—Three soldiers; two privates and a corporal.

29,100. What was he about?—He was just going across to his sister's yard.

29,101. How near were the soldiers to him?—No way from him; no distance.

29,102. Was there any officer with them?—There was no officer.

29,103. Were they black soldiers?—Yes.

29,104. Whereabouts was it?—In the negro houses.

29,105. The man was not in custody?—No.

29,106. You said he was going across to his sister's yard; was he in the road going across?—Yes.

29,107. You say that he was then going across the road?—Yes.

29,108. Did more than one soldier fire at him?—Three of them fired at him.

29,109. Did they fire altogether?—Yes.

29,110. How many hit him?—I could not say.

29,111. Did you look at him afterwards?—I did not search the body to see whether the three shots went through him.

29,112. Was he dead?—Dead on the spot.

The witness withdrew.

J. Douse.

JOHN DOUSE (black), sworn, and examined.

29,113. Do you live at Golden Grove, and are you a watchman on the estate?—Yes.

29,114. At any time did a constable, named Lewis, come to you?—Yes.

29,115. When was that?—On the last Saturday before martial law was done away with.

29,116. Where did he take you to?—To the Great House.

29,117. Before whom did he take you?—The officers of the soldiers.

29,118. Do you know what officer it was?—The last officer that came to Golden Grove.

29,119. You did not hear his name?—No.

29,120. Was he an officer of the white or of the black soldiers?—Of the black soldiers.

29,121. As you got to the place what was said?—I went to the place, and the constable came up behind me, and the officer asked, "Is this the man?" The constable said, "Yes"; and the officer said, "Take him down, and put on 50 lashes." I said, "There is no evidence against me; what have I done?" He said, "If you open your lips, and say another word, I will put on 50 more."

29,122. You did not say any more?—No.

29,123. You had the 50 lashes?—Yes; and my back is sore now.

29,124. Are you watchman on the estate now?—No; since martial law no money has been paid to me.

29,125. You have not been a watchman since that?—No.

29,126. But you were up to martial law?—Yes.

29,127. But you have not been since?—No.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

I. Sterling.

27 Feb. 1866.

ISAAC STERLING (black), sworn, and examined.

29,128. Do you live at barracks ?—Yes.

29,129. Was your house burnt down at any time ?—Yes.

29,130. You did not see it burnt down ?—No.

29,131. When was it that you found it burnt down ?—On the Tuesday in martial law.

29,132. Which Tuesday ?—The soldiers came in on the Monday.

29,133. Was it the first Tuesday ?—Yes.

29,134. Did you in the next week go to a constable named Thomas King ?—Yes.

29,135. Was he your friend ?—Yes.

29,136. What did he do ?—He said to me, "I cannot keep you in my house." He carried me to Port Antonio, because he said he could not keep me there. The law was too strict.

29,137. Where had you been before that time ? Had you been hiding ?—Yes.

29,138. Before whom were you taken ?—Before Captain Hole.

29,139. What did he say or do ?—He sent me up to the barracks, and tried me there.

29,140. Who did ?—Captain Hole.

29,141. What was said then ?—No witness came against me, and he sent me back.

29,142. Where to ?—He sent me back to the Bay, to the Court-house, to the lock-up.

29,143. Then when you got there what was done ?—They flogged me at four o'clock.

29,144. Who did ?—Two black soldiers, and gave me half a hundred.

29,145. Did they flog you without orders ?—The order was from the captain.

29,146. How do you know that ?—He said they were to take and flog me.

29,147. You said before that there was no evidence against you, and that you were to be taken back, and now you say that he said they were to flog you; which was it ?—The same word that I tell you.

29,148. You say you had one hundred lashes ?—No; fifty. I said half a hundred.

29,149. Where is the barracks ?—Near Manchioneal.

29,150. Were you ever told what the 50 lashes were for ?—No.

29,151. Did you see anybody hanged at Port Antonio ?—Yes.

29,152. Who ?—Alick Robinson.

29,153. Who else ?—Richard Cousins.

29,154. You said Henry Cousins yesterday ?—No.

29,155. Are you quite sure his name was Richard ?—Yes, I know him; he belonged to Spring Valley.

29,156. (*Mr. Drummond.*) How do you know that you had 50 lashes ?—The police captain counted it.

29,157. What is his name ?—He is a serjeant.

The witness withdrew.

R. Deacon.

ROBERT DEACON (black), sworn, and examined.

29,158. Where do you live ?—At Muirton Fort at Manchioneal.

29,159. Did you know a person named William Gray ?—Yes.

29,160. Did you see him shot at any time ?—Yes.

29,161. When was it ?—I cannot say what was the time, but it was in the martial law.

29,162. Was it at the beginning or the end of martial law ?—It was in the middle.

29,163. What did you see ?—One morning I was going with the soldiers to a place called Hayning, and we went up by a place named Deeling, and we came back down to a place named Grange Hill. The doctor saw Gray and two other men sitting on the house step, and he went and fetched them to the Bread Fruit Tree, and asked me if I knew the men. I said I knew two of them. He said "What is the name ?" I said one is John Hamilton, and one William Gray; and at the same time Corporal William Hunter at the bay got down William Gray, and the doctor put him out and shot him.

29,164. Shot whom ?—William Gray.

29,165. Did he shoot him at once ?—He fired a revolver at him six times.

29,166. Did the revolver go off ?—No.

29,167. Then he tried to shoot him ?—Yes; and then he took a large gun from a soldier and shot him.

The witness withdrew.

I. Francis.

ISABELLA FRANCIS (black), sworn, and examined.

29,168. Do you live at Manchioneal Bay ?—Yes.

29,169. During the first week of martial law what happened ?—I was sitting down in the house with the man I live with, Andrew Clarke.

29,170. Was he with you ?—Yes.

29,171. In the house ?—Yes; the house we lived in. It did not belong to himself, it belongs to another man named John Murray, but we live in it, and John Murray lives in another place.

29,172. What happened then ?—I was sitting with the baby, and I saw a black soldier, and he asked Andrew Clarke, "Where are all the men's goods that "you have ? Please bring them out." Andrew Clarke said, "I have been sick three months, and did "not interfere." The soldiers searched, and found nothing; and another soldier came, and asked if anybody had been in the house, and the other soldier came and sang out it was all right. Then I was sitting down and three soldiers came in, and a man named Saunders came in with the three soldiers. Andrew was sick, and he was smoking his pipe with his hand on the table. They said, "Where are all the goods "you got ?" Andrew said, "The house has been "searched already by the soldier. I have been sick "three months and not done any business." I had just come out with this baby one month, and the soldiers came in, and I explained that it was John Murray's house, and the soldier dropped him, and he dropped on his side, and bawled for mercy. He told me, take yourself right out, and I came out, and another soldier said, "Put another ball in that fellow's "head," and they blow out his brains, and another took him out, and put him in the pasture, and I had to go out without a cap for the baby, and they burnt the house with fire from the kitchen.

29,173. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Who was the man you said was with them ?—Francis Saunders.

29,174. Who is he ?—I don't know; but he and the soldiers came in at the same time.

29,175. Does he live near you ?—I think he was one of the prisoners that were taken up and punished at Port Antonio.

29,176. What sort of soldiers were they ?—Black.

29,177. What sort of dress had they on ?—The same dress as soldiers wear; blue trousers and jackets and yellow cuffs.

29,178. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was the man a constable ?—He was a constable when the soldiers came, but in the end of martial law they took him up. He brought the soldiers there before they took him up.

29,179. What has become of him; is he now in prison ?—Yes.

29,180. (*Suggested by Mr. Drummond.*) Did you hear Saunders tell the soldiers anything about Clarke ?—He told them that the house did not belong to Clarke, but to John Murray, and they shot Clarke directly.

The witness withdrew.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

J. Bignall.

27 Feb. 1865.

JULIUS BIGNALL (black), sworn, and examined.

29,181. Do you live at Manchioneal Bay ?—Yes.

29,182. Was your house burnt at any time ?—Yes.

29,183. When was that ?—In the second week of martial law.

29,184. By whom was it burnt ?—By Thomas Bunting.

29,185. With whom did he come to the house ?—With the Volunteers.

29,186. Were there any constables ?—There were two constables.

29,187. Did he give the orders to burn the house ?—He gave the Volunteers the order to set my house on fire.

29,188. Was the house searched first ?—Yes.

29,189. Did they say they found anything in it that did not belong to you ?—There was nothing at all.

29,190. But did they say there was ?—No.

29,191. What was done after the house was burnt ?—He told two constables to take and tie me.

29,192. Did he tell them ?—Yes; and to carry me to Muirton. I was tied there a day and a night, and after that I was sleeping in the cold in the open air till just before they took me to examine me in the morning.

29,193. Whom were you taken before ?—Captain Hole.

29,194. Were there any witnesses ?—There were no witness against me at all.

29,195. Was anybody there besides him ?—A great many.

29,196. Was there anybody sitting with him ?—Plenty of gentlemen were there, but I don't know them.

29,197. Was any sentence passed upon you ?—I was to have 30 lashes on my bare back, and I was taken before four white soldiers, and tied with two ropes, one round my neck and one round my arm, and lashed upon a big bread-fruit tree, and well flogged till the blood ran down from me as a river. And after that they said I must run away, or if I did not immediately they would shoot me, and I ran and left my hat, and I had to lay myself on a cocoanut root for a whole week, till a friend took me to his premises for security in my sickness.

29,198. Did you see anybody hanged there ?—Sometimes. I saw two young men brought down and hanged on the wharf.

29,199. Who were they ?—One was Andrew Worge, and the other I don't know the name of; I saw them with my own eyes.

29,200. Do you know whether they were tried or not ?—I cannot say.

The witness withdrew.

A. Miller.

ANN MILLER (black), sworn, and examined.

29,201. Do you live at Sand Shore ?—Yes.

29,202. Is that near Port Antonio ?—On the road to Port Antonio.

29,203. Did you see any person shot during martial law ?—Yes.

29,204. Whom ?—A young man named Allen Ross. Mr. Stewart sent him to be shot.

29,205. You saw him shot ?—Yes.

29,206. Who gave the orders ?—Captain Hole.

29,207. Was he tried by Court-martial first ?—Yes.

29,208. Did you see Charles Farmer shot ?—Yes.

29,209. Was he tried by Court-martial ?—Yes.

29,210. Did you see anybody hung ?—Francis Williams and James West, and Christmas Bailey, and the other brother, Robert Crawford, and a man named Martin.

29,211. Were they all tried by Court-martial ?—Yes.

29,212. Were those all you saw ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

N. Dick.

NATHANIEL DICK (coloured), sworn, and examined.

29,213. Do you live with your father, Robert Dick, at Long Bay ?—Yes.

29,214. Was his house burnt ?—Yes.

29,215. Did you see it burnt ?—Yes.

29,216. Where was he ?—He was not at home.

29,217. Where was he ?—He was at his mother's house.

29,218. Who burnt the house ?—Doctor Morris and Mr. James Codrington.

29,219. Did they burn it, or did they give orders ?—They two burnt it.

29,220. Did they put fire to it ?—Yes.

29,221. Did both of them put fire to it ?—Yes.

29,222. Did you afterwards go down to Long Bay ?—Yes.

29,223. Did you receive any directions from a constable ?—Yes.

29,224. What were they ?—To go down to Long Bay, and patrol the bush, and take out all the people and things that were hid there. They brought a woman there to be flogged.

29,225. Who was she ?—Margaret Minot.

29,226. What was she flogged for ?—I do not know. A constable named Martin shoved me out, and said, "You must tie the woman." I went and tied her, but didn't tie her well, and when Mr. James Codrington was flogging her she got loose.

29,227. Did he himself flog her ?—Yes, and she was loosed; and he turned with a guava stick and beat me on the head till I bled from the nose.

29,228. Did you see anybody shot during martial law ?—Only one man.

29,229. What was his name ?—Johnson Speed.

29,230. Did you see anybody else at all ?—Many more came into the ground; I don't know who shot them; they were lying on the ground.

29,231. You didn't see them shot ?—No.

29,232. Where were they shot ?—At Long Bay; and they lay there till I digged a hole and buried them.

29,233. Do you know their names ?—Yes.

29,234. Did you see any women ?—No; there was no woman shot.

29,235. Some women named Berry ?—Yes; I knew them.

29,236. Was anything done to them; did you ever see ?—No.

29,237. Did you know their husbands ?—Yes.

29,238. Which of them did you know ?—Robert Berry was one, and Joseph Berry was the other; they were two brothers.

29,239. Did you ever see them shot ?—No, I did not; but I saw them lying dead on the ground, and I buried them.

29,240. You helped to bury them ?—Yes.

29,241. Where ?—At the sea side.

29,242. Where at ?—Long Bay.

29,243. Do you know when it was ?—No.

29,244. Do you know when it was you saw their bodies ?—No.

29,245. Did you know Bryan ?—No.

29,246. Did you know nobody at all of that name ?—No.

29,247. You never did ?—No.

29,248. Did you not help to bury some person of that name ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

ANN ROCK recalled, and further examined. *A. Rock.*

29,249. Do you now produce the paper which you say was given to you?—Yes. (The witness produced a paper, the writing upon which was only partially legible. The legible words were as follows:—)

"October 65 Manchioneal protect Ann Rock of the Barrack"
(the rest was illegible).

The witness withdrew.

PHILLIP SCOTT (black), sworn, and examined. *P. Scott.*

29,250. Do you live at Manchioneal?—Yes.

29,251. During the second week in martial law did the black soldiers come to your house and search it and then go away?—Yes.

29,252. Did the white troops come afterwards?—Yes.

29,253. Did they take anything away?—They took all my valuable things.

29,254. Who was present?—Mr. Warmington, Mr. Codrington, Mr. Bunting, and Captain Hole.

29,255. Did they do anything else?—Afterwards they burnt the kitchen down.

29,256. What about the house?—Mr. Warmington and Mr. Codrington said "This man is a good man," and the house was saved.

29,257. You mean that Mr. Codrington was present and saw all the things taken away and said you were a good man?—He did not see it.

29,258. Nor Mr. Warmington nor Mr. Bunting?—I cannot say that he saw it, but he was present.

29,259. Where was he?—Outside of the house.

29,260. Were they all present?—Yes.

29,261. But you cannot tell whether they saw it?—No.

29,262. Did Captain Hole give you any paper?—Yes. (Witness produced the paper, which was read as follows:—)

"Phillip H. Scott. I grant protection to him and
"his house.

"(Signed) L. H. HOLE,
"Captain second battalion 6th Royal
"Regiment, commanding at Manchioneal."

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM COUSINS (black), sworn, and examined. *W. Cousins.*

29,263. Do you live at Scott's Run?—Yes.

29,264. Was your house burnt down at any time?—Yes.

29,265. Were you present?—Yes.

29,266. Did you hear who gave the order?—The doctor of the soldiers.

29,267. Of the white soldiers or the black?—The white soldiers.

29,268. When was it?—On the Wednesday of the first week the soldiers came by.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS RANKIN (black), sworn, and examined. *T. Rankin.*

29,269. Do you live at Fair Prospect, Manchioneal?—Yes.

29,270. Were you a constable during martial law?—Yes.

29,271. On the 27th of October were you on duty?—Yes.

29,272. Did you, in consequence of what was told you, go to your house?—Yes.

29,273. What did you find?—The house was fired.

29,274. Was it burnt down?—Yes.

29,275. Did you see anybody there at the time when it was being burnt?—Yes; I tried to save my things, and I saw some people trying to save things.

29,276. Did you see whether any soldiers were there?—They had gone on to Port Antonio.

29,277. Did you see Thomas Panton shot?—Yes.

29,278. By whom was he shot?—The black soldiers.

29,279. Was any officer present?—No; only a corporal.

29,280. Who was he?—I don't know his name.

29,281. What was Panton doing at the time?—He was guarding Mr. Ward's house at Prospect.

29,282. At the time he was shot?—Yes, he was coming down and the soldiers shot him.

The witness withdrew.

BETSY BUCKLEY (black), sworn, and examined. *B. Buckley.*

29,283. Are you the wife of Thomas Buckley?—Yes.

29,284. Was your house burnt down?—Yes.

29,285. Did you see it?—Yes.

29,286. Who burnt it down?—The soldiers.

29,287. White or black soldiers?—White.

29,288. Did anybody order them to do it?—Mr. Codrington.

29,289. On what day was it burnt?—On Monday morning.

29,290. Was it the first Monday they were there?—Yes.

29,291. Did you say anything to him?—Yes.

29,292. What did you say?—I said my husband was a constable, and I was an innocent creature, and I said, do massa, save my poor soul. He said d——n the constable, and d——n you too, and he put fire to the house and he burnt it.

The witness withdrew.

MARGERY WINTER (black), sworn, and examined. *M. Winter.*

29,293. Do you live at Happy Grove?—Yes.

29,294. Was your house burnt down at any time?—Yes.

29,295. When?—On the first Monday when the soldiers came.

29,296. Who came, the white soldiers or the black soldiers?—Black soldiers.

29,297. Was that on the Monday?—Yes.

29,298. How many soldiers came to you?—Two.

29,299. What did they say?—They asked where is William Berry.

29,300. Is he your son-in-law?—I said he was not there, and they set fire to the house, and some said save the poor woman and the child in the house.

29,301. Who said that?—The soldiers.

29,302. Are you a poor woman?—Yes.

29,303. Was anybody present with the soldiers?—A constable named Bibas Hall.

29,304. Did any soldiers come the next week?—Yes.

29,305. Were they white or black?—White.

29,306. What did they do?—They carried me to Muirton and flogged me.

29,307. Were you taken and tried before anybody?—No.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

M. Winter.

27 Feb. 1866.

29,308. Were you not taken before some white gentlemen ?—They carried me to Newton Buckra House.

29,309. Do you mean Newton or Muirton?—Newton.

29,310. What then ?—On Monday morning they carried me to the Court-house.

29,311. Were you tried ?—No.

29,312. What was the sentence ?—Nothing at all but to flog me.

29,313. Was anybody examined as a witness ?—No.

29,314. Did anybody order you to be flogged ?—No, nobody ; but the soldiers flogged me.

29,315. You said before that somebody ordered you to be flogged ?—No.

29,316. Did anybody at the Court-house order you to be flogged ?—No.

29,317. How many lashes did you receive ?—One hundred.

The witness withdrew.

N. Gray.

NATHANIEL GRAY (black), sworn, and examined.

29,318. Do you live at Grange Hill ?—Yes.

29,319. Did the black soldiers come to your house ?—Yes.

29,320. When ?—The first Monday.

29,321. How many of them ?—Three came, but not all in one day. First, one came with the constable one day, and searched and found nothing, and I had a parcel of money, and the soldier saw it and asked me how I came by it. That was on the Monday ; the money belongs to Mr. Foote, for cocoa nuts, and rent, and pasturage. On the Tuesday another one came, and Jerry Afflick, and jumped off the horse, and said if I did not give him money he would shoot me.

29,322. On one occasion did black soldiers come and take things ?—Yes, on Tuesday the soldiers took 5*l.* 16*s.*

29,323. Was that the money that you said belonged to Mr. Foote ?—Yes ; and they took my wife's ring.

29,324. Was any officer there ?—No.

29,325. Was any relation of yours shot ?—Yes; William Gray.

29,326. What relation was he to you?—My brother.

29,327. Did you see anything of it ?—I was sick.

29,328. What age was he ?—I cannot say ; he was older than me, and he left six children.

29,329. How old are you ?—I don't know my age.

The witness withdrew.

R. Clark.

ROBERT CLARK (black), sworn, and examined.

29,330. Do you live at the barracks, Manchioneal ?—Yes.

29,331. During the second week of martial law did you see soldiers come near your place ?—Yes.

29,332. Do you remember on what day ?—On Monday.

29,333. Where they white or black soldiers?—Black.

29,334. Was there any number of them ?—I saw about four.

29,335. Was anybody with them ?—Those I saw first had no person with them, they were there alone, but one came afterwards, he that shot my brother, and two constables and a volunteer from the Bay.

29,336. When the two soldiers and the volunteer were with him were you there with your brother ?—I saw the soldier pointing his gun at him.

29,337. Where was your brother ?—Sitting down in the house.

29,338. Do you know that he was a volunteer ?—Yes ; it was one William Scott.

29,339. When the soldier pointed the gun did your brother fall ?—Yes, he fell to the ground, and called for mercy, and the soldier put the gun to his ear and blow out his brains. I ran away, and when I returned my house and my mother's house were burnt down.

29,340. A few days afterwards were you taken up?—Yes ; to the Bay, and to Port Antonio.

29,341. Were you called up twice ?—Yes.

29,342. Was there any evidence against you ?—No.

29,343. Were you then dismissed ?—Yes ; by the captain.

29,344. Did they give you a paper ?—Yes.

29,345. Have you got it ?—Yes. (The paper was produced and read as follows :)

"Provost Office, 9th November 1865.

"Pass Robert Clarke to Manchioneal Bay.

(Signed) "P. H. RAMSAY,

"Provost Marshal and Inspector."

29,346. Did you see any people hanged there?—Yes.

29,347. How many ?—About four.

29,348. What were their names?—Richard Cousins, one named Troop, William Mitchell, and Alick Robinson.

29,349. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Was your brother's name Andrew Clarke ?—Yes.

29,350. And were the constables and volunteers black ?—Yes.

29,351. Are they generally black in this neighbourhood ?—Yes.

29,352. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What were the names of the constables ?—Francis Saunders and one Tremaine.

The witness withdrew.

T. M'Kay.

THOMAS M'KAY (black), sworn, and examined.

29,353. Are you a constable ?—Yes.

29,354. Were you a constable during martial law ?—Yes.

29,355. Do you remember at any time four men being taken up and placed in your charge during martial law ?—Yes.

29,356. Who put them into your charge ?—Mr. James Codrington.

29,357. What did he tell you to do with them ?—To take them to Manchioneal to Captain Hole.

29,358. What happened as you went ?—I went up to Mulatto River, and one of the black soldiers met me by the river side and took them away and shot them.

29,359. Why did you let him ?—He would not ask me. I said I had to take them to the barracks to Captain Hole. He said, "Who said that ?" I said Mr. Codrington ; he put them off and took them and shot them right off. I did not say a word to him.

29,360. How many guns had he ?—One.

29,361. How many barrels in it ?—One barrel.

22,362. How did he shoot them ?—He took and put them out one by one.

29,363. Was there anybody to hold them ?—No ; nobody ; the four of them were tied together.

29,364. When he had fired off the gun, why did you let him do any more ?—I could not prevent it.

29,365. Why not?—I told him and he said "Oh no."

29,366. You and the other men could have stopped him ; you did not do your duty as a constable ; these men were in your charge, and you were bound to take care of them ?—As we were coming he just shot a bull.

29,367. Then he had fired off his gun ?—I told him, and the other men told him, and he would not let me interfere.

29,368. You are very much to blame ?—I was in danger with him.

29,369. Do you know the names of the men ?—One was George Thomas.

29,370. When did you remember the names; you did not remember them this morning?—No; but I do now.

29,371. Who has told you?—Nobody.

29,372. What were the names?—George Thomas, Richard Lindsay, Bryan King, and James West.

29,373. How can you remember these four men's names now, when you could not remember them this morning?—It was a slip.

29,374. Do you know where they lived?—They were from Rowland Fields.

29,375. Did you know them all before?—Yes; some were neighbours, and they all bought separate land; the soldier would not allow me to speak to him.

29,376. What did you say about shooting a bull?—Coming down the hill I heard a gun before me, and when we came down to the river and saw the soldier I said, "What did you shoot?" He said, "A great large bull was like to fight me in the road, "and I put a bullet through the fellow."

29,377. Was he a black soldier?—Yes; he had shot the bull.

29,378. And you were afraid?—No.

29,379. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Was anybody else with you?—There were two other constables with me.

29,380. What were their names?—Edward Richardson was one and the other was Edward Bryan.

29,381. And you three constables and the prisoners could not prevent it?—No; we could not prevent him.

29,382. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where was Bryan at the time when the four men were shot?—He was present.

29,383. Was he with you?—Yes; with me.

29,384. Was he at the same spot?—Yes.

29,385. All the time?—Yes; all the time the three of us were there.

29,386. From the time the four were put into your charge till they were shot?—Yes.

29,387. Did you go on?—The black soldier took us three back.

29,388. You went back together?—Yes; and two women; he did not shoot the women, but he shot the four men, and he said the other soldiers were coming.

29,389. Did he shoot any more men?—No.

The witness withdrew.

HENRY BURKE (black), sworn, and examined. *H. Burke.*

29,390. Do you live at the barracks?—Yes.

29,391. Do you remember the first Monday of martial law?—Yes.

29,392. Did you know a person named James Henry?—Yes.

29,393. Did you see anything done to him?—Yes.

29,394. What was done to him?—He was shot at Maroon Valley.

29,395. Who shot him?—A white soldier.

29,396. Was anybody else present?—Yes; a constable from Kensington.

29,397. What was his name?—John Williamson.

29,398. What was James Henry doing when he was shot?—He was doing nothing at the said time.

29,399. Where was he?—In the pantry.

29,400. At his own house?—Near Sherwood's place.

29,401. Did the white soldier go into the pantry?—He was standing at the door, and Williamson said that he had gone to the Reverend Mr. Foote's house on the last Friday. He came outside, and the man would insist that he went to the Reverend Mr. Foote's house, and nobody would speak for him, and they sentenced him, and shot him.

29,402. What did Henry say?—He said he had never gone there.

29,403. Had you a brother named David Bourke?—Yes.

29,404. Did you see his dead body?—Yes.

29,405. When?—The same day.

29,406. Did you see that he had been killed by a gunshot wound?—Yes.

29,407. Where did you find his body?—On the side of the road.

29,408. Was that near Sherwood's place?—Far enough, and pretty near to the Bay.

29,409. Was it in a public road?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN RICKETTS (black), sworn, and examined. *J. Ricketts.*

29,410. Do you live at Darlingford, near Manchioneal?—Yes.

29,411. In the second week during martial law did the soldiers come to your house?—Yes.

29,412. What soldiers; black or white?—Black and white.

29,413. Did they search the house?—Yes.

29,414. And did they go away?—Yes.

29,415. Next day did the Manchioneal volunteers come?—Yes.

29,416. Did they search and go away?—Yes.

29,417. Next day did Isaac Bell and a white soldier come?—Yes.

29,418. What did Isaac Bell say?—He said to the soldier, "This house must burn," and they called for the firestick. The soldier stood up and called a boy to give the firestick, and the house was burnt down.

29,419. Next day did William Ward, the head constable, take you and carry you to Muirton?—Yes.

29,420. Were you locked up two days?—Yes.

29,421. On the following Saturday were you released?—Yes.

29,422. Have you the paper that was given to you?—I have left it at home.

29,423. On the following Tuesday did Henry Bunting take you there again?—Yes.

29,424. Were you then examined before Mr. Fleming and Captain Hole?—Yes.

29,425. Were witnesses examined against you?—Yes, one witness named Hugh Speed.

29,426. After his evidence was heard was an order given about you?—Yes.

29,427. What was the order?—To flog me. Captain Hole asked Mr. Fleming how much I was to have, and he said 100 lashes; and he took me down with six white soldiers and six cats, and gave me 100 lashes; and after that, when they had given me the 100 lashes, the doctor made me bow down before him and say "I am much obliged to you, sir."

29,428. Who made you do that?—The doctor.

29,429. What doctor?—The doctor of the soldiers.

29,430. Do you know his name?—No.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES PANTON (black), sworn, and examined. *J. Panton.*

29,431. Do you live at Long Bay?—Yes.

29,432. Do you remember the 13th of October?—Yes.

29,433. Did you know a person named Andrew Worgs?—Yes.

29,434. Was he shot during martial law?—Yes.

29,435. On the 13th of October did you see him do anything?—On Friday evening, the 13th of October, I saw him come from the River District, and gather up the rest of the men, and go to Mr. Hinchelwood's house at Mulatto River.

29,436. What did you see him do in gathering the men and going with them?—While he was gathering them up and going away they were making a bargain.

29,437. Did you hear the bargain?—I heard them say they were going to Mulatto River house.

29,438. Afterwards, did you see the house on fire?

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

J. Panton.

27 Feb. 1866.

—In the night I heard a great alarm in Cog Hall, and I heard the house was burnt down.

29,439. Did you see the flame ?—No.

29,440. But it was burnt down that night ?—Yes.

29,441. At what time in the evening did he gather these men together ?—About 4 o'clock. After I heard the alarm they went away to Rural Valley.

29,442. How do you know ?—I heard by the racket that they had gone up that way.

29,443. Did you know Morris Jones ?—Yes, I saw him in the morning.

29,444. What morning ?—Saturday the 14th.

29,445. What did you hear ?—I heard him quarreling in the road. He said the rest had gone to Rural Valley the last night, and had not killed any of Mr. Kennedy's children, and he called God to witness that he would go and kill them.

29,446. What did you say to him ?—I said, "My friend, save the children, do not you destroy them." He had a machette or cutlass in his hand; and he took it with a swing for me, and he cut me in the neck, and I stepped away from him.

29,447. What has become of him ?—A soldier shot him in his house ; and after that I heard William Jones——

29,448. Who is he ?—There are two of them. He is from Portland parish, and the other, Morris Jones, is from Mulatto River District, a place named Panton's Hope.

29,449. What did William Jones do ?—He blew the horn.

29,450. Where ?—In Cog Hall Road.

29,451. Did you say anything to him ?—No; a short man came down to me at the time, and I asked him what was this.

29,452. Who was he ?—I don't know him. He is a stranger.

29,453. Was William Jones present ?—Nobody was present when the short man spoke to me. I was standing by the side of the road then ; I asked him what was this, what they were doing, and he said ——

29,454. No, we won't have what the short man said. Did you give evidence before Mr. Warmington and Mr. Fleming about Worgs and Jones ?—Yes.

29,455. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Who shot Jones in his house ?—I was not present.

29,456. Were both the Jones tried ?—William Jones was tried.

The witness withdrew.

A. Galway.

Ann Galway (black), sworn, and examined.

29,457. Do you live near this Court-house ?—Yes.

29,458. Were you at any time taken before Mr. James Codrington ?—Yes.

29,459. When ?—The first week in martial law.

29,460. Do you remember the day ?—The 18th of October.

29,461. Was that Wednesday ?—Yes.

29,462. What was said before Mr. Codrington when you were taken before him ?—Mr. Charles Hunter said, "Here's the woman."

29,463. What did she do ?—Nothing; but as he had got her at Manchioneal, and brought her down, Mr. Codrington said, "Tie her, and give her 25 lashes." He gave me 25 on my back, and tied me on a cart wheel, and took salt, and washed my back.

29,464. Who did ?—Mr. Codrington. I was quite faint, and they told me if I did not run they would shoot me or hang me. I dropped down on the ground.

29,465. When you went away did you find your house burnt ?—Yes, when I was come back.

29,466. Had you a cousin named Burke ?—Yes.

29,467. What was his Christian name ?—Richard.

29,468. Was it "Richard"?—William Martin.

29,469. Why did you say Richard Burke ?—The one is my father-in-law, and the other is my cousin.

29,470. Is your cousin William Martin ?—He was taken up by Mr. William Brown for blowing a shell, and they hanged him.

29,471. Did they try him ?—No.

29,472. How do you know ?—They took him from my house, and hanged him directly.

The witness withdrew.

E. Edwards.

Elisha Edwards (black), sworn, and examined.

29,473. Do you live at the Fort near Manchioneal ? Yes.

29,474. Was your house burnt at any time ?—Yes.

29,475. When was that ?—On the Monday when the soldiers came.

29,476. Was that the 16th ?—Yes.

29,477. Who were the persons ?—A volunteer and a soldier.

29,478. Do you know the name of either of them ? —I know the name of the volunteer ; his name was Williams.

29,479. What was his Christian name ?—I don't know.

29,480. Did you see any man hanged?—Yes, I saw two were hanged.

29,481. Who were they ?—Andrew Worgs and Jones ; I was present.

29,482. Did you see any woman flogged ?—Yes.

29,483. Who were they ?—Mrs. Lindsay was one, and the other I don't know.

29,484. Who flogged them ?—A soldier.

29,485. What soldier ?—The white soldiers.

29,486. Do you know their names ?—No.

29,487. Was any officer present ?—No, I did not see any officer, but all the soldiers were.

29,488. Were there any magistrates there ?—None.

The witness withdrew.

G. Blayne.

George Blayne (black), sworn, and examined.

29,489. Where do you live ?—At the Fort.

29,490. Was your house burnt ?—Yes.

29,491. Were you present ?—I was tied and taken under the great house.

29,492. Whom were you taken before there ?—The policeman Kelly took me.

29,493. Before whom did he take you ?—No man.

29,494. What was done to you ?—They tied me up for three days ; then he came and asked what had I done, and they said "nothing," and they loosed me away. They called the captain, the soldier captain, and he gave me a paper. I did not see my name in it, but they loosed me after three days, and he said "You must go, my friend."

29,495. When you went back did you find your house burnt ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

C. Codrington.

Christopher Codrington (coloured), sworn, examined, and cautioned.

29,496. Have you been many years a proprietor of land in this parish ?—I have.

29,497. Have your family, for a considerable time, been proprietors ?—Yes.

29,498. When did you hear of the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—The day after—the 12th.

29,499. Were you a magistrate ?—Yes.

29,500. And did you take any measures of pre-

paration ?—I called all the constables, and tried to get them out, and tried all means to induce the people to come together into one of the houses and defend it till the soldiers came up, but only one person that I could find offered to assist me.

29,501. Who was that?—David Meine. Of the constables some said they were sick, and some said they were lame. I had my wife and four young ladies in the house, and I was obliged to take them away to Port Antonio for safety.

29,502. What day was that?—On Friday, the 13th.

29,503. Did you remain at Port Antonio until the 15th?—Yes, I did.

29,504. Was it then the soldiers arrived?—Yes. I came up from Port Antonio to Manchioneal with Captain Hole and the men; I slept at the castle on Sunday night, the 15th, and some men came and said that the castle was to be attacked and burnt down, and that was why Captain Hole took the men up there to sleep.

29,505. Was that the Sunday night?—Yes.

29,506. On the following day what was done?—The advanced guard came on to Fair Prospect and slept there, and on coming up the road the detachment shot two men that were rebels, after they were tried.

29,507. Was that on the Monday?—Yes.

29,508. Where did you meet the two men who were shot?—I said "We shot two men."

29,509. Where was that?—We met one just coming over from the parish of Portland.

29,510. Do you know his name?—No, he was an escaped convict. They had evidence of that fact, and Mr. Sherwood recognised the pieces of cloth which had been stolen out of his shop. The officers were called together, and took the evidence, and the order was given to shoot him.

29,511. What about the other man?—Another man, named Johnson Speed. Information was given that he was hiding in the house, and they sent and took him out, and swore a witness and examined him, and the drum-head court-martial sentenced him; but I think the advanced guard shot four others.

29,512. Did you find the dead bodies of four others?—Yes.

29,513. You don't know their names?—Only one, and that was James Henry. The bullets made such dreadful wounds that I did not like to look at them.

29,514. Were all those whom you found dead?—Yes. We burnt about a dozen houses going up; but I believe the advanced guard burnt a great many others. None were burnt in my presence till we came to Cog Hall, and there we saw three houses on fire; they had been set on fire by the advanced guard. We marched up the hill to see what was going on, and there I saw, in the middle of the road, the bed on which I sleep, and another bed, which was a sofa bed. I said "There is my bed," and Mr. Warmington said "The sofa bed is mine." He knew it by the covering.

29,515. They were in the middle of the road?—Yes.

29,516. Did you go on?—I heard some firing, and thought the rebels were showing some fight, and I galloped off to see.

29,517. When you got to Cog Hall what houses were burnt in your presence?—I don't know; but as I galloped up to see if there was a fight, a man named John Wilson came out and asked me to save his house for him. I was excited, and I said "Your house be d——d." I followed to see what the firing was about.

29,518. Did you give directions for the burning of any one of these?—Not one. The soldiers were firing them, and the muskets were being fired when I got up, and I gave no orders. I asked what they were firing at, and a man told me they had fired three shots at a man who escaped. In coming down the hill I saw four more houses on fire, but I do not know whose they were.

29,519. Is that all you have to say about the march of Monday?—I do not remember any more, unless you think there is anything.

29,520. No, but you have heard what has been said to-day about your burning houses?—I never did, except by orders of the officer, which were to burn down the houses of rebels, or where stolen goods were found. I always took two constables to point out the houses where the rebels were.

29,521. Did you give any such directions?—I had soldiers given to me for that purpose.

29,522. Did you give the orders?—When the constables pointed out the houses I did.

29,523. On the Monday did you?—None on that day. The only thing I did was to say to the man "Your house be d——d," or something of that sort.

29,524. After that Monday what were you doing?—For two weeks I was sitting on preliminary examinations with Captain Hole.

29,525. Did you say you were sent out to burn houses?—That was after we had been up here a week, and all the plundered goods had been brought in, and shown a list of the houses where it had been found, given to us.

29,526. You have heard what persons have said to-day about houses that you directed to be burnt, can you tell us about any of them?—I do not know who they were. One day we burnt down some houses; a list had been kept where stolen goods had been found; we gave them a whole week to bring the stolen goods in, and it was not till the Monday or Tuesday that they were burnt. The houses of every one who had stolen goods, or who had run to the bush, and could not answer for himself, was burnt down.

29,527. Under the orders you received you did order certain houses to be burnt down, upon its being stated to you that stolen goods had been found there?—Yes, one house, that of James West, I ordered to be burnt. His son was hung as a rebel, and his brother, who was a volunteer, and committed perjury, and tried greatly to help him by saying that he would answer for his brother that he had been sick the whole time. I said that that house should not be saved.

29,528. Whose house was it?—James West. The young man was living in it, but the old man was not living there.

29,529. Whose house was it?—Young James West's, who was hung.

29,530. The next two weeks were you assisting Captain Hole in making inquiries?—Yes; I was on the bench. Those who were convicted of stealing, or anything trifling, we punished with the lash, and those who were convicted of more serious offences, such as burning down estates, for the murder of Mr. Hire, and such offences, were sent to court-martial, and regularly tried.

29,531. But with respect to those upon whom punishment was inflicted without court-martial, did you assist in those?—Yes.

29,532. Was anybody executed, except those shot by the soldiers, unless they were tried by court-martial?—I only know one man who was shot in my presence without court-martial.

29,533. Who was that?—Johnson Speed, at Long Bay.

29,534. What were the circumstances?—I asked the captain, as I had not been home, to give me a guard to go to my house to see what state it was in. He gave me four men, and I gave them some dinner at my place, and as we were going on late in the evening, and as we went down to Long Bay, two men were brought up, and they stated that one man admitted he had stolen something. We gave him 100 lashes, and the other man was going to get 150 lashes, when the cat broke and one of the soldiers shot him. I did not see him shot; I heard the report, and jumped round and saw him lying dead on the ground.

29,535. That was Johnson Speed?—Yes.

29,536. What evidence was given about him?—Evidence came out while they were flogging him from two or three men, who said that he was one of the captains, and had been present when Mulatto River house had been burnt.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

C. Codrington.

27 Feb. 1866.

29,537. It was not in consequence of that that he was shot?—Yes; they had not this evidence before. He said he would take a flogging, and as the man was mending the cat which had broken, the other men came in and said that he ought not to be flogged, but he ought to get more.

29,538. Did anybody order him to be shot?—No. I was talking to these men when I heard the report of the gun behind me.

29,539. You were talking to the men who had just come in?—Yes; some of the soldiers were listening, and I don't know who shot him.

29,540. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Were these soldiers black soldiers?—Those that I had. The detachment was sent to me to my house, "Rose Garden." Captain Hole was averse to flogging, but he did not know what to do with the prisoners.

29,541. There was no officer in charge of the four soldiers who went with you?—No. We found my house broken up,—books and things destroyed, and there was no furniture, except such as some faithful servants had saved.

29,542. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) In what capacity did you act when you went to burn the houses?—I never calculated the capacity. I said, "Captain, there's a "law where the houses have to be burnt; you are "going up there, Warmington, and you had better "let me take the examination off your hands on this "side, and burn them down, such as are bad;" and he said, "Very well, take four soldiers, and take some "of the constables."

29,543. Is that the answer that you give as to the capacity in which you sat on the preliminary inquiries?—Captain Hole only asked my opinion as a magistrate. I knew the whole district, because at one time I had nearly the whole of it, and could tell him localities, and could explain to him when he could not understand a thing.

29,544. He asked you in fact to assist him?—Yes.

29,545. Did you give evidence to Captain Hole?—Only in one case, I think.

29,546. Which case was that?—In the case of the man hung at Priestman's River.

29,547. Was that a case in which a man was tried before a court-martial?—Yes; I only explained what the people were saying.

29,548. Did you state what was the character of the people when you knew them?—No; if there was nothing against a man, he was ordered to be let go. I used to go down to the lock-up every morning, and inquire of those who had brought prisoners in if there was any evidence, and as they were brought up I stated if there was anything against them.

29,549. Were any females ordered to be flogged during these preliminary examinations?—Plenty. It was proved that they were worse than the men, and incited the men to plunder.

29,550. Can you give any of the names of the women?—I don't remember many of the names of the women, but if I were to see them I should.

29,551. Can you give an estimate of the numbers?—I suppose there were about 25 women flogged.

29,552. Was Captain Hole present when they were flogged?—Not in many cases.

29,553. Was he in any?—Yes; sometimes.

29,554. Did he order them to be flogged?—He first ordered them.

29,555. Did any other officers see the flogging of women?—The whole of them at one time or another. They would saunter out when they were being flogged to see what was done, and then they would go in again.

29,556. Do you remember the name of any particular officer who did so?—Mr. Cullen, Mr. Lewis, Doctor Morris, Mr. Warmington, the Reverend Mr. Bourne.

29,557. (*Commission.*) Were they present when women were flogged?—Yes.

29,558. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you afterwards stationed at David Meine's shop?—No; I went up there one day after I left Captain Hole the second week and came up from Port Antonio, and as a magistrate I tried five prisoners as I came up.

29,559. What did you do with them?—I have the examinations here. (Examinations produced and handed in.)

29,560. Were these the only cases you tried?—Yes; they were the only cases I ever sat on myself.

29,561. Did you take any notes of the evidence?—No other than that I have produced. As a precaution, I took the heads and gave them to the Provost Marshal at Port Antonio.

29,562. Was that note written at the time?—I wrote down the next morning a few cases that I could remember.

29,563. You took no notes at the time?—No; but a person must have a bad memory if he could not remember the next morning.

29,564. Was any person shot at David Meine's shop when you were present?—Only the one I mentioned before.

29,565. Were there any others?—No; I was not present when the others were shot; you probably confound myself and my brother.

29,566. Do you know two women named Berry?—The husband of one of them was a tenant of mine.

29,567. Were you present when any of them were tried?—No. One of the women stole a silver ladle that belonged to me, but she brought it back again and said she had stolen it. At first she refused to give it up and said she had not had it.

29,568. Do you know that the two men were shot?—I know that; the two Berrys.

29,569. Were you present?—No; I was only told so. The two women came to my house, and stolen things were taken from them.

29,570. Did you give evidence against them anywhere?—No.

29,571. Was any evidence asked of you?—No; I was not near there at all till three or four days after.

29,572. When did you last see any of them?—I have never seen them since before martial law.

29,573. Was any kind of court, or inquiry, or any court-martial held at Meine's shop?—Not to my knowledge. I was there only twice during martial law.

29,574. (*Mr. Drummond.*) So far as your experience goes, were the courts of inquiry and courts-martial fair and impartial, and painstaking?—They were fair, very impartial indeed, and painstaking, and the prisoners were given time to send for the witnesses they wanted, when they were brought in, and there were plenty of officers, Captain Hole asked Mr. Fleming to hear the cases first, and he examined them, and Captain Hole examined them afterwards.

29,575. (*Commission.*) What was the extent of mischief done by the people in this neighbourhood?—It was most serious.

29,576. What kind of mischief was it?—With the exception of Muirton and Betty's Hope every house was either burnt or broken up, and everything taken out of it, all furniture and silver was lost. From my house and my father's too everything was taken away, and out of the shops everything was taken, except from Mr. Sherwood's. Mr. Bunting's store was broken to atoms; not a window, or a door, or a lamp left unbroken; and the same was the case at Mr. Kirkland's.

29,577. How many houses were attacked in this way?—Elmwood, Rose Garden, Mulatto River (which was burnt down as well as sacked), Mr. Foote's at Kensington, my father's at Pleasant Hill, Weybridge, Mr. Bunting's house and shop, Mr. Sherwood's was robbed, Mr. Kirkland's shop, Spring Valley, Reach, Williamsfield, Hayning, and Happy Grove.

29,578. Was a very large quantity of property carried off?—An immense quantity. I suppose that Mr. Hinchelwood's loss alone would not be covered by one thousand pounds (1,000*l.*), and I suppose that Williamsfield would be about as much more.

The witness withdrew.

DAVID MEINE (coloured), sworn, examined, and cautioned.

29,579. Are you a shopkeeper at Long Bay near Manchioneal ?—I am.

29,580. On the 13th of October last what did you observe in front of your shop or in your neighbourhood ?—On the 13th of October I was at my shop, I observed plenty of gents coming by to Port Antonio, and I was informed of Mr. Hire's having been murdered.

29,581. Did you communicate what you learnt to Mr. Christopher Codrington ?—I did, to know his intention; whether he intended going away or remaining at home. I met him on horseback just starting for Port Antonio, and I learnt that other families—those of Mr. Ward, Mr. Hinchelwood, the Reverend Mr. Foote, and others—had gone. I returned to my shop and saw a number of people congregated there.

29,582. What time was this ?—At 10 or 11 in the morning.

29,583. People were congregating; is there anything it is necessary to state about them ?—I appeased them as much as I could, and told them not to join with those they expected to come up that day from the river. They were not inclined to listen to me, and I thought it best to have the shop closed, and I did so. I went to my residence about three quarters of a mile off; I saw numbers of people coming away, and all pressed on me to leave, but I did not. I said I had confidence in the people of that district, that they would not trouble me, or do me any injury, or join with others to do me harm. I remained until about 5 in the evening, and then I took a ride back to the shop to see what was going on, and what they were doing. I met a great quantity of people, women and men, more women and children, and plenty of the men returning from the river, those who had been working on that side. I saw them with loads of things on their backs.

29,584. What sort of things ?—The sort of thing they call a bango—a sort of pack.

29,585. Were they carrying goods ?—I could not say; but I found afterwards that they were things taken from Mr. Bunting's store, and other places at the Bay.

29,586. Did you assume that afterwards ?—They were carrying things in their packs. I met a man named Worgs. He was standing in front of my shop, and as I came up he said, "You are the very "man I want to see." I said, "What for ?" He said, "I want you to come and open the shop and "give me some rum." I said, "I had none." He said, "You have not any rum, but by this time to-"morrow when the people come up I will break that "shop open and take every d—d thing in it, and "take your head off as well ?" He had a cutlass in his hand at the time.

29,587. What did you do then ?—I was a little alarmed, and I mounted my horse and galloped back to my residence, and got a few people who were kind enough to come on with me to the shop, and I opened it, and tried to get out some of the things. There were a number of women there, all swearing that the men were sufficient to get all the things that I was taking out—the cloth and other things. I got out as much as I could, closed the shop, and returned to my residence. I went to bed early, I don't know the hour, but I heard a noise and a cry of "fire," and I saw that Mr. Hinchelwood's house was on fire about three miles from where I live. By the time I could dress myself I saw two men running, and they cried out to me, "Mr. Meine, for God's sake leave your house, "or you will be killed." I asked them, "Why ?" and they said, "We have heard the people swearing "that they are coming to break down your shop and "kill you." I ran out and the two men took me to another man's house not far off.

29,588. Was that Windsor Forest ?—No, the house of a man names Charles Brown, and he gave me a room to hide me for the night. In the morning at daylight he urged me to get away, saying, that he heard they were coming to look for me and the things. I managed to get away, and went to Windsor Forest, another man's house, about three miles from Fair Prospect, and I found Mrs. Russell and her children, four or five in all, hiding there as well. I remained there until Sunday morning, the 15th, when Russell and I started from Port Antonio, and Sherwood went to Port Antonio, and when we got there the "Wolverene" had just arrived with the troops; the troops had reached down to the Bay, and martial law was just proclaimed.

29,589. Did you come back with them ?—Yes, on Sunday the 15th I came back from Port Antonio with the troops, those who were on horses going before; and that night about 8 or 10 o'clock——

29,590. You came as far as Fair Prospect ?—Yes.

29,591. You did not get to Manchioneal until Monday ?—No, we had to stop there and could not get to Long Bay.

29,592. Was Captain Hole with the troops ?—Yes; but there was an advanced guard—a quantity came on before.

29,593. Did you come with the advance ?—Yes, I did.

29,594. Were you with them the whole of Sunday ?—I was, the whole of Sunday and Sunday night.

29,595. Did you see anything done by them as they came along, anybody shot ?—Not on the Sunday, not until Monday.

29,596. On Monday did you come with the advance ?—Yes, to Long Bay, and those that slept at Prospect came on first and waited at the Cross Road for those who came on foot. As I came on on Monday I found they had shot a man named Thomas Panton, who had been with the troops on Sunday night. I believe they shot him by mistake; I was told so. Afterwards a man, by name Sandy M'Pherson, was brought out and shot by order of Captain Hole.

29,597. Did any inquiry take place before he was shot ?—Yes, there was some inquiry; Captain Hole inquired by the man who brought him I believe, and he said that he was near to Mr. Wighan of Elmwood House, and that he had stayed there at the time when M'Pherson was at Elmwood House and destroyed a great quantity of furniture; and the man was shot by order of Captain Hole.

29,598. Before he was shot evidence was given ?—Yes.

29,599. Was it upon oath ?—No.

29,600. Not upon oath, merely upon information that he received he ordered him to be shot ?—Yes.

29,601. And that information was that he had taken a part at Elmwood ?—Yes.

29,602. Did you give orders for people to be either shot, flogged, or hung ?—I never did. On Monday I came to Cog Hall with the troops.

29,603. Did you see any people shot in front of your shop ?—I did.

29,604. Who were they ?—About the 18th a black soldier came there and shot some men just before my shop. I remember George Berry, Joseph Berry, and I think James Williams, and James Minot, and two others whom I don't recollect.

29,605. Was he alone when he shot them ?—Yes; he was the same man that shot some on the way, and he came back with the constables there, and they had six men as prisoners, and were to have sent them to Manchioneal; I was in the shop.

29,606. You saw it done ?—I did.

29,607. You were present at the time; there were some constables ?—Plenty of the constables, and pressed constables, and James Codrington and myself.

29,608. Did anybody give orders to him to shoot them ?—Not to my kuowledge.

29,609. Did anybody interfere with him ?—I heard Mr. Codrington say to him, "There are a few

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"prisoners to take on, and I shall give you con-
"stables to assist you." I heard him say, "I carry
"no prisoner, all I meet on the road I shoot; I
"have orders to shoot, not to carry prisoners." So he said. I said to Codrington, "What did he say?—that he is going to shoot the people?" He said, "Yes." I heard the soldier asking some of the people about the men.

29,610. Did Mr. James Codrington do anything more in the matter?—No.

29,611. Was he present when they were shot?—He was.

29,612. Were they prisoners in custody of the constables?—Yes.

29,613. Were you present when George Bryan was flogged?—No; I never saw such a man being flogged.

29,614. Did you tie a man named Jones?—I never tied him.

29,615. Did you do anything to him?—Well, he was one of the ringleader rebels.

29,616. How do you know?—I was told so by the constable; and all I did was to give him a couple of lashes with a supple jack.

29,617. How came you to do that?—Because I was excited, and thought he had brought the disturbances down to the district, and was a bad man. I was vexed with him.

29,618. Was he tied?—No, not then.

29,619. Afterwards was he tried and flogged?—No; he was tried and sent to Manchioneal, and executed there.

29,620. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were the four prisoners who were shot on the road previously brought to your shop?—In the front of my shop.

29,621. Was your shop used as a kind of temporary police station?—From Monday the 16th the shop was left there for the travelling troops, and everything was left open. I have been there nine days, and never had time to go to my house. The travelling troops or soldiers passing by called in.

29,622. Did you assist in inquiries into cases?—Not at all.

29,623. How many people did you see flogged, can you tell?—Not many; not more than five or six.

29,624. How many people were buried on the seashore?—Seven I know were buried there.

The witness withdrew.

J. W. Codrington.

JAMES WILLIAMS CODRINGTON (coloured), sworn, examined, and cautioned.

29,625. Do you live at Long Bay?—Yes.

29,626. What are you?—I am a planter, out of a berth at present.

29,627. On the 13th of October were you at Mr. Meine's shop?—Yes.

29,628. Did you see that the principal people were leaving the River District and going to Portland?—Yes; they were going for refuge.

29,629. Did you hear that you and your father and your brother were in danger?—Reports to that effect reached me.

29,630. Did you escape to Windsor Forest?—Yes; and returned home on Monday morning.

29,631. Did you come home to change your clothes on seeing the Wolverene passing?—Yes.

29,632. After that were you returning to Windsor Forest?—Yes.

29,633. Did you pass Henry Dean's yard?—Yes; and the words he said to me were, "You Codrington, where are you going? I want your head!"

29,634. What has become of him?—He was sent to Manchioneal, tried by a court-martial, and hung. On the 16th of October I joined the troops at Long Bay; on Sunday the 15th I slept with them at Fair Prospect. At 6 in the morning the advanced guard set off, without waiting for Captain Hole's men, and I went with David Meine to his house and there waited till Captain Hole came up.

29,635. Did you see Sandy M'Pherson shot?—Yes.

29,636. What had taken place?—I came on with the troops and found Thomas Panton lying dead on the road. M'Pherson was brought out of the house before Captain Hole, and Charles Grant came forward and gave evidence that he had been chopping up the furniture in the house. A drum head court-martial was called, and ordered him to be shot.

29,637. Who formed the court-martial?—Captain Hole and Doctor Morris.

29,638. Was there anybody else there?—Other officers were present.

29,639. Did they hear the evidence?—He was a long time examining him before he ordered him to be shot.

29,640. Was the prisoner asked for his defence?—Yes; and he called another man, named James Bryan, who said that he was one of those who had been at the house. They went back to him, and I believe they shot him, but I didn't see him. I believe the constables went after him.

29,641. Was that in consequence of what M'Pherson said?—Yes. I went on to Cog Hall, and when I got there, to the first house, Mrs. Andrew's house, I saw a sofa bed which belonged to Mr. Warmington, and a bed belonging to my brother. Captain Hole said the rebels had evidently been there, and he ordered the houses to be burnt.

29,642. All the houses near?—All the houses where stolen goods had been thrown out of the door.

29,643. Where any found in the houses?—In Mrs. Andrew's house, two beds.

29,644. Did you not say those were out in the road?—They had been pitched there out of the houses by the troops.

29,645. Did you hear the troops say they had done so?—The advanced guard had done it, but I did not hear them say so.

29,646. Well, Captain Hole ordered them to be burnt?—Yes; and when he had ordered one the soldiers were maddened, and burnt several others. When he came to Jane Wilson a small box of silver was brought out; there was no one present but Captain Hole and his officers, and they smashed open the box and saw the silver in it, and that house was burnt.

29,647. Was it silver money?—No, silver spoons.

29,648. Was it discovered to whom it belonged?—No; I don't know whose they were.

29,649. In what position or condition of life was this woman?—She was a labourer.

29,650. What was the value of the things, you think?—I don't know.

29,651. Were there half a dozen silver spoons?—There were three.

29,652. Was there nothing more?—A few rings and things.

29,653. Are they the sort of rings that labourers' wives wear?—They appeared to belong to the gentry.

29,654. Were they valuable rings?—Yes.

29,655. Was that all there was in the box?—Yes; that was all I saw.

29,656. Did you see the people shot in front of David Meine's shop?—I did.

29,657. How many of them were they?—They were six.

29,658. Were the two Berrys amongst them?—The two Berrys, and William Minot, and an escaped convict named James Williams, and the other two I do not know.

29,659. Did you see any others, or hear any orders given?—No, there were no orders; I told the soldiers they must not shoot them by any means. He said the Governor had given him orders to shoot them, and not to carry any prisoners.

29,660. Was there only one black soldier?—Only one.

29,661. Did you allow him to shoot them?—Yes, because they had threatened to shoot me for interfering about Minot's house.

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29,662. Why did you not take his gun from him?—I didn't dare to come forward.

29,663. There were half a dozen of you and you couldn't stop this man from shooting six others! Did you give directions for the burning down of any houses?—None, whatever. All those at Cog Hall were burnt while Captain Hole was present.

29,664. Did you give orders for any to be burnt?—I burnt three houses for having stolen goods in them, by Captain Hole's orders. One was Samuel Panton's house, in which were two boxes of things belonging to Mr. Wigham, and a gun buried in the ground, belonging to him. John Clachar's was another; there were 50 yards of Oznaburgh and 59 pounds of candles found in his house, which belonged to the cotton company or to Mr. Wighan, I don't know which. Henry Dean's house was another; in it there were two boxes of goods, belonging to Mr. Warmington. These were brought before me at David Meine's shop, where I was appointed head constable, by Captain Hole.

29,665. Did you give instructions for the flogging of a person named James Bryan?—No; he was never apprehended at all.

29,666. Was he flogged in your presence?—Never; he was never even apprehended. George Thomas, Bryan King, and others were being brought by a constable to me, and they were coming to be tried at Manchioneal, and a soldier met them on the road and shot them. I did not see them shot, I only heard so. The only persons I saw shot were those in front of Meine's shop.

29,667. Did you give Bryan King, James West, George Thomas, and Lindsay in charge of Thomas Mackay, the constable?—I did, by the appointment of Captain Hole, and I sent a constable to carry them to Port Antonio to be tried. Here is my appointment. (The witness produced a written paper, which read as follows):—"I hereby appoint "James Codrington in command of the constables "in Long Bay." I gave the constable two other constables, Edward Richards and William Bryan, to go with him.

29,668. Did you know the family of Bryan at Long Bay?—Yes.

29,669. Have you seen any of them shot?—I have not, but I know that Edward Bryan and James Bryan were both shot. I have seen where they were buried. Ned Bryan and James Bryan were buried in their mother's yard.

29,670. (*Mr. Drummond.*) Was the soldier who shot these men white or black?—Black.

29,671. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know who he was?—I don't know him, and I don't think I should know him again.

29,672. Did you not take his name?—I did not, I asked him for his authority, and I stopped him. I gave him eight prisoners, and I stopped him from shooting two.

29,673. What are the names of those two?—Richard Affleck, and I think James Stewart.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN THOMAS WIGHAN (white), sworn, and examined.

J. T. Wighan.

29,674. Do you live at Elmwood?—I do.

29,675. On the 12th of October, did you hear of the disturbances at Morant Bay?—My servant came from Manchioneal and brought word when we were at dinner, and I ordered my horse to be got ready, and I came to Manchioneal to see what was the truth. I did not get home till half past ten, and everything was perfectly quiet. As I was going out of Manchioneal a man said "Holloa! there's another "river fellow running off." I turned round and said, "No, its me, I am not running away," and he laughed. On Friday, when I heard that my neighbours were gone and we were the last except Mr. Hinchelwood, Mrs. Wighan wanted me to go; I was unwilling, not then feeling the danger. We went on Friday evening, it was just dark; we saw clearly in the distance two fires, as if the people coming had fired the houses, but we could not tell where they were; there seemed to be five or six fires. They alarmed us, and when we got to Port Antonio we found that all the respectable inhabitants had taken refuge on board an American barque.

29,676. When did you return?—I remained until the following Friday, and then returned.

29,677. In what state did you find Elmwood?—It was chopped out; I calculated that about eighty panes of glass had been chopped out of the windows, and the table in the drawing room was chopped up as if a butcher had been chopping meat on it. Everything they could make use of was taken away, and the other things were scattered about.

29,678. What amount of value did you lose?—About 120*l.* I calculated after we recovered some things.

29,679. You did recover some?—Yes; I came to Muirton that Friday, and represented to Captain Hole that the constables at Long Bay seemed to be under no charge, and there seemed to be nobody in charge of the goods recovered, and he gave me a note to Mr. James Codrington, appointing him head constable; I didn't recommend him at all.

29,680. Were you present at any Courts-martial at Port Antonio?—Yes; at several.

29,681. You did not take part in any?—No.

29,682. What opinion did you form of the mode in which they were conducted?—On the first day the court was presided over by Colonel Hunt, but he was only there one day; for the next few days it was presided over by Mr. Lewis. I thought the prisoners had every chance, as far as the means of disposal permitted. The prisoners were allowed to ask questions of the witnesses, and if witnesses for the defence were not on the spot any delay was granted for evidence.

29,683. Was there any application for delay to get witnesses?—In one or two cases I saw remands till evidence was got.

29,684. Were there any cases in which prisoners stated that if delay were granted they would be able to call witnesses?—I could not swear to that.

29,685. Have you recollection of any such case?—I do not remember any special instance. I know one or two cases; a boy saved the life of Miss Mackay, daughter of the late manager of Wheelersfield; he stated this, and he was kept back, and it turned round to be true, and he was let go.

29,686. You can't remember any case in which that application was refused?—No special case. But, without remembering the name, I have an indistinct idea in my head that it might be asked for and not granted. I cannot say that it was; they were often tried in a lot, nine or ten I have seen at a time, and each one was asked if he had any questions to ask of the witnesses.

29,687. Was every prisoner singly asked if he had anything to say in his defence?—Yes; every one singly.

29,688. Did you see any people hanged there?—Yes; on the first day.

29,689. Had they all been tried by court-martial?—All. There were 15 hung on the first day; 28 were hung, but I only saw 15.

29,690. Did you see any flogged?—I saw some.

29,691. Had they been tried by court-martial?—Yes; they had been tried by court-martial also.

29,692. Were you at Muirton at all; Yes; I saw the court there sitting two or three days.

29,693. Who presided?—Mr. Warmington.

29,694. Did that court appear to you to be fairly conducted?—The officers were much younger there than at Port Antonio. Dr. Morris was one, and Ensign Lewis was another. I don't think there was

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the same decorum and gravity as at Port Antonio. There they were better conducted. There were two courts at Muirton; all the prisoners came before Captain Hole first, and he acted with great gravity and judgment, and all the small cases he dismissed himself, and those that were larger, which might be capital offences, where sent forward to the court-martial, and from the court-martial they were sent to him with the decision of the court-martial, and he sentenced them.

29,695. You say there was not the same decorum and gravity as in the other court; were the prisoners called upon for their defence?—Certainly.

29,696. Had they an opportunity of examining or cross-examining the witnesses?—They were allowed to ask questions; but I mean that the prisoners were sometimes what you may called "chaffed" a little.

29,697. Do you think there was a fair opportunity of defence offered to them?—I was there only one day when the court was sitting; but another day, when I was there, there was no court sitting, because the officers had gone down the river with detachments, and there were not officers enough left to form a court.

29,698. Answer that question about your opinion, whether they had or had not a fair opportunity of being heard?—I think they had a fair opportunity of being heard, but I thought they were rather sometimes confused by the remarks made to them.

29,699. (*Mr. Drummond.*) What were the cases brought before the court when you were at Muirton?—I was present on the day when Samuel Panton, the headman at Elmwood, was sentenced. That case showed that they had taken great care. He was brought before the court two days, and was remanded for evidence.

29,700. Do you think the trial was fair and impartial?—I think so; there was strong evidence against him.

29,701. Do you know any instances in which men had not a fair opportunity of defence?—No; in the case of one woman it had been specially mentioned, who had been sentenced to receive 30 lashes. The evidence showed that she had taken a large amount of plunder out of the stores, and it was left to her to say where it was. She was to have 30 lashes more, but if she would discover the property to the constable, she was told the second 30 would be remitted. She was stubborn; I heard the sentence, and I heard that she got the 30.

29,702. Did she say that she had not any property that was stolen?—The evidence was strong that she had taken a great deal away. They represented that it was almost as much as she could carry home; her name was Mary Hart.

29,703. Do you remember the name of the person you thought confused?—No, I can't remember any particular instance. I have a witness here, named George Francis, who can show what the rebels did at Elmwood.

The witness withdrew.

G. Francis.

George Francis (black), sworn, and examined.

29,704. Were you left in charge at Elmwood when Mr. Wighan left?—Yes.

29,705. On the night of the 13th of October did a number of persons come to that house and force open the door?—Yes.

29,706. Where were you?—Staying near the house outside.

29,707. Did they get a candle?—Yes; they forced open the door, and when they got inside they got a candle.

29,708. And then as they came in you went out?—I went out when I heard a great racket.

29,709. Did you see what they did?—Yes; they took a candle and took up all Mr. Wighan's things.

29,710. Did you look through the window?—Yes.

29,711. Did they carry off a great quantity?—Yes.

29,712. How many of them came the first night?—Lots of them, but it was dark and not moonlight, and I could not make them out right.

29,713. You could only see them by the candle?—That's all.

29,714. Who was the man who carried the candle?—Samuel Panton.

29,715. The next day you say some more came?—Yes; on Saturday.

29,716. How many?—You could not remember them, they were so much.

29,717. What did they do?—I had got some men to save some property by carrying it to the bush, and when I went to the bottom house I saw lots of people. I could not remember how many coming through Mr. Codrington's place at Rose Garden, and then they came and went into the house.

29,718. Did they destroy what they did not carry away?—Yes; a good deal.

29,719. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you give evidence on Panton's trial?—Yes; but only a few words, and he himself owned before the court-martial.

29,720. Where was it?—At Muirton.

29,721. Did you see him executed?—I never saw him; he was there three days. I went on Monday and Tuesday, and I was told I must come on Wednesday, but when I went he was dead.

The witness withdrew.

J. T. Wighan.

John Thomas Wighan re-called, and further examined.

Witness:—I heard Panton sentenced but did not stop to see him hung. I forgot to say that as to Worgs and M'Pherson who were shot for plundering my house, I do not know them even by sight. I have been here three years, and they have never worked for me. Panton had been employed by me the whole time. I found him on the estate when I came. He was once discharged for a fault, but he was reinstated by my superior.

29,722. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were there any witnesses against him except Francis?—There were four witnesses: George Francis, our housewoman, Sarah Burke, who is sick in bed at present, Charles Grant, who is here, and another man.

The witness withdrew.

F. J. Fleming.

Frederick John Fleming (white), sworn, and examined.

29,723. Have you been a magistrate in this island for the last 25 years?—Yes.

29,724. Have you lived in Manchioneal for many years past?—For seven or eight years.

29,725. On the 13th of October, did you hear of what had happened at Morant Bay?—On the 12th I heard it by means of a letter from Mr. Bunting.

29,726. Where is your estate?—At the Reach.

29,727. Where is that?—Two miles from this.

29,728. In what direction?—To the westward of Manchioneal.

29,729. Where did you go on the night after you heard of this?—On the night of the 12th, I remained at Mr. Bunting's house; in the course of the evening two gentlemen came to the house and gave me some other information, and I recommended the sergeant of volunteers to be on the look out. On my way down from this house on the next day I met a woman

who told me of the murder of Mr. Hire. A short time afterwards the Reverend Mr. Girod, Mr. Bourne, and Mr. Sinclair rode in. The two gentlemen rode on to Port Antonio, and Mr. Bourne and myself conversed, and then the alarm was given that the rebels were coming. A rural constable, the only one I saw, recommended Mr. Bourne to go to Betty's Hope, and I walked deliberately down. In the evening of the Friday Mr. Dobell came to my house, and I heard a considerable noise in the neighbourhood of the Court-house, and I saw a large fire.

29,730. Did you leave your house ?—I did.

29,731. And where did you go ?—I went about 150 yards away from my house, and sat down in the rain which was pouring down heavily. But I got tired of that and I became excited, and I got up and saw a fire to the northward, which I took to be Mulatto River house.

29,732. On the next day, Saturday, did you receive information from one of your servants ?—I did; about sunrise.

29,733. In consequence of that, did you leave with Mr. Dobell, and your daughter, and the governess ?—No; we left the governess in the house.

29,734. Where did you go to ?—First we went to the negro houses, and then we went to Betty's Hope.

29,735. On the Sunday did the soldiers come ?—They did, but in the meantime I endured great sufferings.

29,736. Afterwards did you, at the request of Captain Hole, assist at several preliminary examinations ?—I did.

29,737. Were you requested to do so as an old magistrate ?—I was.

29,738. Did you take any further part in the matter than to assist in those preliminary investigations ?—None.

29,739. You did not sit on courts-martial ?—I did not.

29,740. Were you present at any ?—I was for a moment, but I thought I had no right there and I went away.

29,741. You advised Captain Hole as to whether prisoners should be sent before the court-martial ?—No.

29,742. What did you do ?—I used to swear the people deliberately, and when Captain Hole, after patient deliberation had sentenced them, he asked me if the sentence was too severe, or if I concurred. I was powerless under martial law, but I might have taken part as an officer of militia of 43 years standing.

29,743. In your opinion, were the preliminary investigations by Captain Hole conducted fairly ?—I do think so; they were patient, and his decisions were as merciful as circumstances would permit.

29,744. The more serious cases he sent to court-martial ?—Yes; those he thought were marked cases he transferred to the court-martial.

29,745. The other cases he decided upon himself with your assistance ?—He did. To show that he was alive to delicate feelings, there was one woman who was flogged wished to be flogged, not upon the shoulder but upon the lower part of her person; but with a proper sense of delicacy he would not give way. That was the only case in which I saw him unmoved; if contrition was expressed, and there was a favourable opportunity, he always made use of it.

29,746. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were the more serious cases referred to the court-martial at Port Antonio, or at Muirton ?—I can only speak of those at Muirton. I left the place on the 5th of November with Captain Hole and the troops, and went thence to Kingston to see the Governor.

29,747. (*Commission.*) Did you lose much ?—My house was completely ransacked. I lost a great many philosophical instruments, and a valuable library.

The witness withdrew.

ALFRED DOBELL (white), sworn, and examined. *A. Dobell.*

29,748. Are you engineer to the Cotton Company ?—Yes.

29,749. On the 13th of October were you going to the Reach estate ?—Yes.

29,750. Did you meet a large number of people ?—I did, at Spring Valley.

29,751. Were they orderly and quiet ?—Yes; they were speaking amongst themselves. I overheard several of them say they did not intend to leave a magistrate in the district.

29,752. Did you give information to Mr. Fleming in consequence of that ?—I did.

29,753. Did you and Mr. Fleming fly to the bush that night ?—Yes.

29,754. On the Saturday did you see a large mob at the Post Office ?—Yes; about six o'clock in the evening.

29,755. Did you see anything done by them ?—They were taking out the flour.

29,756. Is there a shop there ?—Yes.

29,757. Did you lose all you possessed ?—Everything except what I stood in.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE MINOT (black), sworn, and examined. *G. Minott.*

29,758. Do you live at Kensington, Manchioneal ?—Yes.

29,759. What are you ?—A tailor.

29,760. Have you anything to do with the Reverend Mr. Foote's property; what is that ?—In defending those things from the rebels, that is all.

29,761. Did you see his place attacked ?—Yes.

29,762. What had become of him at that time ?—He had to fly to Port Antonio for refuge.

29,763. On the night of the 13th of October did the people come to Kensington ?—Yes.

29,764. Was there a large number of people ?—A large quantity.

29,765. Did you hear any cries ?—They cried "colour for colour."

29,766. Did they break into Mr. Foote's house ?—Yes.

29,767. Did you see what they did there ?—They smashed the sashes of the windows, and smashed the iron chest, and went into the store and took out the liquors that they had overlooked the day before.

29,768. Did you hear anything about Mr. Foote ?—One man, I don't know who he is: "If he could "see that fellow Foote, he would lay him across the "door, take off his head, and drink his blood."

29,769. Was anything said about burning the house ?—Yes; as all the valuable things had been removed, and they did not find anything, they insisted upon it.

29,770. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was much damage done to the house ?—Not very great.

29,771. What damage ?—A few sashes were broken.

29,772. Was anything else done ?—They broke open the store.

29,773. Was anything done to the furniture ?—No; because I removed them. They got hold of some china things, cups and so on, that we did not see.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Morant Bay.

THIRTIETH DAY (Part 1.—Spanish Town).

Wednesday, 28th February 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTIETH DAY.

H. Guscott, Esq.

28 Feb. 1866.

HORATIO GUSCOTT, Esquire, sworn and examined.

29,774. Are you senior resident magistrate of St. George's parish?—I am.

29,775. On the 15th of October did you receive, through the overseer, W. G. Ramsay, a threatening letter, addressed to him?—I did.

29,776. Have you got that?—It was sent on to Port Antonio with the prisoner.

29,777. What prisoner?—The man who wrote it.

29,778. Who was the man who wrote it; do you know what his name was?—Joseph Rooster; he confessed it, and he was tried and sentenced to be hung.

29,779. Was he hanged?—He was not hung.

29,780. What was he sentenced to be hung for?—For writing that letter and threatening to burn down the estates in the parish, and threatening to kill Mr. Ramsay, the overseer.

29,781. Was this the letter: "You had better take "care of yourself, how you pay any money, you "damned thief. I have my eye to you for a long "time. In a short time there will be fire enough in "Spring Garden plantation." Is that the thing you mean?—Yes.

29,782. The original of that you say was sent to Port Antonio?—Yes.

29,783. There is a passage, "I will write George "Solomon to let him know that in a short time Spring "Garden will be burnt down, for Ramsay is a damned "thief; and yes, we will do it; if you don't believe "we will just show signs for it, for we are kill and "can't cure." You say Rooster was the man who wrote that?—Yes, Joseph Rooster.

29,784. When did you receive that?—I received that on the 15th of October.

29,785. Before that had you in St. George's had any reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace or application of force by the inhabitants?—The day before that the people were very much excited.

29,786. That was on the 14th?—On the 14th.

29,787. That was after the news of the Morant Bay riot?—Yes, we heard it two days before, about the Thursday.

29,788. That would be the 12th?—Yes.

29,789. Then you say the news excited the people?—I think it very much excited them. On Saturday they were thronging the streets and the market.

29,790. Before the news of the Morant Bay riot had reached you what was the state of St. George's, as far as you knew as the acting magistrate?—As far as I saw it was very quiet.

29,791. You had not communicated to any of the authorities apprehensions on your part of any outbreak in St. George's?—I am not aware of it.

29,792. You must be aware whether you communicated to the Government anything as to your apprehension of an outbreak at St. George's before the news of the Morant Bay riot?—I did not.

29,793. There was this one threatening letter that you have mentioned, was there another that reached you?—There was another threatening letter.

29,794. What was that?—Threatening to burn down the estates in the parish.

29,795. When did you get that?—It might have been five or six days after the other; it was picked up in the Court-house yard.

29,796. Who brought it to you?—I got it from Mr. Skyers.

29,797. Have you got that letter?—I think he has it; as the writer was not discovered I thought it was no use mentioning it.

29,798. Do you know whether in your parish there has been any manifestation of discontent as to the administration of the law by the justices' summary jurisdiction?—I am not aware that there is any. I do not think so myself; to the best of my knowledge it is not so.

29,799. You have never heard any complaints?—No.

29,800. Have the Courts been properly attended by the magistrates?—Yes; we generally have a Court almost every week.

29,801. Are they ever adjourned from the failure of the attendance of magistrates?—Sometimes they have had to be adjourned.

29,802. Do you think that happens once a month?—Sometimes it may happen once a month, at other times it may be once in two or three months.

29,803. Have you heard complaints made by reason of the non-attendance of magistrates?—Not lately.

29,804. When did you hear complaints on that head?—It was some time ago.

29,805. Can you specify what period?—It might be a year or a year and a half.

29,806. There were complaints about the non-attendance of magistrates?—There might be complaints. I live on the Bay, and I generally go every Saturday to have the Court. That is the reason the Court is held. Sometimes the magistrates do not attend.

29,807. Two are necessary to make a quorum?—Yes.

29,808. Then, whenever you have attended, and it has failed, it has been for the want of a colleague?—Yes; if I am there I generally attend.

29,809. Was there anything last year about the time of these disturbances, or before, to lead you to suppose that there was any conspiracy or combination to resist authority among the people at large in your neighbourhood?—There was nothing that I could see; but about last, year in April, a man came from St. Thomas in the East, named Francis Stewart, and he was there until about the month of August, and after that he left. During the martial law he was taken up at St. Thomas in the East and brought down to Port Antonio and he was hung there.

29,810. Was that a hanging in connexion with his visit to St. George's?—I don't know; it was reported afterwards that he had come there to get recruits to take to St. Thomas in the East.

29,811. Do you know that?—It was reported.

29,812. You know nothing of your own knowledge, as a magistrate; you have a general knowledge of the country, I suppose?—Yes.

29,813. Was there anything to lead you to suppose that there was anything on foot in the shape of a conspiracy or combination to resist authority?—Nothing to my knowledge.

29,814. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say you are a magistrate of St. George's?—Yes.

29,815. What are you by profession?—I am a contractor of roads.

29,816. Are you not a blacksmith?—I was a coppersmith.

29,817. You say no complaints have been made; do you know one McFarlane?—Yes, I do.

29,818. Has he made complaints against you as to the administration of justice, accusing you of receiving bribes?—Not to my knowledge.

29,819. Do you know that he had made complaints against you?—I do not know it officially.

29,820. Do you know it?—I have heard of such a thing, but I do not know it.

29,821. When you say no complaints were made against you, you mean they had not come to your official knowledge?—No, they had not.

29,822. Do you know of any others besides McFarlane who have made complaints against you, have you heard of them?—I am not aware.

29,823. How many others have you heard of that you do know?—I do not know; I daresay there have been a great number of complaints against me because I always go to the Court.

29,824. I think you are often good enough to sit when it is not your turn?—I have just stated that I sit nearly every week; you will see that by the returns.

29,825. Are you in the habit, or have you received at sundry times, one of the litigant parties in your house to dine, the plaintiff or defendant, while the case was going on?—Such a thing might have happened, I cannot tell you exactly; if you will name the party you refer to I could tell you.

29,826. Have you not discussed the merits of the case with the complainant at your house for two or three days before the case has been brought on?—No.

29,827. Do you draw up the appeals?—No, there are very few appeals in the Court.

29,828. You never draw them up?—No.

29,829. You say that?—I do say that. I have never drawn up an appeal.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. Cornelius Ronald Chandler sworn and examined.

Rev. C. R. Chandler.

29,830. Are you island curate of St. Ann's?—I am.

29,831. How long have you been acquainted with the parish of St. Ann's?—12 years.

29,832. During the months of July, August, and September last year was there anything which attracted your attention in your parish with regard to the manner and demeanour of the people at large?—I can't say that there was anything that attracted my particular attention; there was a falling off of the attendance at my church.

29,833. What church were you ministering at?—St. George's, White Bay.

29,834. What class of people fell of in their attendance?—The black people.

29,835. Where they the young or old?—Principally the young.

29,836. And did that begin at the time I mention, or was it only going on during June, July, August, and September?—It was going on, it did not begin then.

29,837. When did it begin?—Perhaps two or three years before that.

29,838. Then it was not peculiar to July, August, and September?—No.

29,839. Since the news of the Morant Bay riot have you been peaceable at St. Ann's?—My district has been peaceable; there has been some improper language, I believe, in my district.

29,840. Have you heard it?—I have not heard it myself, but I believe it.

29,841. If you heard that improper language was very generally used, probably you would have inquired about it?—I have heard of its being used in two or three parts of my district.

29,842. By individuals, not by masses?—By individuals.

29,843. No attempt has been made either before or after to break the peace by the negroes?—Not that I am aware of.

29,844. Was there to your knowledge during any time of 1865 any conspiracy to resist the constituted authorities going on in St. Ann's, or any combination?—I have heard——

29,845. To your knowledge, I mean?—Well, not to my knowledge.

29,846. I want to know whether you know anything of your own knowledge?—No.

29,847. You are unable to say that there was any such thing?—I cannot say.

29,848. Do you think you went among the people sufficiently to be able to say that if there had been such a thing existing you must have heard of it?—I don't know whether they would have let me into the secret.

29,849. But you have opportunities of seeing and knowing people?—I mix a good deal with the people.

29,850. Do you think if there had been such a thing some part of it must have come to your observation?—I cannot even say that, they are very close in what they do.

29,851. Are the negroes by character very reticent, very secret and silent?—Rather so.

29,852. Then, if they kept their own affairs to themselves, they would give you no notice of what they were doing?—Not of such matters they would not.

29,853. That is your experience of their character?—Yes.

29,854. Should you say it was consistent with that character that they would be given to writing threatening letters, and letting out what they were going to do?—I don't think it would.

29,855. Then, if you found threatening letters, anonymously written, you would not attribute it to the negroes, who are rather reticent about their affairs?—I should not be disposed to take much notice of them.

29,856. Do you think they are given to writing threatening letters, and also given to keeping their own secrets?—I do not think they are given to writing anonymous letters.

29,857. You would not attach much importance to anonymous letters, I suppose?—I would not.

29,858. Has the prosperity of the people in St. Ann's been fairish last year?—Last year very plentiful.

29,859. Has there been any great distress beyond any other year?—Oh, by no means, abundance of food. I am speaking, of course, of my own district.

29,860. (*Mr. Payne.*) The drought has not affected your district much, has it?—No; it happens to be a very rainy district.

29,861. You have plenty of water there?—Abundance.

29,862. You have not yourself heard any improper language used?—Not with my own ears.

29,863. Have you heard of more than two or three cases?—Will you allow me to tell you what I have heard.

29,864. No; was it two or three cases, or more?—I have heard of seditious language and of seditious people.

29,865. But how many cases, I mean?—Perhaps about three or four.

29,866. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Who did you hear it from, from the people themselves?—No.

29,867. It was reported to you?—It was reported to me.

The witness withdrew.

Gilbert Allen McLean, Esq. (coloured), sworn and examined.

G. A. McLean, Esq.

29,868. Are you a merchant at Port Maria, St. Mary's?—I am.

29,869. And a justice of the peace?—Yes.

29,870. Were placards in the latter part of 1865 stuck up about Port Maria?—Yes, there were two or three.

29,871. At what period did you first see them stuck up?—I think it was about the month of September.

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G. A. McLean, Esq.

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29,872. Have you got one of them?—No, I have not.

29,873. What did it relate to?—This was one of the placards. (*A placard was handed to the witness by Mr. Walcott.*)

29,874. Was that the original?—This is a copy.

29,875. Have you the original?—I gave the original of this to the editor of the "Standard," Mr Vendryes.

29,876. How many were stuck up?—Two.

29,877. Without giving us the actual contents, could you shortly say what they related to—what was the subject of them?—It threatened to burn down my store and that of others, and some land that I had bought that I offered for sale; it was advising the people to keep possession of it, and not to pay for the land.

29,878. With regard to the disposition, temper, and conduct of the people in St. Mary's during June, July, August, and September last, were they quiet and peaceable?—Yes, they appeared so, I saw no difference.

29,879. In their conduct during that time from any other?—No.

29,880. Nothing reached you of any information touching a conspiracy to overthrow the constituted authorities there during these months?—No, except when these placards were stuck up about.

29,881. I am talking of a conspiracy to overthrow the constituted powers?—Yes.

29,882. These placards were matters of a personal nature relating to yourself?—Yes.

29,883. Then you say there were other placards threatening to burn down your store and another man's; these were matters of a personal nature, rather than of a public nature?—Yes, I should consider it as such; I know nothing respecting any inclination of an outbreak, I saw nothing of it.

29,884. No combination or conspiracy?—No.

29,885. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) There were some meetings held at Port Maria with regard to Dr. Underhill, were there not?—Yes.

29,886. Did the rector, Dr. Moore, take the chair?—I don't know.

29,887. Were you present?—I was not present.

29,888. Do you know what ministers were present?—Not of my own knowledge.

29,889. Were the Presbyterian ministers present?—I heard that Mr. Simpson was present.

29,890. You were not at the meeting yourself?—No, I would not attend. I am opposed to meetings of the kind.

29,891. (*Commission.*) Did you have many meetings in your parish?—That was the only one.

The witness withdrew.

G. Ffrench.

GEORGE FFRENCH, Esq. (coloured) sworn and examined.

29,892. You are clerk of the Vestry, and collector of dues in Portland?—I am.

29,893. Did you preside over a Court-martial that was held at Portland?—I did.

29,894. When?—In the months of October and November last.

29,895. How many people did you try?—The cases have all been sent in to the Adjutant-General's office. I have no accurate knowledge now.

29,896. They will be found there?—Yes.

29,897. You have no record of your own?—No, all the cases were forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

29,898. Where did you sit?—In Port Antonio Court-house.

29,899. Were you there sitting by the direction of Captain Hole?—Yes, on one occasion, previous to that by Captain Luke, he was first in command, afterwards succeeded by Captain Hole; Captain Luke was president of the first Court.

29,900. Where is your residence?—Port Antonio, in the parish of Portland.

29,901. Did you while residing there, and previous to October, observe anything about the people who were living there, in their manner, or temper, or spirit?—No, on the whole things have been very quiet and peaceable there.

29,902. I suppose when the news came of what had happened at Morant Bay, on the 11th October, the people became excited?—Very much so, very much excited; an express came down to me, and I immediately made the circumstance known to the senior magistrate.

29,903. Then you had special constables sworn in?—A good many.

29,904. Had you any difficulty in getting people to become special constables?—Very many refused.

29,905. Who were they?—The peasantry.

29,906. People in Port Antonio?—Yes, in the parish of Portland, that came down from the country.

29,907. Did you get enough after all?—Oh yes, quite enough.

29,908. When did you begin to swear in special constables?—On Friday, the 13th or the 14th.

29,909. After the news had arrived did it produce any effect on the people there, besides exciting their interest and attention?—Yes, it did, in this way; when we asked them to become special constables they said they would not, they would wait until the bands from St. Thomas in the East came down, and they would join them.

29,910. After they did come what happened?—They became very peaceable; a quantity of rebels were brought in from St. Thomas in the East.

29,911. What was the state of prosperity among the people during the months that I mentioned last year; were the people well off?—As a whole the peasantry of Portland are pretty well off, they are all small settlers.

29,912. I see it is suggested that there has been some effect produced upon them recently, and that there was a difficulty of collecting the land tax; have you experienced that?—Very great difficulty.

29,913. You have to collect that?—I have.

29,914. What particular difficulty was there recently which did not exist before; have you heard anything said by those you applied to?—I have, very many.

29,915. Why did they object to pay?—They said that the Queen had sent out to give them the land on their own account, and they were not called upon to pay taxes or rent.

29,916. Did they seem to assign that as a serious reason, or one they were ready to jump at as an excuse for not paying?—They appeared to have heard of it, and jumped at it.

29,917. Have you cotton as well as sugar estates in your district?—Yes, the Manchioneal Cotton Company Limited have one property there.

29,918. Is there any difficulty in getting the rents paid by them?—No, they are paid.

29,919. The Cotton Company pay as well as others?—Yes, but the people complain that they have not been paid by the Cotton Company.

29,920. What, the labourers?—Yes.

29,921. You don't know whether they have or have not been?—I do not know it as a fact.

29,922. Were you ever present at the floggings which were administered after martial law had been proclaimed?—I was.

29,923. How many?—Nearly the whole of them.

29,924. How many, in round numbers, did you see flogged?—I suppose 60 or 70.

29,925. Did you see any women flogged?—No, not one woman.

29,926. How many do you say Captain Hole attended?—He attended three cases.

29,927. Is it true, as far as your opportunity of observation went, that the men when flogged were gagged with stones by order of Captain Hole?—Most untrue.

29,928. Did you ever see men when flogged gagged with stones?—Yes, I saw one or two cases.

29,929. By whose order were they so treated?—Well, they were crying out most blasphemously, and the sergeant of the company of his own accord held a stone in the person's mouth.

29,930. The sergeant did?—Yes.

29,931. By whose order did he do that?—Upon his own responsibility, by no order.

29,932. Did you see Ramsay, the Provost Marshal, there?—Yes, he was frequently there.

29,933. Do you know whether any order came from him to do that, if you don't, say so?—No, I never heard any. Captain Hole was present at the three floggings; he was always along with me on the steps of the Court-house.

29,934. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you yourself hear anybody say that they would wait till the rebels came to join them?—Oh, yes, very frequently; I asked them.

29,935. What did they tell you?—That they would wait till the gangs from St. Thomas in the East came down, and when they came down they would join them.

29,936. They told you so yourself?—Myself.

29,937. You are a magistrate in Portland?—I am.

29,938. Did you know anything about the state of Portland before the disturbance at St. Thomas in the East?—I do.

29,939. Were the people quite quiet and orderly?—Yes, quite so.

29,940. Do you know anything in your position as clerk of the Vestry about the administration of justice?—Yes, I do.

29,941. Is it satisfactory?—It is; we have had no complaints that I know of.

29,942. Do you not know that there have been complaints against Mr. Pillon and many other magistrates?—Against Mr. Pillon.

29,943. Yes?—Yes, I believe so.

29,944. You said a moment ago there were no complaints?—I don't know it; I have only heard so.

29,945. You have heard it?—I don't know it of my own knowledge.

29,946. Have you heard of many other complaints being made—complaints of constant delays in the Courts and other matters?—Yes, there have been some lapsed Courts.

29,947. Have there been constant complaints of delays in justice, and of the mal-administration of justice generally?—No, that is not true.

29,948. But have there been?—You mention this case of Mr. Pillon.

29,949. You said there were no complaints?—I mean I don't know it. I don't know it of my own knowledge, it was reported to the Governor, I believe; it was merely hearsay.

29,950. Do you not know that Mr. Pillon and several other gentlemen sitting as magistrates in the Vestry have misappropriated the public funds, and that they have been brought to trial for it?—They have been tried and acquitted.

29,951. Do you know that the acquittal took place on a formal ground, in consequence of an alleged defect in the indictment?—It was so.

29,952. (*Mr. Walcott*) Did you ever order at any time any person to be flogged without evidence being given of some offence committed?—Upon no occasion; they were always tried.

29,953. All these floggings were executed by sentence, and always evidence given?—Quite so; most conclusive; in every case where a person was flogged, he had been truly tried before a Court-martial.

29,954. Do you know of any floggings at Port Antonio during martial law, without some offence being alleged against them, and some evidence given against them?—I know of no case.

29,955. You say they were always tried by Court-martial?—Always, those I had anything to do with.

29,956. You say you saw nearly all the floggings?—I did.

29,957. You saw no person flogged either by Ramsay's order, or any other person's order, without some formal evidence being given, or some charge made?—Mr. Ramsay, as Provost Marshal, tried some few minor cases. All the minor cases were handed over to the Provost Marshal.

29,958. (*Commission.*) You mean the minor cases were not tried by Court-martial?—No, handed over to the Provost Marshal.

29,959. Who handed them over?—The commander of the troops.

29,960. What, Captain Hole?—And Captain Luke, both.

29,961. Then, if they were not tried by Court-martial, how were the charges made good?—Evidence was taken against them.

29,962. By whom?—By the Provost Marshal.

29,963. Then he exercised a sort of summary jurisdiction; tried them, and sentenced them, and ordered them to be flogged if necessary?—Yes.

29,964. What class of cases came under the head of minor cases?—Persons found with a few articles of stolen property.

29,965. Larceny?—Larceny.

29,966. And what were the greater cases tried by Court-martial?—Cases of murder and arson, and plundering and burning property.

29,967. Plundering property?—Yes.

29,968. Actual plundering, as distinct from the possession of stolen goods?—Quite so.

29,969. Then possession of stolen goods as minor cases were tried by the Provost-Marshal?—Tried by the Provost Marshal.

29,970. (*Mr. Payne*). Were not some people ordered to be flogged by Mr. Orgill without any trial or Court-martial?—No, I don't think any cases were ordered to be flogged by Mr. Orgill; he made a complaint.

92,971. (*Commission.*) Do you know one way or the other?—I heard one case of a man named Cameron, being flogged by a complaint of Mr. Orgill, tried by Ramsay.

29,972. Do you mean you heard it or saw it?—I never saw it, but I believe it was true.

29,973. (*Mr. Payne*) You cannot say that Mr. Orgill did not order flogging?—Not to my knowledge.

29,974. You cannot say he did not?—No.

The witness withdrew.

G. Silvera, Esq.

George Silvera, Esq., sworn and examined.

29,975. Are you a magistrate of Kingston and St. Mary's?—Yes.

29,976 Where were you residing in 1865?—At Crescent estate, Saint Mary's.

29,977. Were you before October aware, from anything that came under your own observation, that there was any preparation to resist the constituted authorities by force in St. Mary's?—Nothing but the general language that the land was to be free; that was one thing I heard.

29,978. When did you hear that?—About the time of the Underhill meetings. I could not fix the date; it was about the time that there was a meeting at Port Maria.

29,979. Was that in June, September, or when?—I do not know the date, it was before October. I was in the Bay a day or two before, and I was asked by a gentleman to speak; that was one of the leaders of the meeting.

29,980. That was before it was held?—Yes.

29,981. You say you heard expressions used that the land was to be free?—Yes.

29,982. Who said that?—It was spoken of vaguely; I could not speak of any one man in particular saying it.

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29,983. But you did hear it?—I heard it spoken of, it was told me by a gentleman of the name of Walsh.

29,984. Did you ever hear anybody say that they expected the land was to be free?—I cannot tax my memory.

29,985. Somebody told you that somebody else had said it?—It was the general expression among the blacks. I spoke to one man who was returning from the Underhill meeting.

29,986. What man was that?—A man of the name of Lewis Edwards.

29,987. What is he?—A labourer, a squatter.

29,988. Where does he squat?—Close by Crescent.

29,989. Near you?—Yes; he is a trespasser on my land now. On his return from the Underhill meeting I said to him, "What is the good of your meeting, what have you done—nothing; you should fall back on the Queen's advice and avail yourselves of your own industry: you will get nothing." He shook his head wickedly, looking at me, and said, "Take care we don't have another meeting." I said "You may meet once too often."

29,990. You say he looked wickedly?—Yes, and spoke wickedly.

29,991. I thought you were going to say that he said the land was going to be free?—That was the thing that was said.

29,992. Who said so?—A person named Walsh.

29,993. Not this man, Lewis Edwards?—No, not this person. I said to him, "What are the people doing at this meeting?" and he said "The people say the land is to be free."

29,994. Did he say his land was to be free?—No, he was an owner of land.

29,995. Did anybody tell you his land was to be free?—I cannot name anyone.

29,996. You never heard it?—I never heard it except from a neighbour.

29,997. Who said that he had heard it?—Yes.

29,998. You had not heard it yourself?—Except through him.

29,999. Then you never heard anybody say it?—No.

30,000. I was asking you whether, during the months I have mentioned, except this expression about the hopefulness of somebody who thought his land was to be free, there was no indication in their manner and conduct of any intention to conspire to resist authority?—Not till after the news of the rebellion.

30,001. I am talking of the months of June, July, August, and September—during those months was there any such indication?—No, I did not hear anything of it.

30,002. After the news of the Morant riot reached you and your people, what effect had it on the public mind?—A disturbed feeling, decidedly.

30,003. It excited them?—It did; the lower classes felt just as anxious about it as the gentry, and spoke about it to the same effect; and they also expressed their joy when Governor Eyre cut it short.

30,004. All classes did?—All classes, that is to say many of the humbler classes; they said, "If they had come among us what should we have done, we should have been the first to suffer." That was said by some of the loyal peasantry.

30,005. Then you report that your neighbours were loyal and peaceable?—Not altogether peaceable as regards some, but that feeling subsided immediately on the receipt of the Governor's circular, dated 17th October.

30,006. Did you provide a school for the education of the children of the Crescent?—I did.

30,007. Did it answer?—Government assisted by giving a small donation in aid of the school; I induced them to build it, and found people to teach them, and they were taught how to plant; but it went down, the parents would not subscribe three-pence a week. The Rev. Mr. Simpson was the minister, a Scotch Presbyterian. I offered them the means of a library and found them periodicals, "The Band of Hope," "The Workman's Journal," "The Illustrated London News," to let them know what was going on in the world, to raise their minds. I made every effort, and even offered my entire estate of Crescent, which would make 400 hogsheads, but they went down from want of their own support. I have lately put it into the hands of a few persons again.

30,008. Do you find any inclination for it on the part of the people?—No, none; they are torpid.

30,009. Do you cultivate sugar now?—I was obliged to give it up; 160 hogsheads was my last crop, a loss of 700*l.*

30,010. What do you do now?—I offered them the estate, which was about to be abandoned; this was in 1864, they took the documents connected with it, and said they would give me an answer by the time I returned to them. When I returned I asked the headman, "What is your reply to my offer?" "Well, massa," he said, "the people say they will wait and see." I said, "You need not wait and see, you will shut your eyes and see ruin if you don't labour; you will get no return."

30,011. (*Mr Walcott.*) What was the state of feeling among the people at St. Mary's that came under your observation?—Excitement: we do not employ many labourers, the good ones came in for advice, all the elder and better men. I told them to keep quiet and not to allow any stragglers to be found amongst them, or I could not say what would be the consequence. There was one man taken up in the neighbourhood by Mr. Staines, with marks of blood and tattered clothes on him, but he managed to get rid of the evidence. He said afterwards that the man made away with the evidence by washing himself.

The witness withdrew.

E. Skyers, Esq.

EDWARD SKYERS, Esq., sworn and examined.

30,012. Are you a magistrate of St. George's?—I am.

30,013. You are also a captain of volunteers?—I am.

30,014, Have you lived long in St. George's?—All my lifetime.

30,015. Were you present at any of the floggings which took place?—I was present at one.

30,016. Was that in St. George's?—Yes.

30,017. Was a Court-martial held in Saint George's?—There was a Court of Inquiry held.

30,018. Where at?—At Buff Bay.

30,019. Who presided at that Court-martial?—On that occasion, Quarter-master Hyde, of the 6th Royals.

30,020. How many were tried there?—Several were brought before the Court for Inquiry, but only one was convicted.

30,021. What was the charge against that one?—The charge was having said that, if the rebels of St. Thomas in the East came into the parish, he would be one among the first to murder the overseer of Spring Garden estate, Mr. Ramsay.

30,022. And he was flogged for that?—Yes.

30,023. Did you only see one man flogged?—I only saw one flogged.

30,024. What was the disposition of the people who lived around you; were they quiet and peaceable during 1865?—From my own experience, before the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, they appeared pretty quiet.

30,025. Nothing attracted your attention as differing from any other period?—No; all went on as before.

30,026. Then we hear that when the news arrived in the district, of what had happened at Morant Bay,

that excited the people a good deal?—Yes; during the rebellion at St. Thomas in the East and subsequently a great deal of excitement existed.

30,027. Did a threatening letter come to your hands?—Yes, it reached my hands.

30,028. Do you know where it was found?—Two threatening letters were found.

30,029. Have you got them?—No.

30,030. Neither?—Neither.

30,031. What became of them; what did you do with them?—I think one was sent with the prisoner that was connected with it to Port Antonio.

30,032. That is the one we have heard of already—was there another?—There was.

30,033. What became of that?—I cannot exactly say now where it is.

30,034. Were they anonymous letters?—They were anonymous.

30,035. How are your people going on now?—If I am to give my opinion as to the state now, it is quite different to what it was before.

30,036. Before when?—Before the rebellion.

30,037. What is the state of things now, are the people disturbed about you?—They are very much disturbed to what they were before.

30,038. What is the nature of the disturbance?—The nature of it and the conduct of the people is this: previous to the outbreak the people in St. George's were really a polite set of people, and in travelling or moving about if you met with them on the road they were exceedingly polite; they would always make way for a rider, and do so very politely, but subsequently it is quite reversed.

30,039. Do you mean subsequently to the outbreak up to the present time?—Yes.

30,040. How was that alteration manifested?—In this way, subsequent to the suppression of the late rebellion it had been rumoured, and the people in St. George's have as much taken up the rumour as anyone else, that Governor Eyre had done a good deal of injury to the black people, and that he must be hung, and a new governor had come out with new laws from the Queen to give them rent free and land free.

30,041. Have you heard any of them say so?—In one instance, a tenant of my own at St. George's came to me, and said, "Sir, do you intend to take off rent?" I said, "What for?" he hemmed and hawed, and at last said, "Rent must go free." I said, "No, I "will give you no rent free on any occasion, especially "in 1866; you must pay me my rent the same as "you have paid me in former years."

30,042. What did he say to that?—He hemmed and put on a long face, and ultimately went away; I was determined I would submit to nothing of the kind.

30,043. He asked for abatement or remission of rent, and you declined?—I declined.

30,044. He did not say anything about what you have been telling us, at least you do not say so, about expecting all lands to be free?—No, he did not say that.

30,045. I asked you if you heard anybody say so, and then you gave us this instance; now you say he did not say so?—No, he did not say so, he wanted to get rid of his rent.

30,046. But that is not an instance of anybody wishing to have his land free; did anybody say so to you?—Not to me individually.

30,047. You said that there was nothing to attract your attention prior to October in the conduct and demeanour of the people, but that all went on as usual?—Yes.

30,048. I suppose you were not aware at that time, or since, of there having been any conspiracy among the people to apply force to the resistance of the established state of things?—I am not aware of it personally.

30,049. Or any combination?—I am not aware of any combination personally, except what had come through my observation during martial law.

30,050. Do you mean it came to your observation then?—Yes, it came to my observation so far, that I thought that there would be——

30,051. In St. George's?—In St. George's.

30,052. I am asking you if there was?—No, I cannot say there was.

30,053. Then, if something else had happened something else would have been the effect?—Yes.

30,054. I ask you as a fact, did any combination or conspiracy exist to your knowledge?—It is not to my knowledge that there was any combination.

30,055. You might know it as a magistrate residing among the people?—I am not aware of it.

30,056. You only thought if something else happened, something else would have happened?—We thought so.

30,057. But that something else did not happen, therefore the combination did not arise?—No, the combination did not arise.

30,058. You do not think there was any secret understanding, as far as you know, among the people to resist authority?—If I am to answer that question in that form it is very hard for me to answer it, because I don't know that there was any secrecy, there may have been.

30,059. That is what you are asked, do you know?—No, I do not know.

30,060. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are you a Maroon?—No, I am not.

30,061. You say the people are not so polite now as formerly?—I do.

30,062. You mean that the Provost-Marshal Ramsay has not succeeded in teaching them manners?—I am not acquainted with them, I don't know whether he is in the habit of teaching manners to anyone; all I know is, that the manners they did possess formerly, previous to the rebellion, they do not possess now.

30,063. (*Commission.*) Are you acquainted with the means which exist in St. George's for the education of the children of the poorer classes?—Yes, I am.

30,064. Are there any schools in St. George's?—There are a few schools.

30,065. Are they well attended?—Very badly.

30,066. Is the attendance encumbered with payment on the part of the pupils?—There is little or no payment.

30,067. Then can they come without the excuse of the want of money?—They can.

30,068. Is there any reason that you can assign for their non-attendance in sufficient numbers?—I believe it is great apathy on the part of the parents. I know a reverend gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood close to me who had used a great deal of effort to keep up the schools in their districts, and he has had a good deal of trouble to keep the schools together; he cannot get the children to attend; Sabbath after Sabbath he is always lecturing the parents for the non-attendance of their children; they are chiefly engaged at home with their parents in domestic matters.

30,069. Cultivating their provision grounds?—Yes, and such like.

30,070. Do you practise as a magistrate regularly?—I sit frequently.

30,071. Where?—Buff Bay.

30,072. Has there been any neglect on the part of the magistrates of attendance to keep the courts going?—No; I don't know that there is any neglect on the part of the magistrates.

30,073. Has a complaint reached you on that head?—None whatever.

30,074. Do they attend regularly?—They attend regularly, and it is an understood thing that, in the event of Mr. A. not attending, Mr. B. will take a turn on the roster.

30,075. How often is the Court held?—On every Saturday, and unless it is very bad weather the Court is sure to be held once a week.

30,076. Is there much business to do—what class of cases are they generally?—The general cases that

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are brought before the magistrates at petty sessions are assault cases, abusive language, and such like.

30,077. Binding people to keep the peace of each other ?—Yes, very often.

30,078. Have you cases of dispute about wages between employers and labourers ?—Very seldom.

30,079. You do not yourself employ many persons, I suppose ?—Not many. I employ a few, perhaps 25 on the run, not more.

30,080. What are they ?—Labourers.

30,081. What do they work at ?—Stock-keeping and coffee cultivation.

30,082. When do you pay your people, once a week ?—I pay them when required. I have an understanding with them to pay them when they ask for money.

30,083. You do not have a weekly settlement ?—No, because I don't require them weekly.

30,084. You just have them when you want them ?—When required. I may observe that up to recently I have had a lot of liberated Africans, therefore I was somewhat independent of the labouring class of the country.

30,085. Do you find them good labourers, do they work well ?—They work pretty well, but require a little urging.

30,086. Are they lazy ?—Rather so.

30,087. Are they otherwise well-conducted ?—Upon the whole I cannot give them a bad name.

30,088. Is there much larceny and pilfering in your neighbourhood ?—Larceny is kept up to a very great extent; the men would rather sleep all day and go and pilfer honest men's grounds at night. Many live that way.

30,089. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Is there not a great difficulty sometimes in getting to Buff Bay, which would account for the non-attendance of the magistrates generally ?—Yes, there are no less than four formidable rivers in St. George's; the access is very difficult.

The witness withdrew.

E. Lopez.

ELIAS LOPEZ sworn and examined.

30,090. Are you a storekeeper at St. Mary's ?—I am.

30,091. And Deputy-Marshal there ?—Yes.

30,092. Were you aware, of your own knowledge, of threatening letters being received in St. Mary's ?—Yes.

30,093. When did you first know of it ?—Before the riot or rebellion took place.

30,094. About when ?—In the month of September or October.

30,095. Did you see them ?—I did; the first was on a piece of board, it was written with chalk and put against the door of Doctor Ferguson.

30,096. Where was that ?—In Port Maria. Dr. Ferguson was the junior member of the parish; the writing was on a slip of board, in threatening language.

30,097. Did you see it ?—I did.

30,098. What was it ?—It was to the effect that they were about putting a tax of 10*s.* on boats, and they intended to burn down and destroy property; and calling upon Dr. Ferguson to be aware and be cautious.

30,099. It began about the taxation on boats, did it ?—Yes, I think that was the first commencement of it, that was either in August or September.

30,100. Did you ever ascertain who wrote this ?—They could not find it out; I believe there was a meeting of magistrates on it, and if I am speaking correctly 50 dollars was offered to find out the anonymous writer.

30,101. Did it look like a nautical hand ?—It was a disguised hand.

30,102. It related to boats you say ?—That was their plea, but there was nothing to complain of, there were only two or three boats.

30,103. Is there a tax on boats in Port Maria ?—There is a general tax.

30,104. Had you heard any complaint before that about the taxation upon boats ?—Nothing, there are only two or three persons that own boats. I thought it was rather a frivolous excuse. Mr. George William Gordon had been down there just before that, and he had visited the almshouse, and had made some erasure, or, rather officiously, had entered something on the books which he had no right to do.

30,105. Were you there at the time ?—I was a vestryman then, and a vote of censure was passed upon him in consequence.

30,106. When was that ?—That was in the latter end of 1864, and then about August 1865 these anonymous letters commenced.

30,107. The first appearance of it that you speak of was this chalked board ?—Yes, that was about August or September 1865.

30,108. You say that there are only about three persons in Port Maria that keep boats ?—Three or four, and those are mere boats for piloting.

30,109. Are those the class of boats to which the 10*s.* tax relates ?—Yes.

30,110. Did you inquire of the owners of these pilot boats whether they knew anything of this chalked board ?—No, I did not.

30,111. Did anything come of it ?—I cannot really say.

30,112. The threat was in general terms to burn and destroy property ?—I think it was more a caution to Dr. Ferguson as junior member; they did not want to hurt him, but he was to take some notice of it.

30,113. It was advice to the sitting member ?—Yes, and there were other letters threatening Mr. McLean.

30,114. Did you see that ?—I saw the letter to Mr. McLean; I saw all the letters.

30,115. Let us have one at a time; what was that to Mr. McLean ?—He had bought some lands and the letter was threatening him not to go about the place.

30,116. What became of that letter, did you ever see it ?—I saw it at the time.

30,117. When was that ?—I think it was during martial law, certainly not afterwards.

30,118. You say Mr. McLean had been buying lands ?—Yes, and they threatened to burn him down, or to injure him, if he persisted in selling the land he had got, they seemed to think——

30,119. You say they seemed to think, did they specify that in the paper ?—I will not undertake to swear all that I did read, I cannot remember, it is so long since.

30,120. I suppose you thought very little of it at the time ?—Yes.

30,121. Was there any other letter ?—There was a letter received during martial law threatening the life of the Custos.

30,122. Did you see that ?—I did.

30,123. Where ?—In Port Maria.

30,124. In whose hands was it ?—It was at Mrs. Absolom's tavern; how it got there I can't say.

30,125. Who had it ?—I think I saw the letter in one of the Miss Lindo's hands, and she felt very much concerned for her mother, who was 25 miles off. The Custos is related to my wife, and I thought it my duty to go and bring her round, which I did.

30,126. But what about this letter ?—It was the letter that made me go and fetch her.

30,127. What was the letter about ?—Threatening to kill the Custos and burn down Friendship.

30,128. Is that the Custos' place ?—Yes.

30,129. Where this young lady's mother was ?—Yes.

30,130. Did anything come of that threat?—No, nothing.

30,131. This was during martial law?—Yes.

30,132. Did anything arrest your attention before the riot at Morant Bay as to the people being in a threatening way?—No, there was a man of the name of Barrett during martial law.

30,133. Where did he come from?—He was a baker of Port Maria; he was not then baking, but he was a baker; he was next door, and I was coming from up the Bay, going to my residence; and he said, "Every damned white man's head must be cut off."

30,134. Who did he say that to?—He said it as I was coming along; there was another black man alongside of him named Young who used to be in my employment. I said nothing at the time, but next morning I called Young and said, "You heard what Barrett said, how came you to be with him?" he said, "Sir, it was very wrong."

30,135. Was he drunk or sober?—He was not drunk.

30,136. Did you lay any information against him?—No, and I will tell you why. Mr. Gough, the magistrate, heard of it, and I was called on by one or two persons to lay an information, and I refused to do it.

30,137. Did you believe in his threat?—Yes, I did.

30,138. Then why not lay the information?—Because the parish was badly protected, we had not even a rifle in the parish.

30,139. You had constables?—Merely with batons.

30,140. Would not they have acted?—They were just the description of people I did not put any trust in, there was no protection in the parish; there were no soldiers, and the police had no guns except two or three without any locks, and I thought I might have fallen a sacrifice if I had given him in charge.

30,141. Were you aware that this baker was at the head of anybody?—He belonged to that class who are always speaking of the Underhill matters.

30,142. You say you had not a soldier in the parish?—No.

30,143. Did you want soldiers and guns to take up a baker?—No, but we wanted, at all events, unanimity with the people.

30,144. Did you suppose the baker would have been able to call into aid any force that would require soldiers and guns?—Yes, they would have resisted.

30,145. Who would?—His own people, his companions and friends.

30,146. Was there any manifestations at Port Maria at any attempt to combine to use force aided by this baker?—Not exactly on that occasion; but they were always upon this Underhill letter; there seemed to be a combination among them about it, they all approved of it.

30,147. Still we may approve of a statement in a paper without being combined together to resist the law; did you see any such manifestation on the part of the people, except this baker and his threat to cut off every white man's head?—There was no combination about that, it was merely as I passed he made the remark.

30,148. You could have taken him up then, could you not?—Yes, I could, but I did not like the feeling of the people, the labourers.

30,149. What was the feeling of the people?—When they spoke of the rebellion they did not speak of it in a manner as if they would like to see it put down; they were all in favour of Gordon.

30,150. What did they say about it which made you believe this baker would have been backed?—When they heard the Governor had gone——

30,151. What did they say?—They said nothing at all about the baker, nothing more occurred about him than I have told you.

30,152. You said you did not like to lay an information against him because you thought the people would have supported him?—Yes.

30,153. And what did the people say to induce you to believe that?—They spoke much about——

30,154. What did they say?—I am telling you they spoke as regards the people starving, and just recapitulating Dr. Underhill's letter.

30,155. I am asking you what they said?—That was what they said.

30,156. Do you mean they said recapitulating Dr. Underhill's letter?—They said that what Dr. Underhill's letter said was true.

30,157. Did you suppose that because they said that that they would support the baker against the law?—Yes, I did really believe it, and therefore I would not lay an information; I was called upon to do it, and I did not like to do it.

30,158. You thought you had better not?—I thought I might have been the sufferer; they threatened to burn down my place.

30,159. That was really the foundation of your conduct?—Nothing else; I did not like to take the responsibility.

30,160. There was no outbreak in Port Maria or any attempt at it?—I knew of none.

30,161. You do not know of your own knowledge that there was any combination or conspiracy?—No, I cannot say. As far as the labourers were concerned I saw nothing in the conduct.

30,162. Do you think that the police are very unfit in your part of the world?—Yes, I do; they are too much in association with the people.

30,163. Are they natives of the place?—Yes, they are; now I see there is a change, and the inspector is bringing them from other parishes and taking away those who are natives of the parish.

30,164. Do you think that is an improvement?—Yes, I think having strangers about the place will do much better than the natives; there is too great an affinity there with their friends.

30,165. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say there was a vote of censure recorded against Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

30,166. Was it a vote of censure because Mr. Gordon made an inspection of some of the public buildings and the prison-house, and wrote a memorandum in the prison book of his dissatisfaction, or of the bad state of the prison and public buildings?—The vote of censure was for his officiousness in writing in the record book kept in the institution; he had no right there.

30,167. (*Commission.*) Had he a right to visit them?—He had a right if he was introduced by a vestryman or a magistrate.

30,168. Had he not a right as a magistrate himself, was he a magistrate?—I cannot tell you.

30,169. Had he no right to visit the prison?—It is not a prison.

30,170. Is it used as a prison?—No, it is an almshouse.

30,171. Had he no right to visit the almshouse?—He had a right to visit, but he had no right to make entries in the book.

30,172. Does not everybody who visits put down something?—No, it is merely a book that is kept for the visiting committee to make any order in that they may wish carried out; it is only for a visiting committee to do that.

30,173. Then it would have been more regular if he had found anything wrong to have written to the committee?—Yes, or the Custos.

30,174. That I suppose the committee would have received with pleasure?—Yes.

30,175. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was it not usual for visitors at the almshouse to write their approval or disapproval in the books?—Not at all.

30,176. How long have you been Deputy Marshal?—From the 12th November last.

30,177. When was the threat made?—Which?

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30,178. The last you spoke of, that every white man's head should be cut off?—On the 16th October, I think, or a few days after martial law.

30,179. ((*Mr. Phillippo.*) You have spoken about Dr. Underhill's letter, there was only one public meeting held in St. Mary's, I believe?—No more.

30,180. I believe the rector took the chair on that occasion?—I heard that the rector refused; he did not approve of it, but I heard Mr. Simpson spoke upon it.

30,181. He is the Presbyterian minister?—Yes.

30,182. And Mr. Cowan?—I was not there, and cannot tell you; I shall only be telling you by hearsay.

The witness withdrew.

H. Prendergast, Esq.

HENRY PRENDERGAST, Esq., sworn and examined.

30,183. Are you the overseer and manager of a property called Boreale?—It is Boreale.

30,184. Where is that?—In the parish of Metcalfe.

30,185. Are you justice of the peace for the same parish?—Yes.

30,186. And also of St. George's and St. Mary's?—Yes.

30,187. How long have you been so?—I have been justice of the peace for Metcalfe nine years, and for St. Mary's upwards of nine years.

30,188. During the months of June, July, and August last year what was the state of the labouring population with respect to their conduct, demeanour, and spirit?—In July and August their conduct was very good, there was nothing to complain of.

30,189. Nothing attracted your attention?—Nothing whatever.

30,190. Were they in full work at that time?—Yes.

30,191. Except the holidays, of course?—Except the holidays.

30,192. Did they return to work after the holydays were over?—No, they did not for some time.

30,193. How long did they remain away?—It was nearly the fourth week before they turned out, and when I met them I asked why they did not come up to work; they said they were waiting to hear the new law.

30,194. Did you understand that related to wages?—I asked them, What do you mean by "new law," and they said, "To get higher wages." I said, "You "are foolish, you will get the same wages that you "have always had." They said they were to hear a new law before they came.

30,195. Did you understand it to refer in their minds to an increased price of wages?—Yes, they looked sulky and dissatisfied when I spoke to them.

30,196. Was there anything in connexion with this new law which they spoke about, or from their manner, which led you to suppose it was anything else than a law relating to wages?—No, not at the time.

30,197. Had there been much discussion in your district about the price of labour?—No, none at all.

30,198. Nor about the tenure of land?—Not a word.

30,199. Then they came back to work after this?—Yes.

30,200. Did they work again after September?—Yes.

30,201. Were they working in October?—Yes, they worked all through, they never struck work, they worked peaceably.

30,202. Do you remember the news reaching Metcalfe of what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

30,203. Did that disturb the people at all in Metcalfe?—No, the body of the people said they would not come there; but there were one or two, I believe, that were heard to say different.

30,204. Did you hear them yourself?—No, I did not hear them myself.

30,205. One or two were less peaceable than the rest?—Yes.

30,206. I am talking of the mass of the people at large?—No, I should say the mass of the people are quiet and well-disposed.

30,207. Have you much trouble in that district about the payment of wages being in arrear?—No, I pay every two weeks, and they are perfectly satisfied; sometimes it is longer, but they are always paid up in full.

30,208. How many do you employ?—Upwards of 100.

30,209. Who pays them?—I generally do myself, with the book-keeper and headman.

30,210. Do you explain to every man his account, if there are any deductions made?—I have a pay sheet made out every two weeks from the journal, and the book-keeper calls out the names. I count the money first, the headman also counts it, and if any of them are not satisfied they stand back. I never allow them to disturb me while I am paying. Afterwards I take the journal and tell them, work so much this day, so much that day, amount so much, and so and so on. Sometimes an error occurs and it is corrected afterwards, but they are always satisfied.

30,211. Have you ever had any cases before the magistrate?—No.

30,212. Never?—No, I was for 20 years an overseer, and I was never once summoned for wages.

30,213. Have you any settled on your property?—No, none.

30,214. Do the labourers live on the estate?—Very few, they live in the neighbourhood.

30,215. You do not let land to any of them?—A few, but very few.

30,216. What does your land let at an acre?—20*s.*

30,217. Do they get more than an acre?—It is never measured off, they cultivate and give it up and take a fresh piece as soon as they say the other is worn out.

30,218. There is plenty of it I suppose?—Plenty of it.

30,219. Is the estate doing pretty well now?—Yes, pretty well.

30,220. (*Mr. Payne.*) The August holidays generally last from two to three weeks, do they not?—Yes, I generally get out my people on the third week, but last August they did not turn out, and I thought it strange; they did not turn out till the fourth week. I asked them why, the few I met. I met very few, they kept very quiet.

30,221. (*Commission.*) You did not know of any conspiracy or combination amongst the people in Metcalfe to resist the established order of things?—No, they appeared peaceable.

30,222. Do you act regularly as a magistrate?—Yes, there is a roster made, we take our turn.

30,223. Do you keep your courts regularly supplied with justices?—Yes.

30,224. Are they never adjourned from the want of attendance?—Sometimes that does happen, not very often.

30,225. Do you sit once a week?—Yes.

30,226. Do you know whether the administration of justice by magistrates is satisfactory to the people?—I never hear of any complaints.

30,227. What class of cases come before you?—Petty larcenies, assaults, and so on.

30,228. Have you much to do with complaints against landowners?—No, very little.

30,229. Or about wages?—Very little.

30,230. There are some?—Sometimes, but not often.

30,231. Do you know whether the decisions on the subject of wages give dissatisfaction or not?—I never heard of their giving dissatisfaction.

30,232. Are your decisions much appealed against?—No, very seldom indeed, I don't know of any I have sat upon.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS CREED, Esq., sworn and examined.

30,233. Are you a justice of the peace for the parish of St. George's?—I am.

30,234. And are you the proprietor of the Vinie and Prior parks in St. George's?—Yes.

30,235. Were you at Annotto Bay on the 14th October?—Yes.

30,236. As you were entering there did anything happen to you?—I met a woman, and I heard her say, "Rise, rise, you ought to rise here the same as they do in St. Thomas in the East."

30,237. Was she a person known to you?—Not that I know of.

30,238. Do you live near there?—About seven or eight miles from there.

30,239. Do you act at Annotto Bay as a justice of the peace?—No, I am only a magistrate of St. George's.

30,240. What sort of woman was she, what was her age?—She was a middle-aged woman.

30,241. Was she drunk?—Oh no, she was not drunk.

30,242. Did you proceed forwards?—Yes, I did for a few paces, and there was a small group of men standing, and they said, "There is one of them;" and one of them said, "Ah! all the b—— ought to have their heads cut off."

30,243. Did you hear any expression from one of your servants upon the subject?—I did.

30,244. Was that expressing her opinion upon things in general?—She was a servant in the house, and I was informed that she said if the war came there she would join the black people, for there were two persons in the district she would like to see killed.

30,245. Did you hear that yourself?—It was declared to me. I was informed that she said so; it was declared to me as a magistrate.

30,246. An information against your own servant?—The constables and the other servants informed me of it.

30,247. Did you inquire into the language?—I inquired into it, and it was corroborated by two or three.

30,248. That she had said what?—That she had said there were two buckras in the district she would like to see killed; they were Mr. Hosack and Mr. Prendergast.

30,249. How long had she been in your service?—Two or three months.

30,250. Were you sitting as a magistrate to decide upon those abusive words?—Only between themselves.

30,251. What sort of abusive words do you hear amongst themselves sitting as a magistrate?—Generally only quarrels between themselves.

30,252. Threats of each others' lives, and angry words?—Only petty quarrels.

30,253. Sometimes they use threatening words, do you have cases of that sort?—No, I do not recollect.

30,254. Do you consider that this was a serious threat on the part of your maid-servant?—At that time I thought it very improper.

30,255. Do you think that she certainly wished to see Mr. Hosack and Mr. Prendergast killed?—I thought so.

30,256. Did you trace the wish to any personal hostility upon her part on any cause of offence?—Oh no, none.

30,257. Was she a well-conducted woman otherwise?—Prior to that I never heard anything against her.

30,258. Was she a young woman?—A middle-aged woman, the mother of two or three children.

30,259. Was her name Mary Harris?—Yes. She had worked for me picking pimento before she was in my service.

30,260. Are those the instances that you had during martial law, that is after the 14th of October?—Yes.

30,261. Before martial law did anything attract your attention with regard to the temper and spirit of the people?—No, I did not see any difference in them.

30,262. They went on as before?—Yes.

30,263. Were they generally civil and kind in manner?—Yes.

30,264. And that continued?—Yes, that continued.

30,265. You knew nothing of any conspiracy or combination among them to resist?—No, there was a good deal of exultation when the news came down of the atrocities in St. Thomas in the East; that was visible.

30,266. Exultation you call it?—Yes, they seemed to exult.

30,267. In what way did that exultation become visible?—I heard them talking and saying they killing all the buckras.

30,268. Where did you hear that?—I heard the servants talking of it.

30,269. Whose servants?—My servants, that they had been killing all the buckras in St. Thomas in the East, and they seemed to exult over it.

30,270. And what did they do that manifested that exultation?—I heard them talking very freely and laughing over it.

30,271. Over the slaughter of the buckras?—Yes; and then there was certainly a change came over them afterwards when the news came down that the soldiers had retaliated, and were killing the black people.

30,272. What change was that?—You heard nothing about it then.

30,273. They were shut up?—They were shut up; they ceased to talk, and were very civil and polite then.

30,274. How are you now getting on—quietly?—Not very; they are very sullen.

30,275. Do they express the cause of their sullenness?—It is too visible; those who used to be very polite to me pass without showing me any compliment at all.

30,276. Now do you mean?—Now they do so.

30,277. Do they assign any reason for it?—They do not assign any reason openly. I have my own reasons.

30,278. Are those reasons founded upon anything that has fallen from them?—No, but I can see a change in them.

30,279. But the reason for that change you do not gather from them?—Not all. I have heard some of them say they believe the white must have killed too much black people up there.

30,280. Do you attribute to that the coolness you speak of?—Yes, I do. I certainly believe it.

30,281. Then you have heard a reason assigned?—They never said so.

30,282. I thought you heard them say they killed too much people?—I have heard them say that.

30,283. Are you certain you have heard that?—I am certain.

30,284. Are those the servants you speak of?—No, persons passing to and fro, and people that have come and conversed with me.

30,285. The labouring classes?—Yes, workpeople.

30,286. The same people you mention as having been exulting over the news about the slain?—No, I cannot say that they were.

30,287. How many people do you employ on an

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average?—During the crop season, picking pimento, and so on, upwards of 100.

30,288. How do you pay them?—As soon as the work is done.

30,289. Do you pay them every week?—Yes, every week or every two weeks, and so on.

30,290. Who pays them?—I do myself.

30,291. Always?—Always.

30,292. Have you ever had any disputes with them about their wages?—No, I never had any complaint; we always arranged. I always make my own plans and give out my own jobs, and I pay the people as soon as the jobs are done.

30,293. How much can a man earn on your estate?—The men can earn 1*s.* a day very well, and a woman too. They turn out sometimes early, and sometimes late. In general work they turn out late in the day, as late as 11 or 12 o'clock sometimes.

30,294. That is task work, I suppose?—Picking pimento.

30,295. What other work have you besides?—Making pastures, and making fences, and looking after stock.

30,296. Do those men begin very late?—Pasture work is generally very late.

30,297. Why is that?—I attribute it to laziness.

30,298. Are they employed in cultivating their provision-grounds?—No, they never think of such a thing, they are not industrious enough for that.

30,299. And do they prefer working in the heat of the day?—I do not know; they do it.

30,300. Are there any settlers on your property?—No.

30,301. Do the people you employ live on the estate, or in the neighbourhood?—Many of them live upon the property. I rent it out to them. I allow them to make a provision-ground and put a house upon the property for 20*s.* a year.

30,302. Do you restrict them as to quantity?—No. Although I state at the time it is only one acre, I have no doubt some of them have got three or four.

30,303. You have plenty of land, I suppose?—Yes, plenty, and very fertile land.

30,304. Are they, generally speaking, a well-behaved people?—I always considered them so. They have got a notion in their heads now that the land is to be free. I have reasoned with them, and told them the consequences of their still persisting in it.

30,305. When they are sick on your estate do they get any assistance in the way of doctor and physic?—There are two parochial doctors.

30,306. Who visit them?—By getting an order. I think there are certain rules in the Vestry upon that subject.

30,307. Suppose a family was taken ill, what do they do; do they go off to the parochial doctor?—I do not know. I often give them harmless medicines myself.

30,308. You cannot state whether it is necessary to have an order from a vestryman to get the assistance of the parochial doctor?—I think so; I will not be positive. There are certain rules in the Vestry which I am not prepared, at this moment, to specify.

30,309. (*Mr. Payne.*) What became of Mary Harris?—She has returned.

30,310. Was she punished?—I don't think so. I don't think she received any punishment.

30,311. (*Commission.*) You don't know?—I don't know. I never heard so.

The witness withdrew.

A. S. Carter.

ANNA SUSANNAH CARTER sworn and examined.

30,312. Do you live at Bath?—Yes.

30,313. Were you there on Thursday, the 12th October?—Yes.

30,314. When the rioters came there?—Yes.

30,315. Did they come near the house in which you were?—Yes. Our house is situated just off the street, so that you can see and hear everything.

30,316. Were you looking from the window of that house when the rioters came on that day?—Yes.

30,317. What number did you see?—I could not have the least idea; the whole street was filled with them. There seemed to be a great deal of confusion.

30,318. What did you hear them say, or see them do?—Plundering the stores.

30,319. Whose store did you see plundered?—Mr. Reid's, Mr. Kirkland's, Mr. Mark's, and other small stores.

30,320. Did you hear anyone address the people who were plundering with an air of authority?—Yes, there seemed to be persons who ordered the others.

30,321. Did you hear those persons say anything?—Yes, I heard a man who was very conspicuous during the day, say, "Put back Mr. Ford's goods; we don't want cloths, we want a ton of powder; we do not come here to thieve, we come to kill." That was the same voice I had heard before.

30,322. Was it daylight at this time?—Yes.

30,323. Did you hear the names of any of the overseers of the estates near you mentioned?—Yes.

30,324. Whose name did you hear mentioned by them?—Mr. Shortridge.

30,325. What was said by these persons, did you hear?—Yes, "Everyone to kill," meaning to be kill; those were their words.

30,326. Did you hear those names mentioned more than once?—Yes.

30,327. Did you see anybody attempt to protect the property?—Yes, a great many; but those were chiefly people in Bath, and constables.

30,328. When they did that was anything said to them?—I could not distinguish.

30,329. Did you hear a woman expostulate in any way?—Yes, in the same yard where the men were speaking of all these gentlemen a woman seemed to be expostulating.

30,330. Did you hear what she said?—Yes, she said, "What do buckra do you, buckra no trouble you;" and he answered, "You buckra do we too much, everyone of them to kill."

30,331. Did you see them search any of their houses besides the stores?—Yes. I saw them enter Mr. Hitchins' house in the early part of the day to search for his ammunition and guns.

30,332. How do you know they were searching for that more than for anything else?—I was told so.

30,333. Did you hear them say so themselves?—I saw a party come in early in the morning with a person I knew, with one of the volunteers marching in with them, as if guarded.

30,334. As if he was a prisoner do you mean?—Yes, and I saw them walk into Mr. Hitchins' yard, and go through the house. I inquired about it, and was told it was a party of the rebels searching for powder.

30,335. Did you hear Mr. Kirkland the magistrate's name, mentioned?—Yes.

30,336. What was said about him?—His head was to be taken off.

30,337. You heard this person say that, did you?—Yes; I did not distinguish who.

30,338. You heard it said by some of them?—Yes.

30,339. Were other names mentioned by these people?—There were other names mentioned, but I could not recollect them; they were the names of several of the gentlemen round about.

30,340. How long did you see these people going on in this way?—Almost the whole of Thursday.

30,341. Were they in possession of Bath?—Yes, of course; no one made any resistance, everyone gave way and allowed them to do whatever they pleased.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY WHEATLE sworn and examined.

30,342. Are you Inspector of Police for the parish of St. Elizabeth ?—I am.

30,343. How long have you had that situation ?—Four years.

30,344. Where were you before that ?—I have been living at St. Elizabeth's about 15 years.

30,345. Were you not in the police at all before four years ago ?—No.

30,346. During last year were the people of St. Elizabeth's, as far as they came under your observation, well-behaved and peaceable during the months of June, July, August, and September ?—About June I saw very few men in the public places, where they were in the habit of frequenting, and I remarked it to several persons how very few men were going to market. Saturday is generally a holiday amongst them, and they generally attend markets and go to the grog-shops, but I saw very few there. I spoke to the police about it, and they said they had remarked it for some time before.

30,347. Before June ?—It was about the middle of June I spoke about it.

30,348. Had anything occurred in the welfare of the people to account for that; were they less well off ?—I think they are much better off than they were 10 years ago.

30,349. We are speaking of June ?—They were just as well off as at any other time.

30,350. Then that would not account for their not going to market ?—No.

30,351. Did anything else besides that attract your attention ?—I heard different black people saying that it was spoken that there was to be an insurrection among the blacks up in the interior.

30,352. You heard that yourself, did you ?—I heard it from different black people.

30,353. Whereabouts were you when you heard that ?—They have told me themselves, but I did not believe it.

30,354. They told you there was going to be an insurrection ?—That the black people were dissatisfied. There were two meetings held at St. Elizabeth's.

30,355. When was that ?—I think it must have been in April or May, I am not quite certain.

30,356. Was that about the time the black people told you this ?—After that I heard the black people say this.

30,357. Did they know who you were ?—Yes, I am well known in the parish, having previously held another appointment; they first of all asked me if I had heard anything of it.

30,358. That was the way they started the subject? —Yes.

30,359. In talking of it, I suppose they did something more than asking you that question ?—They asked me if I had heard they were going to kill the browns and the whites.

30,360. Did they say that in a manner as if they thought there was anything serious in it ?—I did not believe it; but some of these people are very credulous; they will believe almost everything.

30,361. How many communicated this to you ?—A great many.

30,362. How many do you think ?—I daresay 20 or 30 different people.

30,363. Then you do not agree with those who say that the blacks are rather silent and secret ?—Those that would have anything to do with it would be secret, but we have a very large district, consisting of nearly 40,000 inhabitants.

30,364. The character of the negro is said to be reticent ?—It is so.

30,365. How can that be if those people came to you and spoke openly about the rebellion ?—Those were persons that were themselves frightened.

30,366. Were they whites ?—No, blacks.

30,367. Were they labouring men ?—Yes, labouring men; they were themselves alarmed. Those were the persons I heard it from, and I told my police to inquire if there was any foundation for it; they told me that the people were alarmed, but they could not trace it all, and, of course, unless I could prove something I had nothing to present.

30,368. You were unable to present anything practically ?—Yes.

30,369. Did you notice any attempt to organize force ?—No, I never did.

30,370. Or to carry out a rebellion ?—No, or else I would have reported it immediately.

30,371. There was none such ?—None to my knowledge.

30,372. Nor was there any conspiracy among the people to your knowledge ?—No, there was none to my knowledge.

30,373. When the news of what had happened at Morant Bay came to St. Elizabeth's, what effect was produced upon the people ?—The people were very much more civil directly after; but the steps the Government had taken to stop it and the news of the insurrection reached the parish together. I heard both on the same day.

30,374. Is the Black River a district of St. Elizabeth's ?—Yes, it is.

30,375. Were they quiet down at Black River in the summer ?—The whole of the south coast of the parish was quiet. It had been brought to my notice, by affidavit and other things, that a man named Coley, a deserter from the 4th West India Regiment, was asked to drill men in the interior of St. Elizabeth. I have only seen the affidavits.

30,376. Was that recently ?—In December, I think.

30,377. Since the outbreak ?—Since October; and in December I heard a rumour that there was likely to be a rising in the interior, and I sent policemen in plain clothes to inquire if it was true, and they told me that a child informed them that there was to be a rising.

30,378. What district are you referring to ?—Rose Hill district, in my own parish, up towards Trelawny. They told me the men had been cleaning up guns, but as it was only a child that gave them that information I could not prove it.

30,379. Did you try to verify that statement ?—Yes, and a gun was seized.

30,380. Do you see the people occasionally have guns of their own about there ?—Some of them may.

30,381. Was there any attempt about Black River at any time about 1865 to organize a row ?—No.

30,382. You do not believe in any combination or conspiracy in your parish ?—No, the parish is very large. I have very few policemen, and they are kept more down in the town.

30,383. How many policemen have you ?—Only 18 in the whole district, and 12 of those were kept in the town alone, and during August and in October the whole force was kept in Black River.

30,384. Why were you addressing yourself in August and October to Black River if there was no occasion of organizing force ?—I think it is my duty as inspector to inquire into everything that takes place in every part of the parish.

30,385. Why did you concentrate your force in Black River ?—Because I was ordered to do it; the Custos ordered me.

30,386. You did not do it from any knowledge that you had acquired of your own—from investigating the state of the district ?—No.

30,387. On the contrary, you found nothing there indicating any attempt to use violence ?—No.

30,388. Yet twice you concentrated your force there ?—I was ordered to do so in August, and as soon as I heard of the riot in October, in St. Thomas in the East, I ordered my men to assemble in Black River, because if there was any rising——

30,389. That was the most central position ?—Not the most central, but the best basis to act from. A lot of females and others had fled from the interior of the country to Black River for protection.

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30,390. Did you follow up their flying, to see if they had fled from any well-grounded alarm ?—There was only rumour; I could find nothing else but rumour.

30,391. There was no overt act of any parties ?—No, there was none.

30,392. No gatherings at night that you could hear of ?—I did hear of gatherings, but I could not prove them. I had not a sufficient force to follow it up. I might, perhaps, mention that there was a head constable who informed Mr. Salmon, the Custos, of a contemplated rising; and in December, when I heard that there was meetings taking place in a district called Darlston, towards St. James, I sent him up there on duty to report, and certain people from Black River went up there, and in about seven days after I heard he was dead, and three or four days after, the doctor informed me that he was poisoned.

30,393. Was there any reason to suppose that he had committed suicide ?—I have no reason to believe it.

30,394. Did he owe any money ?—They said he owed money, but it is not in the nature of black men to commit suicide for owing money; he was the head constable and a very useful constable in the district.

30,395. Was he employed in any other way ?—He kept a store, I believe.

30,396. How could a constable keep a store ?—Rural constables are only paid when they are on duty.

30,397. He was not a permanent constable ?—He was not paid by the year, only when he was doing duty by the day.

30,398. A special constable ?—Yes.

30,399. Do you know anything about his having 100*l.* committed to him to purchase produce ?—I heard that he had money.

30,400. What duty was to be performed for that; was it a sort of trust fund ?—It was given by different merchants to buy, on commission I suppose; I know very little about it.

30,401. Was there any resistance to the payment of taxes in the month of July ?—Not in St. Elizabeth's.

30,402. Nor did you hear any talk about the appropriation of land belonging to other people ?—Not in St. Elizabeth's, we never heard of anything about land until after these two meetings that were called to inquire into Doctor Underhill's letter.

30,403. Where was that ?—In Black River, three meetings took place altogether.

30,404. Have you recently had any revivals in your parish ?—We have had revivals, and will have them there still. They commenced in 1860 or 1861.

30,405. Did you ever attend one ?—I have only been once, when I was ordered by a magistrate to go and apprehend them for having pikes in their houses.

30,406. When was that ?—Last October.

30,407. Was that a revival meeting ?—They have revival meetings day and night almost.

30,408. But at that time, in October, was that a revival time ?—They have different camps and different houses where they meet; and there are different sets, perhaps you meet 20, 30, or 50 at a time, this goes on constantly; there is a revival meeting every day almost.

30,409. Men and women ?—Men and women.

30,410. The time you are speaking of, you fix in October ;—Yes, October; it was written down to Black River that they were alarmed at these people hearing that they were armed with pikes, and requesting that I should go and investigate the matter; I went up and saw a lot of wooden sticks, about eight feet long, sharpened. I told the magistrates I had no business to go to this place, but I went and had the men apprehended and searched their places in which there were different papers relating to property said to be destroyed by fire.

30,411. Where are those papers ?—I sent them up to Mr. Salmon, the Custos.

30,412. You were never present at a revival ?—I went to one before I was inspector.

30,413. What did they do there ?—They were only praying. I did not stop there very long.

30,414. Did you notice the effect, physical or moral, resulting to the parties who attend them ?—The men all appeared half mad.

30,415. Were they drunk any of them ?—No, not drunk, it was more cause of excitement I think.

30,416. And the women ?—They lead a most immoral life; I know that.

30,417. While it is going on ?—While it is going on; the morning we went to apprehend these people there was a man in bed with a mother and daughter; it was a little place, and there were about 20 men and women in this place.

30,418. And he was in bed with them ?—Yes.

30,419. What were the other people doing ?—They were all in bed when we went; it was early in the morning.

30,420. Then the excitement was not upon them at that time, as far as the religious movement went ?—I don't think the excitement lasts long; when it first broke out they used to pretend to be excited, I don't know whether from liquor or not, they went about from one place to another; they did not work at all.

30,421. Can anybody go into a revival meeting ?—Anybody used to be able to go, but now they lock their doors to prevent anybody going in.

30,422. What number were assembled when you were present ?—About 200; it was in a school-house.

30,423. Do you think it has a very bad effect ?—It has a very bad effect upon the people.

30,424. When it is over, do you notice the result of it upon any portion of the attendance ?—When I was first employed as inspector of police, after the first revival movement, there were young children, young women and girls, brought into the courts for larceny, nearly every one of whom had a young child.

30,425. How old were these girls ?—About 15 or 16.

30,426. Then you consider that these children were the result of the revivals ?—I am certain of it, it was from the life they led. In St. Elizabeth's larcenies increased to about 100 per cent. in the last few years, which has been caused from the revival people in 1860 and 1861 not working, and after they destroyed the grounds of those who did cultivate their land. Negroes very seldom work more than sufficient to keep them for the time, they very seldom cultivate more than one or one and a half acre of land, and as soon as the ground is destroyed they are not in the habit of working out themselves; they prefer stealing from a great many besides.

30,427. Have you, as inspector of police, paid any attention to obeahism in this country ?—They all believe in it, not only the negroes but a great many of the lower class of the brown people.

30,428. Are there many obeahmen in your parish ?—We try a good many; a good many have been tried constantly.

30,429. For the statutable offence ?—Yes.

30,430. Do you know an obeahman when you see him ?—It is impossible to do that.

30,431. There is no outward sign of their calling ?—No.

30,432. (*Mr. Payne.*) Have not the increased return of the number of larcenies been very much due to the increase of the number of special constables ?—I can only speak for my own district special constables; they are a most useless body there.

30,433. Are they not paid for every conviction ?—They are paid for every day they are on duty.

30,434. Are they not paid for every conviction, every discovery ?—They are paid by the day, with the exception of the man that was poisoned and one or two others; they never any larcenies at St. Elizabeth's, they only bring people up for getting into rows.

30,435. Have they not an interest in ferreting out crime, being paid either by the day upon which they discover it or by the number of crimes they discover ?—Of course, they have an interest in discovering it,

but, unfortunately, it is not sufficient to induce them to do it.

30,436. What is the amount of interest you speak of ?—Two shillings and sixpence per day whenever they are ordered on duty by a magistrate.

30,437. Do they get a percentage upon convictions ?—No, they do not ; they get 2*s.* 6*d.* a day when on duty, whether it is to apprehend a person for drunkenness or anything.

30,438. But you say they have an interest in securing a large number of convictions ?—They have, but they do not carry it out ; the greater number of days they are on duty the more they get paid.

30,439. But you do not attribute to this a more accurate return of the number of larcenies ?—No, the constables have very little to do with that.

30,440. This Mr. Coley that you speak of was a deserter, was he not ?—Yes.

30,441. Was he caught and tried for desertion ?—He has never been tried ; he was dismissed.

30,442. When he was caught, was not the reason he assigned for deserting that he had been detained by these people in order to drill them ?—No, I don't think he gave that reason. He had deserted four years.

30,443. (*Commission*). Where is he now ?—At St. Elizabeth's. He was discharged by Captain Ross as being unfit for duty since.

30,444. Was he not tried for desertion ?—I do not think they tried, because they could not find the regiment ; it was not out here.

30,445. What regiment did he belong to ?—I think it was the Fourth, but I am not certain. I sent him up two years ago.

30,446. What was his name ?—William Coley.

30,447. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was it not on the occasion of his discharge that he gave this account ?—He was apprehended by some Maroons, and when the Maroons were conveying him back he gave that information.

30,448. He said that he had been detained ?—Not detained ; he was never detained. He refused to drill them, and he was turned away from the place.

30,449. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You say there were meetings at St. Elizabeth's during the last year ; were you present at any or all of them ?—No, I did not attend them.

30,450. (*Commission.*) Do not you attend these meetings ?—Not meetings of that description.

30,451. Do not the police do so ?—No.

30,452. Not even to keep order ?—It would be useless to get policemen to keep order amongst 2,000 people. They are down at the station if they are sent for. It depends upon what the description of meeting is. We do not attend such meetings as those.

30,453. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see any of the persons that were at that meeting ?—No, I had other duties to perform.

30,454. Do you know by whom the meeting was called ?—Mr. Gilling, a black man, and a Baptist parson, and a man named Palmer.

30,455. Were these what were called Underhill's meetings ?—This meeting was called for the purpose of inquiring into Dr. Underhill's letter.

30,456. To inquire into the state of the country ?—There were three meetings ; two at Black River and one at Hewitt's Hill, a little way beyond Middle Quarters.

30,457. (*Commission.*) Do you think these meetings have a bad effect upon the lower orders ?—A very bad effect indeed. They would be perfectly quiet if they were left alone.

30,458. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I believe in excessive droughts there would be a certain amount of destitution amongst the peasantry in St. Elizabeth's ?—Yes.

30,459. But it would be confined to the Savannahs along the sea-coast ?—The Savannahs along the sea-coast. A very few negroes live along the Pedro Plains.

30,460. In fact they would suffer from want, not only of food but of water ?—They were out of water for two months last year ; in fact, their water supply is entirely dependent upon the heavens.

30,461. Were nearly all the properties last year in want of water ?—Yes.

30,462. Was there a drought in St. Elizabeth's last year ?—Yes, in the middle of the year.

30,463. And did it not extend to over 15 months ?—They had hardly any rain in 1864, and very little rain since.

30,464. In fact till August there was hardly any rain, was there ?—There was no water in that line of country.

30,465. Then the destitution in that part of St. Elizabeth's was the result of the long drought ?—There was no actual destitution in St. Elizabeth's at any time. The destitution there has been caused by larceny, not from the drought. The year before last, when the people were planting their provisions, the negroes went and stole the plants out of the ground, and that has been the cause of the destitution in some parts of St. Elizabeth's, not the drought.

30,466. As to these meetings that were held at St. Elizabeth's, can you state from your own knowledge what effect they had upon the minds of the peasantry ?—When I returned from Black River several people told me that they were going down to Black River for the things which had been out for them. I said they had better stop at home. I did not think they would be such fools to believe such things. Mr. Maxwell told the people that if they would stop at home, and attend to his work, he could give them a pound for every shilling they lost by not going to the Underhill meeting.

30,467. Was it supposed that they got shillings for going there, then ?—It was reported that they got pounds. There was a report that 50,000*l.* were to be distributed.

30,468. What effect did it have upon the minds of the people their not receiving any of this 50,000*l.* ?—They were very dissatisfied. I have lived in the parish, and know nearly all the people. I spoke to them at different places. They came to me, and asked me a whole lot of different things when they came back and did not get any money. They told me they heard that Mr. Salmon and some others had stolen the money ; that all the money that had been sent to them was taken, and had been appropriated.

30,469. When was this ?—It was before June.

30,470. Was it after the second Underhill meeting at Black River ?—Yes, and they said that they were ordered to be made slaves.

30,471. You say certain persons asked you in a state of alarm whether there was going to be a rebellion ?—They asked me if I had heard it.

30,472. You could not trace it you say ?—No.

30,473. In your official capacity you say you saw no inclinations in any parties to combine to break the peace, or to resist the constituted authorities ?—I did not.

30,474. You did not tell us that any effect produced upon the people who attended the meeting to discuss the state of the labouring classes resulted in any attempt on the part of that class to use force, or to combine ?—No, because they never had the opportunity.

30,475. Have you any reason to suppose that in the month of July 1865 there was any organized plot among the people for a rebellion about the early part of the ensuing August ?—I believe that several thousands in St. Elizabeth's (I do not mean those people that have anything to lose) if they had had the opportunity would have joined.

30,476. That is not an answer to my question ; had you, as an inspector of police, any knowledge that there was an organized plot in the parish of St. Elizabeth's existing in July for a rebellion in the beginning of August ?—No, I have not.

30,477. As inspector must you have known as much as anybody in the district if it had existed ?—I do not think any organized plot did exist. I don't think they have the ability for it.

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Mr. T. K. Wheatle.

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30,478. This letter was dated April 1865, and was picked up by a person residing at Spring Vale, and sent it to Bath?—Yes.

30,479. I suppose you have read this, "It appears "that there is an organized plot among the people in "this vicinity for a rebellion about the early part of "August ensuing;" was that told you as inspector of police?—I did hear a good many——

30,480. Did you hear this?—I did hear that, and I did hear of other threats, but I sent my men up to inquire if they could trace it, and they could not trace it.

30,481. Then you do not agree with that statement that there was an organized plot among the people in that vicinity for a rebellion in the early part of August ensuing?—I heard it, but I could not trace it.

30,482. Will you bring your mind to bear upon the question; did you agree, after you had heard it and investigated it, with that statement?—I believe there was a plot.

30,483. From what do you believe it, because that is quite contrary to your evidence in the first instance; you say now you believe there was an organized plot?—What I understand by an organized plot is ——.

30,484. Every plot must have an organization, must it not?—There must be some organization, but I don't believe the negro is capable of it.

30,485. Drop the word "organizing" and use the word plot, it always implies some kind of organization; you say now you believe there was a plot?—I believe there was a plot in St. Elizabeth from the different rumours I heard, I cannot speak of my own knowledge.

30,486. But from your own knowledge your belief must be made up; you investigated it as an officer whose duty it was to do so, and found no trace of it?—I found no trace of it, but there was quite capable of there being one without my being able to trace it.

30,487. What, as Inspector of Police?—It is a large district.

30,488. What is the use of the police if they are not able to trace these things?—Give us a sufficient force to do it and we will.

30,489. Did you receive orders from the Government in July to endeavour to find out if there was a plot?—No, I had not; I tried to find it out on my own responsibility, and if I had found it I would have reported it to the Government immediately.

30,490. I suppose you took the best means you could?—I did; I went myself to different places, and sent my men to different places.

30,491. After you had made your inquiries and got the best information you could, would you have written this; "It appears there is an organized plot "among the people in this vicinity for a rebellion in "the early part of August ensuing?"—I should not have written that unless I could have traced it to some source.

30,492. After you had done all that could you have written that with truth?—No, I would not write an official letter unless I had proof.

30,493. Without writing an official letter would you have stated that?—Not unless I knew it as a fact.

30,494. But would you have stated it after you had made your inquiry?—After I had made my own inquiries—no.

30,495. Suppose that statement had been referred to you to report, upon what report would you have given after making inquiry?—I should have said I could not trace it.

30,496. Then you do not believe there was a plot?—We believe a thing although we cannot prove it.

30,497. But you must have some basis for your belief?—Only I saw the people in a very excited state.

30,498. We merely want your official knowledge in this matter; many persons believe things foolishly without the slightest evidence, we want your knowledge as a practical man?—I could not trace any insurrection at all, I tried to trace it.

30,499. Then you had no grounds for your belief?—I had no grounds.

30,500. Still you believed it?—I saw so many persons alarmed I believed it, but I could not trace it.

30,501. Did you believe it?—Did I believe there was an insurrection?

30,502. Did you believe there was a plot?—I believe there was a plot among a few of the people.

30,503. Yet you have no ground for your belief?—Because I could not trace it to any proper source; I tried to take measures to prevent it if there was one.

30,504. If it was your belief that there was a plot, was it not your duty to report it to the Government?—I kept men out so as to report the slightest disturbance.

30,505. Was it not your duty to report it?—Not unless I could prove it.

30,506. Suppose you believe there was to-day a plot existing in the parish of St. Elizabeth's, do not you think it would be your duty to come confidentially to the Governor and tell him you believe there was a plot, in order that he might give you extra assistance?—I should have reported it to the Government if I could have traced it; but I could not trace it in any way.

30,507. Will you just condescend to answer the question categorically—is it true that you had no ground for your belief?—I had no ground for my belief.

30,508. Yet you entertained it?—I don't understand you.

30,509. Do you really mean that you don't understand what it is to believe a thing; you say you believed it at the same time you say you had no ground for it—one wants to know what an Inspector of Police believes and has foundation for, can you tell us that?—I tried to the best of my ability to find out if there was any truth in it, and I could not. I met a black man in the place and he told me there was to be a rebellion. I sent men to inquire into it, and found no truth in it. I went to several parties and saw persons in all parts of the parish in a very excited and alarmed state; and I thought there must be some ground for it, and that they must have some better information for it than I had.

30,510. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) How many pikes did you find?—I suppose 200.

30,511. Where were they found?—In the house of a man named Ricketts in Buildings district.

30,512. Are they the sort of things they spear fish with?—No, it is a mountainous place, there is no water.

30,513. Or hogs?—They don't spear hogs with them; they were very much like boarding pikes on board a man-of-war.

30,514. (*Commission.*) Do they use them for any purpose?—The revival people told me they made them to protect themselves.

The witness withdrew.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

HENRY JOHN BICKNELL, Esq., recalled and further examined.

30,515. I believe you are able to give the Commission some information, from your own knowledge, about the judicial system that is practised in the various parts of this island?—Yes; I had a conversation not long since with the Rev. Mr. Phillippo and I gave him my opinion.

30,516. Without reference to your conversation with anybody else, can you give us your opinion with

regard to the facilities afforded to the labouring classes to obtain cheap justice, before the justices who meet at Petty Sessions—have you any practical knowledge of that?—Yes, I have a good deal of practical knowledge of it from a good many years' experience.

30,517. Will you give us the result?—I think the facilities which the labouring class have of access to the Justices' Court and Magistrates' Court are sufficient. I do not know of any disabilities under which they labour to prevent them from having access to the petty Courts. The expenses which they incur are fees to the clerk of the peace and stamp duties.

30,518. Suppose a person took out a summons for an assault, what expense would he incur before he got his case before the Justices of Petty Sessions?—About 6*s*.

30,519. How would that be distributed?—In fees to the clerk of the peace.

30,520. How much do they amount to?—There is a schedule, there is an Act which fixes the amount. I think the fee upon an information is 2*s*., upon a warrant 2*s*., upon a summons the same; a copy summons 1*s*., and a fee of 3*s*. on taking the minutes of evidence.

30,521. That is after he has got the case on?—Yes.

30,522. But 6*s*. must go in expenses before he gets the matter before the justices?—Yes, 6*s*. or 7*s*., I don't know which.

30,523. Is it the same all over the country?—Yes; there are some additional duties, imposed in Kingston stamp duties, which go against the salary paid to the police magistrate, that is imposed under the Act by which I hold my appointment.

30,524. Are they paid as part of the salary?—No, it is paid into the public treasury.

30,525. But it is intended as a set-off against the magistrate's salary?—Yes, that is peculiar to Kingston.

30,526. To illustrate further the outlay of any complainant, he may have paid his 6*s*., he gets the man summoned, and he appears?—Yes.

30,527. The matter may be limited to his own evidence or that of another?—Yes.

30,528. What expense would attend the hearing?—Three shillings.

30,529. That would make 9*s*. outlay?—Yes.

30,530. Supposing the man is convicted of the assault, would there be any further expense incurred by the complainant?—None.

30,531. Then about 9*s*. would represent the expense?—Yes; then if he requires subpœnas for witnesses who will not attend voluntarily, there is an additional expense; those fees are also fixed by the schedule under the Act.

30,532. Supposing he wants confirmatory evidence, two witnesses and two subpœas, what would that be?—Ninepence, and there is an affidavit fee under the Act.

30,533. Knowing what the weekly wages of a labouring man is, do you think that incurring from 6*s*. to 9*s*. is a serious item to him in getting his case heard and completed?—I think it is a serious thing. It is a week's wages, that is a large sum for a labouring man to pay.

30,534. Does that in your judgment operate as a bar to his getting access to the Courts?—It may in certain instances.

30,535. Amongst that class of men?—It may operate in certain instances, but there is a clause in the Clerk of the Peace's bill, which enables magistrates to remedy that, for two magistrates can order a Clerk of the Peace to issue process free of all charge.

30,536. Is that order ever made?—I don't know.

30,537. Have you ever known an order made of that description?—Not in Kingston, because the Clerk of the Peace of Kingston was always willing and ready to lend his aid without the necessity of resorting to the justices for such an order; the people in Kingston are most wretchedly poor, I have known some not even able to pay the stamp duty on the process.

30,538. Are they generally litigious?—They are, but there have been some cases of real injustice, where I have known people unable to procure justice, simply because they were unable to pay the stamp duty.

30,539. Upon what particular class of legal proceedings was that?—Upon the information, the fee for which is 1*s*. 6*d*.

30,540. That is included in the 6*s*., is it not?—I think so.

30,541. Does it include the stamp?—No, the fee, irrespective of the stamp, is 2*s*.

30,542. That goes to the Clerk of the Peace?—Yes.

30,543. Do you draw a distinction in regard to the facilities afforded to the labouring class, between the system that now prevails, and what is called the old judicial system?—I do.

30,544. When did the change take place from the one to the other?—About nine or 10 years ago.

30,545. What was the nature of the change?—Up to nine or 10 years ago there were local Courts, Parochial Courts of Quarter Sessions and Courts of Common Pleas. The Courts of Quarter Sessions had the same jurisdiction as those in England have.

30,546. Before whom were they held?—They were presided over by a chairman of Quarter Sessions, either a barrister or attorney-at-law.

30,547. Was the chairman a stipendiary magistrate?—He was a paid chairman, he had a salary of 1,200*l*. a year, I think, and then he had to go circuit, he had several parishes; the chairman of Quarter Sessions at Kingston had to hold Courts in Kingston, St. Andrew's, Port Royal, and St. David's; he had to hold 22 Courts in the course of the year, 10 of which were held in Kingston.

30,548. Had he Courts of Quarter Sessions which you name parochial?—Yes.

30,549. And also a Court of Common Pleas?—Yes.

30,550. Was that a sort of Court of Request for the recovery of debts?—The jurisdiction was up to 30*l*.; all cases were tried before a jury; all cases of damages amounting to 30*l*. were tried before those Courts presided over by the chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Chief Judge of Common Pleas.

30,551. Then there was a civil and criminal jurisdiction?—Yes.

30,552. To what extent did the criminal jurisdiction go?—The same as the Quarter Sessions, the same as it is in England.

30,553. Was the expense attending the administration of justice in those Courts great, do you know?—In comparison with the expense that is incurred now, it is trifling. I can instance the Home Circuit of Kingston—a man who was charged, for instance, with the larceny of property not exceeding 5*s*. in value, because up to 5*s*. the justices have summary jurisdiction, beyond 5*s*. he is entitled to be tried by a jury, and if he elects to be tried by a jury in Kingston, he has to travel all the way to Kingston. He may have to travel about 20 miles; he may have to wait in Kingston two weeks before he can have his case called on.

30,554. Now do you mean?—Now.

30,555. Formerly the Courts went to him, and he did not go to the Courts?—Yes; then again, whereas formerly he could avail himself of the services of an attorney, who would defend him, and defend him ably for a fee of 3*l*., they have now to employ two lawyers, an attorney and a barrister.

30,556. In Kingston?—Yes, in Kingston now.

30,557. The attorneys cannot practise before the

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Court?—Not in the Home Circuit, pre-audience is given to the bar, that is, where a man could formerly be defended for 3*l.* 3*s.*, he would now have to pay from 10 to 12, or 15. I have known men charged before, where I was only acting ministerially, simply investigating a charge to see whether there was primâ facie evidence against the man; in cases of that kind the solicitor's services are of little avail, the most he can do is, simply to watch the proceedings; if there is a strong primâ facie case, it is the duty of the magistrate to commit the prisoner. I have known a man come before me with his solicitor to aid him there; I have committed him for trial, and the man has been undefended then, simply on account of his inability to find additional fees to pay counsel, whereas they might be able to accomplish the additional fee under the old system. What I mean to say is this, that a man may not have cause to come to ask the Court to defend him.

30,558. Does the Circuit Courts at Kingston exercise the jurisdiction which was formerly exercised by the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas?—No, the Courts of Common Pleas were courts for civil causes, and although they were held at the same time as the Courts of Quarter Session, that is, on the same day, they were separate and distinct Courts.

30,559. But held by the same presiding judge?—Yes.

30,560. Since the Parochial Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas have been extinguished, which Courts you commend for their cheapness and facility, has their jurisdiction been transferred to the Home Circuit Courts?—Yes.

30,561. And that is permanent at Kingston?—Yes, I illustrate the Home Circuit Court because there I must admit the greatest hardships exist as to expense, but where the Parochial Courts are held, and where the Circuit Courts are held in the outer parishes, the evil is not so great; because then the barristers do not travel, they do not think it worth their while to exercise their right of pre-audience there, and the attorneys come in.

30,562. How many barristers are there in Jamaica?—Very few, four or five; if the barristers went circuit, my remark would attend to all those Courts as well.

30,563. Then do you consider the presence of barristers is a grievance which the humble suitor has to complain of, as a matter of expense?—Yes.

30,564. Does he not get his defence in proportion to the benefit of their attendance?—I consider that attorneys in this country are quite competent to conduct the defence of men in a criminal court of justice.

30,565. Do you think there is nothing gained by having a barrister?—My remarks are principally confined to those cases over which the Courts of Quarter Sessions exercise jurisdiction, that is in trumpery cases of larceny.

30,566. Small matters?—Small matters of course, I say nothing with respect to charges of a graver matter, for instance murder.

30,567. We are talking of the labouring classes, of course?—Yes, and the facilities which they have in being defended in the Courts of Quarter Sessions, is what they suffer by the loss of those facilities now.

30,568. That jurisdiction has been done away now by the abolition of those Courts?—Yes.

30,569. And the Courts of Common Pleas are gone?—Yes.

30,570. Cases which were tried before them are now tried before the Circuit judge?—Yes.

30,571. I see the Act expires on the 31st December this year?—Yes, it has always a duration clause. With respect to the Courts of Common Pleas, there again the poor suitors suffer great grievance in consequence of the abolition of those courts in action, where the damages exceed 40*s.*, that is, in respect to trusts and actions for unliquidated damages on simple contracts, the magistrates have a minimum jurisdiction to the amount of 10*l.*, but in actions for unliquidated damages or trust, where the damages exceed 40*s.*, they have to be brought in the Supreme Court.

30,572. And tried before a jury?—Yes; previously, these actions, provided the damages sought to be recovered did not exceed 30*l.* were brought in the Common Pleas, and the expense then to the suitor was comparatively trifling as compared with the expense they have now to incur in bringing the action into the Supreme Court. And the same observations apply with respect to them as to the necessity imposed upon them of employing two lawyers, when one would have sufficed as I say for inferior cases, and cases of lesser importance. I say nothing with regard to cases of greater importance.

30,573. Then I suppose you would advocate the creation of a jurisdiction for small debts under 30*l.*, similar to the County Courts in England?—Yes, I think that could be done for the interest of the colony if it could afford it. To re-establish the Courts of Quarter Sessions to be presided over by legally qualified men, as previously, with the same jurisdiction and lower fees.

30,574. When you had these minor Courts, had you the same number of Judges in the Supreme Court?—No, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions was associated with one or two magistrates.

30,575. Was the judicial establishment of the same strength as it is now—had you a Chief Justice and three Judges?—Yes there was a Chief Justice, two Judges, and a Vice-Chancellor.

30,576. Then the Vice-Chancellor only sat for cases in Chancery?—Yes.

30,577. That is what the Chief Justice does now?—Yes.

30,578. The Vice-Chancellor is combined with the Chief Justice, so that you have the exercise of a third Judge?—Yes, but against that, you had the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, who were all legal men; all that is now done in the Superior Courts.

30,579. That would be a much more costly machinery, as far as the judical establishment went, than the present one. I mean it would cost more to re-establish those minor Courts than the present establishment costs?—Decidedly, for instance, the colony is now paying some 3,000*l.* a year to Judges who are pensioned off.

30,580. Will not that always be the case?—But those were pensioned off upon compulsion in consequence of loss of appointment. I mean the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

30,581. Where are they now?—In England—one is in Jamaica. The colony is now paying over 3,000*l.* a-year to pension Judges; all these gentlemen were compelled to retire with the single exception of Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice; he was the only man who consented to act.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. T. Lee.

The Rev. Thomas Lee sworn and examined.

30,582. Are you a Baptist missionary residing at Falmouth in this island?—I am.

30,583. Were you present at a meeting held on 1st August last near to your church?—I presided at that meeting, I called the meeting.

30,584. Who attended the meeting—what class of people?—My own people.

30,585. Are they a large body of the labouring class?—They are, but the meeting was not a large one.

30,586. How many had you present?—I should say not more than 150.

30,587. Falmouth is at the west end of the island, I believe?—Yes, the north-west.

30,588. Did anything worthy of note take place at that meeting that you have to tell us?—It was an August meeting held during the holidays; the usual meeting we held at that season.

30,589. You always have one at that time of year?—Yes.

30,590. Did anything occur last August different from any other August?—In what way?

30,591. I understand that something did occur which you want to mention relative to this inquiry?—That statement was made in reply to a request; and I was brought here by subpœna, against my will.

30,592. You are here dragged by legal force; but you can tell us whether anything occurred material to this inquiry, at that meeting in August?—I have been told that the reason for my presence here was the presence of George William Gordon at this meeting.

30,593. He was there?—He was there; he came into the meeting; the meeting had proceeded some length when Mr. Gordon came in; he took a seat near the door, and listened to the proceedings of the meeting, and towards the close, as I was about closing the meeting I said, "We have a member of the House of "Assembly with us to-day, and if you will like to hear, "and the gentleman will say a few words, we should "be glad if he will kindly do so," and Mr. Gordon acceded and spoke at some length.

30,594. Did he address your meeting?—He did, at my request.

30,595. Was his address one you approved of?—By far the greater portion of it.

30,596. Then some part you did not?—There were some parts that I did not approve of.

30,597. Was it a very long one?—A very long one.

30,598. What was the part you disapproved of?—It consisted of two or three sentences.

30,599. Only?—Only.

30,600. That you afterwards got up to modify, I believe?—I did explain.

30,601. Will you tell us what you so objected to that required you to modify it?—There were one or two allusions that I objected to.

30,602. Tell us all you disapproved of?—I thought it unnecessary—I had taken the opportunity—that very day, if you will allow me to correct myself, I received from His Excellency a circular, I believe, with a placard headed "The Queen's Advice." I felt it my duty to read that placard to the people, and explain it, and I did so conscientiously; and the first thing that I objected to was, that Mr. Gordon said it was a disgraceful document.

30,603. Had you read it while he was present?—Yes.

30,604. He said it was a disgraceful document?—I believe those were his words.

30,605. That was one part you disapproved of?—Yes; Yes, I disapproved of that.

30,606. Was there anything else that he said that you disapproved of?—I disapproved of a reference to the laws of the land.

30,607. What was said upon that subject by him?—Do you wish me to give the words that were uttered?

30,608. Certainly, if you can recollect them, as closely as you can?—I should be sorry to swear to the exact words, but as far as my memory serves me, the words were these: "There is one law in Jamaica for the white man, and another for the black."

30,609. Was that all that fell from him that you did not approve of?—Respecting those points.

30,610. On that day I mean?—On that day.

30,611. The law, and this advice?—Yes.

30,612. There was nothing else that you found it necessary to explain away?—Yes, he made a mistake in reference to other things, that I corrected.

30,613. Do you mean as matters of fact?—Yes, matters of fact, but nothing relevant to this inquiry.

30,614. Only mistake in fact?—Yes.

30,615. Religious matters?—Yes, the other matter really was a religious address.

30,616. These two points do not seem to bear upon the subject of religion?—They were not, and the moment they were uttered I expressed my dissent, and Mr. Gordon made no further reference of that kind whatever, and then at the close of his address I explained what I considered to be Mr. Gordon's meaning to the people.

30,617. Was he there then?—Yes, standing by my side.

30,618. What did you explain to them about those two heads?—I told them Mr. Gordon had said to them there was one law in Jamaica for the white man, and another law for the black man. To prevent any misapprehension upon that point I said, "Mr. "Gordon means by this that there are irregularities "as to the administration of law, for the law is the "same; we have English laws, and I should be "sorry for us to misapprehend his meaning." Mr. Gordon bowed, and fully acquiesced in the explanation.

30,619. Did you give any explanation to your audience about the other part that you objected to?—I did.

30,620. How did you modify that?—I told them that there were parts of the advice that did not apply to them. I thought still there was good sound advice contained in the document, and I urged them to follow it, and return to industry, and so on.

30,621. By that means you thought to restore the views that you intended them to obtain with regard to that circular?—I objected to these points principally, because my meeting was a religious meeting, and had nothing whatever of a political character in it, and was not called for a political purpose at all.

30,622. How long have you been among these people?—I have been there nearly five years.

30,623. During last year what was their bearing and conduct with regard to the established authorities and keeping of the peace during June, July, August, and September?—I noticed no change whatever.

30,624. Was their conduct orderly and loyal?—Yes, with the exception of the ordinary set of scapegraces that you find in every community.

30,625. I am speaking of the large body of the people, not of individual instances of character, because of course that is found in every community; but, generally knowing your people, did they manifest during the months I mention a spirit of loyalty and thankfulness?—I have every reason to believe so.

30,626. From your own dealings?—From my own dealings, intercourse, and conversation with individual members.

30,627. Did you see anything which attracted your attention, which pointed to an intention to combine for the purpose of using violence?—I have not detected the slightest trace of that, the very opposite.

30,628. Are they contented and industrious?—They are contented with the Government under which they live unquestionably as a whole.

30,629. You never heard anything like a conspiracy to upset the Government there?—Yes, I have heard a great deal about it.

30,630. But you never heard anything about the people attempting to do it?—My people? Oh, no; they laugh at the idea.

30,631. Do you think that these meetings (other than religious meetings), political meetings, have a bad or good effect upon the people; introduced politically, do you think they have a bad or good effect upon them?—It all depends upon the parties who conduct these meetings.

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Rev. T. Lee.

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30,632. Do you think that the meetings that we hear of, that have taken place in your neighbourhood, have had a bad or good effect?—I could not trace any effect of that. We have had no meeting in my district.

30,633. (*Mr. Payne*). Have you had large opportunities for ascertaining the disposition of the people in your intercourse with them?—Yes, daily intercourse.

30,634. Have you seen in them anything whatever of disloyalty or disaffection to the Government or constituted authority before the rebellion?—Decidedly the reverse.

30,635. Have you had a great deal of intercourse with your people since and during the rebellion?—Yes.

30,636. Have you traced among them any sympathy whatever with the rioters of Morant Bay?—I have had a decided and unanimous expression of disapprobation from my church.

30,637. And from people outside your church, from the general body of the people?—From my church.

30,638. Can you speak as to what the feeling of the population was generally there, besides the immediate members of your church?—I have every reason to believe that the great mass of the population at Trelawney are loyal. There may be, there are unquestionably, lawless characters there, but they are by no means the representatives of the people.

30,639. And they have no sympathy with the rioters at Morant Bay?—Not my own church.

30,640. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You speak only of your own church?—I speak in that particular of my own church.

30,641. (*Mr. Payne.*) You have no knowledge one way or the other of it?—I have not met with a single trace of disloyalty in any district through which I go.

30,642. (*Commission.*) You mean by loyalty obedience to the law?—I mean more than that; I mean devoted attachment to the Queen.

30,643. They are not disposed to resist authority?—No, I do not think so, decidedly, on the whole.

30,644. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you observe the state of the people as to poverty and distress in 1865?—Yes.

30,645. Was there a great deal of poverty and distress in your district?—Among certain classes in my district.

30,646. Perhaps the older people?—The elder, the sickly, and the dependent.

30,647. Was there very great distress there?—In some instances.

30,648. Was that produced by the drought?—Partly so, and want of employment, and the high prices of provisions and clothing.

30,649. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Which kind of provisions, ground or salt?—Salt provisions.

30,650. Have you any idea how much salt provision will suffice for a family of six or eight?—I have never asked the question. I do not go so far into those details.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. J. E. Henderson.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARD HENDERSON sworn and examined.

30,651. Are you a Baptist missionary?—Yes.

30,652. Do you live at Montego Bay?—Yes.

30,653. Have you lived there long?—About 11 years. I have been in the island about 25 years.

30,654. Have you been acting as a Baptist minister?—Yes.

30,655. I believe you attend two churches, one at Montego Bay and another at Watford Hill?—Yes.

30,656. Where is that?—That is just on the borders of St. James and Hanover.

30,657. From your means of observation during the months of June, July, August, and September last year can you tell the Commission whether there was any manifestation of discontent, or any threat of exercising violence against the constituted authorities?—I never heard of any, not the slightest. I think if there had been I must have heard of it from my frequent intercourse with the people.

30,658. Did you notice anything in the demeanour of the labouring classes which attracted your attention?—Nothing different.

30,659. Nothing different to what had happened at other times?—Nothing at all, except that there was a good deal of complaining on account of poverty.

30,660. What was the state of their well-being at that time?—There was a great deal of distress amongst them.

30,661. Arising from what?—Arising from want of employment.

30,662. Did that result from any natural causes, such as the want of rain?—Yes, there was a very severe drought all over the island at that time.

30,663. How long had that been going on during the months I speak of?—The whole of the latter end of 1864 and the whole of 1865; it was very dry, indeed; employment had been very scarce everywhere throughout my district.

30,664. Did that pinch the labouring classes?—It did very much; there was a great deal of poverty and destitution among the old people. I do not think it was with the able-bodied people, but I believe they were short of money.

30,665. But there was still work for them?—No, there was not work for them. I have seen large numbers come away from estates on Monday morning, who had applied for work and could not obtain it. I have seen them come away from Catherine Hall estate; that is very near Montego Bay.

30,666. Is that a large estate?—It is a large estate, close on the borders of Montego Bay; and also from other estates throughout the district. There was a general want of employment.

30,667. Was that continuing down to the end of September?—Yes, almost to the end of the year I should say.

30,668. Do you remember a man-of-war coming round to Montego Bay?—Yes, I remember the "Cadmus."

30,669. When did that arrive?—I think early in August 1865.

30,670. In August; these were the holidays which the labourers generally take then?—Yes, they always take holidays in August for one or two weeks.

30,671. Did you notice, before the arrival of the "Cadmus," any tendency to break the peace?—Not the least. I went among the people a good deal during August time.

30,672. During their holidays?—Yes; it is my habit to go about during the holidays and hold meetings, not in the chapel but at the different villages.

30,673. Meetings of what kind?—Principally religious meetings, and to talk about general matters, to give them information of what was going on about them. I take that opportunity of doing so.

30,674. Did they attend those meetings?—Yes, quite as well as they usually did.

30,675. After the holidays did they return to their work, such as there was for them?—I believe so. I did not hear any complaints.

30,676. You are not able to state of your own knowledge the existence of any spirit of insubordination?—I feel certain that there was none. I feel certain, from the intercourse I had with the people, that if there had been that spirit I must have known it. Since I have heard of there being this spirit I

have made inquiries, and I feel confident that there is no spirit of discontent at all of the kind that is reported. I think it was a matter of astonishment, not only to the labouring class but to all classes in St. James, that the man-of-war was sent round. I spoke to the Custos of the parish about it, and he disclaimed all knowledge of its coming; he said he did not know what it had come for.

30,677. The day came when the news from Morant Bay reached you?—Yes.

30,678. Did you notice if that had any effect upon the people we are now talking about?—It was a long time before they knew it; some days afterwards.

30,679. What effect had it upon the people that you had to deal with?—I think there was very general regret on account of the outbreak that had taken place.

30,680. Do you mean regret among the labouring black people?—Yes; several of them told me that they felt disgraced by the conduct of the black people. I questioned them very closely about these matters, and I am sure that they did feel that they had been disgraced by the conduct of the people at Morant Bay; they had no sympathy with them, I am confident, not the least.

30,681. What state of education are the people in about you in the district where you live?—I never knew the schools so badly attended as they are now. Until within the last 18 months the schools were pretty well attended, but during the last 18 months or two years there has been a decided disinclination to send the children to school.

30,682. A falling off?—A falling off. All our schools in that part of the island are in a bad state.

30,683. To what do you attribute that?—I only know what the people tell me. I have made very close inquiries. They say they have not clothing for their children, and they have not food to send with them. It is the habit when they send a child at 9 in the morning, and it stays till 3, to send its food with it, and they do not like to send the children unless they can send with it something to eat.

30,684. Do you think the reason so assigned by the people is well founded, that they have not the means to send them?—I do not think so. I think there are cases in which it is the truth, but, generally speaking, I do not think it is the real reason why they are not sent.

30,685. To what do you attribute it?—I attribute it almost entirely to the "piccaninney gangs" on the estates.

30,686. To the children's labour?—Yes, the children can earn 2*s.* or 3*s.* a week, and without temptation the people succumb. I have no doubt whatever that the "piccaninney gangs" are very injurious to the schools. The planter finds that sort of labour most profitable to him, and employs it. I do not think the small payment we enforce at the schools has anything to do with it. I do not allow any child to come to school unless the parent pays 3*d.* a week.

30,687. You do not think that has anything to do with their non-attendance?—No; I think it is what the children are able to earn and contribute to the family. Children from 10 to 12 years of age can earn from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a week. A large number of children are employed from the ages of 10 to 14.

30,688. Do they work steadily?—The planters tell me that they can manage them better than others. I have seen an old woman behind them with a bundle of switches, and she seems to manage them very well.

30,689. Do you think the moral condition of the lower orders has deteriorated of late years?—I think so. I am sorry to have to say so. I think there has been a decided retrograde movement during the last five or seven years.

30,690. Do you fix that period?—Yes; I judge from the fact that our congregations generally have been smaller, except during what were called "the revivals," when the chapels were overflowing.

30,691. You have doubtless heard a good deal of what has been stated before the Commission about the revivals?—I was in England during the revivals. I came out just as they were subsiding.

30,692. Do you agree in what has been said as to the bad effect they had upon the lower orders?—I think the effects generally have been bad, especially where the meetings have not been under the control of the minister.

30,693. That is to say meetings independent of the clergyman?—I think nothing but bad has come out of it. It has given rise to a great deal of immorality and idleness; I have no doubt of it. Another reason why I am afraid there has been a retrograde movement is that marriages are much fewer.

30,694. And the number of children keeps up?—Yes, I think as many children are born, or more.

30,695. Do they bring them all to be baptized?—We do not baptize children.

30,696. But the other denominations do?—Yes. We used to register. There was once a Registration Act in the Island, but there is no means now of knowing how many children are born. I think it is a great misfortune that there is not some means.

30,697. Do you think it would be a good thing to have a registration?—I do; there was a Registration Act in operation at one time.

30,698. Do you think that had a good effect?—I think so; at any rate we knew how many were born. I think it only just to the lower classes to say that I account for their immorality, to a very large extent, from the example set by the higher classes in the country, especially the officials. It may be worse in my neighbourhood than in other neighbourhoods; it is very bad, and I have no doubt in my own mind that the effect is very injurious upon the lower classes.

30,699. With regard to the particulars you have mentioned?—Those particulars.

30,700. Do you find intoxication prevail?—Not among the people much. I think drunkenness is not at all a sin of the population.

30,701. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are you talking of the people outside your congregation, or merely of your congregation, when you speak of there being no inclination to join in a conspiracy?—I mean my congregation, and I mean also the whole of the district, inasmuch as in going through the district I have met with large numbers of persons in nowise connected with my congregation; I mean where I go into the villages to hold meetings all sorts of persons come.

30,702. Are you in the confidence of the people that do not belong to your congregation?—I believe I am.

30,703. Do you think if a man was to join a conspiracy he would come and tell you of it?—I don't think he would; I should be one of the last persons he would come to.

30,704. Don't you think they are reticent, and that if they had anything to conceal they would not be likely to let you know it?—I do not think they would let me know.

30,705. Don't you think they would not let you know?—They certainly would not come and tell me any bad thing that they were going to do.

30,706. Does a belief in obeahism exist in your district?—Yes, but I have never been able to understand what it is.

30,707. You have never been able to dive into it?—Never.

30,708. Have you ever been able to get a negro to explain it to you?—They have tried to do so, but they have never succeeded to my satisfaction.

30,709. Are there persons who consult obeahmen now?—Not to my knowledge.

30,710. Then there are things about the negroes

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which you cannot understand or fathom ?—I do not know what obeahism used to be, but my belief is that at the present time it is pretty much confined to poisoning.

30,711. But there are secrets which the negro can carry about with him, and which you would not know ?—I do not profess to understand all their secrets.

30,712. You say you knew nothing nor heard of any likelihood to be a spirit of disaffection in your parish in the month of October ; did you ever hear from one of your brethren that there was a spirit of disaffection among a large population in St. James ? —No, never.

30,713. Did the Rev. Mr. Hewitt never tell you so ?—Never ; he never told me that. I have no objection to tell you what he did tell me ; of course I am not ignorant of the report that is about as to what Mr. Hewitt has said, and if you ask me, I will tell you whether it is true or not.

30,714. Did Mr. Hewitt ever tell you that he knew there were 5,000 in the parish in such a disaffected state that they were only waiting a leader, and that it was necessary that precautions should be taken by the Government to prevent it breaking out ? —He never told me so, nor did anyone else—he has denied the statement over and over again, publicly and in my presence.

30,715. Then perhaps you will tell us what he did say ?—I think the Clerk of the Peace of the parish of St. James was present, and as it was said to him, perhaps you had better get it from him. I heard this report; I asked Mr. Hewitt for an explanation, and he told me when he heard of the outbreak at Morant Bay he went down to the Clerk of the Peace and to a magistrate, and stated that he thought some means ought to be adopted to secure the peace of the parish, that he believed there were a number of vagabonds about the parish who might take advantage of circumstances to create a disturbance, and therefore his advice was that a number of special constables should be sworn in throughout the parish, with a view of preserving the peace. That was what he told me, but that is very different from saying that 5000 people were in a state of disaffection.

30,716. With regard to the falling off in your schools, you attribute it to the piccaninny gangs, and you say the falling off has been only in the last six or seven years ; have not those piccaninny gangs been in existence since the time you came to the country up to the present moment ?—Most certainly not to my knowledge. I do not remember seeing a piccaninny gang till within the last seven years. I never remember seeing a piccaninny gang on the estates ; in fact it would not have been possible to have organized a piccaninny gang until the last six or seven years. I do not believe the parents would have allowed it.

30,717. That is your opinion ?—I never saw it.

30,718. What estates are those that you speak of where the people could not get labour during the last year ?—I have seen large numbers sent away from Catherine Hall, from Catherine Mount, Round Hill, Unity Hall.

30,719. Round Hall is in Hanover, is it not ?—Yes, one of my stations is in Hanover. I cannot speak of my own knowledge, but I believe at Janseen, in Providence, people have been turned away. With reference to the other estates, I have seen them coming away on Monday morning.

30,720. Do you hold Monday meetings in Montego Bay ?—I hold a meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening.

30,721. Do you hold a meeting in the daytime ?—No.

30,722. Then it was not to attend your meeting that they were coming away ?—Certainly not, they were coming away because they could not obtain work.

30,723. At what part of the year was that ?—It was out of crop time.

30,724. Was it at a time when the grass was likely to be heavy in the cane-piece ?—I really do not know as to that. I have simply seen them come away, and have frequently asked why are you going back, and they have said "because there is no work." I did not inquire what work it was they had appplied for.

30,725. It was out of crop time ?—Yes, in crop time I think there was work for everyone ; that is about four or five months in the year.

30,726. You say the immorality of the lower orders has generally increased also in the last five or six years, and you attribute it to the evil example of their official superiors ; has the immorality among the officials increased during that time, or has it always been the same during the 25 years you have been here ?—I do not see much difference ; I am speaking, of course, of my own district. I should not like to be questioned more closely upon it ; it is unpleasant to have to make that statement.

30,727. Then how do you account, if this evil example has been before them all these years, that it has only broken loose among them lately ?—I am afraid the young people are not under the same religious restraints as the old people were.

30,728. Is it not the fact that the young people feel they have no debt of gratitude to you now, and the old people fancy that they have ?—I do not think there is the same feeling towards the minister.

30,729. Do not they, that is the old people, love your society, that obtained for them the boon of freedom ?—No doubt.

30,730. And a large number of the young people do not feel any gratitude for that ?—Yes ; I cannot say a large number—my congregation is composed largely of young persons.

30,731. But you have lost your control over them ? —I do not think I have over my own people ; but there are a large number of young people in the neighbourhood who attach themselves to no congregation at all ; the fact is, if they attended places of worship now as they formerly did we should require double the number of places. The population has increased and is increasing.

30,732. You have very large chapels at Montego Bay ; can you fill them now ?—My chapel is always filled, I speak of my own.

30,733. Yours is over the house where you live, is it not ?—Under it, it holds from 500 to 600.

30,734. Have your congregations fallen off among your body ?—Our congregations, generally speaking, are not so large as they were some five or six years ago. I said so before, decidedly not so large.

30,735. You are in fact losing the influence you had over the people ?—I do not think we have the same influence over the young people that we had over the old ones.

30,736. (*Commission.*) You say the character of your people is to keep from you any irregularities they are going to perpetrate, and that they would not communicate directly to you the fact that they were members of any secret society to overthrow established law ?—They certainly would not.

30,737. But had you the means of observing sufficiently close, that you could really form a judgment with regard to the conduct of the people in the months of July, August, and September, whether they were members of secret societies, and attending meetings with a view to organizing force ?—I have a number of intelligent men, deacons, as well as ladies connected with my church, whom I meet constantly, once or twice a month, and who spend two, three, or four hours among them on the Saturday, and I do not believe it would be possible for any combination to take place without the knowledge of those persons, who live all over the district ; and I do not believe

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they would keep such information from me, if they knew it.

30,738. You think you would get it from that class of your members?—I am sure I should get it from them.

30,739. Are they of a class of persons who themselves could be members of such a society?—Not likely; some of them are people of considerable property, and are satisfied and grateful to the Government under which they live. I do not think they would be likely to engage in anything of the sort, they would have everything to lose by it.

30,740. They communicated nothing, and therefore you argue that they discovered nothing?—Nothing. I remember one report specially referring to a village called Granville, in which it was said people were drilled.

30,741. You did hear drilling mentioned?—I heard that people were drilled.

30,742. When?—That was in August. I went up to the village, I met the people, and searched thoroughly into it, and found that the regiment of Volunteers, as it was called, consisted of about eight or ten boys who had got some bamboo sticks, and were mimicking the Volunteers in Montego Bay.

30,743. Were you able from that inquiry to be quite certain that the instance mentioned was the one referred to in the report about drilling?—I think so; the same village was named, and other people made inquiry; the whole thing was afterwards ridiculed by the authorities of the parish as well as others.

30,744. Did the report of the drilling come through the police authorities to you?—No, I heard it talked of.

30,745. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Can you explain what the Underhill meeting was?—There was a meeting at Montego Bay; it was called by a requisition which had not the name of a black person upon it.

30,746. Did you attend it?—I attended it; the Custos took the chair; the member of the parish spoke; one or two gentlemen spoke; there was only one black man, I think.

30,747. (*Commission.*) Did you speak?—Yes.

30,748. Was that meeting, in your opinion, productive of harm?—It could not be.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTIETH DAY (Part II.—Morant Bay.)

PRESENT:
RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

SARAH ANN ROBINSON re-called and further examined.

S. A. Robinson.

30,749. Now, Robinson, you know that you told us about the shooting of that woman, and you took us to the house where you said that happened?—Yes.

30,750. And afterwards you said that you had been telling lies about that?—Yes.

30,751. You also spoke about the soldiers taking up children and knocking their heads against the wall?—Yes.

30,752. Was that a lie too?—Yes.

30,753. You mentioned a person named Williams to whom it had happened?—Yes.

30,754. You have seen the woman Williams whom you mentioned here this morning?—No.

30,755. Whom did you mean when you said it was Susannah Williams, who lived just by you?—Susannah Williams lived just by me.

30,756. Yes, and you said it had happened to her children—that her children had had their heads knocked against the wall?—I did not see her this morning.

30,757. Did you not see Joannah Williams this morning?—No.

30,758. Was that a lie too, like the other? Was it a lie that you said about knocking the children's heads against the wall?—Yes, I was frightened.

30,759. Who frightened you?—My heart frightened me.

30,760. Did anybody frighten you into telling these lies?—No, but when I come to see massa, my heart fluttered, because I had done nothing.

30,761. Did anybody tell you to tell anything?—I was frightened.

30,762. Do you know Elisha Grant?—No.

30,763. Did anybody tell you—you must tell us the whole truth—did anybody tell you to tell us what you told us before?—No; but when I see massa at the table my heart fluttered and frightened.

30,764. That would not make you tell lies, you know?—They took away my ring, and thieved all my things.

The witness withdrew.

JOANNAH WILLIAMS (a black) called and examined.

J. Williams.

30,765. Do you know any person named Susannah Williams?—There is one about Mount Champney way.

30,766. Is anyone living near you of the name of Susannah Williams?—No.

30,767. Do you know the woman who has just gone down—Sarah Ann Robinson?—She lives at Church Corner.

30,768. Is that near you?—Far away from me.

30,769. How far?—On the way to Morant Bay, you pass it to go to Morant Bay.

30,770. Does anybody of the name of Sussanah Williams live at Church Corner?—Nobody at all.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Spanish Town.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 1st March 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

The Hon. B. Vickers.

1 March 1866.

The Hon. BENJAMIN VICKERS sworn and examined.

30,771. Are you the Custos of Westmoreland ?—I am.

30,772. And a member of the Legislative Council ?—I am.

30,773. During the three or four months which preceded October last were you present in the parish of Westmoreland ?—Yes, during the whole of the year except during the period I was up here in attendance on the Legislative Council.

30,774. Can you tell us the state of your parish during those months ?—Correspondence was opened by the Government in respect of the Custodes of Cornwall in consequence of rumours of the turbulent spirit prevailing in St. Elizabeth. I am glad to say that during the whole of that period I am able to report that the utmost tranquillity prevailed in the parish of Westmoreland. We had rumours at the time of some agitation among the people in St. James' and St. Elizabeth's, but nothing transpired.

30,775. Nothing occurred so far as your observation went in Westmoreland ?—We lay intermediately, and nothing occurred there which caused me to alter the first report that I made as to the general tranquillity.

30,776. Nothing did occur as we know in Westmoreland ?—Of course I am speaking, as you know, as to August.

30,777. I am speaking of those three months, about July, August, and September ?—Yes.

30,778. Did you after that, and after your report (which I think you say related entirely to that period), point out that any extra strength of police or military was required in the event of any occurrence taking place ?—Subsequently to the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East a very unpleasant feeling prevailed amongst that district of the parish of Westmoreland which is known by the name of Bluefield district.

30,779. Is that the western end ?—No, it is more to the eastern end, the south-east.

30,780. Did you trace that in any way ?—It was in consequence of an action or an indictment that was to be preferred at the ensuing Court for feloniously shooting a man—Regina v. Tait and several others.

30,781. Who was Tait ?—A gentleman, a proprietor living in the district.

30,782. What was the charge or the case against him ?—The charge was feloniously shooting.

30,783. At whom ?—At a man, a negro man.

30,784. Do you know the circumstances under which it was alleged he had shot the man ?—It was with reference to pulling down some fences at night; the parties went there, and it was reported that a gun had been fired and that a man had been wounded in the hip; but of that of course I know nothing.

30,785. I want the general character of the case, because it was this case to which you referred the Government with regard to some uneasiness ?—The excitement arose in consequence of this case.

30,786. When was it to come on for trial ?—On Monday, the 30th or 31st of October—at the end of October—I think it was the 31st; this disquiet feeling extended itself every day, so much so that the inhabitants of the town became very much alarmed.

30,787. Which town are you speaking of ?—Savanna-la-Mar.

30,788. That was where the trial was to take place ?—That was where the Court was; in consequence of repeated threats made by the people in that district, that if justice was not administered according to their preconceived notions, that they would take vengeance in the Court and murder the prisoners, and destroy the Court-house.

30,789. Did those threats reach you ?—Oh, yes; not in one instance, not in 20; every person I met almost in the town; but subsequently the leading merchant, the manager of the Colonial Bank, one of the doctors, and the collectors of dues waited upon me and said that there was a probability of a large concourse of people at the Court; it was necessary that I should be prepared to preserve the peace during the sitting of the Court, as it was likely that if their threats held out it would lead to very serious consequences, and I sent an express to the Governor.

30,790. Upon that particular state of things ?—On that particular state of things, in which I set forth that we had but 37 stand of arms in the whole parish.

30,791. You reported that you were unprovided ?—Yes, I found it my imperative duty to represent to the Governor that precautionary measures should be taken to avert any disturbances that might occur.

30,792. When was this ?—In October, 31st of October, I think; what I am speaking of is the second week after the outbreak in St. Thomas-in-the East.

30,793. Give us the date of your despatch to the Governor on this matter about this trial and about the disquiet which arose from it ?—I wrote to the Governor's Secretary on the 17th October.

30,794. Did the case come off ?—Yes.

30,795. Before whom was it tried ?—Before Mr. Justice Kemble.

30,796. In the usual course of Circuit Courts ?—Yes; before that there had been considerable correspondence taking place with the Government setting forth the various remarks that had reached me with regard to the intentions of the people. One of these was brought under my notice in the Executive Committee by Mr. Wellesley Bourke, one of the solicitors employed, I think, for the defence, with reference to the threats which had reached Montego Bay as to what was likely to happen at Savanna-la-Mar, and the report that had also reached him that the Court was to be removed from Savanna-la-Mar; and he wrote me sending me a copy of a letter which he had written to the Executive Committee urging that we should not defer the trial, but have the trial removed from the court, as it would only be delaying an outbreak amongst the people, as far as the expression of their feelings went.

30,797. That would be removing it from one parish to another ?—Yes, I as the Custos would have urged its removal; his letter to me was requesting that I would allow the trial to take place there.

30,798. And it did proceed ?—Yes, it did proceed.

30,799. Were you present at the time of the trial ?—I felt it my duty to remain there the whole time.

30,800. Who was the prisoner ?—Mr. William Tait, and there were five others.

30,801. All charged jointly with this felonious shooting ?—Yes, all charged with felonious shooting.

30,802. And who was the prosecutor ?—The Queen.

30,803. Nominally, of course; but the Queen on the prosecution of A. B.; who was A. B. ?—A. B. was the man who was shot. I really don't remember the prosecutor. I should remember the name if I heard it.

30,804. You don't know where he lived ?—Yes ; but I don't remember his name at the moment.

30,805. Where was the man living ?—In the Bluefields district.

30,806. Was he a labouring man ?—Yes.

30,807. One of the class who were the parties most excited by the trial, perhaps ?—He was unfortunately a cripple, and he was then under the influence of the wound, and he came down to Savanna-la-Mar, where he was kept ; therefore the excitement could not have been with him.

30,808. But he belonged to that class of society who most felt the excitement relating to the trial ?—Yes.

30,809. The trial went off, I suppose, and nothing came of it ?—No ; but anterior to the trial the excitement increased daily, and information was lodged with me that there were serious drillings going on in that district of the country.

30,810. When did you first get that information ?—If you will just let me refer to the date of that letter I will tell you. On the 19th of October I wrote to the Governor's secretary.

30,811. Was that the day that you first heard of the reports about serious drillings going on ?—Yes.

30,812. From whom did that information reach you ?—From one of the justices of the peace—he wrote me an official letter. I had previously heard rumours, but nothing that I could have acted upon.

30,813. Did you after writing get anybody to investigate the suggestions about the drilling ?—I was told that a man was on his way down to make complaint of having been beaten, in consequence of information that he had given of certain drillings that were going on. I called a special session of the magistrates to consider the subject of the report of drilling, because it had been told me by the parties then present that 250 men were to be drilled the next day on the Bluefields beach.

30,814. You say by the parties present—who were they ?—Doctor Adolphus I think it was who told me in his official letter. The "Steady," a vessel of war, happened to drop into port, and I asked the Captain to remain while I sent an official message.

30,815. This man who you said had got beaten declined to say anything, did he not ?—He said that a covenant of peace had been made between him and the people, and that he had nothing to say against them ; but he admitted that drillings had been going on, and that he himself had been one of them.

30,816. In what form did he state that ?—He was on his oath before a meeting of the magistrates.

30,817. In what form did his admission come from him ?—He said that drillings had taken place, and that he himself had been present and had been drilled with a wooden gun, but that he did not consider there was any harm in it, and he would not attend any more.

30,818. Who was this man ?—I really don't know his name.

30,819. What day was this ?—On the 21st of October.

30,820. But you had previous to that written the document touching the report of the drilling. I forget the date you gave us ?—The 19th of October, a letter similar to the one of the 17th, reporting meetings at Bluefields, and threats of burning Courthouse, &c. ; and on the 20th I received information that drillings were to take place the next day in large numbers, and I called a meeting of the justices on the 21st, and the evidence given before me there was of so trifling a nature I did not think it of sufficient importance to take it up. It simply showed that little squads of 12 had met and drilled, and they did not consider there was any harm in it. However, I sent a notice into the district, to the effect that it had come to my knowledge that there had been certain nightly meetings, and informing the people that their drillings were illegal, and offering a reward of 100 dollars to any who could give information of such drillings after that date.

30,821. These were the MacAlpine people that were drilling ?—Yes.

30,822. In Mount Airey ?—Yes ; my object was to get through this period without any disruption of the peace, and I let the people understand that what had occurred, if it were true, should be allowed to pass, but any drilling in future would not. I offered 100 dollars reward for anyone giving information of illegal drilling after that date. I then, in order to test the loyalty of the people, called special meetings in that district to swear in special constables, on the 23rd, I think. Two or three of the persons came afterwards who were present at the drillings, and said it was true, but they did not consider there was any harm in it.

30,823. Were any policemen or peace officers sent to the districts where you heard there were drillings, to see if it were so ?—Yes, but I never received a report from them. The police said they had heard of such things but they had not seen them.

30,824. Did they content themselves with that ?—I don't think they went there after the 21st, except to stick up those notifications, and I am well informed that no drillings took place after that.

30,825. The very day that the drilling was to have taken place was the day you convened this meeting ?—Yes.

30,826. You say that people were excited about this trial before that day ; do you know, as the Custos, whether there had been any signs of discontent about the administration of justice in Westmoreland ?—I don't think so. I never heard any complaint made as to any improper decision, or any dissatisfaction with reference to any of the out districts, or in the Court.

30,827. Was there any dissatisfaction about wages ?—No, I think not. I don't think I have heard any complaints about wages. I have had complaints myself. I always meet them in this spirit, "If you "are entitled to so and so, take any two of your own "people, and if they say you are entitled to it you "shall have it."

30,828. Several people came forward in this Bluefield district to be sworn in as special constables ?—Yes.

30,829. But not in the district where the drilling was said to be ?—I have a letter written to me by the senior magistrate, an elderly gentleman, unfortunately since dead.

30,830. Was that Mr. Sinclair ?—Yes.

30,831. Do you think this disturbance was the result of any combination of action ?—No.

30,832. That it was a local disturbance ?—Yes, for the moment ; but I think the rumours that were about would excite the public mind so that it would have gone to a greater extent. I have lived a considerable time in Westmoreland, and I have considerable influence with the people, and I made use of that influence in every shape and way I knew, in endeavouring to get over that period of the riot.

30,833. You don't think there was any combination ?—When we look at the circumstance of the people drilling it might have been with some ulterior object, but I don't think it had any connexion whatever with the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East.

30,834. You don't think the drilling that took place had anything to do with the Volunteers, because everybody seems to drill now-a-days ?—No, we have heard of children doing such things, but I don't think grown-up men would do it at night.

30,835. Oh, it was at night ?—Yes ; I should have got into the circle of them myself, but when I found that there was only eight, or 10 or 12, I did not think it necessary ; my object was to get over the period without any disruption of the peace. During the sitting of the Court I had been informed also of nightly meetings and of a very unpleasant feeling prevailing in the seaport town districts, and the Lands River district, which is in another direction, 25 miles up in the interior of the country.

30,836. To the westward of Savanna-la-Mar ?—

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The Hon. B. Vickers.

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No, due east. We are called a parish, but the parish of Westmoreland is larger than the island of Barbadoes.

30,837. (*Suggested by Mr. Payne.*) I wish to ask about this case of the Queen and Tait, did not the people claim a right of way from Mr. Tait and others ?—No, certainly not. I sat by the side of the Judge during the trial, and if you wish to elicit all information respecting the matter, you could not do better than have Mr. Justice Kemble before you, who took full notes at the trial. It was claiming a right to water.

30,838. There was some claim of right then ?—As I understood it there was water here, and they wanted to take in Mr. Tait's, he gave them water there nearer to them, gave them access to the same water, but they insisted in breaking down the fence and getting at the other. I don't wish to lay any stress upon it, but I desire most emphatically to be understood that I am in no means a partizan of Mr. Tait's.

30,839. What was the result of the case ?—An acquittal of the prisoners, and I certainly must say, although I went there prejudiced against the parties, from the evidence there could not have been any other result.

30,840. By whom was the information lodged with you that serious drillings were going on ?—By a number of people, but officially in a letter from Dr. Adolphus.

30,841. You were present, I think you say, when a man admitted that drillings had been going on ?—Yes.

30,842. Do you know the name of that man ?—No, I really do not, the records of the parish will tell; and he was not the only person, others admitted to the magistrates that there were drillings, but they said they did not know there was any harm in it.

30,843. Besides that man, was there any other testimony given to you personally of those drillings—any other admissions ?—No, I was unable to go into the district.

30,844. Then you had no other evidence personally?—It was not likely that I should ; my aim was to get over the very serious difficulty, if possible, without any disturbance.

30,845. You did not hear these other persons' confession ?—No, I have it officially reported to me by the magistrates.

30,846. How did you receive information about the nightly meetings ?—I received information from the senior magistrate residing in Lands River district.

30,847. Was any sworn evidence given before you?—About two days I received the intelligence, I was summoned up here at the Legislative Council.

30,848. You have no sworn testimony of any nightly meetings then given before you?—I might have had if I had remained in the parish.

30,849. Have any admissions of any nightly meetings been made to you personally ?—By the people themselves ?

30,850. Yes ?—No.

30,851. With respect to the threats to murder the prisoners in this case, brought against Tait, did you hear those threats ?—How was it likely I should hear them at the distance I was, the people did not attempt to disguise it. It was so universal that I feel as assured of it as if I heard it myself. I can go further if you wish it ; the same individual that came before the magistrates declared that he was present at a nightly meeting where it was decided that in the event of Mr. Tait being acquitted he should be murdered in the dock ; and it was in consequence of giving that information that he said he should be beaten, and was on his way down to lodge a complaint with me, when during the night he made what he termed before the magistrates the next day a covenant of peace.

30,852. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are you aware that there were any seeds of dissatisfaction in your parish ?—Nothing had reached me anterior to this date to lead me to think so, and I must say the localities in which the sugar estates were situated (I ought to have said this at the outset,) in my official letters it is stated that in the districts where the sugar estates were situated the greatest cheerfulness prevailed during the whole of the period of the outbreak, and when the island was so much agitated, and that there never was during the whole of that period any appearance of dissatisfaction among the labourers on estates.

30,853. Would that apply to the parish of St. Elizabeth, going up to St. James ?—Yes.

30,854. The mountain parts ?—This spirit prevailed in the mountains, where the people had almost all their own freeholds, but not among the labourers at all.

30,855. Do you think, from your knowledge of the people, that if the insurrection had not been checked in St. Thomas in the East, that it would have extended to your parish or not ?—There is no doubt about it. My impression is that it would have extended. No doubt there was very considerable anxiety prevailing everywhere, and particularly with myself, in the position of Custos. I felt in a very responsible position, and I felt deep anxiety because I had my wife and family with me. I don't know whether the Commission would like me to state from my experience a feeling that prevailed in the minds of the people that created general discontent throughout the country for months anterior to the outbreak.

30,856. (*Commission.*) Throughout the island ?—Yes, I will speak, if you like, of my own district within the last year. The people found that in cultivating their provisions they were cultivating them really to no benefit, that they were robbed and destroyed before they came to maturity. A most terrible state of affairs existed as to the robbing of the people's grounds, and in some districts they abandoned the cultivation of provisions because they were not permitted to reap them. They were subject to such depredations that they were deprived of their living.

30,857. Do you know by whom the depredations were committed ?—Yes, the lazier people robbed those who were industrious.

30,858. One part of the peasantry robbed the other part ?—Yes.

30,859. That would make people discontented with their neighbours ?—Yes.

30,860. Not discontented with the Government ?—No, I do not speak of discontent with the Government, far from it.

The witness withdrew.

The Hon. J. Salmon.

The Hon. John Salmon sworn and examined.

30,861. Are you President of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council, and Custos of St. Elizabeth ?—Yes.

30,862. Are you more particularly acquainted with the parish of St. Elizabeth ?—Yes.

30,863. I believe you reside there ?—Yes, I have resided there for 40 odd years.

30,864. Were you there in the month of August last ?—July I think.

30,865. Did you communicate to the Government, either in July or August, upon the state of feeling in your parish of St. Elizabeth ?—Yes.

30,866. Have you got that communication with you ?—No.

30,867. Tell us shortly what it related to ?—I was called upon by gentlemen of the parish and by several of the brown population, and I received letters also from some of the magistrates stating to me——

30,868. Will you kindly tell us what the subject of your communication was to the Government ?—Oh! my communication to the Governor; that was in consequence of letters and communications that I had from magistrates, gentlemen, and people of colour, as to the probability of there being a disturbance in the

parish, and meetings in different places, of which they could give no satisfactory account to them, and therefore they believed that some disturbance, I may call it, was approaching. This led me to communicate to Governor Eyre what I had learnt. I almost forget what I wrote now, but I daresay that I stated at the same time my own convictions.

30,869. Was that a letter written in October ?—July, I think, calling for assistance, when the "Bulldog" came down.

30,870. That is nothing to do with the rebellion ?—Nothing to do with the late rebellion.

30,871. After that communication were any forces sent ?—A vessel of war, the "Bulldog," visited the Black River Harbour.

30,872. Did you in the meantime, after that communication, and after the information that you received, take any steps to ascertain how far it was well-founded ?—I don't see how we could very well. If it be necessary to prove an intention I don't see how I can do that.

30,873. I don't ask you to prove that ; I ask you whether you took any steps to ascertain whether the reports that reached you, and upon which you communicated to the Government, had any existence in fact ?—Yes ; I constantly inquired of different people in going along the road ; for instance, I stopped at the house of some of these people with whom I was acquainted, black persons and others, and inquired what was going on in their neighbourhood, and what information they could give me as to reports that had come to my ears ; and they told me of meetings in different places, and they generally stated to me that the country was very unquiet and that they were very dissatisfied and unhappy.

30,874. That was in the month of July ?—In July, and that they did not believe there was any security for them, from the disaffection, if it may be so called, and from the expressions that were made use of publicly in the market and the road to themselves by the black people.

30,875. Did you find out to what state of things these remarks referred ?—Disaffection in the state of things in general.

30,876. Not in relation to master and servant, or the administration of justice ?—Oh ! particularly so ; that was told to them every day.

30,877. But the expressions they made use of refer to justice, or wages, or care of land, or what ?—A black man, I believe, is a person that does not know what he is talking about in some instances. If he is told by anyone going through the country, or any minister, that so and so is so and so, he accepts it and believes it, and looks forward to it.

30,878. Did you gather from what these people told you of the expressions in the market-place which made them apprehend discontent and disaffection that those expressions referred to any particular subject ?—They led me to the conclusion that some step or other against the peace of the country and the security of life was at hand.

30,879. Still, could you ascertain whether the expressions to which they referred as justifying their apprehensions were expressions on the part of the people relating to the tenure of land, the administration of justice, the relation of master and servant, or the non-payment of wages, or any particular case of that kind ?—I don't know that I could say that there was any particular case.

30,880. Do you remember whether they specified what were the complaints that they heard which gave them discomfort and disquiet ?—It was from general instruction that they had received from ill-disposed people telling them that they were oppressed ; telling them, as is set forth in Dr. Underhill's letter, that they could not reap their property, and when they sold it to people in the country they were robbed ; that they had no justice and no law, and that they must get something or other, but that something or other the negro does not seem to know.

30,881. Therefore you learnt at that time that the expressions related to matters you have now mentioned, law, justice, and the sale of provisions ?—Yes.

30,882. You don't know how far their dissatisfaction went ?—I did not suppose that their intentions were very quiet when my head was to be taken off as a commencement.

30,883. How did you learn that ?—I learnt it upon the affidavit of a man made before the magistrate, Mr. Lawrence, and forwarded to the Government. My head was to be taken off and Mr. Lawrence's eyes were to be gouged out, or something of that kind.

30,884. That was in July ?—Yes, July.

30,885. Did this feeling of discontent on the part of the population and the alarm of those who communicated to you subside after that ?—Not at all.

30,886. I mean after that and before October ?—No, there was the greatest fear.

30,887. The fear continued ?—Yes ; the fear amongst the white people and amongst the brown people.

30,888. But did the discontent on the part of those who created the fear continue ?—I don't see how I can possibly answer that question.

30,889. Did you hear more of it ?—I hear of it every day. The chain of discontent has never been broken that I know of for several years.

30,890. It has been increasing for several years ; when did it first commence ?—I can't answer that exactly, but several years ago.

30,891. Ten years ago ?—I daresay 10 years ago.

30,892. In relation to these particular subjects, the administration of justice and the price of provisions ?—These grievances have been impressed upon the negro for several years, and it has grown into a belief which they exist in. If you ask a negro anything about taxes he will say, "My good massa, you see how them tax me." I say to him, "What land have you got ?" "An acre." "Why, you pay a penny, that is very hard." He will say, "Oh ! my good massa, you don't know what we pay." They go on in that kind of way ; you can't get anything out of them, but they have been taught for years that they are oppressed, and nothing will get rid of that, in my opinion.

30,893. Was there any more of this feeling in July or August ; was it more distinguishable before that—the discontent expressed and the alarm arising from it ?—I received letters from two or three magistrates, stating to me that meetings were held in their neighbourhood, and that the conversations of the people as reported to them expressed great dissatisfaction. I received communications from brown people, telling me that a certain man by the name of Gilling, who is a poor wretch of a creature in Black River, and who I have been requested several times to take hold of, but I put him aside as a poor creature, was attending these meetings, and telling the people that the Queen is to do this and that—that they were to have land. This was told me by the brown people.

30,894. This was in July and August ?—Yes, and has been going on ever since.

30,895. Did it go on before that ?—It was not called to my attention.

30,896. But with this person, Gilling ?—Oh, yes ; he was going on for the last three or four years.

30,897. Then he was not the cause of any alarm ?—Not the cause of any alarm at all, because I believe he is too despicable, unless he has any influence over these people, who believe anything you tell them upon certain points.

30,898. Then it was not because July and August were different from any other month that led to your writing to the Government ?—No.

30,899. I was asking you whether July and August were exceptional months ?—Exactly ; and my reason for writing to the Government was that I received communications from magistrates and was called upon by brown people. A man of the name of Adam Smith, who was the son of a woman who was a slave

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of mine, came to me and told me that in the neighbourhood of New Savannah, in the market-place, the people from Hanover and St. James' met, and that the open conversation there was that they intended to come over and go down on Black River. He said to me at the same time, "Massa, I come to you because "I your old slave, and I think I ought to tell you this "for the sake of old times, though I believe I am "not safe and my life is not safe." I said, "Well, I "shall be very sorry for you to get into any trouble, "but you must, if you can, learn what is going on "and give me information."

30,900. That was a source of information peculiar to July and August that you had not had before?—The man went home, and they poisoned him; so I got nothing more from him.

30,901. Your reference to Gilling refers rather to October than July?—No; they had a meeting. They wrote to me as Custos asking me to allow them to occupy the Court-house for a meeting, and I believed myself that it was not right for me to refuse, and I went down. I thought, perhaps, if I attended this meeting I might hear something and learn what they intended. I went there. This man Gilling was one of the leaders, and some other men, I forget their names, and they said something about the dissatisfaction. They said they were dissatisfied, and they wanted clothing to be made in this country; but I could scarcely make head or tail of the matter. I tried to explain to them that the proclamation sent out in the Queen's name was directing them to be quiet and civil, and to attend to their own business and their own properties. They said, "Oh, good "massa, it is all nonsense; you don't come from the "Queen, and we don't want to hear nothing at all "about it." All these things put together, and from information I received of a meeting about five miles below my house, and information having been brought to me that a body of these people were going to Black River in July or before August, and another body in another direction, and also information I received that it was the intention of the negroes to go into the stores to take what they required, led me to write to the Governor to say that I thought it was quite necessary to have some forces at that time for the protection of the parish.

30,902. You attended the Council of War on 13th October, when martial law was proclaimed?—Yes.

30,903. Had you upon that occasion any information which was brought to your knowledge with respect to the districts in which martial law was proclaimed?—In St. Thomas in the East?

30,904. Yes?—None. I know nothing of it. It was quite an unexpected outbreak, as far as I understood the thing.

30,905. I am pointing your attention especially to St. Thomas in the East and the county of Surry?—I know nothing of that, except that I attended the Council of War, and hearing what had gone on I thought it was perfectly necessary, and I concurred with all the other gentlemen who were present in the necessity for martial law there; and I perfectly agreed with the propriety of immediate and decisive action being taken, because I knew perfectly well that if one spark of the insurrection fell into the next parish, that that parish would carry on the insurrection. I feel it in my own heart now, at this moment, that if it had gone further there, it would have been carried on, and it would have gone over the whole island, because the people were all dissatisfied; and if there was an insurrection in St. James's to-morrow it would spread all over the island; no man in the island doubts it who knows the negro; that is my impression. If it had not been for the crushing out of the rebellion Jamaica would not have been as it is, and we should not have been alive.

30,906. (*Mr. Payne.*) Can you name any of the persons among whom you made inquiries and who told you there was something or other at hand?—I forget the names of these people. I did not suppose anything of this kind would come out. I made no memorandum of anything that I heard. My own carpenter, a man of the name of Innover, had told me of it frequently, and asked me what was going to be done. He told me that the brown people were in great terror, and stated that it was their desire that I should write to the Governor and get some one to protect them. All the gentlemen in the parish, about 14 or 15 females, and among those three or four grown-up young women, came to me and said, "For God's sake do something or other to protect "us; write to the Governor and let us have some "protection; the whole opinion of the country is "that we are unsafe."

30,907. This man's name was Innover?—Yes, he was speaking of the bad goings on of the negroes; they rob and steal everything that you have.

30,908. Did he only speak of those robbing and stealing?—No, he told me the brown people were all going to be murdered.

30,909. Did he tell you that?—Everybody knows that.

30,910. He was one of those who told you that there was a plan to massacre all the brown people?—Not a plan to massacre, but he said the black people would massacre the brown people if they once rose and had it in their power.

30,911. Did he tell you that he knew of any idea of rising among the black people?—He knew from what was the general feeling of fear.

30,912. (*Commission.*) Do you believe there was any conspiracy or combination throughout the country to break the law and resist authority?—If there be a combination it must be well understood by all the parties.

30,913. Have you reason to know that there was?—I have no reason to know that there was a general combination, because there had not been time for them to combine; but I know these men going through had so prepared these people for whatever might happen that they were perfectly ready to rise.

30,914. You did not trace the possession of arms to the people?—No; I believe picks were found, but that was when I was attending at the council.

30,915. You were not in your parish?—No, I was not.

30,916. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did Innover, or anybody else you can name, tell you that there was about to be a rising among the black people?—That they believed it.

30,917. But you have just said that that belief arose from the fear of the brown people?—I have the same conviction.

30,918. Upon what is that conviction founded?—The general conduct of the people, the threatening language that they used, the state of irritability, and the state of dissatisfaction to which they had been brought.

30,919. You have mentioned the threatening language that they used—did any black people use any threat to you personally?—Only to cut off my head.

30,920. But that was not used to you personally?—It was made in a public market-place.

30,921. Was any threat made to you by any black person personally?—I don't think anyone would—it is not likely at all.

30,922. They did not?—Certainly not. They would not do such a thing to the Custos of the parish, I presume.

30,923. Did any black person tell you of any threats made against you personally?—A man came to me and told me a certain man had made an affidavit before Mr. Lawrence, that my head was to be cut off.

30,924. (*Commission.*) Is that the affidavit you sent to the Governor?—Yes.

30,925. (*Mr. Payne.*) Is that the only threat that you heard of from that person?—Well, of my own knowledge.

30,926. The only threat that has been communi-

cated to you?—No, plenty of threats communicated.

30,927. By black persons?—By blacks and browns.

30,928. Have any other threats been communicated to you by a black person?—That is, has any person said to me, "I will do so and so to you."

30,929. Has any black person told you that threats have been made against you?—Plenty.

30,930. Can you name one?—No; all the gentlemen in the parish know it.

30,931. But they could not know what threats were communicated to you?—They were communicated to me by persons who had heard of them.

30,932. Can you mention any name of any black person?—No, because I did not take a second thought of it. I can give you the whole opinion of the inhabitants of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

30,933. What information had you of the meetings that you say have taken place?—I had information from Mr. Greaves, a magistrate.

30,934. Was he present at any of the meetings?—That I cannot tell. He came to me as the Custos to give me information of what was going on; which information, I suppose, may have been communicated to him. I don't suppose he got it from being present at these meetings.

30,935. His information, of course, would be hearsay?—I daresay it was. I don't know whether he was present. I did not ask about it. He said to me, "You must take some notice of this, these meet-"ings are going on, and the report is they are "dangerous," or something of that kind. I also heard from Mr. Smith, I think, and also from Dr. McCatty.

30,936. (*Commission.*) Did you hear from Mr. Hudson too?—Yes; he is another magistrate—a gentleman of colour.

30,937. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you hear that these meetings were about wages?—No, I did not.

30,938. Was Adam Smith a special constable?—No, a real constable.

30,939. He was not regularly employed?—The real constables are expected to attend the market to keep the peace.

30,940. Was there a coroner's inquest held after his death?—I heard there was.

30,941. When you say they poisoned him, you simply mean he died of poison?—He told me he was afraid of his life.

30,942. (*Commission.*) You were not present at the inquiry, I suppose?—No.

30,943. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did Adam Smith tell you what the object of the meeting was?—He came to me and told me, as he was an old slave, that he thought it was right to come and tell me that bad things were going on up at his neighbourhood, and that the people were talking very bad, and he heard them saying that bodies of people were to come from St. James and from Hanover, to meet at New Savanna, to go down to Black River. I said to him, "Well, what are they going to do?" "Well," he said, "Massa, you know I can't tell what they going to do." I said, "But what are they coming there for?" He said, "The only thing I under-"stood is, they are coming for bad, and they say, "'Wait till August, and we will come over and "'show you something—you wait till August, and "'you will see a big something come.'"

30,944. Did Adam Smith tell you why it was he went in fear of his life?—He did not say that. He told me he was afraid of his life in consequence of coming there. He said, "Now I come over to you I know "that my life is in danger, but I won't stop at that; "if I hear any more I will come back."

30,945. That was to give you information?—Yes.

30,946. You know a good deal of the negro character I think. You have lived among them for many years?—Yes.

30,947. I believe many years ago you took part in trying to obtain their freedom, you are an anti-slavery man?—I believe I did feel that some time before the freedom. I urged it very strongly, and I went to the bar as a member of the House of Assembly on a motion for doing away with the punishment of women. I used all the influence that I possibly could for that object.

30,948. Will you give me your opinion of the negroes as to their credulousness?—My opinion is that we are in a very bad situation, a very bad state, from the influence which has been brought to bear upon the negro character, a character which has not sufficient intelligence or information or education as yet, to judge what will be result of this advice which is given them. My opinion is, and I believe it is the opinion of a very large portion of the gentlemen of the country, that we are entirely unsafe.

30,949. What are the principal characteristics of the negro?—Under the influence of certain people they will do anything.

30,950. They are credulous, easily led?—Yes, and as to what they don't understand. They will do anything. They have been led to believe that some great thing is to be done for them and they find nothing is done for them, and this leads to all this dissatisfaction. They have been told that they are to have something, and they call out, "When are we to have it, this something, when is it coming?"

30,951. (*Commission.*) What is this something?—God knows. Let those speak to that who have taught them. They say you have got money, you have taken it up to your house. A man said to me himself, "You carried up a whole parcel of shackles, you are "going to put that on the negroes; you are building "a house there and that is to be the prison."

30,952. But you don't think they believe such rubbish as that, do you?—Indeed they do; there is no doubt about it. They are extraordinary people, and you must be well acquainted with them before you can tell what they do understand and what their feelings are.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq., sworn and examined.

T. Brown, Esq.

30,953. Are you the clerk of the peace for the parish of St. James?—I am.

30,954. Is this letter that you produce the original of an anonymous letter that you received?—That is the original.

30,955. When did you receive it?—On the day upon which I addressed His Excellency Governor Eyre.

30,956. What day did you address him?—If you will allow me to refer to the date; I saw the letter yesterday; I gave it back to Mr. Hamilton; I think it was the 24th of October.

30,957. Were you at St. James when you received it?—I was at Montego Bay in my office.

30,958. Is this it (*reading the letter*)?—"T. "Brown, esquire—I beg leave to inform you that "seditious whisperings are heard floating about in "this district, and it is my firm belief that were the "slightest disturbance (which God forbid) to arise, "his honour the Custos, as well as the rest of the "whites, would *fair* off no better than those at "Morant Bay. I hope therefore that proper pre-"cautions will be taken to prevent such proceedings. "I refrain from signing my name for reasons you "may surmise. But you will know the writing; "beware of those who are in public pay")—That is the anonymous letter sent to me.

30,959. Then this is the letter you forwarded (*produced*)?—I forwarded that letter as soon as I got it.

30,960. Was it after the riot at Morant Bay?—Yes.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

T. Brown, Esq.

1 March 1866.

(*Letter read.*)

"Peace Office, Montego Bay, St. James,
"Sir, 24th October 1865,

"In the absence of the Custos of this parish "I am perplexed sometimes how to act. The senior "magistrate don't reside in the town.

"I have just *received* from a creditable source the "enclosed letter, which, although not addressed to me "officially, I well know is meant to be.

"The writer is afraid of signing his name, but I "know the writing well.

"It is written by a person named Butler, who has "the management of two thrown-up sugar estates "near to the Maroon Town district, named Spring "Mount and Leyden, containing considerable acre-"age, and chiefly occupied by the laboring classes as "provision grounds.

"My duty seems to be clear, in at once forwarding "the document to His Excellency the Governor. I "am no alarmist, but there can be no doubt that it is "better, at the present time, to err on the side of "prudence, and I know not what else to do.

"To place the enclosed before the few magistrates "who reside in the town here, for consideration, in-"stead of at once taking advantage of the post, could "be productive of no good. A representation to the "Governor alone would be directed, and the present "opportunity of the post lost.

"In the event of any disturbance here, the autho-"rities are, if I except such aid as a handful of "Volunteers could give, absolutely powerless.

"I have the honour to be, sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"T. Brown,
"Clerk of the Peace, St. James.

"Hon. Ed. Jordon, C.B.,
"Governor's Secretary, Spanish Town."

30,961. Was that anonymous letter written by a man of the name of Butler ?—Yes, I know his writing perfectly well.

30,962. Who is he?—He superintended two thrown-up sugar plantations; one in Spring Field, and one in Leyden.

30,963. Is he here ?—No, he is a cripple; I don't think he is able to come. I was obliged to correspond directly with Governor Eyre because our Custos was off the island.

30,964. Did you take any other steps with regard to this letter ?—None, except forwarding it to the Governor.

38,965. Before you received this letter had you any knowledge, of your own observation, of any intention to attack you ?—No personal knowledge at all.

30,966. No threat ?—No threat.

30,967. This was the embodiment of Mr. Butler's opinion ?—Yes.

30,968. Had you, before October, heard any complaints among the labourers and peasantry as to the administration of justice?—No; I don't know whether I am quite in order, but would you allow me to state that Mr. Butler does not appear to have been singular in his ideas upon that occasion, because at the same time the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, a Baptist clergyman near Montego Bay, called upon me as clerk of the peace for St. James, and asked me whether the magistrates were taking any precautions with reference to the occurrences which had taken place in St. Thomas in the East.

30,969. Is the Rev. Mr. Hewitt here ?—I am not aware. I should like further to observe, that after this letter which I had sent to the Governor, our Circuit Court was holden, and two convictions for seditious language took place.

30,970. When was the Court held ?—In November, just after the 24th of October, and the parties who were convicted came from the very district, or very near to that district in which Mr. Butler resides.

30,971. Were you present at the trial ?—I conducted the prosecution as Clerk of the Peace.

30,972. When were the seditious words uttered ?—I have the indictment with me, it was on the 4th of November; the indictment charges them with having uttered seditious language.

30,973. Is there any difficulty in the way of the labouring classes in procuring cheap and summary justice before the magistrates ?—I am not aware of any.

30,974. The fees are the same in your parish as they are in others ?—Yes.

30,975. They are settled by Act of Parliament ?—Yes.

30,976. What is the amount of the stamp paid on a summons ?—1*s.* 6*d.* everywhere except Kingston; 2*s.* is confined to Kingston.

30,977. Then 2*s.* cover everything ?—1*s.* 6*d.* covers everything. 2*s.* is confined to Kingston alone, which is put on for the purpose of raising a salary for the stipendiary magistrate.

30,978. Do they only pay for one stamp ?—Yes; there is an extra stamp put on at Kingston for another 6*d.*, which makes it 2*s.* I would add also for your information that there is a clause in the bill which empowers the justices of the peace, when they see a deserving case before them, to order the clerk of the magistrates or the clerk of the peace to prepare the papers free of charge, which is done.

30,979. What is the character of the people in St. James ?—I have a good opinion of them, of the majority of them.

30,980. Have they a plenty of work ?—I am not competent to speak about that.

30,981. Do you think there was any discontent or dissatisfaction among them at the time of this disturbance in St. Thomas in the East ?—I had noticed nothing myself, but I think a good deal of excitement prevailed for two or three days after the outbreak.

30,982. Do you think they were connected at all with that—that there was any combination or any conspiracy existing in St. James to resist the authorities and the law ?—I do not believe that there was. I have no personal knowledge of it; there were some threatening letters written upon one or two occasions, before the outbreak at Saint Thomas in the East; the Custos and other persons received some threatening letters, threatening to burn the town down.

30,983. Do you attach much importance to those anonymous letters ?—A very little; but it is rather curious that one house which was threatened to be burned down was burnt down in October last year. Everything was done to find out how it was burnt, and from the anonymous letter we know it was by an incendiary. It was the very house that was threatened.

30,984. The house that was burnt was a chemist's shop, was it not ?—No, it was a dry goods store.

30,985. Were the two men who were convicted of using seditious language two persons who had had a quarrel in a grog shop ?—I do not think, if my memory serves me right, that there was a quarrel before the seditious language was used. I think the quarrel took place afterwards. The man who brought these men to justice did quarrel with them, and found fault.

30,986. Do you know what the words were ?—I can give them to you from the indictment: "If the "war is even quenched in St. Thomas in the East it "will break out here. If the war should break out "here, would you, being a black man, not join the "black people; what are you, sir, are you not a black "man ?" that is one indictment. That man is undergoing a sentence of 12 months imprisonment for this language.

30,987. That took place at a grog-shop ?—It took place at a retail store where rum is sold. I believe spirits are sold there.

30,988. You are well acquainted with the state of the country are you not, in the parish in which you live ?—Yes, in my own parish.

30,989. Did the "Cadmus" come to Montego Bay in August ?—Yes.

30,990. In your opinion, before that, was there any seditious spirit among the people ?—I did not believe it.

30,991. (*Commission.*) Have you any official knowledge of when the "Cadmus" came?—It was rumoured, but I can speak nothing officially.

30,992. (*Mr. Payne.*) With respect to the attendance of magistrates upon the bench, is not the Court often adjourned for want of magistrates?—I do not believe twice in the last two years has a Court been adjourned for want of the attendance of magistrates. We have a stipendiary magistrate in Montego Bay; but for that we should very likely have had many adjournments.

30,993. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You communicated to the Governor, I believe, in the absence of the Custos; did you require protection to be sent down?—I stated as a simple fact that the place was defenceless.

30,994. Was there necessity for defence in your opinion?—I think it was a prudent measure to have troops down there then.

The witness withdrew.

Major-General O'Connor here handed in the official proceedings of the Court-martial upon George William Gordon, and the despatches relative to the same.

The proceedings of the trial and the despatches were as follows:—

Memo. for Colonel Lewis, President Court-martial.

During the trial of
G. W. Gordon.

The services of Provost Marshal must be COMPLETELY at the command of the President of the Court trying him.

You can adjourn your Court, if you cannot dispense with Provost Marshal's attendance.

A. A. NELSON, Brigdr.
Com. Fd. Force.

21/10/65.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

At a Court-martial, assembled by order of Brig.-Gen. Nelson, at Morant Bay, on the 21st day of October 1865,

Present:

Lieutenant Herbert C. A. Brand, R.N., President;
Lieutenant Errington, R.N., Member;
Ensign P. Kelly, 4th W.I.R., Member;

Proceeded to try G. W. Gordon, charged with—

"For that before the time of the insurrection at Morant Bay, on the *12th day of October 1865, when the rebels massacred the Custos, the Baron Von Ketterhodt, and divers other persons, being justices of the peace or other occupations, assembled in Vestry on such day, the said George William Gordon did, in furtherance of the said massacre, at divers periods previous to the same, incite and advise with certain of the insurgents, thereby by his influence tending to cause the riot, whereby many of Her most gracious Majesty's subjects lost their lives when assembled in lawful consideration of parochial and other matters, the said George William Gordon is arraigned—

* sic.

"1st. On the charge of high treason against Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

"2nd. With having complicity with certain parties who were engaged in the rebellion, riot, or insurrection, at Morant Bay, on the 11th day of October 1865."

The Court having been duly sworn,
Prisoner pleaded—Not Guilty.

JNO. ANDERSON sworn.—The last time the prisoner went up to Stony Gut he came to the chapel, Highland Castle, at Stony Gut. He says to Paul Bogle, "They are "going to hold a public meeting; we must get up some "men for to go to Morant Bay to seek about the back land, "and if we don't get the back land all the buckra they will "be die;" and after that Paul Bogle asked me if I would join them. I tell him no I would not join it, because when all buckra dead how we going to manage, and he said if I don't join it they will *shot* (*sic*) you. I was forced to travel away to Leith Hall barracks. Paul Bogle got M'Laren to go up the mountain to look for hands, and to come to Morant Bay.

(*By the Prisoner.*) (*Q.*) On what day did you see me at Stony Gut?—(*A.*) Sunday.

(*Q.*) In what month and what year?—(*A.*) This year I know. June or July, I believe; but I did not date it down.

(*Q.*) Was there any other person there besides Bogle and myself?—(*A.*) Plenty more.

(*Q.*) Did I say that publicly in the presence of all?—(*A.*) Yes.

(*Q.*) What time of day was it?—(*A.*) After chapel was over, about this time, 3 p.m.

(*Q.*) You know me?—(*A.*) Yes.

JAMES GORDON sworn.—States Mr. Gordon sent all the people must gather up money and send it to him that he might pay it for the letter to go home to the Queen, and if the letter won't go he will go himself to see the Queen face to face; and when we tell the man we not able to do that, if it is the Queen sent we will do so; and he said we must try, endeavour, and if we got the money we must send it in a letter and send it to a post-office, and direct G. W. Gordon at the back, and he will receive it anywhere at all.

Written documents here produced and read in Court as follows:—

21st October.

JOHN ANDERSON.—Paul Bogle asked me to join him, but not join the buckras. I know Mr. Espeut. I saw Geo. Gordon go to Stony Gut, and said he intend holding a meeting that the black should kill all the whites. This was at Stony Gut chapel, Island Castle, christened by G. W. Gordon, Paul Bogle, Wm. Bogle, Wm. Buie. James Buie said if all the black would join him he would take his stick and go to Morant Bay and make work.

his
JOHN × ANDERSON
mark.

JAMES GORDON.—Mr. G. W. Gordon send a letter up to the Valley to say that there will be a war, and the whole of the people must be prepared for it. James M'Laren carried the letter up the Valley, and he also said that the people will get land free. I was sent up from St. David by Mr. Chas. M'Leon to give evidence.

JAMES GORDON.

These men voluntarily came from St. David's, and were warned that the evidence must not be from fear, reward, or any promise, and were cautioned in the presence of all the prisoners not to state anything from fear.

Witness, D. W. McKENZIE, J.P.,
R. MARTHUSSON, St. Thomas in the East.
Superin. Works.

his
SLIGO × CAMPBELL
mark.
JOHN CODRINGTON.

(*By the Prisoner.*) How do you know the letter came from me?—(*A.*) Because it was signed Geo. W. Gordon.

(*Q.*) Do you know my signature?—(*A.*) No.

GORDON RAMSAY being duly sworn.—I produce a deposition of Thomas Johnston, made on his death-bed; he is since dead.

The following deposition was then read:—

Morant Bay, Oct. 17/65.

I, Thomas Johnson, now considering myself on my death-bed, but in my perfect senses, make this statement without fear or malice, trusting in God.

I never attended a meeting, though asked by George William Gordon, of the parish of St. Thomas in the East, member of assembly. He twice asked me, but I would not agree to throw up quatties and fippences as much as your hand can reach. I asked him when I do that for what Queen give me free already. He said who like for eat he eat, but by-and-by what that quattie and fippence will come to. I must do it to send the money home. I said all the outside land we can get for nothing. Gordon said (every man must him give 10*s.*) a year, so that when taxes come in he can pay for taxes. Gordon had two meetings; our houses are near; I mean his chapel is near my house. He sent (G. G.) a ticket to all the people to meet at certain

G.G.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

1 Mar. 1866.

hours, for what he had to tell them he (G. G.) would tell them. I did not go, but I heard what he said, "People will the ticket keep." That was Friday meeting (G. G.)—no prayers; second meeting, prayers; my wife came from it. She told me I was not to go to Baptist meeting; they have no good for tell me. I must go to Mr. Panton, Port Morant.

My wife said also Mr. Gordon told her, "White man "keep all the money, and make the people work for "nothing."

I was in Mr. Grant's, the saddler's shop, when the Court-house was burnt. Mr. Grant said I must be shut up with another boy, when Mr. Grant heard the beating outside. Mr. Grant was attending to me the whole night, and gave me water. Mr. Gordon's people make disturbance, and Mr. Gordon teach them. All is Gordon's friends at Stony Gut do it.

his
THOMAS + JOHNSON
mark.

Taken before us this 17th day of October 1865.
THO. S. GERARD, Surgeon, &c.
P. KELLY, Ensign 4th W.I. Regmt.
GODEREY GOODMAN, Asst.-Surgeon, R.N.
W. H. JONES, W.I.R.A.

(*By the Court.*) Did the dying man say that they were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut, or did he mean to say he heard they were?—(*A.*) He said Gordon's friends; Gordon teach them.

Here was read the document as follows:

Vere, 19th October, 1865.

Jamaica Ss., Vere.

Personally appeared before me, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the parish of Vere, William Robinson Peart and James Fyfe Humber, who, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith: That on the 4th day of September they were present at the meeting held at the "Alley," when George William Gordon addressed the people in the following inflammatory language: "My "friends, I am here to day to discuss the merits of "Doctor 'Underhill's' letter. We applied to the Custos "for the use of the Court-house, but he refused, saying "that no magistrate or vestryman signed the application. "We petitioned the Governor—he is a bad man, my "friends. What did he do, but sent over the petition to "the Attorney-General for his advice, who, I firmly believe, "my dear friends, is not sound; and he gave it as his "opinion that the Custos did right to refuse the Court-"house, and had it in his power to do so. Let me inform "you that the magistrates and vestrymen are your trustees "for the Court-house. Who elects the vestrymen? (A "voice, 'The planters.') It is your right and privilege; "you pay taxes, and your money purchases the Court-"house. The Governor is a bad man, he sanctions every-"thing done by the higher class to the oppression of the "poor negroes. Now, my friends, a few words as to the "rates of wages and how you are treated by your em-"ployers. The monies that is said to go for the cultivation "of the properties goes in other ways that you ought to "perceive. My people get 9*s.* per week, what do you get? "(Several voices, '2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 9*d.* per week; some-"times none at all.') (Mr. G.) What is the price of rice at "the Alley? (A voice, '7½*d.* for seven gills.') (Mr. G.) "In England it is a penny-halfpenny to twopence per "quart, showing that the peasantry in England are better "off than those of Jamaica. Look at your clothes; half "of you are naked. Your children and yourselves can't "go to church for want of clothes. This is a serious "question. The people of this parish ought to be paid "12*l.* per year. The coolies get rich, because they get "work continually, but you do not. (A voice, 'The "planters, after the bargains, crush us down, and give us "one half.') (Mr. G.) They report to the Queen that "you are thieves. The notice that is said to be the "Queen's advice is all trash; it is no advice of the Queen "at all. I am glad to say that there are a few men in Vere "who are loyal and serve their God. The people in Vere "are in a very low state, and very much oppressed. Edu-"cate your children, and in time they will be able to take "the leading parts in their country. Mr. Price and a few "others that I could name are worthy men. These gentle-"men love their people, but the gentlemen in Vere won't "speak to you. I have been told by a great many of you "that the planters work on Sundays, distilling rum. Why, "you are putting fire to your own souls. Others of you "who stickle at the price offered are ordered to leave the "property. Sabbath-breaking is bringing down the curse "of Heaven on Vere. What is to become of you as a "people, and what is to become of your children? I will "write to the Secretary of State and Lord 'Brougham' "that I had been in Vere and state the distress of the "people. I was told by some of you that your overseer "said, that if any of you attended this meeting he would "tear down your houses. Tell him that I, George William "Gordon, say they darn't do it. It is tyranny. You must "do what 'Hayti' does. You have a bad name now, but "you will have a worse then."

JAMES FYFE HUMBER.
WM. ROBINSON PEART.

Sworn before me this 19th day
of Oct. 1865
JAMES M. GIBB.
J. PEACE.

The following letter was then read:—

DEAR CHISHOLM, Kn. 11th Septr. 1865.

I HOPE you are well. I have much to say to you, but I shall not write, hoping to see you in a few days hence, when I go up to pay taxes.

Please to tell Messrs. McIntosh, Clarke, and Bogle to inquire at P.O. for papers. I have been in Vere, where the poor people are *very wretched*, and positively starving. I never saw anything so bad.

We need pray to God for help and deliverance.

Remember me to all friends.

Yours very truly,
GEO. W. GORDON.

I have been so busy that you must excuse haste.
Mr. Wm. Chisholm. G. W. G.

The following deposition was next read:

CHARLES CHAVANNES sworn states: Shortly after the first trial of the action Gordon v. Kettelhodt I met Mr. George William Gordon, and expressed to him my regret at his defeat. He said, Never mind, I hope yet to get my revenge, and if I don't get it my people will.

C. CHAVANNES.

Sworn before me this 19th day
of October 1865, at the city
and parish of Kingston,
HENRY J. BICKNELL, P.M.

The following deposition was then read:—

I, GEORGE THOMAS, residing at York, in the parish of S*t.* Thomas in the East, do solemnly swear: These three weeks they begin on it (Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle). They sent to call me and several others. When I went they swore me, and told me the appointed day. I would see what was done. The day appointed was Wednesday the 11th October 1865. They (Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle) told me I was entitled to 4*s.* a day, and I never got it. Mr. Gordon never came there, but Mr. Bogle got his, Mr. Gordon's, handwriting, and he, Mr. Gordon, was the person who told Mr. Bogle the land was going to be free, and he, Mr. Gordon, put up Mr. Bogle to do all this rebellion. Paul and Moses Bogle said to me, that if I did not swear they would kill me.

Tuesday night last, the 10th October 1865, was the last meeting we had. I heard them say they were not to trouble Mr. Georges, because he is a friend of Mr. Gordon. I repeat that Mr. G. W. Gordon is the head of the rebellion. He put up the Bogles to do it. I heard Paul Bogle say, on Wednesday, the 11th October 1865, on the Parade, "Good "God! we can't get no fire. Look at the white men killing "all the black people." He, Paul Bogle, called for the fire. I have heard Mr. G. W. Gordon advising the people not to pay for their lands, and they must seek for the white people first.

Monday, the 9th October 1865, four policemen came to Paul Bogle yard, namely, William Fuller, Lake, and the other a Maroon young man, and McKay, with two constables. I know one of the constable name to be Liston Davis, and the other to be Betty.

I have seen at the meetings at Church Corner, James Dacres, Thomas Bogle, and the other Bogle that works Mr. Marshalleck's logwood dray, McLaren, of Church Corner, and a man named Grant, at Stanton Land, use to write at the meetings, and I have seen a small man from town. I hear he is a family to George Clarke at Paul Bogle house, and he all times write at Paul Bogle's.

George Clarke and his father-in-law Paul Bogle get out, and he, Clarke, has nothing to do with this row. I have never seen him at the meetings.

his
GEORGE × THOMAS
mark.

Taken and sworn to before me, this 18th day of October 1865,

DANL. MARSHALLECK, J.P.
for the parish of St. Thomas in the East.

One of Mr. G. W. Gordon's papers found in his portmanteau was here put in as follows:

Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held at
on . the day of ,
for the purpose of .
Chair to be taken at o'clock.
by

Mrs. GOUGH, postmistress of Morant Bay, sworn, states: There was a correspondence between Mr. Gordon and certain parties, George McIntosh, William Grant, the saddler, Wm. Chisholm, Jas. McLaren. I have seen a letter from Paul Bogle from the prisoner.

(*By the Court.*) You can swear to the handwriting?—(*A.*) Yes, I know his handwriting well.

(*Q.*) Look at that, and tell me if you know it?—(*A.*) That came in two packages, one to Chisholm and one to Paul Bogle, addressed by Mr. Gordon in his writing. I'll swear. (*Here was shown a placard, headed "State of the Island."*)

(*Q.*) Are those in Gordon's handwriting (Chisholm's letter to)?—(*A.*) They are.

(*Q.*) Was is not customary for the prisoner to attend all Vestry meetings?—(*A.*) Yes.

(*Q.*) And was it not an exceptional instance his missing the very day of the slaughter?—(*A.*) It was; everybody thought it very strange.

(*Q.*) Have you seen or heard the meetings here?—(*A.*) I never heard of them.

(*Q.*) Were they kept secret?—(*A.*) I don't know.

(*Q.*) (*By the Prisoner.*) Are you aware that I have been corresponding for years with Bogle?—(*A.*) I only remember one letter about some sugar.

(*Q.*) When was my last letter to Bogle?—(*A.*) Can't say.

(*Q.*) Was it more or less than two months?—(*A.*) I cannot remember the exact time.

(*Q.*) Are you not aware that Chisholm is an old servant of mine, and that I have always been in correspondence with him more or less?—(*A.*) I was not aware he was ever a servant of yours.

(*Q.*) Then I will make it, friend?—(*A.*) When prisoner comes late in the Bay he always says he will get his grass from Chisholm, that is all I know.

(*Q.*) Did a title come through the post for McIntosh lately?—*A.* There was a paper with a penny stamp on it for McIntosh.

(*Q.*) What induced you to take that placard out of the cover or wrapper?—(*A.*) It was a habit at the post-office to take out papers, read them, and return them.

(*Q.*) Was the seal off, or how did you get it out?—(*A.*) A book-post parcel, with the ends clear.

(*Q.*) Did you know I was suffering from indisposition?—(*A.*) I never heard.

The following document seized at post-office, at Morant Bay, October 11th 1865, was then read:—

State of the Island.
Public Meetings;
St. Thomas ye East and
St. Ann's Bay.

A requisition, numerously signed for a public meeting, to consider "the condition of the people," having been presented to the Custos of St. Thomas ye East, his honour has, we learn, appointed the meeting for that purpose at Morant Bay. We trust that there will be a good meeting; and that the people will not on that day allow themselves to be interfered with by any of those who have already written to their disparagement, and made statements without proper foundation, which have so misled Her Majesty's Government as to cause the very indiscreet despatch which the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State, was induced to send to Mr. Eyre, in reply to the St. Ann's memorial. This document ought to be well handled in a loyal spirit. We know that our beloved Queen is too noble hearted to say anything unkind, even to her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. Cardwell and Her Majesty's ministers are gentlemen too honourable and honest in their intentions wilfully to wound the feelings to Her Majesty's Colonial subjects. But we fear they have been deceived and misled, and the consequence is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise them to be prudent, yet firm, in their remonstrances, and we have no doubt that "truth" will ultimately prevail.

People of St. Ann's,
Poor people of St. Ann's,
Starving people of St. Ann's,
Naked people of St. Ann's.

You who have no sugar estates to work on, nor can find other employment, we call on you to come forth, even if you be naked, come forth and protest against the unjust representations made against you by Mr. Governor Eyre and his band of Custodes. You don't require Custodes to tell your woes, but you want men free of Government influence; you want honest men, you want men with a sense of right and wrong and who can appreciate you. *Call on your ministers* to reveal your true condition, and then call on Heaven to witness and have mercy.

People of St. Thomas ye East, you have been ground down too long already. Shake off your sloth, and speak like *honourable* and free men at your meeting. Let not a crafty, jesuitical priesthood deceive you. Prepare for your duty. Remember the destitution in the midst of your families, and your forlorn condition. The Government have taxed you to defend your own rights against the enormities of an unscrupulous and oppressive foreigner. Mr. Custos Ketelhodt, you feel this: it is no *wonder you do.* You have been dared in this provoking act, and it is sufficient to extinguish your long patience. This is not the time when such deeds should be perpetrated; but, as they have been, it is your duty to speak out, and to act too! We advise you to be up and doing; and to maintain your cause; you must be united in your efforts. The causes of your distress are many, and now is your time to review them. Your Custos, we learn, read at the last Vestry the despatch from Mr. Cardwell, which he seemed to think should quiet you; but how can men with a sense of wrong in their bosoms be content to be quiet under such a reproachful despatch.

Remember that, "he only is free whom the truth makes free." You are no longer slaves, but free men. Then, as free men, act your part at the meeting. If the conduct of the Custos, in wishing the despatch to silence you, be not an act of imprudence, it certainly is an attempt to stifle your free expression of opinions. Will you suffer this? Are you so short-sighted, that you cannot discern the occult designs of Mr. Custos Ketelhodt? Do you see how, at every Vestry, he puts off the cause of the poor until the board breaks up, and nothing is done for them? Do you remember how he has kept the small-pox money, and otherwise mis-distributed it, so that many of the people died in want and misery, while he withheld the relief, how that he gave the money to his own friends, and kept it himself, instead of distributing it to the doctors and ministers of religion for the poor? Do you perceive how he shields Messrs. Herschel and Cooke in all their improper acts? You *do know* how *deaf* he is on some occasions; and how *quick of hearing* on others. Do you remember his attempting tyrannical proceedings at the elections? But can you and the inhabitants of St. Thomas ye East longer bear to be afflicted by this enemy to your peace—a Custos whose feelings are foreign to yours? Do your duty at the meeting to be held. Try to help yourselves, and Heaven will help you.

More anon.

JAMES MCLAREN, sworn, states:

I knew Mr. Gordon was a member of the House of Assembly.

(*By the Court.*) Do you know Mr. Gordon has something to do with the rebellion?—(*A.*) That I don't know of.

(*Q.*) Did you ever hear of Mr. Gordon being connected with Paul Bogle?—(*A.*) Paul Bogle always vote for him.

(*Q.*) Do you know James Gordon?—(*A.*) I know several James Gordons.

(*By the Prisoner.*) (*Q.*) Did I ever send you up the mountain to raise money or in any way to tell the people not to pay for land or anything improper?—(*A.*) No.

Mr. Ramsay here produced another letter from prisoner to E. Smith, marked private—the letter is as follows—the prisoner admitted that letter to be his writing:

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

1 Mar. 1866.

Kingston, 14th October 1865.

(*Private.*)

My Dear Sir,

I thank you for yours of the 12th, only just to hand, and shall attend to the two cheques, but since yesterday the door to money transactions seems closed, and will, I fear, get worse till some order be restored.

I *lament* deeply the report that my *good friend Mr. Hire* is amongst the slain!—Whata SAD SAD work, superinduced by the imprudent and arbitrary conduct of the poor Baron, what an appointment for the Governor to have made, and what a result! I truly *deplore* all that has occurred.

I always advised *peace and patience* to the fullest extent, but I fear the sending away of *Jackson* and the conduct of the C.P. and Justice caused the people to lose all confidence and hope in anything like justice.

In my opinion this is the true cause of immediate discontent, and how easily could it have been avoided.

I feel much for many who have suffered in this sad scene!

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
Geo. W. Gordon.

E. C. Smith, Esq.

I am weak and unwell.

The following letter was also read:—

Let enclosed be delivered.
G. W. G.

Kn. 19th June 1865.

Dear Chisholm,

I shall be up D.V. by the end of this week, and hope to find all right.

See enclosed. We must not lose heart, but persevere in the good! Best wishes.

Yours very truly,
Geo. W. Gordon.

Mr. Wm. Chisholm.

The following deposition was then read:—

Elizabeth Jane Gough, widow, now staying in the city of Kingston, being sworn, saith:

I am post-mistress at Morant Bay. For some time past, since the appearance of Dr. Underhill's letter, Mr. George William Gordon has been carrying on a regular correspondence through my post-office with George Mackintosh, William Chisholm, and William Grant, and James McLaren. He wrote McLaren about two posts, I think, before the breaking out last Wednesday at Morant Bay. I have also seen letters pass through the post-office from him to Paul Bogle, but not very often. The bag that arrived on Thursday night after the murders has not been opened. This bag is in Kingston post office not opened, so I think Mr. Brymer told me. The last one to James McLaren was very thick, not a single letter. From McLaren's last words I think there must have been letters in it for other persons. I have received a packet of printed papers, addressed in Mr. Gordon's handwriting to Paul Bogle, and another to William Chisholm. They came by the same post, shortly after the publication of the Queen's advice. Paul Bogle has always been sending for letters tho' he did not say from whom he expected them. Mackintosh also, the post before the outbreak, was asking for letters, he did not say from whom. I have seen letters from him addressed to Mr. Gordon; those letters were posted by him, and being late he paid after to forward them. I read one of the printed papers out of the packet addressed Paul Bogle. I gave it to Mr. Richard Cooke. I had one in the post-office, Morant Bay, at the time of the outbreak. I had it in the Z. hole. The heading of it was "To the people of St. Ann's and St. Thomas in the East." It called on the people to be up and doing. It contradicted what was stated in the Queen's advice, but I can't exactly tell you the words. It was not signed, but the wrappers on both packets to Bogle and Chisholm were in Mr. Gordon's handwriting. I know that Mr. Gordon and Bogle are intimate. Every one in that district knew this.

E. J. Gough.

Sworn before me this 17th day of October 1865.
Lewis L. Bowerbank, J.P.

Defence.

Theodore Testard, shopkeeper, at White Horses, sworn:

(*Q.*) Did you call at Kingston and find me sick some two weeks ago?—(*A.*) I called for a Mr. Mesquita, and finding he was gone to Mr. Gordon's I went there. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa, but I could not say if he was sick, he was dressed. Mr. Mesquita and I left together.

Mr. Gordon then addressed the Court as follows:

I have to state that I was not taken up, but gave myself up at Kingston, when I heard there were some rumours about me, feeling myself quite innocent, I called on the General in company of Dr. Fiddes and told his Excellency if I was required about the disturbance here I was at command. He told me he had no authority at all, and I was about taking leave of him, when His Excellency the Governor came in with Dr. Bowerbank, and I was about to state the same thing to His Excellency when he told me he had come for me and would take me on board the "Wolverine," and Dr. Bowerbank escorted me to my lodgings and took me to the wharf for passage off. I have been brought up with Europeans, and all my dearest, best, and most confidential friends at this moment are of that class. I have never had any other feeling for them but love and affection. I have imported European labourers myself in the hopes they would be beneficial to the country, and able to instruct the negroes, and I have always desired to see Europeans introduced into the country as a blessing to it, instead of driving them out. I should like to see them more numerously located here, and then the extensive possessions of land which I have, would, I think, be a sufficient guarantee for my wishing the safety of property, and therefore rebellion would be the last thing I should wish to see. I have always recommended the people who have frequently complained to me, to patience and perseverance, and as a proof of that I have endeavoured to have their votes recorded, so as to maintain legitimate position; and I solemnly, before my Maker and this Court, declare that I never knew from Paul Bogle, or any other person, of the insurrection of this parish; if I die I shall die triumphant, and that I knew nothing of it until informed by a policeman in Kingston. I then went to the police-station, next to my friend, Mr. Airey, to inquire if he had heard of it. I never heard from one of the parties of their movements or intentions in the least degree. I admit that the circumstantial evidence is suspicious, but I can't help that. Paul Bogle is certainly my political friend, and it was his duty by his profession to have practised peace and good-will. I was astonished to hear that he was at the head of the rebellion. I regret it, but I can't control it. McLaren I have only lately known, chiefly since the last meeting here; my reason for not attending the Vestry was solely from ill health. I caught a severe cough which shook my whole frame, and Dr. Major called on me the end of September, and regretted my inability to attend Vestry. Then I saw Dr. Fiddes and could not possibly come up. I also mentioned to Mr. Airey that my knees were so weak I could hardly stand, and he said I was better away. This will, I hope, satisfactorily answer the suspicions about my not being at the Vestry. The late Custos and myself were old and familiar friends, and although we have had political differences, fought upon their own merits, I should never have done, or wished him any personal harm. The proof is this at the last —— election there was a slight disturbance, and I went to the Baron and told him "that although we were not on speaking terms I hoped he would let things go on quietly, and I advised the people to be quiet towards him and generally. The evidence of the two men, Anderson and Gordon, are not correct. Gordon seems to be upon hearsay, and Anderson seems to be a Volunteer witness; it is not correct, I solemnly declare. I have only seen Stony Gut chapel once, and then it was on the Sabbath evening, when we only held a religious service, so he must have supposed I said what he states. The statement of the man at York seems to be general one. I don't know him, and I deny what he attributes to me. The words attributed to me with reference to Hayti are incorrect. I solemnly declare I never thought of Hayti when I was at Vere; and those words, if spoken were spoken in another parish, and I emphatically declare that I never made any disrespectful allusion about His Excellency the Governor, or said he was a bad man on that occasion. I was a most chastened spirit. I deny the statements of Mr. Chevannes; revenge is not in my heart. With reference to Bogle and Chisholm's letters, I have been in correspondence with them for some time, general business and sometimes political matters, and I have no letter that I should not like seen by this Court and the world. I hope it may be the pleasure of the Court to take, if necessary, further information, and as no charge is made against me for being concerned in any rebellion here, I had expected that any crime or misdemeanour charged to me I should have been tried at Kingston, as I was not taken up in a rebellious act or martial law district.

The Court having heard the prisoner's defence, also the witness he called in his defence, consider the charges proved most fully, and do therefore adjudge the prisoner, George

William Gordon to be hung by the neck until he be dead at what time and place the Brigadier-General may direct.

H. Brand, President,
Lieutenant Royal Navy.

Morant Bay,
21st October 1865.

Approved and confirmed.

Moreover, I fully concur in the sentence awarded, such being fully borne out by the evidence.

The prisoner to be hung on Monday next, the 23rd October, 1865, to-morrow the 22nd being Sunday, and the state of this part of the country not rendering it necessary to inflict the punishment on the Sabbath-day.

A. A. Nelson,
Brig. Genl. Comg Fd. Force.

Morant Bay,
21st October 1865, 8 p.m.

The above proceedings are indorsed as follows:

Received 11.0 a.m., 22nd October, 1865.
Head-quarter House, Kingston.
22nd October, 1865.
L. Smyth O'Connor,
Maj. General Comg.

Docketed by General O'Connor:—

Received 22d October 1¾ p.m. Transmitted to H. E. Governor Eyre. Hd. Qr. 22nd October 1865.
(Sgd.) L. Smyth O'Connor Maj. Genl.

Sir, Morant Bay, 21st October, 1865, 8 p.m.

After six hours' search into the documents connected with the case of G. W. Gordon, I came to the conclusion that I had sufficient evidence to warrant my directing his trial.

I prepared a draft charge and précis of evidence for the Court.

It assembled about 2 p.m. this day, closed its proceedings after daylight. The President having transmitted them, I carefully perused them.

The sentence was "Death." I considered it my duty fully to approve and confirm. To-morrow being "Sunday," and there existing no *military* reason why the sentence should not be deferred, I have preferred to delay its execution till Monday morn-ing next at 8 o'clock. Had it been necessary to carry it outon the Sabbath I should not have hesitated.

I enclose the whole of the proceedings of the Court for your information, as you may desire to see what evidence led to the conviction of so great a traitor.

I have not furnished any report of the Court to His Excellency the Governor, because as His Excellency is now at Kingston, I apprehend all my reports should be made through yourself, my immediate commanding officer.

I have not copies of any documents herewith transmitted and therefore hope hereafter to be allowed to make them.

I have directed H. M. gunboat "Onyx" to convey these important papers and she leaves at daybreak to morrow, Sunday.

Hoping as heretofore to gain your approval,
I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brig. Genl. Commdg. Field Force.

Major Genl. O'Connor, C.B., &c., &c., &c.
Jamaica command. Commanding Forces, Kingston.

Head-quarter House, Kingston,
Sir, 22nd October 1865.

I have the honour to transmit for the information of your Excellency, copy of a despatch, received at noon this day from Brigdr.-General Nelson, with proceedings of court martial on G. W. Gordon, and other documents which having perused may I request your Excellency will return to me with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
L. Smythe O'Connor,
Major General commanding the Forces.

His Excellency Governor Eyre.

King's House,
Sir, 22nd October, 1865.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated to-day, transmitting for my information copy of a despatch received at noon this day from Brigadier-General Nelson with proceedings of Court-martial on G. W. Gordon, and other documents which you request me after perusal to return to you with as little delay aa possible.

I have duly read the papers referred to, and I fully concur in the justice of the sentence and in the policy of carrying it into effect.

There can be little doubt, I think, that whatever Mr. Gordon's intentions may have been, it is entirely due to his agitation, bad advice, and seditious language amongst the peasantry of this colony that the rebellion broke out, and the massacre of so many gentlemen, and the destruction of so much property ensued.

It will be remembered also by your Excellency that Colonel Hobbs, commanding another force in the field, has reported that he had sufficient evidence to justify the execution of Mr. Gordon.

This latter evidence, too is quite unconnected with that adduced before the Court-martial, and has not been under consideration at all.

I believe that were condign punishment to fall only on the ignorant people who have been misled into rebellion, and the educated coloured man who has led to that rebellion to escape, a very unfortunate impression would be produced upon the public mind, which, in the present state of this colony, might lead to very serious results. It is only by making it plain to the entire population that the guilty agitator and user of seditious language will meet the same punishment as the uneducated tools whom he misleads, that we can hope to check and put down the spirit of disloyalty and disaffection already so rife in the land, and which may at any moment occasion in other parishes outrages similar to those which have recently occurred in St. Thomas in the East.

I received your Excellency's letter at 4.30 p.m., and I return the documents contained in it without delay as requested.

I have, &c.
Major-General O'Connor, C.B., G. Eyre.
Comding. Forces.

Mr. G. W. Gordon's letter sent to his widow.
(Signed) L. Smyth O'Connor M. G.

King's House, Sunday evening, 6 p.m.,
My dear Brigadier, 22nd October 1865.

Your report of the trial of George William Gordon has just reached me through the General, and I quite concur in the justice of the sentence and necessity of carrying it into effect.

E. Eyre. Head-quarters, Morant Bay,
Sir, 7.15 a.m. 23rd Oct. 1865.

I have just returned from the execution of G. W. Gordon, the drop fell at 7.10 a.m.

At early morning I warned him of his approaching fate.

He asked to see the Rev. Mr. Panther, Wesleyan minister. I considered it inexpedient.

He asked for paper to write to his wife, a request instantly acceded to, under proviso whatever was written came into my hands.

I now transmit the same in order that you may act as you deem expedient in giving the letter intact or extracts therefrom.

G. W. Gordon said to me "I am innocent, sir." My reply was, "It is not for me to judge, hourly communications induce me to think your words caused the riot." He replied, "I never intended." "Perhaps not, such has been," was my response, and I left him.

His body is now hanging from the centre arch of doorway of Court-house. This arch now exists in consequence of the roof being burnt off.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brig. Genl. Commdg. Field Force.

Major General O'Connor, C.B., &c., &c., &c.
Commanding Forces, Jamaica.

Head-quarters, Kingston, 24th October 1865.
Sir, 9.0 a.m.

I have the honour to transmit for the information of His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal commanding in chief, copy of despatch from Brigadier-General Nelson commanding the field forces, reporting the trial, sentence, and execution at 7.10 o'clock, a.m. 23rd instant, of George William Gordon, a member of the Assembly, proved to have been one of the principal instigators of the people to rebellion, and the primary cause of the miserable massacre of Europeans and native inhabitants at Morant.

A copy of his Excellency the Governor's letter approving of the same is enclosed, in which I fully coincide.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. Smyth O'Connor,
Major Genl. Commanding.

A true copy.
Edward O'Connor,
Captain, D. A. A. G.
26/3/66.

The Secretary of State for War.
War Office, Pall Mall.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Brigadier-Gen. A. Nelson.

1 March 1866.

Brigadier-General ABERCROMBIE NELSON sworn and examined.

(The caution, as printed, was read to the witness.)

30,996. Were you in command of the forces which were sent down to Morant Bay on the 14th of October last?—I was, as Brigadier-General.

30,997. Did you reach Morant Bay on the evening of the 13th?—I did.

30,998. When you first arrived there what steps did you take?—I would rather go and get my memoranda.

30,999. I only want it shortly, this is merely preliminary?—When I first arrived at Morant Bay I sent a party ashore to effect a landing, as the Governor was going up. We then went ashore to the quarters, to the church, where the troops were quartered. I looked about, saw the sentries placed, and everything that was necessary. Captain Luke had gone on with a great portion of his force to Port Morant.

31,000. Did you go the same evening on to Port Morant in the "Onyx?"—In the "Onyx."

31,001. You ultimately returned to Morant Bay?—I did.

30,002. When did you first receive George William Gordon in custody?—On the morning of the 20th, at Morant Bay.

31,003. From whose hands?—He was landed from the "Wolverene"; then I became the commanding officer ashore.

31,004. Did you find him on shore, when you landed, a prisoner?—I went on shore first myself; he was sent from the "Wolverene" on shore, and then he became under my charge.

31,005. Did you receive any instructions when he came into your custody?—None whatever.

31,006. When did you first receive any documents relating to him?—I should say they were landed the same day from the "Wolverene."

31,007. Do you know from whose hands they came into your hands?—No. I think his Excellency the Governor examined the large box on board the "Wolverene," and I rather fancy they were handed over to the officer who then had command of the "Onyx," to be taken back to my quarters.

31,008. Then they were brought to your quarters in the ordinary channel?—They came in the ordinary course.

31,009. Did you receive any instructions regarding them?—None whatever, except to search them for evidence.

31,010. By taking these in your hand can you state what the documents were you first received (*handing some papers to the witness*)?—I received an immense box full; these only form a very minute portion of the papers I received.

31,011. Were those documents handed over with the prisoner when he was landed?—I cannot say that, because I went up to quarters and sent down a guard to receive him. He was brought from the "Wolverene," but I rather think the box was brought from the "Oynx."

31,011*a*. So they would not have arrived simultaneously?—I don't think these are the papers you wished me to see; there is nothing in these papers I think connected with it, except my own letter stating that the trial would take place, and stating the execution; all the remainder are quite on another subject.

31,012. Perhaps these are the papers (*producing some other papers*)?—Yes, there is my own writing endorsed.

31,013. Are those the documents which you selected from the larger mass you mention as having received in a box?—To the best of my belief they are.

31,014. Before you had made the selection, had you received any instructions with regard to George William Gordon, what you were to do with him?—No, except that I was to examine and see if there was sufficient evidence.

31,015. Those were the instructions?—Yes.

31,016. Were they in writing or by word of mouth?—Word of mouth.

31,017. From whom?—His Excellency the Governor.

31,018. On board the vessel?—Yes, he did not land.

31,019. Have you any objection shortly to state what they were?—No, I was to go through all the papers, and so forth, and if I thought there was sufficient evidence, I was to prefer such a charge as I thought correct.

31,020. You then went ashore, searched the documents, and selected a certain number of them?—Yes.

31,021. Will you look at those and tell me what you did select?—I could not possibly tell. I took no list of them.

31,022. Probably you will see a lot that were forwarded by you afterwards?—To the best of my belief, these are precisely the same.

31,023. Are there the depositions there of Thomas Williams, described as a rebel?—There is George Thomas; I don't see any Thomas Williams. I don't see any document here signed Thomas Williams.

31,024. Nor depositions—or his?—Nor depositions.

31,025. Is there one of John Anderson?—There is Anderson's name, I think.

31,026. And one of James Gordon?—I have not seen them since they were transmitted. John Anderson is here, and James Gordon.

31,027. Is there one of Thomas Johnson?—Yes.

31,028. And is there a joint deposition of William Robinson Peart and James Fyfe Humber?—No.

31,029. Was that one of the papers?—That I could not possibly answer.

31,030. The precise date is the 19th of October, and begins, "Appeared before me, William Robinson Peart, and James Fyfe Humber, being duly sworn, &c."?—Yes, here it is, a deposition of Peart and Humber.

31,031. Then there is a letter purporting to be addressed by George William Gordon to a man named Chisholm?—There is.

31,032. That bears date the 11th of September, 1865?—Yes.

31,033. Then there is a statement of the person called Charles Chevannes of 19th October?—There is.

31,034. Another one; a statement of George Thomas of 18th October?—Yes.

31,035. Is there a proclamation headed "State of the Island?"—There is.

31,036. That was amongst the papers you selected?—It was.

31,037. Then is there a letter bearing date the 14th of October, purporting to be written by George William Gordon to a person of the name of E. C. Smith?—There is.

31,038. Is there also a letter from George William Gordon to Chisholm, of 19th June, 1865?—Yes.

31,039. Is there also a statement of Elizabeth Jane Gough, bearing date the 17th of October?—Yes.

31,040. Are all those that I have mentioned, the documents you selected out of a larger mass you have referred to in the box ?—To the best of my belief they all are, they have nearly all got my own writing on them.

31,041. It took you some time I suppose to select these out of the mass of documents ?—A very long time.

31,042. Some hours ?—Hours.

31,043. Had you other material besides that before the Court-martial met to try Gordon ?—Not beyond what was contained in that box of papers.

31,044. No other documents ?—I could have selected more, but I did not think it necessary ; there was plenty of material.

31,045. Then the Court-martial was assembled under your orders ?—Yes.

31,046. And that appears by the document you have before you, to have consisted of Lieut. Herbert Brand, R.N., President ; Lieutenant Errington, R.N. ; and Ensign P. Kelly, 4th West India Regiment—were those persons appointed by you to sit on the Court-martial ?—They were.

31,047. And that sat upon the 21st of October ?—It did.

31,048. When you had selected those documents, to whom did you hand them for the purposes of the Court ?—To the President.

31,049. Did Mr. Ramsay, the Provost Marshal, conduct the proceedings ?—I do not think the President would have allowed him to have done it.

31,050. He had no order from you to conduct them ?—No ; I don't permit the Provost Marshal to conduct the prosecutions under my orders.

31,051. Have you amongst those documents a report made by yourself of what took place at the trial ?—I made no report.

31,052. Was one handed to you ?—I made no report of what took place at the trial ; that is only the duty of the President and members.

31,053. Did they draw one up and hand it to you ?—They drew up their proceedings and sent them to me for approbation or otherwise.

31,054. In the proceedings they drew up is there a statement of the charges against the prisoner ?—Yes.

31,055. Who drew up those charges ?—I drew them up.

31,056. What are they ?—" For that before the " time of the insurrection at Morant Bay, on the 11th " day of October 1865, when the rebels massacred " the Custos, the Baron Von Ketelhodt, and divers " other persons, being justices of the peace or other " occupations, assembled in Vestry on such day, the " said George William Gordon did, in furtherance of " the said massacre, at divers periods previous to the " same, incite and advise with certain of the insur- " gents, thereby, by his influence, tending to cause " the riot whereby many of Her most Gracious " Majesty's subjects lost their lives, when assembled " in lawful consideration of parochial and other " matters—the said George William Gordon is " arraigned : *First*, on the charge of high treason " against Her Majesty Queen Victoria. *Second*, with " having complicity with certain parties who were " engaged in the rebellion, riot, or insurrection, at " Morant Bay, on the 11th day of October 1865."

31,057. That is preceded by a statement that a Court-martial was assembled by your order at Morant, and naming the members of the Court ?—Yes.

31,058. And then is set out, that which you have read, the statement of the charges ?—Yes.

31,059. Would you just turn to the proceedings and see whether it states that Provost Marshal Ramsay was sworn as a witness ?—Yes. Gordon Ramsay, I see, was sworn as a witness.

31,060. Did he produce a deposition of Thomas Johnson ?—Yes.

31,061. That was one of the documents you selected ?—Yes.

31,062. How came he to produce that ?—Probably the President handed it to him to produce to the Court. He could not have produced it, and I had no officer to send down to attend to produce papers. I suppose it was simply because Ramsay was on the spot.

31,063. You will find throughout that he produced all the documents, and swore to them ?—Very likely the President gave them to him.

31,064. He was simply the channel ?—Decidedly ; simply the channel of communication.

31,065. This part says, " Gordon Ramsay being " duly sworn. I produce a deposition of Thomas " Johnson made on his death-bed ; he is since dead. " *By the Court :* Did the dying man say that they " were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut, or did he " mean to say he heard they were ?" That was a question put to Gordon Ramsay upon the contents of the document. Can you explain how it was that he, only being the channel of communication, was examined upon that document ?—The President is perfectly responsible as President of the Court.

31,066. I am not talking about responsibility ; I thought you might know ?—No ; he was there, and they made him produce them, I suppose.

31,067. Then, after you had handed these documents to the President, you received them back again as part of the proceedings reported to you ?—Certainly.

31,068. Have you any deposition or notes of witnesses who were personally examined before the Court ?—This is all I know of the proceedings.

31,069. Is there amongst those papers any notice of the oral testimony given on the occasion ?—I should think it would be endorsed on the proceedings.

31,070. It is not in those papers ?—Certainly not.

31,071. Amongst those documents you will find some record of the testimony given orally of the witnesses that were sworn ?—Certainly ; I thought you alluded to separate statements which were after transcribed to these.

31,072. No, the notes of what they said ?—Certainly ; their evidence is recorded.

31,073. And they are returned amongst the documents ?—They are part of the proceedings.

31,074. Is the evidence of John Anderson returned there ?—Yes, " John Anderson sworn."

31,075. And James Gordon ?—James Gordon.

31,076. Is it stated what they said ? — Yes, recorded.

31,077. Gordon Ramsay, the Provost Marshal ?—Yes.

31,078. Elizabeth James Gough, was she returned as a witness who had been examined, the post-mistress at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

31,079. And James McLaren ?—James McLaren.

31,080. And Theodore Testard ? — Theodore Testard.

31,081. Does it appear on the face of that return whether he was called for or against the person who was taking his trial ?—He was called for the defence.

31,082. It is recorded so ?—Yes ; somebody has drawn a pen through it, the word " defence," I see ; but he was called for the defence.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Brigadier-Gen. A. Nelson.

1 March 1866.

31,083. It is quite legible?—Yes; it has been scratched out since I saw it.

31,084. It was not scratched out when you first saw it?—No.

31,085. This also contains a written statement of what was said by the prisoner in his defence?—Yes.

31,086. Is that exactly in the same state as it was, except that scratching out, when you received it?—I should say certainly so.

31,087. Every document you received is to be found there?—Yes.

31,088. When did you get that report?—I got it late on the evening of the day of trial.

31,089. The 21st?—The 21st.

31,090. Were you aware when you received it what time the trial had taken?—Yes, I think it must have taken very nearly five or six hours.

31,091. After you had got those documents what did you do with them?—Went all through them, and then I approved them.

31,092. I think you have written your approval at the end of them?—I have.

31,093. After having done that did you forward them to General O'Connor?—I did.

31,094. Under cover of a letter?—Yes, a covering letter.

31,095. That was a despatch; have you got it there?—I have it in my box if you would like to see it. I have not the original, that is in the possession of the General. I have got a fair copy of it. I never keep the draft of anything.

31,096. You have got the fair copy?—Yes.

31,097. Will you produce it?—This is the letter. (*Read.*)

"Morant Bay,
"21st October 1865, 8 P.M.

"SIR,

"AFTER six hours' search into the documents "connected with the case of G. W. Gordon, I came "to the conclusion that I had sufficient evidence to "warrant my directing his trial. I prepared a draft "charge and *précis* of evidence for the Court. It "assembled about 2 a.m. this day, closed its pro-"ceedings after daylight. The President having "transmitted them I carefully perused them; the "sentence was 'Death.' I considered it my duty fully "to approve and confirm. To-morrow being Sunday, "and there existing no *military* reason why the "sentence should not be deferred, I have preferred "to delay its execution till Monday morning next, at "8 o'clock. Had it been necessary to carry it out on "the Sabbath I should not have hesitated. I enclose "the whole of the proceedings of the Court for your "information, as you may desire to see what evidence "led to the conviction of so great a traitor. I have "not furnished any report of the Court to his Ex-"cellency the Governor, because, as his Excellency "is now at Kingston, I apprehend all my reports "should be made through yourself my immediate "commanding officer. I have not copies of any "documents herewith transmitted, and therefore hope "hereafter to be allowed to make them. I have directed "H.M. gunboat 'Onyx' to convey these important "papers, and she leaves at daybreak to-morrow, Sun-"day. Hoping as heretofore to gain your approval,

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"A. A. NELSON,
"Brigadier-General, Commanding Field Force."

31,098. That was the letter you sent with the proceedings?—Yes.

31,099. When did you get the proceedings back again after that?—This is the first time I have ever seen them since.

31,100. Did you receive an answer to that despatch?—I never received an official answer to it, to the best of my belief.

31,101. Either from Governor Eyre or from Major-General O'Connor?—Not officially.

31,102. Did you ever get a private answer?—I got a private answer from the Governor; and in explanation of my making use of a private note I would beg to observe I wrote to the Governor only on last Saturday—no, stop, it was on Tuesday, only two days ago—to draw his attention, as he fully concurred in the despatch. He was in the habit of communicating with me privately, and I simply asked him if I was justified in making use of his private note before the Royal Commission, and he writes back to say——

31,103. Perhaps you had better read his letter so far as it relates to this point—the letter you received on Tuesday?—I received it later last night. I don't see why I should not read the whole of it.

31,104. Just read the part that refers to this matter?—(*Reading.*) "There can be no objection "whatever to your stating that you are aware prior "to Gordon's execution that I had seen the proceed-"ings, and most fully concurred in the justness of the "sentence and with the policy of carrying it into "effect." I would rather not have any more of it recorded than that passage I have read.

31,105. There is a passage here which seems so pertinent to the point?—I daresay there is, but I hardly think I am justified in reading it, because I think from that you might draw what inference you please.

31,106. In consequence of this letter which you received from him are you prepared to read the letter which you call a private communication, which you received from him before Gordon was executed?—I received a private letter on the morning before Gordon was executed.

31,107. Is that the letter you wish to read?—No. I will if you like read the extract from the original letter. This was the letter that I asked that I might be allowed to make use of before the Royal Commission. (*Reading.*)

"King's House, Sunday evening, 6 p.m.,
"22nd October, 1865.

"MY DEAR BRIGADIER,

"YOUR report of the trial of George William "Gordon has just reached me through the General, "and I quite concur in the justice of the sentence "and the necessity of carrying it into effect."

31,108. You sent the "Onyx" away on Sunday morning with the proceedings of the Court-martial to Major-General O'Connor; the "Onyx" returned on Monday with this answer from the Governor prior to the execution of G. W. Gordon?—Yes.

31,109. But you did not receive by the "Onyx" these original proceedings of the Court-martial back again?—I never saw them from that moment to this.

31,110. Then when George William Gordon was executed the usual form of reading the proceedings and so on was not followed?—No, I went and told him myself.

31,111. Did you receive that letter, a portion of which you have just read, on Sunday the 22nd?—I received it, to the best of my belief, very early on Monday morning.

31,112. Upon receiving it you say you saw Mr. Gordon?—Yes, I did.

31,113. We hear he was executed about 8 o'clock in the morning?—I should say a little earlier.

31,114. After his execution did you ever get an official communication from Major-General O'Connor?

—No; I do not remember ever having received an official communication from the General Commanding upon that point.

31,115. Had you seen Mr. Gordon at the time he was in custody prior to his trial?—Yes.

31,116. Had he given letters to you for his friends?—No.

31,117. None?—None.

31,118. I believe it is a rule that no letters are forwarded except with the authority of the persons who have the prisoner in custody?—That is so; the duty of whoever receives them is to submit them to a superior officer.

31,119. It would not come through your hand necessarily?—Certainly not.

31,120. Then letters might have been sent by him while he was in custody without your knowledge?—He might have sent a dozen if he had tried.

31,121. You received no letters from him?—Certainly not. I never received but one letter from him, and that was addressed to his wife.

31,122. Oh, you did receive one?—Yes.

31,123. When did you receive that?—On the morning of his execution.

31,124. Did you know the contents before you forwarded it?—I cursorily ran my eye over it to see if it affected any of my operations. I saw it did not, and I sent it down directly. I could not tell you a word of it. I sent it to the officer at head-quarters.

31,125. Would you know it again?—No.

31,126. Do you remember its contents?—Not the slightest. I simply saw that it did not affect me, and I sent it away immediately.

31,127. (*Suggested by Mr. Payne.*) Did you personally communicate the sentence to Mr. Gordon before or after receiving the private reply from the Governor?—After.

31,128. What was the reason that the execution was deferred from the Saturday night till the Monday morning?—I have just stated it, because it was Sunday, and therefore I did not think it necessary to carry it out.

31,129. Was one of the reasons for that delay to give Gordon the opportunity of being reprieved by the General Commanding, or by his Excellency the Governor, if they thought fit?—I must leave the Royal Commission to draw their own inference; I have never stated any more that one reason.

31,130. I ask you whether there was another reason?—(*Commission.*) Do you choose to answer it or not?—No; I would rather the Commissioners drew their own inferences. There is my official letter, and I am prepared to stand by that.

31,131. You decline to answer that question?—Well, do you think I ought to answer that question?

31,132. That is for you to decide. You are to be the judge how far an answer to that question would damage your position in that matter?—Well, I have no hesitation in saying that I delayed the execution for one reason, because it was Sunday, and there was no necessity, and also in the hope that I should get an answer back. I will not go from what I have written. If I had not received an answer I don't mean to say that I would not have carried it out.

31,133. (*Mr. Payne.*) Then one of the grounds upon which you postponed the sentence was in order that you might receive a reply from the Governor?—No, I have not said that. I postponed it and gave no reason.

31,134. I wish to ask you whether one of your reasons, if not the principal reason, for postponing the execution of George William Gordon to the Monday morning was not in order to give Governor Eyre, the then Governor of the Island, the opportunity of reprieving Gordon, if he thought fit?—I am not prepared to say that that sort of idea did not float through my mind, but I certainly did not intend to postpone it for that as one of the chief reasons. I daresay that idea floated through my mind; it probably did.

31,135. You say that was not the chief reason?—I have never given any than one reason that I know of.

31,136. Was or was not that the chief reason, or do you decline to answer it?—I decline to answer it, then.

31,137. Do you decline to answer it upon the ground that it may criminate yourself?—No.

31,138. Do you say that that was not one of the chief reasons which induced you to postpone the execution to Monday?—I adhere to what I have said.

31,139. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What was the age of Ensign Kelly, who was one of the members of that Court-martial?—I should think he was quite 40. I don't whether this is the proper time to remark why Gordon was tried by those three officers.

31,140. (*Commission.*) Certainly; you must be allowed to explain the grounds of your selection?—This question has put it into my head. I had another Court sitting composed of a full colonel in the militia, a lieutenant-colonel of militia, and a captain of militia. Two of them were members of the House of Assembly belonging to this place, and therefore I thought it was very inexpedient to arraign him before that Court-martial.* With respect to other officers, I had not any except one or two very junior officers, a captain or two at Port Antonio, and it was impossible for one to get any other members than those who sat.

31,141. What were the ages of the other two, younger than Kelly?—They have been nine or 10 years in the service, and are usually considered competent to sit upon Courts-martial of their own profession; one of them, if promoted, would rank with a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

31,142. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was not the "Onyx" sent away with orders to go with all possible despatch with the papers?—The "Onyx" was in Morant Bay all the night.

31,143. Yes, but they can't go out at night?—Oh yes, I am not prepared to say that she could not go that night, as we went from Morant Bay in the "Onyx" with the Governor when we could not see our fingers before us. It is much more dangerous at night.

31,144. Was not the "Onyx" sent at the earliest possible moment with directions to go with all possible despatch to the Governor?—No, because I should not order the captain to go at the risk of his vessel.

31,145. Was the order given to use all possible despatch?—That is the ordinary order.

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* The following Order convening the Court-martial referred to was put in by the witness on a subsequent day:

Field Force, Morant Bay. 20 Oct. 1865.

A Court-martial composed as follows:

President:

Colonel Lewis, St. Catherine's Militia.

Capt. Espeut, Militia. Capt. Astward, Kingston Mounted Volunteers,

will assemble immediately for the trials of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

Col. Lewis, President. A. A. Nelson, Br.-Gen. Commanding F 2 Forces.

The witness withdrew.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

L. S. O'Connor. Maj.-Gan.

1 March 1866.

His Excellency Major-General L. Smithe O'Connor sworn and examined.

31,146. Were you in command of the troops on the 13th of October last ?—Yes, I was.

31,147. Were you then at Kingston ?—At Kingston head-quarters.

31,148. Do you remember upon the 22nd of October receiving a despatch from Colonel Nelson from Morant Bay ?—Yes, perfectly well. On the 22nd I received a despatch inclosing the proceedings of the Court-martial.

31,149. You received them at 11 o'clock in the morning ?—Yes, and it was docketed by me at once, and the proceedings transmitted to Governor Eyre, and Governor Eyre's reply came over to me again.

31,150. Have you got the original despatch from Colonel Nelson ?—That is it you have got there ; that is the original despatch giving his reasons. It was received at 11 and transmitted shortly afterwards.

31,151. You got it from Governor Eyre the same day ?—Yes ; you will see his letters where he says, "I return them according to your wish." Governor Eyre's answer I handed to you before ; it is quite a distinct letter.

31,152. First of all you wrote transmitting the papers to Governor Eyre ?—I did, and I presume the copy is in one of the books. The letters were kept rather irregularly ; they were kept in this way, those on "Discipline" the Governor placed in the Adjutant-General's book, and other matters he placed in another book.

31,153. Before we read this reply I should like to get some record ?—It is in the Military Secretary's book, which can be got.

31,154. In the meantime we will take it *de bene esse*, for what it is worth (*reading*) :

"Head-quarter House, Kingston,
"22nd October 1865.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to transmit, for the information of your Excellency, copy of a despatch "received at noon this day, from Brigadier-General "Nelson, with proceedings of Court-martial on G. "W. Gordon, and other documents, which, having "perused, may I request your Excellency will return "to me, with as little delay as possible.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your Excellency's obedient servant,
"J. Smythe O'Connor."

—Perfectly correct.

31,155. Then in reply to that, Governor Eyre, on the 22nd of October, sent back the proceedings of the Court-martial under cover of this letter (*reading*):

"King's House,
"22nd October, 1865.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated to-day, transmitting for my information copy of a despatch "received at noon this day, from Brigadier-General Nelson, with proceedings of Court-martial on G. W. Gordon, and other documents, "which you request me after perusal to return to "you with as little delay as possible. I have duly "read the papers referred to, and I fully concur in "the justice of the sentence and in the policy of "carrying it into effect. There can be little doubt, "I think, that whatever Mr. Gordon's intentions "may have been, it is entirely due to his agitation, "bad advice, and seditious language amongst the "peasantry of this colony, that the rebellion broke "out; and the massacre of so many gentlemen and "the destruction of so much property ensued. It "will be remembered also by your Excellency that "Colonel Hobbs, commanding another force in the "field, has reported that he had sufficient evidence to "justify the execution of Mr. Gordon. This latter "evidence too is quite unconnected with that adduced "before the Court-martial, and has not been under "consideration at all. I believe that were condign "punishment to fall only on the ignorant people who "have been misled into rebellion, and the educated "colored man, who has led to that rebellion, to "escape, a very unfortunate impression would be produced upon the public mind, which, in the present "state of this colony, might lead to very serious "results. It is only by making it plain to the entire "population that the guilty agitator and user of "seditious language will meet the same punishment "as the uneducated tools whom he misleads that we "can hope to check and put down the spirit of disloyalty and disaffection already so rife in the land, "and which may at any moment occasion in other "parishes outrages similar to those which have "recently occurred in St. Thomas in the East. I "received your Excellency's letter at 4.30 p.m., and "I return the documents contained in it without "delay, as requested.

"I have the honor to be,
"Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"E. Eyre."

—That is the original.

31,156. After receiving that you did not forward the proceedings back to Colonel Nelson ?—No, I kept them for the purpose of transmitting certain documents home. The proceedings of the Court-martial convened by Colonel Nelson being approved of and being confirmed, he transmitted the proceedings to me, and I forwarded on the 24th October, 1865, to the Secretary of State for War and the Military Secretary, at the Horse Guards, a brief letter, which I will read :

"Head-quarters, Kingston,
"24th October, 1865.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal-in-Chief, a copy of despatch from Brigadier-"General Nelson, commanding the field force, "reporting the trial, sentence, and execution of "George William Gordon, a member of the House "of Assembly, proved to have been one of the principal instigators of the people to rebellion, and the "primary cause of the miserable massacre of the "Europeans and native inhabitants of Morant. A "copy of his Excellency the Governor's letter approving of the same is enclosed, in which I fully "coincide."

That letter was sent with the copy to the Military Secretary, and one for the perusal of Earl de Grey and Ripon.

31,157. To what did that give cover ?—To General Nelson's despatch reporting the trial, sentence, and execution of Gordon : there are two of them.

31,158. One will be the 21st and one the 23rd ?—Yes, forwarded.

31,159. Then a letter addressed to the Military Secretary for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, and a circular letter to the Secretary of the State for war covered a letter from General Nelson reporting the execution ?—The copies of both the letters, or rather two copies.

31,160. When did you receive this letter announcing the execution ?—That must have been on the morning of the 24th.

31,161. You received the proceedings of the Court-martial on the 22nd ?—Yes.

31,162. And sent them to the Governor on the 22nd, and he returned them on the 22nd ?—Clearly.

31,163. If we understand you rightly, you did not send the proceedings back to Brigadier-General Nelson, but you retained them?—Yes.

31,164. And on the 24th you received a letter from Brigadier-General Nelson reporting the execution of George William Gordon?—It might have been the night of the 23rd I received it, the facility for sending is not very great.

31,165. Then the letter you have just read to us covered this letter:

"Head-quarters, Morant Bay, 7.15 a.m.,
23rd October, '65.

"Sir,

"I have just returned from the execution "of G. W. Gordon; the drop fell at 7.10 a.m. "At early morning I warned him of his approach- "ing fate. He asked to see the Revd. Mr. "Parnther, Wesleyan minister. I considered it "inexpedient. He asked for paper to write "to his wife, a request instantly acceded to, under "proviso that whatever was written came into "my hands. I now transmit the same in order "that you may act as you deem expedient in giving "the letter intact, or extracts therefrom. G. W. "Gordon said to me, 'I am innocent, sir.' My reply "was, 'It is not for me to judge; hourly communi- "cations induce me to think your words caused the "riot.' He replied, 'I never intended.' 'Perhaps "not; such has been,' was my response; and I left "him. His body is now hanging from the centre "arch of doorway of Court House; this arch now "exists in consequence of the roof being burnt off.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"A. A. Nelson,
"Brig.-Genl. Commanding Field-force."

That is the letter you forwarded?—That is one of them and one of the 21st, transmitting the proceedings, in which you will find that Brigadier-General Nelson gave his reasons for sending it direct to his own commanding officer; both those were sent, together with a letter of his Excellency Governor Eyre, giving his opinion, which opinion I endorsed.

31,166. This is the letter you forwarded with the other two:

"Jamaica Command,
"Head-quarters House, Kingston,
October 22nd, 1865.

Sir,

"I have the honor to transmit, for the in- "formation of your Excellency, copy of a despatch "received at noon this day from Brigadier-General "Nelson, with proceedings of Court-martial on "G. W. Gordon and other documents, which, having "perused, may I request your Excellency will return "to me with as little delay as possible.

"I have the honour to be
"Your Excellency's obedient servant,
J. Smythe O'Connor,
Major-General Commanding the Forces."

In this letter of Colonel Nelson, in which he reports the execution of George William Gordon, he says: "I now transmit the same," that is a letter from Mr. Gordon to his wife; and he says, "You may act as "you deem expedient in giving the letter intact, or "extracts therefrom." What did you do with that letter?—I sent the letter to the widow.

31,167. Did you, upon this same subject, receive from Governor Eyre a letter dated 26th December, 1865?—Yes, transmitting certain queries from the Secretary of State.

31,168. Have you got the original?—I handed that to you; it is written on common paper, and endorsed outside, "Certain queries;" and I have also handed in to you the reply.

31,169. Is this the original? if you will follow me with the original, I will read this:

"Flamstead, 26th December, 1865.

"Sir,

"Her Majesty's Government have called upon me to furnish with the least possible delay, all information procurable in reference to the circumstances connected with the arrest, trial, and execution of G. W. Gordon, and any evidence tending to show that he was mixed up with, or had in any way led to or brought about the rebellion. In short, I am called upon to justify, and enable Her Majesty's Government to justify all the proceedings in reference to this case, and the approval of the sentence and execution by myself, by your Excellency and by Brigadier-General Nelson. I am called upon to report: 'whether the approval of Gordon's execution rested on evidence of his participation in the insurrection itself or the actual resistance of authority out of which it arose,' or 'on evidence of the lesser offence of using seditious and inflammatory language, calculated indeed to produce resistance to authority and rebellion, but without proof of any deliberate design of producing that result.' Her Majesty's Government also desires to see it clearly established that he was not executed until crimes had been proved in evidence against him, which deserved death; and that the prompt infliction of capital punishment was necessary to rescue the colony from imminent danger and from the horrors of a general or wide-spread insurrection and the repetition elsewhere of such a slaughter of the white and colored colonists as had taken place in the eastern parts of the island. I am also called upon to explain why Gordon was arrested at Kingston, to which martial law did not apply, and taken to Morant Bay for trial under martial law. The reply to this latter inquiry is that the state of affairs was considered so imminent in Kingston, that I was specially summoned down from Port Antonio by the Custos, Justices, members of the Legislature and others, for the express purpose of proclaiming martial law over Kingston itself, but that on arrival I considered the evils which would be entailed by placing the capital and chief commercial city of the colony under martial law of such magnitude, that I preferred taking upon myself the sole responsibility of capturing Gordon to bringing upon Kingston such an infliction. It would have been easy for me to have avoided this responsibility by proclaiming martial law, as so urgently requested to do, and thereby fully legalising every act, but I thought it better for the interest of the colony to act otherwise; and I am prepared to abide by the risk which I then undertook of my action being subsequently questioned or disapproved. With regard to the other points adverted to, I think it would be desirable that your Excellency should furnish me, for the information of her Majesty's Government, with a report of your own views and grounds of action, so far as the trial, evidence, and carrying out the sentence are concerned, or the state of the colony at the time as calling for immediate action; and that it would also be important to procure from the various officers engaged in suppressing the rebellion, a statement of any circumstances or evidence which came under their notice, tending to show the complicity of Gordon, or that the negroes had been led on through his seditious and inflammatory language or writing. I understood from Brigadier-General Nelson, who is now unfortunately absent, that many of the prisoners before execution admitted in distinct though general terms, that they had been brought to their deaths through Gordon, or other expressions to that effect. It would be desirable that any evidence which is attainable of this nature, should be procured from any of the officers who were present, as well as any other information or evidence tending to throw light upon the subject.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
"E. Eyre."

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Maj.-Gen. L.S.O'Connor.

1 March 1866.

—Perfectly correct; the reply was sent on the 30th of December, 1865.

31,170. Of which reply this (*produced*) is a certified copy?—Yes.

31,171. Is this your answer (*reading*):

"Jamaica Command, Head-quarters,
" Kingston,
" 30th December, 1865.

" Sir,

" Your Excellency having called upon " me, in a letter dated Flamstead, 26th De- " cember, 1865, to furnish for Her Majesty's " Government, 'A report of my own views " and grounds of action, so far as the trial, " evidence, and carrying out of the sentence are " concerned, in the case of G. W. Gordon,' I now do " myself the honour to report, for the information of " the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that with re- " gard to the arrest, taking to Morant Bay, assembling " of Court-martial, charges preferred, trial, approval " and confirming of the proceedings, carrying out the " sentence and execution of G. W. Gordon, I had " nought to do; nor was I aware a Court-martial had " been assembled, until I received a letter from Bri- " gadier-General Nelson, dated Morant Bay, 21st " October, 1865, 8 o'clock, p.m., with the proceed- " ings of the Court-martial, and a report dated " Morant Bay, 23rd October, 1865, 7.15 o'clock, a.m., " of his having just returned from the execution of " G. W. Gordon, which documents were duly for- " warded by me for perusal by Governor Eyre. " After carefully considering the proceedings of the " Court-martial, the conviction, finding and sen- " tence, I was of opinion the position in which Bri- " gadier-General Nelson had been placed, and the " then state of the colony, 'called for prompt and im- " mediate action.' As regards the paragraph, 'why " Gordon was arrested in Kingston, to which mar- " tial law did not extend, and taken to Morant Bay " for trial under martial law,' had I been consulted " at the Council of War assembled at Head-quarters " House, 13th October, 1865, I would have advised " the county of Surry placed under martial law— " Kingston should not have been made an exception; " and as Governor Eyre very correctly states in his " letter to me, Flamstead, 26th December, 1865, " 'thereby fully legalising every act' of His Ex- " cellency, I would suggest that, Lieut.-Colonel " Nelson being now in England, and copies of the " several documents connected with the recent re- " bellion, forwarded to him by mail, 10 December, " he is available to afford valuable information, " especially, 'as to whether many of the prisoners, " before execution, admitted in distinct, though " general terms, that they had been brought to their " death by Gordon.'

"I have, &c.
"(Signed) J. S. O'Connor,
" Major General."

—Perfectly correct.

31,172. Did you receive a reply to that dated the 3rd January, 1866?—Yes, there was one received by me on the 6th; the letter of his Excellency dated the 3rd instant, and received on the 6th.

31,173 That is a reply from the Governor to you?—You can hardly call it a reply; it was putting a query. (*Read.*)

" King's House,
" 3rd January, 1866.

" Sir,

" In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, " which I had the honour to receive yesterday, there " occurs the following passage, 'Had I been con- " sulted at the Council of War, assembled at Head- " quarters House, on the 13th October, 1865, I " would have advised the county of Surry placed " under martial law—Kingston should not have been " made an exception.' Permit me to recall to your " Excellency's recollection that, when you were good " enough to allow the Council of War to meet at " Head-quarters House, that I myself informed you " that you were by law a member of such Council, " and personally asked you to attend it with me, " which you did; and that you were present when I " addressed a few remarks to the members assembled " and invited generally an expression of the views of " the Council. I certainly did not ask you indi- " vidually any more than I did any other member of " the Council (except the Chief Justice), to express " your views; but my remarks were addressed to all, " and I naturally presumed that those members who " did not express any opinions, coincided with the " opinion arrived at by the majority, and such is the " usual presumption of any Council Board at which " I have ever attended. The Chief Justice was the " only one of all the members that were present " whom I called upon individually, and my doing so " was, that he might explain to the meeting, before " they discussed the subject, what would be the legal " *status* created by the proclamation of martial " law."

31,174. That is what you got next?—Yes; but the arrival of his Excellency, Sir Henry Storks, prevented me from answering that.

31,175. That closes the correspondence?—Yes, at the time of the declaration of martial law. I was invited into the room and was there as a spectator, I considered that my military knowledge would be sought but the whole meeting was unanimous, there was not the slightest doubt about martial law being proclaimed, and the law was laid down very distinctly both by Sir Bryan Edwards and the Attorney General.

31,176. We will inquire about that hereafter—that closes the correspondence with respect to the trial of Gordon which is the matter we are now upon?—Yes, that is all.

31,177. I think George William Gordon gave himself up at your house, did he not, when they were looking for him?—On the evening of the 16th, two of the members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hosack and Mr. Westmorland with Mr. Myers came to me to consult; it was not daily but hourly, minutely consultations with those gentlemen, they took my opinion with regard principally to military affairs, and fortunately for the colony I had those men to consult. Kingston was then in a very excited state; I had hardly a man to mount guard. Dr. Bowerbank came in and spoke about the arrest of Gordon, and I explained to him my views, and what the views, as I considered, of the committee were. He put a question which he gave in that long narrative of his, in the "Times." I asked him, "Would it create excitement or a row?" He said, "If it creates a little row," or "it might create some row," (I don't profess to have his accurate memory) "in Kingston, but a very great row in St. Thomas in the East, and at Vere and St. Ann's;" those are the very places we wanted to guard, and therefore I said that I could not give him a single soldier. The next day I was at Head-quarter House writing, when I got the card of Mr. Gordon.

31,178. What time was this?—About half-past 11 in the morning. His Excellency had been with me before. I went out and recognized then a tall man standing up, whom I had met with, and Dr. Fiddes was with him; he was introduced by him to me. Gordon said, "There are some reports circulating about, and I have come to give myself up to you." My reply was, "I am not a member of the Council or a magistrate, I am simply a soldier." Dr. Fiddes said, "I think I told you you would have to go to the Executive Committee or the Governor." At that time—and this is a fact worthy of notice—some documents were brought in to me to be signed which caused delay, and a few minutes after the Governor's

carriage came round to Head-quarter House. Mr. Gordon and Dr. Fiddes were about taking leave. I went out to the Piazza and informed the Governor that Gordon was there. He said, "That is very lucky, we have been looking for him;" and he went up to Gordon in his usual courteous and gentlemanly manner, and spoke to him, and told him he must go with him on board the "Wolverene." Away they went, and that is all I know about it.

31,179. Have you anything to state with regard to Mr. Gordon as to yourself?—No, nothing whatever. I have so clearly stated in that letter all I had to tate. I have handed in some notes from the "Gleaner."

31,180. (*Mr. Payne.*) What is the usual method of transmitting despatches from St. Thomas?—In those times it was very difficult. I had frequently to call for the assistance of Captain Astwood, a very active officer of Volunteers. He started and travelled 40 miles in one night. Morant Bay is about 31 miles off and very difficult travelling at night.

31,181. Would sending a despatch by the "Onyx" be the usual method of sending it?—I should say it would, because the run up would not be more than three hours and a half, and if you take the difficulty of depending upon messengers. I should have taken that way certainly.

31,182. If a message was sent by the "Onyx" it would probably be a message of great importance, to which a reply was wanted?—I am perfectly convinced that Colonel Nelson adopted the most rapid and certain method of sending the despatch to me. I endorse what he did, and I would do the same myself tomorrow.

31,183. I was simply asking you whether that was not the quickest way?—The quickest way as well as the most safe.

The witness withdrew.

Sligo Campbell (black) sworn and examined.

S. Campbell.

31,184. You are a policeman?—Yes.

31,185. Belonging to the force at St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

31,186. How long have you been there?—Since the 1st January.

31,187. Were you there in October?—Yes I was.

31,188. In what character were you there then?—I was an officer in the district prison.

31,189. Did you attend the trials and executions of prisoners which went on at Morant Bay during the month of October?—Yes.

31,190. Regularly?—Regularly.

31,191. When was the first execution that you witnessed?—I witnessed Dugald Stewart.

31,192. Was that the first person you saw executed? He was the first I saw executed at Morant Bay.

31,193. On what day was that?—On the Saturday.

31,194. Was that the 14th of October?—Yes.

31,195. Are your sure?—Quite sure.

31,196. The first Saturday?—The first Saturday.

31,197. Was that a day shortly after the arrival of the troops?—Yes.

31,198. They had been there about one day?—Yes.

31,199. You say Stewart was executed?—Yes.

31,200. Who else?—James Williams and a woman. I do not know the other men.

31,201. There were three men and a woman on the 14th?—Yes.

31,202. Next Monday were any persons executed?—Yes, there were others. I don't know their names.

31,203. Were you present when James McLaren was hung?—Yes, I was.

31,204. Where was he hung?—At Morant Bay.

31,205. Whereabouts?—On the Parade.

31,206. Is that in front of the burnt Court-house? Yes.

31,207. What part of the building was he hung on? The gallows was in the front part.

31,208. Not in the arch?—No.

31,209. Did you know him before he was hung?—Yes.

31,210. Had you known him before he was taken prisoner?—Yes, I knew him before that.

31,211. Where had you known him?—In Morant Bay.

31,212. Had he been there frequently?—Frequently.

31,213. Had he a house there?—He had a house there lately, but his original place was Font Hill, Blue Mountain Valley.

31,214. Had he a house in Morant Bay?—Yes.

31,215. Was that at a place called Church Corner?—Yes.

31,216. Was he a prisoner in the building where you were officer?—Yes.

31,217. Do you remember when he was hung?—Yes.

31,218. When was it?—I do not remember theday.

31,219. How soon after Saturday the 14th of October was it?—In about a week after he was captured at St. David's.

31,220. Then he came there after the 14th of October?—Yes.

31,221. How soon after he came in was he hung?—About three days. He was in the prison for two days in custody before he was hung.

31,222. And do you remember what day of the week it was?—No, I do not.

31,223. What time of day was he executed?—In the evening about 5 o'clock.

31,224. Were you present at that execution?—Yes, I was present.

31,225. How near were you to him at the time he was hung?—I was about the distance that I am from that corner.

31,226. Was it as far off as I am from you?—Not so far as that.

31,227. How many others were hung about the same time in the evening as he was?—I do not recollect the number.

31,228. Were there a dozen?—No, not so many as that when he was hung.

31,229. Were they hung separately or altogether?—Altogether.

31,230. All at the same time?—At the same time.

31,231. Before he was hung did he say anything?—Yes, he did.

31,232. Did any of the others say anything?—The others were making such a noise, but McLaren was in front. I heard distinctly what he said.

31,233. You say the others were making such a noise?—Yes, speaking.

31,234. Do you mean the people who were being executed or those who were looking on?—Those that were going to be executed. They were talking and saying several things which I did not understand so well as him, being so near him.

31,235. Were other persons looking on besides yourself?—Yes, plenty.

31,236. Policemen?—Yes.

31,237. And soldiers?—Yes, and soldiers.

31,238. Who hung James McLaren?—Ramsay.

31,239. Did he do it with his own hands?—Not with his own hands, but he gave the order.

31,240. Who executed the order that he gave?—Sailors.

31,241. Are you sure that you heard distinctly what McLaren said before he was hung?—Yes, I did.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

S. Campbell.

1 March 1866.

31,242. Was he the nearest prisoner to you?—Yes.

31,243. Nobody was between you and him?—Nobody. There were six prisoners.

31,244. Was there anybody standing between you and James McLaren?—There were several others there.

31,245. But was there anybody between you and him to prevent your seeing and hearing him?—There was nobody to prevent me. I was before the rest of the prisoners.

31,246. What did he say?—What I heard him say was, that he could read and write, and he was killed because Mr. Gordon called him out and wrote a meeting, and all must take warning by him, others must take warning by him.

31,247. Was that all he had said?—Yes, that was all he said.

31,248. That all others must take warning by him?—Yes, that he could read and write, and he was called by Mr. Gordon to write a meeting, so all others must take warning by him.

31,249. And that was all he said?—Yes.

31,250. Are you sure that was all that came from the lips of McLaren?—Yes, that was all I heard.

31,251. That he could read and write and that Mr. Gordon had told him to write a notice of a meeting?—Yes.

31,252. And all who were there must take warning by him?—Yes, I generally met him going down to the meeting.

31,253. You did?—Yes.

31,254. Did you hear Charles Geoghegan say anything?—Yes.

31,255. Was he one of those executed at the same time as McLaren?—No, not at the same time as McLaren.

31,256. When was he executed?—Next day, he and his mother.

31,257. Were they both executed together?—Yes.

31,258. Was Geoghagan's mother executed with him?—Yes.

31,259. That was the day after McLaren's execution?—Yes.

31,260. How near were you to Geoghagan when he was executed?—I was near him the whole time when we came up to the gallows, a female walked by side of him.

31,261. Did you walk by the side of him to the gallows?—Yes, just about a pace off.

31,262. Was he the man nearest to you that day of those who were hung?—Yes.

31,263. Or were there others between you and him?—There were plenty others, but they were quite back.

31,264. Then was Geoghagan the one nearest to you?—Yes.

31,265. Did you hear anything said by Charles Geoghagan, just before he was going to be hung?—Yes, he was crying out.

31,266. Tell us distinctly what it was he said?—As they put the rope round his neck, he cried out, "Take warning, it is Mr. Gordon cause me to all this, that I am going to hang now." That was what I heard him crying out.

31,267. Was that all you heard him saying?—That was all.

31,268. Did others say anything that you heard?—No, I did not hear the others say anything.

31,269. At no time?—At no time.

31,270. Neither the day on which McLaren was executed, nor on the day that Gordon was executed?—No, at no time.

31,271. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was there any noise going on during Geoghagan's execution?—There was no noise, they were very still then.

31,272. (*Commission.*) I suppose there were soldiers and policemen by?—Yes.

31,273. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who was making a noise during McLaren's execution?—The others who were hanging of course were singing out that they were going to hang. I did not hear what they said, I was nearer to McLaren than the others.

The witness withdrew.

G. D. Ramsay.

GORDON DUBERRY RAMSAY sworn and examined.

(The caution already printed was read to this witness.)

31,274. You were acting as Provost Marshal at Morant Bay after the 13th of October last?—I was.

31,275. By whom where you appointed?—Brigadier-General Nelson.

31,276. Do you remember after the date I have mentioned receiving into your custody Mr. George William Gordon?—I do.

31,277. When did he come?—To the best of my belief on the 20th of October.

31,278. On Friday?—Yes, on Friday.

31,279. From whom did you receive him?—I received him from on board ship.

31,280. From on board the "Wolverene?"—From on board the "Wolverene," I think.

31,281. Do you remember who handed him over to you?—The master-at-arms.

31,282. From the ship?—From the ship.

31,283. Was he ironed when he was landed?—No, he never was ironed the whole time.

31,284. When you received him he was not in irons?—No.

31,285. Where was he placed?—He was marched from the beach; he was landed at the beach at Morant Bay; you may call it a beach, it is a sort of wharf broken down; from there he was taken to one of the tents whilst the other prisoners in the station were moved away to make room for him; he remained there to the best of my knowledge about five minutes, he was then placed in the station.

31,286. The police station?—The police station.

31,287. Was that the police station that had been attacked on the 11th by the mob?—Yes.

31,288. Did he remain at the police station in your custody till the next day?—He remained until his trial the next day.

31,289. And on the next day did you take him to the Court-martial?—Myself.

31,290. Did you attend the trial?—I did.

31,291. Where did you first meet with the witnesses John Anderson and James Gordon?—To the best of my knowledge they came there as prisoners. I think James Gordon did and John Anderson, they both came up from Kingston; they were sent to me.

31,292. Who sent them to you?—I cannot remember now, but they came in a batch of others as witnesses.

31,293. Not as prisoners?—James Gordon, I think came as a prisoner.

31,294. They were then called rebels?—They were called rebels. I understood that the man Anderson could give information.

31,295. Where did you learn that?—When he came up there.

31,296. Do you remember from whom?—From a paper; looking over a paper; reading over a list of prisoners.

31,297. A newspaper?—No, a paper that was sent up with the prisoners.

31,298. A memorandum?—A memorandum sent up with the prisoners.

31,299. Have you got the paper?—I have not.

31,300. Do you know where it is?—No.

31,301. Whose handwriting was that in?—I think it was either in Mr. Bicknell's or some ones. I am not certain.

31,302. Was it a list delivered with the persons

who came?—Most prisoners that came up from Kingston or on board ship had a list.

31,303. They were handed over to you?—Yes, with some prisoners as witnesses; they had come in the capacity of prisoners.

31,304. But some were marked as witnesses?—Yes.

31,305. That you say was in Mr. Bicknell's handwriting?—I think so.

31,306. What did you do with that paper?—It either got torn up, or General Nelson had it.

31,307. That was your authority for dealing with them?—That was my authority.

31,308. You say you learnt from that paper that James Gordon could give evidence?—Yes, James Gordon and John Anderson.

31,309. Both of them?—Both.

31,310. From that same paper?—I am under that belief.

31,311. That they could get evidence about what?—About rebels generally.

31,312. Did it specify what rebels?—No.

31,313. Do you mean general witnesses?—General witnesses.

31,314. For any rebels?—For any rebels. I believe they afterwards did give evidence against several others.

31,315. Who asked them to give evidence?—They came up and volunteered, I think.

31,316. To whom?—To the President of the Court.

31,317. Was that the first you knew that they could give evidence at Mr. Gordon's trial?—Certainly.

31,318. I am talking of those on the 21st?—Yes.

31,319. Do you mean that Anderson and Gordon came into your custody as prisoners, and that by a paper you learnt they could give evidence generally about rebels?—Yes.

31,320. But not that they could give evidence about George William Gordon?—No.

31,321. How were they able to go to the President of the Court-martial and offer to give evidence?—I got their names to call "James Gordon" and "John Anderson," and I did so.

31,322. You called them?—I called them merely, as the President gave me an order; I called them into Court.

31,323. Who ordered you to call them?—The President of the Court-martial.

31,324. Then they were in your custody?—Yes.

31,325. How were they brought into communication with the President?—I have no idea.

31,326. Did they ever leave your custody?—They were in my custody.

31,327. Did they ever leave it so as to be able to communicate?—Yes, because those prisoners that were witnesses were on a sort of bail; they were about the Camp.

31,328. Were Anderson and Gordon out on bail?—I think they were.

31,329. But don't you know?—No, I dont know; they may either have slept in the prison all night, or anywhere they liked about the place.

31,330. They were not regularly on bail I suppose?—No.

31,331. You mean they were prisoners at large?—Yes.

31,332. Out on parol?—On parol.

31,333. Then the first you knew that they were to be witnesses upon the trial of Mr. Gordon was the order given to you by the President to call them?—Yes.

31,334. Are you certain of that?—I am positive of it.

31,335. Besides those two, was a Mrs. Gough a witness?—Mrs. Gough was a witness.

31,336. And was James McLaren a witness?—James McLaren volunteered evidence against Mr. Gordon.

31,337. Who was he?—He was tried and executed, I think he was secretary to Bogle.

31,338. Was he a prisoner in your custody?—He was.

31,339. At that day?—At that day.

31,340. Do you know how he was called?—No, I think he volunteered.

31,341. Volunteered to whom?—Volunteered to me.

31,342. When?—I think on the very day of the trial, if I remember right.

31,343. Can you tax your memory so as to be certain how it was that James McLaren was called as a witness?—If I remember right, one of the police told me that there was one of the prisoners who could say something about Mr. Gordon. I said, very well, bring him here and wait a bit.

31,344. Do you know what policeman that was?—I do not.

31,345. What aged man was James McLaren?—About 23 I should think or 24, I never questioned him; and he went into Court just as he came up.

31,346. Was he questioned before he went into Court?—Not by me certainly.

31,347. And not to your knowledge?—No; in fact, if I remember, he gave evidence against the prosecution, I did not know what he was going to say.

31,348. Theodore Testard was a witness called by Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

31,349. At his request?—Yes.

31,350 Who was he?—A man who lived at White Horses.

31,351. Between Yallahs and Morant Bay?—Yes.

31,352. You produced upon the trial of Mr. Gordon a document purporting to be a statement of John Anderson, the witness?—Yes.

31,353. Did you get that from the President?—No, I think it was sent to me by the General, to hand in, one by one, each paper, as it was called for.

31,354. Are you sure of that?—I am certain.

31,355. I am sure you did not get that document from the President; just try and recollect how that was?—I know I had a number of papers given me to hand in one by one to the Court, and I believe that was one.

31,356. Who gave them to you?—They were brought to me from the General.

31,357. To hand in?—To hand in.

31,358. But had you ever given the General any papers before?—About Mr. Gordon.

31,359. We are only talking of those papers that were used at Mr. Gordon's trial?—Yes, I think I gave the dying testimony of one man that was made. I was sent for and I think I gave it.

31,360. About this paper of John Anderson's—it is a report of something he had stated—that is the paper you handed into the Court which you received from General Nelson?—I received it from General Nelson. I should know it if I saw it again.

31,361. I will show it to you in a moment, but I first want you to give from your own memory when you first saw that paper?—Really I cannot answer now

31,362. You do not remember whether the first time you ever saw it was when you handed it in?—No, I would not say that it did not come direct to me. There were some papers given me to hand into the Court.

31,363. And you handed them in as required?—Yes.

31,364. Were you sworn as a witness?—I was sworn as a witness.

31,365. On being sworn did you produce the deposition of John Anderson, or did you merely say it was handed to you by General Nelson?—I think I handed the Court the deposition.

31,366. Merely handed it in?—Merely handed it in. I should remember better if I saw the paper.

31,367. Did you hand in another paper purporting to be the deposition of Thomas Johnson?—I did. I think that is in my handwriting (*looking at the deposition*).

31,368. Where did you get it from?—The man Johnson made it to me on his death-bed.

31,369. He made a statement to you?—Yes.

31,370. Did you write it down?—I think I did to the best of my memory.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

G. D. Ramsay.

1 March 1866.

31,371. This is it, bearing date October the 17th. Is that your handwriting ?—(*Handing it to the witness.*) That is my writing.

31,372. I see on a slip of this paper some names subscribed; were these names subscribed at the time ?—They were subscribed by the officers who were present when the deposition was taken. I did not think it safe to take any of these men's statements without.

31,373. Your own name does not appear to any of those papers ?—They sent to me and I wrote it.

31,374. You were merely acting as the writer ?—As the writer.

31,375. Where was the paper taken which purports to be Thomas Johnson's statement ?—In the hospital at Morant Bay.

31,376. And in the presence of the persons whose names are attached to it?—Some officers, I think, who were present.

31,377. Just look at that first one, which is not Johnson's but John Anderson's deposition, that is the one you handed in I presume; open it and look at it; can you say, after looking at that paper, whether you received it from General Nelson, or whether he received it from you ?—Well, I am of opinion that I gave it to General Nelson first of all. It was given to me by Mr. McKenzie, the gaoler.

31,378. Then it is not correct that the first time you saw it was when you received it to hand it in ?—No; but did not remember till seeing the paper now, and paying particular attention to it.

31,379. Look at it, don't be in a hurry about it, be certain about it ?—(*Examining the paper.*) I am almost certain that I got it from the gaol. It was given me by the superintendent.

31,380. Who is the superintendent ?—Mr. McPherson.

31,381. From the Gaol ?—From the district prison.

31,382. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

31,383. Where these men were confined ?—Yes; I think the witnesses must have been there at the time they made these statements.

31,384. Who is McPherson ?—The superintendent.

31,385. A different person to McKenzie ?—Mr. McKenzie is a justice of the peace there.

31,386. But you got that from McPherson ?—Yes.

31,387. And gave it to General Nelson ?—Yes.

31,388. Did you give it to him on the day of the trial or the day before ?—I think the day before.

31,389. On Friday, that is the day you received it? —Yes.

31,390. And it came back again from him amongst other papers that you were to hand in ?—Yes.

31,391. And you know nothing further of it except that you received it on the Friday from the prison ? —That is all.

31,392. John Anderson was also sworn and examined as a witness, the very man whose deposition that purports to be ?—Then I should imagine he was taken prisoner, and he voluntarily made that statement to the superintendent, and he was therefore called as a witness.

31,393. And the paper was used also ?—Yes, and that would bring to my mind that I knew about John Anderson's giving evidence.

31,394. Then the person called John Anderson was not dead at the time Mr. Gordon's trial was going on, the man whose deposition you took ?—Not John Anderson.

31,395. Thomas Johnson, I mean ?—Thomas Johnson was dead.

31,396. Did you swear when you produced his deposition that he was dead at the time you produced it ? —I don't know; I said the dying man said something.

31,397. Did not you swear that he was then dead ? —If I did it was incorrect, but I did not inquire particularly.

31,398. Were you asked after that ?—Now I remember Johnson was dead. It was reported to me that he was dead, and I will mention the reason why. I had to go down shortly after the same day to the hospital, and I heard Cooty tell me that he heard Johnson was a dead man.

31,399. Is the hospital the same as the almshouse ? —Yes. Cooty told me that he heard Johnson, who was then dead, say something, and I think I got that very statement in writing.

31,400. Were you asked at that time, as far as you now remember, whether the dying man said that they were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut, or whether he meant to say that he had heard they were ?—The dying man said that all were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut.

31,401. Were you asked whether he said that ?—or whether he meant to say he only heard it ?—I was asked the question what he said, and I said the dying man said, "All were Mr. Gordon's friends."

31,402. Can you now tell us why you called Mrs. Gough, the postmistress; how did you know she could give evidence ?—I knew Mrs. Gough could give evidence myself personally, but I think I called her by order of the President. I knew myself, inwardly, whether I stated it or not, that she could give good evidence as to Mr. Gordon's sending circulars through the post.

31,403. Then she was called upon your information? —I think very likely.

31,404. How did you know that ?—I searched the post-office; I knew Mrs. Gough was the postmistress, and as I went over there some days before I saw a certain letter in Gordon's handwriting, I therefore thought she would be able to give evidence.

31,405. What were those circulars ?—One was the "State of the Island."

31,406. Was a printed paper produced by you, through Mrs. Gough, about the state of the Island ?—Yes.

31,407. A placard, which was part of the proceedings you handed in ?—Yes.

31,408. You got that from Mrs. Gough ?—No, I got it from the post-office; she had gone away and left the papers at the post-office unprotected; and I went there and took charge of them.

31,409. You seized it in fact ?—I did.

31,410. You seized the placard there, the printed paper ?—I did.

31,411. By whose suggestion was James M'Laren called ?—His own voluntary wish.

31,412. His own ?—Yes.

31,413. To whom did he volunteer ?—I do not know. The policeman at the time told me that there was one of the prisoners had something to say, and I mentioned it to the President, and he told me to wait a little and hear him.

31,414. Had you examined McLaren to know the nature of his testimony before he was made a witness ? —I did not think that was my business.

31,415. You did not as a fact do it ?—I did not.

31,416. Did anybody do it ?—I do not know.

31,417. When he volunteered to you, I suppose you sent for him when the policeman said he could give evidence ?—Yes. I said, "Bring him here."

31,418. Did he state in any way shortly what it was he proposed to prove ?—No, if I had known all, as a police inspector I would not have brought him up in any Court, even on a civil prosecution, if I had known what he had got to say before; but I let his evidence go for what it is worth.

31,419. You called him into Court as a witness not knowing what he was going to state ?—No.

31,420. And he was sworn without the slightest knowledge of the nature of the testimony he had to give ?—When the policeman said, "There is one "of the prisoners could give evidence against Mr. "Gordon." I said, "Bring him here."

31,421. Do you know the name of that man ?—I do not, but I can declare it was one of the policeman.

31,422. Don't you know his name ?—No.

31,423. What did he tell you ?—I said, "Bring him in," and James McLaren was brought.

31,424. Did you take any preliminary examination of him?—No, none; I had no business to do so.

31,425. You merely brought him before the Court?—I brought him before the Court.

31,426. Then the Court, as far as you knew, had no instructions as to the kind of testimony that was coming from him?—I had no idea what instructions the Court had at all, I knew nothing about that.

31,427. It was through you the Court knew anything about James McLaren?—Yes.

31,428. Then they knew no more than you?—Not a bit.

31,429. And as you knew nothing, they knew nothing?—I should say so.

31,430. Do you remember this, that the Court first put this question to McLaren, "Do you know Mr. Gordon had something to do with the rebellion?"—I cannot say.

31,431. You cannot say whether that was so?—No.

31,432. You were present during the whole of the proceedings?—Yes, I heard questions put to witnesses, "What do you know of this rebellion?"

31,433. As far as you know, every question put to the Court to M'Laren was put in the dark, if I may so call it, as to the subject?—Exactly; not knowing what the man was going to state.

31,434. Did you then produce a letter from Gordon to E. C. Smith?—I did.

31,435. Marked private?—Yes.

31,436. Would you know that again if you saw it?—Yes, I think I should.

31,437. Is that the letter (*handing one to witness marked* I)?—That is the letter.

31,438. Did you also produce a joint deposition, sworn to by men of the name of Peart and Humber?—Yes, I did.

31,439. Where did you get that?—I got that with other documents brought to me from General Nelson.

31,440. And you knew nothing more of them than that they came from that source?—No.

31,441. You knew nothing of this deposition except that it came from General Nelson; you did not know anything of the genuineness of the document?—No.

31,442. Did nobody, when the document was handed in, swear to the genuineness of it, and say what it was, and whence it came, or was it merely read upon your production of it?—It was read upon my production.

31,443. Nobody asked whether the document was what it purported to be?—I think I mentioned at the time I handed it in.

31,444. What did you say?—That it was a document of Messrs. Peart and Humber.

31,445. You knew nothing more of it?—Nothing more than merely seeing it.

31,446. You did not know that the document really was a deposition of Messrs. Peart and Humber?—No.

31,447. Then you did not tell the Court that it was that?—I handed in the deposition of Messrs. Peart and Humber signed by a justice, that was all I knew about it.

31,448. You never saw it signed?—No.

31,449. Nor were you present when it was sworn?—No.

31,450. You knew no more that it was a genuine document than I did?—No.

31,451. Who gave it to you?—It was brought to me from General Nelson as part of the papers.

31,452. As part of the papers given to you to be handed in?—Yes.

31,453. Did no one present challenge its genuineness or ask whether it was really what it purported to be?—No.

31,454. It was merely read upon your production?—No, it was read by Mr. Gordon several times.

31,455. Who read it?—Mr. Gordon himself; the Court read it first to him and then he read it himself.

31,456. The papers were handed to him after they had been read?—Yes.

31,457. Did you produce a letter from Mr. Gordon to a man named Chisholm, dated September the 1st?—Yes.

31,458. Where did you get that?—I found that letter myself in Chisholm's own house, I think.

31,459. It was produced by yourself?—I handed it in to the Court, I took the paper myself out of Chisholm's house.

31,460. When you handed that in were you asked about it?—Yes.

31,461. What were you asked?—I was asked where I had found it, I said I found it in Chisholm's house.

31,462. Were you asked whether you knew the handwriting?—I think I was.

31,463. Were you asked whether it was the prisoner's handwriting?—Yes, and I said it was Mr. Gordon's handwriting, from what I had seen of his handwriting.

31,464. Did you know his handwriting?—Yes.

31,465. At that time?—Yes.

31,466. You also produced a statement of Charles Chevannes?—Yes.

31,467. Where did you get that from?—I got that with the other papers.

31,468. From General Nelson?—From General Nelson.

31,469. Had you ever seen it before?—No, I may have done, but I don't remember ever seeing it.

31,470. But had you?—No.

31,471. You never saw it before?—I do not remember.

31,472. Was that read without its genuineness being challenged; was it merely read upon being produced (*the paper was handed to the witness*)?—Oh yes, I saw this.

31,473. When did you first see this statement of Chavannes?—I saw that on the morning of Mr. Gordon's trial.

31,474. For the first time?—For the first time.

31,475. Amongst the papers that reached you from General Nelson?—No, I saw it before that. There were a number of papers from Mr. Bicknell, depositions of various persons, and I think that was amongst them.

31,476. Then that came to General Nelson first, through you?—No, I think it came from Mr. Bicknell; it was amongst the lot of others that I saw.

31,477. Came from Mr. Bicknell, to whom?—To the General; there were a number of other papers against prisoners.

31,478. You saw it amongst other papers on Saturday the 21st, or Friday, the 20th?—It must have been Saturday morning, the 21st, I think.

31,479. Where were you when you saw it amongst the papers?—I think I was at General Nelson's quarters; he gave me a number of sworn depositions against several prisoners in custody as rebels.

31,480. And amongst others you received this?—Yes.

31,481. Are you certain of that?—I am almost certain I saw it.

31,482. Amongst the others you received in this particular trial?—Yes, I think so.

31,483. When that statement of Charles Chevannes was produced, were you asked whether you knew the handwriting of the person?—Yes, and I said I knew Mr. Bicknell's handwriting.

31,484. But the signature of Mr. Chevannes?—No, I did not know Mr. Chevannes' signature; I knew Mr. Bicknell's.

31,485. Is it Mr. Bicknell's handwriting?—It is his signature.

31,486. It is a declaration of this being sworn before him?—Yes.

31,487. The body of the paper is not Mr. Bicknell's?—No.

31,488. Was the deponent, Chevannes, then alive?—To the best of my knowledge, yes.

31,489. Did you know where he was living?—I think in Kingston.

31,490. You knew that Mr. Peart and Mr. Humber

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were then alive?—No, I did not know them; I did not know whether they were alive. I knew nothing about them, in fact.

31,491. Were you asked?—No.

31,492. Had you heard of them before?—Yes, I had heard of Mr. Humber, but Mr. Peart I had never in my life heard of before.

31,493. You said that Thomas Johnson was dead, because that was asked you?—Yes, I remember now; I was asked why the man could not be brought there.

31,494. Did they ask you one way or the other, whether the persons whose written depositions were being used, were capable of being called—were alive?—Yes, I remember the man Johnson particularly; the President said, "Why can he not be brought?" I said, "He is dying;" and shortly after I heard that he was dead.

31,495. That having been, done when you handed in the joint deposition of Peart and Humber, was the question again put to you, whether those two persons, or either of them, could be brought instead of their paper?—No.

31,496. That was not asked?—No.

31,497. When you handed in the statement of Charles Chevannes, were you asked whether he was capable of production, and not his paper?—No.

31,498. That was not asked?—No.

31,499. Did it strike you at that time that they, being alive, were parties who should have been called to swear originally and cross-examined, instead of their written statements?—No, it did not; in fact, I had nothing to do with the prosecution beyond holding the papers.

31,500. Being the channel of producing the papers you mean?—Yes.

31,501. And suggesting the witnesses you had heard could give evidence?—Yes, I think in the case of McLaren, I suggested it.

31,502. You fetched Mrs. Gough as a witness?—By order. I did anything I was told.

31,503. You had charge of the prisoners?—Yes.

31,504. And the witnesses?—Yes; and to keep order with them.

31,505. And the documents?—The documents were given to me for safe custody.

31,506. What I mean by producing the witnesses is, calling the witnesses?—Calling the witnesses they required before them.

31,507. When the statement of the witness George Thomas was produced by you, were you asked why he did not come himself instead of the paper?—Yes.

31,508. Why was not George Thomas called?—I stated at the time that he was dead.

31,509. That is Johnson; here is a statement of George Thomas, a prisoner, who was then in custody?—He was then in custody, I think; he was sick, or something.

31,510. Where did you get his paper from?—He was in the hospital, I think.

31,511. Look at the paper?—It is Mr. Marshalleck's writing.

31,512. You know it?—I know it is Mr. Marshalleck's writing.

31,513. When you used it on the 21st of October, had you, for the first time, seen it?—I had heard of it. I heard that Mr. Marshalleck was taking some depositions, but I don't remember having seen it before.

31,514. Before you had it to hand in from General Nelson?—Yes.

31,515. Did it come to you at the same time that Charles Chevannes' statement came to you?—It came in with the other papers.

31,516. When you were sorting them?—They were all sorted; I merely handed them to the Court.

31,517. You were asked what a number of papers were, and you say that General Nelson handed to you Chevannes' deposition?—No. You asked me if that was the first time that I had seen it, and I said, no, I had gone up to General Nelson's quarters in the morning, and he gave me a number of other papers about rebels, and I then noticed that paper on his desk.

31,518. And he gave it to you then?—No, it came to me afterwards. I merely saw it casually there.

31,519. Then this came with the others?—Yes.

31,520. Did anyone suggest that he ought to be there rather than the written statement by him?—Yes; and I think the reason was stated, that he was sick.

31,521. Who suggested it?—The President; he always asked where the prisoners where when written statements of prisoners were given.

31,522. Did he know that George Thomas was a prisoner?—I suppose so.

31,523. Then was he so sick that he could not come from the place?—Certainly.

31,524. What was the matter with him?—I think he was wounded, I am not certain, if not he was very ill indeed.

31,525. When had you last seen him?—I had been down to the hospital, I think that morning and seen all the rebels that were there.

31,526. Had you seen him that morning?—Yes, I am almost certain I had; I won't swear that I saw him that morning, I did not single him out from all the rest.

31,527. How far was the hospital from the Court-house where this trial was going on?—About 130 yards, I think.

31,528. Was he so sick that he could not come 130 yards?—I should not have liked to disturb him, he was very ill the doctor said.

31,529. Did you know at the time that he was ill, or did you merely state it without knowing?—I believe he was very ill indeed, he was nearly dying.

31,530. He did not die?—No, he did not die.

31,531. And he was only 130 yards off?—Yes.

31,532. But he was so ill that he could not come?—No, I understood he made that confession expecting to die.

31,533. Are you sure of it?—I understood so, that was why Mr. Marshalleck had gone to take his deposition.

31,534. There is no dying declaration to it; the only thing on the face of it is, that he was a prisoner; it does not even state that he was sick?—I understood he was sick.

31,535. You say that you understood—had you the evidence of your own observation upon that point?—Yes.

31,536. Or had you made up your mind only from what others said?—No, I believe that George Thomas was then ill.

31,537. Upon what ground did you believe it?—I had seen him.

31,538. You were in charge of all the prisoners?—Yes.

31,539. It was your duty to inspect them?—Yes, and I believe George Thomas was then sick in the hospital.

31,540. The Court sat in a house on the hill, did it not?—No, near the wharf. Mr. Gordon was tried in a house near the wharf; they afterwards sat on the hill.

31,541. Was this almshouse to the west of the house, going towards Kingston?—Yes.

31,542. Where the military hospital is now?—Yes, there were a great many poor people there that might well have been done away with, by giving them a little money to find shelter, and it was taken as a military hospital for the rebels.

31,543. That was the last deposition you put in, except the statement by the female witness Elizabeth Jane Gough?—Yes.

31,544. You put one in of her?—Yes, and she was there herself to substantiate it.

31,545. She was called?—Yes.

31,546. Where did that statement come from?—Amongst the other papers.

31,547. You knew nothing of it but that?—No.

31,548. Who took it?—It was brought to me; it was in Doctor Bowerbank's handwriting if I remember right.

31,549. Taken at Kingston?—Yes.

31,550. Is that Doctor Bowerbank's handwriting (*handing some papers to the witness.*)?—Yes, that is his signature; that is Doctor Bowerbank's,—and that is Doctor Bowerbank's.

31,551. Is that Mrs. Gough's signature?—I don't know, she was there herself.

31,552. But you could swear to Doctor Bowerbank's signature?—I could.

31,553. There were two letters of Mr. Gordon's to Chisholm, one you speak of dated the 11th of September, and you put in another dated the 19th of June?—Yes, I think I seized both of them myself.

31,554. Did you get that from Mr. Chisholm's house too?—Yes.

31,555. Now as to the other document, and the last you used, that is the proclamation of the state of the island?—Yes.

31,556. Was that a printed document?—That was a printed document.

31,557. Which you got from the post-office?—Yes.

31,558. Were you asked how you connected that with George William Gordon?—No.

31,559. Was it put in without challenge; did it bear or purport to bear the signature of Mr. Gordon?—No it bore no signature.

31,560. A mere printed paper?—Yes.

31,561. Found at the post-office?—Yes; but I may say, I was asked if I had seen the original in Mr. Gordon's handwriting.

31,562. Was the original produced?—No.

31,563. Was its absence accounted for?—No, I was not asked that question.

31,564. Could you have produced it?—No, I had it not, I knew where it was.

31,565. You were asked then to explain how you connected that printed paper headed "State of the Island" with Mr. Gordon?—No.

31,566. You were not?—No.

31,567. Was it read without any question being asked about it?—It was read to Mr. Gordon, no question was asked of me certainly.

31,568. It was read out as part of the evidence in the case against him?—Yes.

31,569. Without asking how it was you connected it with him?—I don't think that the Court asked me that question because I did no more than hand it in.

31,570. And they took it as a document?—For what it was worth.

31,571. When was it, how soon after it had been read, that the question was put to you as to who was liable for the contents?—I think upon handing it in I stated "Here is a printed copy of the 'State of the Island,' the original of which I have seen in Mr. Gordon's handwriting."

31,572. You stated that?—I stated that.

31,573. Before it was read?—Before it was read.

31,574. Did you say where you had seen the original?—No.

31,575. And nobody asked you?—No.

31,576. Where had you seen the original?—I saw it among Mr. Gordon's papers.

31,577. Where?—On board ship, when I took Mr. Gordon's papers.

31,578. Where did you get the papers?—I got Mr. Gordon's papers, I think, on board the "Wolverene;" they were given to me.

31,579. Who gave them to you?—Colonel Hunt gave them to me.

31,580. Then you knew that they were his papers simply from the information communicated to you; you only knew that they were Mr. Gordon's papers because you were told, you did not see them any where yourself, so as to identify them as his?—No, I saw a great many letters in his handwriting, an enormous number, four or five hundred.

31,581. Amongst those was there the original of this printed proclamation?—Yes.

31,582. What did you do with that original document?—I think every one was noted by me, put in a box, and was taken to General Nelson.

31,583. Was the original in General Nelson's possession at the time you produced the printed copy to the Court?—Yes.

31,584. As far as you knew?—As far as I knew.

31,585. You had handed it to him?—Amongst others.

31,586. As you believe it was in the box?—Yes, to the best of my belief.

31,587. Did it not occur to you that the original was the right thing to go and fetch?—I had nothing to do with the prosecution, therefore I did not.

31,588. You had something to do with it, for you explained the papers and documents as you handed them in?—Exactly, because I was questioned how it came into my possession, and I said I had seized it.

31,589. But you explained it, and stated the contents were similar to the original in the handwriting of Mr. Gordon?—Yes, I am almost certain that I said those words.

31,590. And that you did to explain the character of the documents you were handing in?—Exactly.

31,591. Then you were more than the mere conduct pipe of the documents, inasmuch as you afforded information to the Court as to the character of the instruments you were using?—Exactly.

31,592. I think those are all the witnesses and all the documents used on the part of the prosecution?—As far as I was concerned; there might have been other documents that I knew nothing about.

31,593. Then came the evidence of Theodore Testard?—Yes.

31,594. Called at the request of Mr. Gordon?—Yes; I looked for him and brought him into Court.

31,595. Was he called after or before Mr. Gordon made his statement?—I think after.

31,596. Were you there when the inquiry closed?—I was. Mr. Gordon inquired for Doctor Major, and I went out to look for him, and I made inquiries and found that he was not in the Bay at all. I returned back and said that Doctor Major was not to be found, and I believe the President said to Mr. Gordon, "Doctor Major is not on the Bay," or words to that effect. I was sent out to to inquire for him.

31,597. Were any other witnesses sought for?—I did not know of any one witness.

31,598. Not sought for by you?—There was Testard.

31,599. Any other?—No.

31,600. Testard, and Doctor Major whom you could not find?—Doctor Major I could not find.

31,601. Was any other witness named?—Not in my hearing, nor was I ordered to look for any.

31,602. After the trial was over, did you continue to have the custody of Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

31,603. I suppose you marched him off?—I marched him back again, and I got him a sofa, in the same way I had done the night previous.

31,604. Was he kept at the police station?—He was, separate, by himself. No one was allowed to speak to him unless he asked to see anyone; anyone he asked to see he spoke to.

31,605. Then he was there all Saturday evening, Sunday, until the morning of his execution?—It must have been about half-past 7 on Saturday night when his trial was over; then, Sunday, he was with me, and until the hour of his execution.

31,606. When did you first communicate to him the result of the Court-martial?—I think half an hour before his death, or from that to three-quarters of an hour; he had been previously informed, I believe, by the Brigadier-General.

31,607. But by you the communication was first made as to the result of the Court-martial, on Monday morning?—On Monday morning, it must have been about half-past 7.

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31,608. Who told you the result of the Court-martial?—The General did.

31,609. He sent for you?—Yes, I knew of nothing previously.

31,610. You were present at his execution?—I was present.

31,611. Did you take him from the police station to the Court-house?—No.

31,612. Were you present when he was taken?—I marched with him after he left the station with the guard; I was close to him, next to him, and I accompanied him up to the place where he was hung by myself.

31,613. What was the guard composed of?—Soldiers.

31,614. He was hung in the centre arch, I think?—In the centre arch.

31,615. Who were the other two that were hung with him?—I do not remember.

31,616. Or was he hung alone?—Hung alone, I think; there were 17 below him that were hung.

31,617. At his execution, was anything done to him with regard to his hat, and spectacles, as has been said?—No, on the contrary, I think Mr. Gordon had nothing attached to him, but just after his death, I went up and saw that his spectacles were off, and I said, "Where are Mr. Gordon's spectacles?" and one of the men who were there said, "Here they are, sir."

31,618. One of the guard?—One of the guard. He was not illtreated or touched. I don't know whether he gave them to the man as he was going to be hung or not.

31,619. Was it a soldier?—No, a sailor.

31,620. Was he hung by the hands of sailors?—He was hung by the hands of sailors; he was treated very considerately and did not suffer the slightest injury.

31,621. What soldiers were there?—Some of the West India Regiment and some of the Sixth; the guard was composed of the Sixth, they marched him up to the place of execution.

31,622. You are sure of that, are you?—I am almost certain of it, I may be wrong, but I am almost certain.

31,623. A guard of the 6th Regiment?—I think so.

31,624. Under the command of what officer?—He became under my charge when the guard was formed by the sergeant.

31,625. Was no officer present?—There were officers present at the execution, the General himself was there.

31,626. But not on duty?—Yes, they were all on duty.

31,627. But not in charge of the party?—No.

31,628. You know now of your own knowledge that Charles Chavannes, and George Thomas are living persons?—I have heard so; I know Chavannes, I think.

31,629. You mean recently since the execution of Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

31,630. And you know Chavannes?—I know Chavannes. I know nothing more of Thomas, he may be dead or he may be alive.

31,631. He was alive then?—He was alive then, but very ill.

31,632. (*Mr. Payne.*) What was the substance of the evidence given by the postmistress?—Upon my word I did not pay much attention to it, I had a great deal to do besides.

31,633. Was she not called to swear to handwriting?—She might have been, I really cannot say, I had a great deal to do to keep order.

31,634. You do not know whether she proved the handwriting of certain envelopes?—I think I heard her say something about handwriting.

31,635. You knew the handwriting of Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

31,636. Did you see the handwriting on those envelopes?—Yes, I saw Mr. Gordon's handwriting on two or three envelopes.

31,637. Did you see the handwriting upon those envelopes produced?—I think I did.

31,638. Did you swear to that handwriting?—No, I think Mrs. Gough did.

31,639. Do you now know that that handwriting was not Mr. Gordon's?—I never heard of it before.

31,640. And that it is the handwriting of a person by the name of Sharpe?—I know nothing about it.

31,641. You have seen the two letters that I refer to?—Yes.

31,642. And you swear they are in Mr. Gordon's handwriting?—Yes, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

31,643. (*Commission.*) You say you know of no witness by the name of Thomas, examined?—No, I don't remember it.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. J. J. Seila.

REV. JOHN JACOB SEILA sworn and examined.

31,644. You are a Moravian missionary, in the parish of Manchester, in this island?—Yes.

31,645. Were you acquainted with the late Mr. Gordon?—I saw him once and only once.

31,646. When was that?—In December, 1864. I do not exactly remember the day; I believe it was on a Wednesday in the second week.

31,647. Where did you meet him?—At Miss Stewart's lodgings.

31,648. Were you discussing public matters with him?—He began to speak about public matters.

31,649. Relative to this island?—Yes.

31,650. I suppose you gave your sentiments on the subject as freely as he did?—No, I did not.

31,651. You only listened?—I just listened; there were three gentlemen with me, at the breakfast-table with me.

31,652. What was the subject-matter of discussion?—Public affairs, and especially the conduct of Governor Eyre.

31,653. Was there anything particular that struck you that you thought important then, not that has been important since?—He spoke in a very disrespectful manner of the Governor.

31,654. That is your judgment, but the rules of evidence require that the words should be uttered?—He said that he was an ignorant man.

31,655. Was there anything more upon the matters of Jamaica which struck you at the time?—At the end of that discussion he said, "Matters will not be "better in Jamaica unless we have a republic," or words to that effect.

31,656. Was that all that you remember?—Yes. He spoke much about a piano that was bought for Governor Eyre.

31,657. Nothing came out of that I suppose?—No, nothing of importance, but what I have just mentioned.

31,658. I believe you have charge of a congregation in St. Elizabeth's?—Last year I had, for five months.

31,659. Were you in the district of St. Elizabeth's, where, at that time, it has been said by Mr. Salmon there were rumours, excitement, and alarm?—Yes; I was his next neighbour.

31,560. What district were you in?—Santa Cruz Mountains.

31,561. Those mountains run north and south, east of the river that empties itself into Black River Harbour?—South of the Black River.

31,562. Did you, by your own observation, witness anything which led you to suppose there was ground for excitement and alarm?—I saw that there was excitement and alarm.

31,563. Did you observe anything which led you to suppose there were grounds for that alarm?—No.

31,664. Did you see any grounds for alarm ?—None whatever.

31,665. You saw the alarm ?—Yes, I saw that.

31,666. Did you participate in it ?—No, not at all.

31,667. Where was the alarm you witnessed ?—Among the blacks and among the whites; first among the blacks.

31,668. And excitement ?—Great excitement; they were afear of being enslaved again.

31,669. Do you mean an excitement which results in alarm, or was it the excitement of joy or a mournful excitement ?—A mournful excitement.

31,670. Alarm ?—Alarm.

31,671. Did you learn from those who were under that alarm anything that they alleged to be the cause of it ?—I once had a conversation with a teacher; he told me the first about it.

31,672. Did he express himself as a person alarmed ?—He did.

31,673. Did he assign any cause for it ?—I asked him how he could believe such a thing.

31,674. As what ?—That the blacks were to be enslaved again.

31,675. Was he a black ?—Yes; he said from what he had heard he believed there was danger, at all events there was danger that the people would be again apprenticed for five years.

31,676. He stated that to be the cause of the alarm, did he ?—Yes.

31,677. Did you learn from anybody else that they were under the influence of alarm at that time ?—Yes, from other parties.

31,678. Did you get from them anything communicating the cause of it ?—No, except that some said on a neighbouring estate not very far from this district a number of boys had been received from a reformatory, and they were apprenticed for five years; I suppose it was that that led to the rumour.

31,679. Do you know whether there is a law here which allows juvenile offenders to be apprenticed ?—I know it, but the people are ignorant of it.

31,680. And do you think that was the cause of it ?—Yes, I believe that was the cause.

31,681. And the people looked upon that as a recurrence of slavery ?—Yes.

31,682. Did that extend only over the district where you were living, or did you notice it beyond that area when you were travelling ?—I think chiefly there.

31,683. Can you fix especially the time when you noticed it ?—It was in July, the beginning of July.

31,684. How long were you aware of its existence as influencing the people ?—About four weeks, until the 1st of August.

31,685. Did it then subside ?—Oh, yes; the blacks very soon got to understand that there was no danger of slavery being introduced again.

31,686. You mentioned two parties who were under the influence of alarm at that date, in that district, the whites and the blacks; did you in like manner learn from the whites the cause they assigned for the alarm under which they expressed themselves to be labouring ?—Several threatening letters were found; I never saw them myself.

31,687. Did they mention to you the nature of the letters or show them to you ?—No, I never saw them.

31,688. From whom did you learn of the existence of these threatening letters ?—From Mrs. Farquhar and Mr. Salmon.

31,689. Does Mrs. Farquhar live near the district where you were residing ?—Yes.

31,690. Was that in July ?—That was in July.

31,691. Was there more than one threatening letter that you heard of causing alarm amongst the whites ?—Several were found here and there.

31,692. That is, you were told several were found ?—Yes.

31,693. You saw none of them ?—No.

31,694. By several do you mean more than half a dozen ?—Not so many.

31,695. Three ?—I really do not know; I heard that a medical man in our neighbourhood had received one or two.

31,696. What was the nature of the threats causing this alarm among the whites ?—It was said that a medical man in the neighbourhood had received a letter, that the people wished him well, and therefore begged him to get out of the way or something would happen.

31,697. That was the substance of it, was it ?—Yes, so I heard.

31,698. Were those addressed to the doctor ?—Yes.

31,699. Does that exhaust your knowledge of the subject of the alarm which you heard in July ?—Yes.

31,700. Was there any other cause of alarm ?—It was in consequence of one of those meetings called Underhill meetings.

31,701. Was there any alarm assigned to that ?—No, but a spirit of dissatisfaction I think arose from it; there were several foolish reports mentioned; for instance it was said that Mr. Salmon was building a new prison.

31,702. Would that be a black alarm, or would the whites be frightened at it ?—It was a black alarm.

31,703. Did you hear it from anybody seriously ?—One of our teachers told me that the blacks had heard it.

31,704. Did he express any alarm on his own account ?—Oh, no.

31,705. Did he laugh at it ?—He laughed at it.

31,706. Did you at that time attribute the slightest importance to the prison alarm ?—Not the slightest.

31,707. Do you think the people in your neighbourhood are well conducted or well disposed, or the contrary ?—Upon the whole the people are loyal.

31,708. You mean by "loyal" obedient to the law ?—Yes, and attached to the British Government.

31,709. Do you think there was any combination or conspiracy, or any sympathy shown with the people who made the disturbance in St. Thomas in the East ?—Among our people there was none.

31,710. None whatever ?—None whatever as far as I know, apparently. I speak of those connected with our church.

31,711. Did your congregation fall off last year ?—Last year we had on the whole small attendances.

31,712. To what did you attribute that ?—Poverty chiefly; there was very great drought in the neighbourhood and clothing was very dear.

31,713. Do your people find work in plenty when they wish work ?—Yes, they are all small settlements, very few work upon estates.

31,714. Are they well conducted ?—Upon the whole they are.

31,715. Are they moral people ?—I cannot speak very much in their favour in that respect, but we have church discipline, and as soon as immorality is discovered they are expelled from the church.

31,716. Have you had occasion to expel many during the last year ?—Yes, frequently.

31,717. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know whether Mr. Salmon has been evicting a great number of persons lately, and taking possession of his own land ?—I don't know; I have only been five months in the neighbourhood.

31,718. Do you know anything about the disposition of the people in the neighbourhood besides your own people ?—I have heard that there were several persons who were suspected of disloyalty, that is all.

31,719. Do you mix a great deal with the black population, besides those who are members of your own church ?—No.

31,720. You have seen no traces of any disloyalty ?—None whatever.

The witness withdrew.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Rev. A. Davidson.

1 March 1866.

Rev. ANDREW DAVIDSON sworn and examined.

31,721. You are the rector of Hanover, I believe ?—Yes.

31,722. How long have you been rector there ?—Seven years.

31,723. Were you resident in Hanover during the summer months of 1865 ?—I was.

31,724. Did anything occur in Hanover prior to the commencement of October to attract your attention with regard to the security and peace of your district ?—I can give no direct evidence on the subject, but I certainly was informed.

31,725. Informed by whom ?—By a black person, that a rising was intended about the commencement of August.

31,726. When did the black person communicate that to you ?—About the middle of July I think.

31,727. What did he say ?—He said that there was a rumour current that the people were about to rise.

31,728. He said there was a rumour current ?—Yes.

31,729. He did not say they did intend to rise ?—No, he did not, and I said it was absurd.

31,730. Do you know who that black person was ?—I did.

31,731. Who was he ?—I hope the Royal Commissioners will excuse my naming the person.

31,732. You object to saying who he was ?—I think it might be very injurious to the man.

31,733. Without naming him was he a man of education ?—Certainly not ; he was a true man, a man likely to be well informed.

31,734. What was his calling ?—He was a good deal about the church.

31,735. Was he an officer of it ?—I would rather not answer that question. I did not believe the report.

31,736. You attached no importance to that ?—None whatever. I made the remark to him, "What "for ? The people have everything to lose and "nothing to gain by a rising."

31,737. Did anybody else communicate anything else to you on that subject ?—No.

31,738. Did he after he made this remark act in any way which indicated that he was relying on the matter which he communicated ?—Not at all.

31,739. He went on the even tenor of his way as you did ?—I fancy so. He mentioned the matter to me on two occasions, and it dropped entirely, because I thought the idea was perfectly ludicrous.

31,740. After you had heard that from him did anything cross your observation which in any way fortified that remark ?—Nothing came to my observation. I certainly did notice a falling off of the attendance of the able-bodied men from the mountains ; but I did not connect the two matters together at all. I was so free from the idea because I thought the people had no cause whatever to complain.

31,741. You know of no cause of complaint among your people ?—None whatever.

31,742. Nor did they express any ?—None.

31,743. As to the falling off of the able-bodied men from the up-lands, did you attribute that to any known cause then existing ?—I did not ; I was then utterly unable to assign any reason. I have spoken to those that came and inquired for their neighbours, but they could give me no answer.

31,744. Who did come, who continued to attend ?—The people from the town and the neighbouring villages, not the males ; the females attended generally.

31,745. Then it was only in the case of the males from the hills that there was a falling off ?—I observed nothing else, at any rate for a length of time.

31,746. When did that first attract your attention ?—About six months previous to the outbreak, the first diminution.

31,747. About April ?—Yes, perhaps a little later than that—May perhaps.

31,748. To what extent did it appear ?—Perhaps two years back I had occasionally a congregation of 2,000 ; about that time and a little earlier than that even it decreased to about 1,400 ; that is, taking the whole congregation round, and at the time of the outbreak it was exceeding few. I could number them singly in the church.

31,749. Have they resumed their attendance now ?—They have not.

31,750. Do they stay away still ?—They do.

31,751. With that exception did you notice any alteration in the conduct or temper of the people ?—I did not. Those who attend Divine Service have always conducted themselves with kindness and propriety, but they could give no account for the absentees.

31,752. And you cannot account for it at the present time ?—I cannot at all ; afterwards some of the females from the same district discontinued their attendance.

31,753. Have they far to come ?—Some of them have a considerable distance, but they used to come very regularly when they had the will.

31,754. But they have far to come ?—Some of them have.

31,755. Is there any chapel near at hand for them to attend, of any denomination whatever ?—I did hear they were attending so-called revivalists meetings in the mountains.

31,756. Were there revivals at that time do you know ?—I felt very doubtful as to what they were staying away for. I believed it was some semi-political affair.

31,757. But about the revivals, do you know whether there were revivals at that time ?—I hardly understand the question ; I don't believe in the so-called revivals.

31,758. Were there any going on ?—There were very improperly.

31,759. Call them what you like, but the public call them revivals ; were there any going on at that time ?—I believe they were going on, but I don't know at all from my own observation.

31,760. You never saw anything ?—Not at that time ; I had seen in the town what they called revivals.

31,761. When, recently ?—Years back.

31,762. We are now concerned only with the period we have already spoken of ?—I saw nothing of it, but I understood from my church people that they were attending revival meetings.

31,763. About the time you noticed the falling off ?—Yes, at that time also.

31,764. That was in April, May, June, and July ?—Oh, yes.

31,765. You gathered from the ordinary sources of information that there were revivals going on ?—Yes.

31,766. And that at the same time you noticed the falling off of some of your congregation from the uplands ?—Yes.

31,767. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you aware of a spirit of disaffection existing among the lower orders generally in the parish, the peasantry ?—Well, I did observe a difference in their demeanour.

31,768. (*Commission.*) I thought you said you did not ?—I spoke with regard to the people attending my church ; I said they showed me the same kindness and I exercised the same kindness towards them. I can give an instance of what I mean—it may be trivial. When I have been riding I often have been surprised to see the people who were driving their wains, how considerately they would draw up on the roadside to allow me to pass, but latterly they would not do so, they drive on and are careless. The people in Hanover generally speaking are very courteous. I do not wish to cast any slur upon them. I should also mention that a Wesleyan teacher came to me after the outbreak and stated that his people had expelled him from his church.

31,769. What for ?—I do not know, he could not

tell me; he also said there was a large gathering in the mountains, and that some of the people who attended that gathering had come from a distance of 70 miles.

31,770. But he had not been to the gathering, had he?—I am not able to answer that; I suppose he must have been there, I think so; he brought that evidence to me, he told me that it was so, and he asked me if I would sanction his writing the Governor.

31,771. What was his name?—Mr. Hutchison.

31,772. Is he still in Hanover?—Yes.

31,773. Was a special session of the peace held in Lucea about the latter end of October?—I cannot tax my recollection.

31,774. You do not know then whether there had been any application to his Excellency the Governor for soldiers or protection?—There was an application to the Governor for troops.

31,775. When was that?—It was after the rising in St. Thomas in the East.

31,776. Did you concur with the magistracy in the desirability of that?—Most certainly, I did; it was done under no panic at all, but I had a very large family and I felt very anxious.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. Hubert Palmer Cox Melville sworn and examined.

Rev. H. P. C. Melville.

31,777. You are an island curate, I believe?—I am at present in this island; I had been in many of the others.

31,778. How long have you been here?—I have been six years in this island.

31,779. In what district?—I had been at Manchester, Clarendon, and I am at present at St. Ann's.

31,780. Were you at St. Ann's for the few months preceding October last?—I have been in St. Ann's for the last three years.

31,781. During those months that preceded October did you notice anything in the state and condition of your congregation?—I noticed a considerable falling off in the attendance.

31,782. Was that during the summer months?—No, it has been going on for some time, perhaps for two years. I attributed it at the time to dearness of clothing, because the people were accustomed to appear in a certain style of clothing, and when it became dear and they were not able to procure the same style of things, they did not like to appear without it.

31,783. And you attributed it to that cause from the time you began during the whole period it continued?—I think up to the time.

31,784. When did it begin to fall off first?—Within I suppose 12 months after the war of the United States, when clothing became dear here, and I attributed it to that.

31,785. Was the falling off more among the men or the women?—I think equally.

31,786. Then that state of things had existed all through the year 1864?—Yes, all through 1864.

31,787. Did it equally continue during 1865?—Yes.

31,788. Has it increased lately?—It increased shortly after the proclamation of martial law for a couple of months, or three months, very much.

31,789. Are the people in a better state of prosperity than they used to be?—I do not think there is any difference in their prosperity at all, except the dearness of clothing which is incident to all classes of society.

31,790. Were they subject to any drought during the year 1864?—Yes, we had drought during the year 1864.

31,791. Did that affect the labour market, and produce and growth of provision?—Not in my district.

31,792. Has the attendance fallen off again?—It has again, I have observed, within the last month.

31,793. Is St. Ann's a rainy district generally?—It has generally very favourable seasons; the seasons at present are favourable, but in these years they were not so.

31,794. It suffered from drought in 1864–5?—Yes.

31,795. Did you of your own observation in St. Ann's notice any discontent or agitation among your people during the period I have mentioned in the summer '65?—I did certainly.

31,796. Did you communicate it to anybody in authority?—No, because it was not such as to create any alarm in my own mind; but there was certainly that which attracted my observation from remarks made to me by my own people, which induced me to become conscious that there was some one, some person, or something which had been spreading discontent among the people.

31,797. Did that make it so manifest in any attempt to combine for the purpose of using force against the established powers?—Not in my district.

31,798. Therefore you made no communication to the Government of the island?—No, there was nothing to create alarm in my mind sufficient to do that. I have been accustomed so long by the people in this and other islands, and I knew them so well to be so exceedingly suspicious and exceedingly credulous, and that it took very little to start some probably absurd idea among them, which runs for a certain time and then passes over, and I thought this was one of them.

31,799. Then nothing occurred to you till the news of the Morant riot, I suppose?—I observed at the time of the meeting in St. Ann's by placards being stuck up——

31,800. I see you attribute to the arrival of the Royal Commission an injurious effect on your people?—Not that there is any injurious effect.

31,801. What effect has it produced?—I observed more carelessness and idleness than I observed before.

31,802. Do you connect the two circumstances together?—I have no exact ground for connecting them; I state it as a simple fact, that it is so.

31,803. Have you no better reason to attribute it to than that?—No, I should hardly think that the appointment of the Royal Commission should create anything like discontent.

31,804. To what do you attribute the carelessness and idleness of the people which you say is coincident with it?—Because they are under the impression that the appointment of the Commission is to them a certain amount of freedom and a reason for rejoicing.

31,805. Then you do connect it with it?—I do, it was coincident.

31,806. Not only post but propter hoc?—Certainly.

31,807. Have you attempted to disabuse your congregation of that notion?—Certainly.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. George McFarquhar Lawson sworn and examined.

Mr. G. McF. Lawson.

31,808. Are you a justice of the peace for the parish of St. James?—Yes.

31,809. And are a proprietor of an estate called Hampden in that parish?—Yes.

31,810. Prior to November last had you any reason, from the state of your district, to communicate with the Government of the island on the subject?—At that time Mr. Phillips was Custos of the parish, and of course he communicated.

31,811. You did not prior to November?—No, I think after Mr. Phillips left the island.

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Mr. G. McF. Lawson.

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31,812. When did he go ?—I think about the end of October.

31,813. Did that throw the duties of Custos into your hand ?—I was then requested by Governor Eyre and also by Mr. Brown to undertake it. I had formerly been Custos of the parish for several years.

31,814. Then in November the duties of Custos were again for a while executed by you ?—Yes, and that has continued since.

31,815. On that occasion you had some communication with the Governor of the island ?—Yes.

31,816. Prior to that and before the news of the riot in Morant Bay what was the conduct, the temper and disposition of the people dwelling around you ?—As a rule I found nothing to induce me to consider that there was anything of a seditious character.

31,817. You were living at peace ?—Yes, I lived upon my own property.

31,818. What is its present state ?—I think at present the people are disposed to work, and to work quietly ; and I think if there be no interference between them as between master and employer, if they are allowed to act as the peasantry of other countries, they will behave very well.

31,819. Can you get labour for your estate ?—Yes, I get it now.

31,820. You speak of interference, what do you mean by interference ?—I mean this, that the owner, the proprietor or his representatives and the peasantry should be allowed to make their own arrangements, and that there should be no interference. I mean no person should interpose in the labour question.

31,821. Who does interpose ?—It is done. I believe they speak very generally on the subject, but if it is required I may state a conversation which took place between a gentleman and myself on that subject.

31,822. What is the name of the gentleman ?—The Rev. George Henderson.

31,823. A Baptist missionary ?—Yes.

31,824. The gentleman who has been examined here ?—I don't know whether he has been examined.

31,825. We only want your own experience of what has occurred around you; are the wages promptly paid to the labourers around you ?—I believe they are ; I pay every Friday evening.

31,826. As a magistrate do you find complaints on the subject of arrears of wages ?—No, none are made to me.

31,827. Either directly or indirectly ?—Neither directly nor indirectly.

31,828. You had no reason to know of or believe in any conspiracy or organization in St. James to exercise force on the part of the peasants against the constituted authorities ?—I had no reason prior to the outbreak at Morant Bay to think so.

31,829. Have you any reason now to think ?—After that I observed an alteration in the conduct of the people ; some of them appeared to be inquisitive, to be anxious about the result; others again wish to know what really the insurgents wanted.

31,830. Did you think that curiosity unnatural ?—No, it was not unnatural; but at the same time I think they would have been very well pleased to have been in a better position.

31,831. (*Mr. Payne.*) I suppose you will admit that everyone would be pleased to be in a better position ?—Yes, but those in a better position would not like to lose it.

31,832. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Have you practised among the peasantry there for many years as a medical man ?—Yes.

31,833. And had you an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of their character ?—Yes.

31,834. What is your opinion of the character and conduct of the people as it exists at the present day, and as it did last year ?—As I have said, there are many very good people among the black. I consider very many of them well-disposed ; others again are unsteady, and many of them dissolute in their lives.

31,835. Do you think there were any seeds of sedition sown in your parish ?—I have no personal knowledge of it, and of course I should not be likely to obtain any information from them on the subject.

The witness withdrew.

ADOLPHUS WALTER BUCHANAN, Esq., sworn and examined.

A. W. Buchanan, Esq.

31,836. Are you resident in the parish of St. James ?—Yes.

31,837. And proprietor of the Reading Penn ?—Yes.

31,838. Are you also stipendiary magistrate acting in that district ?—I was.

31,839. During what period ?—For the last six months, up to the beginning of January last ; from July up to the middle of January.

31,840. Can you say, from your experience in that district, whether the people were satisfied with the administration of the law by the justices ?—I have no reason to think otherwise.

31,841. Nothing reached you to make it appear that the labouring classes were discontented with the administration of the law ; I have no reason to think so ; neither within that six months that I was acting as stipendiary magistrate, nor for many years previous.

31,842. While so acting did you see anything during the summer months and the months which immediately preceded October to cause any alarm in your mind with regard to any organization of the people to exercise force against the law ?—I observed during June, July, and May a marked change in the demeanour of the people, a sullenness, a silence, and a want of courtesy quite unusual to them that struck me ; and that was during the discussion of the Underhill letter.

31,843. Did you connect that change in their demeanour with any attempt to organize force to resist the constituted authorities?—No, I saw nothing of the kind to my own knowledge. About the latter end of July I remember threatening letters were sent to different people.

31,844. Did you see them ?—I saw them at the magistrates sessions ; the letters were produced and read. Copies were sent to his Excellency the Governor Eyre, and one original.

31,845. When was that ?—The letters, I think, were sent in December last.

31,846. When were they first seen by you ?—They were seen by me in December last.

31,847. First seen ?—I never saw them till that moment.

31,848. Were they seen by you in the exercise of your duties as magistrate ?—Yes, at a special session.

31,849. That is the time you talk of, they were produced ?—Yes. I may observe these letters were received at the latter end of July or the beginning of August.

31,850. Did any person complain about their receipt, or lodge any information about the letters ?—No, they were anonymous letters.

31,851. Had nobody taken action upon them until December ?—No, they were endeavouring to find out the author by comparing the handwriting.

31,852. Do you recollect the nature of the threat contained in any one of them ?—They threatened violent death.

31,853. Generally or specially ?—Generally ; for instance, that they would burn down the premises of Mr. Aarons, and whoever attempted to interfere with them while they were plundering the goods were to be put to death.

31,854. That could not be in July, there was no plundering then ?—No, but they threatened it.

31,855. Do you mean they threatened to begin to plunder ?—They threatened to set fire to certain

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places that they would plunder them; and threatened everyone who attempted to interfere with them, they would put to death. Mr. Aaron's premises were burnt down.

31,856. When was that?—In December there was an investigation which lasted some three or four days.

31,857. Then these letters were produced after this fire took place?—Yes.

31,858. Do you remember another one?—There were two others of a similar character.

31,859. Who were they addressed to?—One was addressed to Mr. Hart, one of the principal merchants of the town of Montego Bay; another was addressed to the Custos of the parish, and the third to Mr. Aaron's, whose premises was destroyed by fire.

31,860. Nothing came of the other two?—No, they are still preserved in hope of identifying the handwriting.

31,861. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think you presided over the grand jury?—Yes, I was foreman of the grand jury; there was a great deal of excitement at that time; it was a little after the outbreak at St. Thomas in the East, and a grand jury presented an address to the judge, one portion of which had reference to the apparent spirit of bad feeling which existed.

31,862. That was in November?—Yes.

31,863. You state that you observed that a latent spirit of discontent appeared?—Yes.

31,864. Can you tell us how that latent spirit made itself appear?—These threatening letters were indications of it; threatening fire and death.

31,865. Do you think those were indications of a latent spirit?—Yes, of a latent spirit that had not shown itself by any overt act at that time.

31,866. You have seen nothing whatever to induce you to believe that there was any sedition among the people?—I never saw any seditious acts committed, for this simple reason, the troops were sent up; I believe that was the reason there was nothing of the kind, no outbreak.

31,867. You are one of the persons who thought it was well to send troops there?—I am one of the persons who thought so, and I think so still.

31,868. (*Mr. Walcott.*) At the time you wrote that, did you believe it to be the truth that there was a spirit of discontent among the people?—I did believe it, and I verily believe if the troops had not been sent there would have been a revolt at that time. News was brought that the outbreak at St. Thomas in the East was crushed and that Mr. Gordon was apprehended, that seemed to have a calming effect.

31,869. (*Commission.*) Did you notice any preparation on the part of those from whom you apprehended an outbreak to combine and arm?—What do you mean by preparation—military preparation.

31,870. Such preparation as might enable them to make an outbreak of the wildest kind with sticks and machets?—Oh, yes, and cutlasses, they were constantly going about with them, that struck me, and I thought it an unusual thing; people not having any apparent occupation to be carrying cutlasses and great large sticks, that struck me as rather a strange thing.

31,871. As contrary to their usual custom?—They carry cutlasses generally when they are occupied in their agricultural pursuits, but not when walking along the road.

31,872. In making this grand jury presentment relative to the state of the police, do you know who was the inspector?—He was very sick indeed at the time, and he died a few days after.

31,873. Is the inspector you have there now, residing there?—Yes, he has lately come there, and he is a resident.

31,874. Is he an active man?—I can hardly judge from the very short space of time.

31,875. Does the sergeant live a mile from the station still?—I am not aware.

31,876. Do you consider the police more efficient now than they were?—No, I do not think so in the least. I think the present station is a very improper one, it is not sufficiently large, that is one of the reasons why the sergeant does not reside there.

31,877. Has he a family?—I believe he has, but that is not the reason, the accommodation is too small for the police force.

31,878. Do you know what the police force is in St. James?—I think nearly 30 men.

31,879. Is that for the whole parish?—Yes; they have to be distributed at various stations.

The witness withdrew.

W. H. Coke, Esq.

William Hariott Coke, Esq., sworn and examined.

31,880. Are you a member for the parish of St. Elizabeth?—I am.

31,881. Are you also a justice of the peace and proprietor of the Oxford and Union estates?—I am.

31,882. How long have you resided in that parish?—I have resided in St. Elizabeth's upwards of 30 years.

31,883. During last year or 1864, did you as a justice of the peace, become aware of any discontent among the labouring classes with regard to the administration of justice there?—Not particularly with regard to the administration of justice; but I was told in the month of July that we were in a dangerous condition.

31,884. Dangerous as regards the administration of justice?—Not as to the administration of justice.

31,885. You heard nothing about that?—Nothing at all.

31,886. Could you judge from acting as a magistrate, whether or not there was any ground for discontent among the people on that point?—I consider the whole judicial system is in a very unsafe and unsound state. I don't think the Courts generally, are well-conducted.

31,887. Do you refer to the Courts of the justices of the peace that are held at special and petty sessions?—I have myself no confidence in any of the judicial Courts. I think the district Courts are very bad, and the petty Courts too. I do not think the magistrates now acting in the island are fit persons for the purpose, taking them collectively.

31,888. Taking your own district, have you found any difficulty in convening Courts to be held from time to time, for the purpose of summary jurisdiction?—I cannot say I have.

31,889. The justices attend, do they?—They do.

31,890. There is no postponement of the cases that are to be heard?—No; there is occasionally, but that is the exception, not the rule.

31,891. Have you a stipendiary magistrate in your district?—We have not.

31,892. None at all?—No.

31,893. Do you find many cases come before you, as a magistrate, relating to the rights of master and servant, or question of wages?—I think the disputes are more generally among the negroes themselves.

31,894. Are there any that I speak of?—Occasionally they do arise.

31,895. Upon the subject of wages?—Yes, and on the subject of breaches of contract.

31,896. Complaints by labourers against employers?—Occasionally. For instance, if a labourer does not perform his work efficiently, then of course a dispute arises.

31,897. And they complain?—They complain, and occasionally they compromise; if they cannot compromise, they come before us.

31,898. Are they complaints by the master or by the employed?—Occasionally by both.

31,899. Not more one than the other?—I think the complaints are pretty even, pretty nearly balanced.

31,900. How are cases settled by the justices?—They are settled by the law.

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31,901. Supposing they complain that the labourer has not done his contract work, how do you determine whether or not that is so ?—We generally go by the evidence brought before us.

31,902. You believe the complainant ?—You have no means of carrying out the inquiry, except by the evidence before you; occasionally if it is a serious case, we depute a policeman in the district to go and see into it, especially as it is not unusual that the swearing is in direct opposition.

31,903. When there is very great difficulty to decide without some sort of view of the place, you send a policeman now and then to instruct the Court on the subject ?—If it is a case of very great importance.

31,904. These cases being all decided, I suppose, by the proprietors who act as magistrates—they are cases that may be said to belong to that class ?—They are decided by proprietors and magistrates, and the Custos.

31,905. But they are all proprietors ?—Yes, they are more or less so, generally speaking.

31,906. Do you think, from your experience, that any benefit would be derived from substituting stipendiary tribunals, in place of proprietors as Justices ?—I am entirely opposed to any appointment of the kind.

31,907. Then what remedy would you suggest for that which you condemn in the present state of things ?—I think this: that there is a great deal of agitation in the country, and as a rule, the negro is generally led to look upon his master and employer as his worst enemy, and a natural consequence of this agitation is a continual spirit of litigation, which is rampant throughout the length and breadth of the land. I do not think if a better feeling existed in the country, there would be any necessity for a hundredth part of the litigation that takes place.

31,908. Then would you do away with the Courts altogether ?—I would not do away with the Courts, but I would do away greatly with the fees. I am inclined to think they are more or less the cause of the disputes that arise, I think they are excessive. For instance, a negro may have a dispute, and be fined two or three shillings, and when he supposes he has to pay two or three shillings, he finds he is called upon to pay about 14*s*. The fees are extravagant. I think that is a bad state of things.

31,909. Have you found that that has been complained of among the body of people whom that would fall on, as a grievance ?—I certainly have heard them complain to a considerable extent.

31,910. To that extent then, there would be a discontent with regard to the administration of the law in your district ?—Yes, there is to that extent.

31,911. I suppose the amount of your fine is to some extent regulated by the amount of costs that follow it ?—Yes, we understand that, but a negro cannot be expected to understand it. I think it would be very much better if it could in some measure be more equalized.

31,912. I gather from you that you are dissatisfied with the machinery of the administration of the law, as well as the law itself ?—Yes, I am, I think in a narrow community, that way of bringing justice home to every man's door is anything but justice.

31,913. That is with regard to the administration of the law by justices in the commission of the peace ?—By justices and juries in the immediate vicinity where the disputes arise.

31,914. If you disapprove of the substitution of stipendiary tribunals, what remedy do you propose in that respect ?—We have already had stipendiary justices in the island, and I think they caused very great dissatisfaction before.

31,915. Then the stipendiary magistrates in former times were more or less inspectors of estates. The question we put to you now is not so much stipendiary magistrates of the old type, but a stipendiary magistrate who would have to administer justice between man and man; and go circuit Courts, and afford greater facilities, except that, as I understand, you are opposed to facilities at all ?—Yes, I am opposed to it, because I think the negroes generally speaking, think that the Queen has appointed a friend, in the stipendiary magistrate, to look into his rights, because he is an injured individual; and that this is another instance of the Queen's opinion of the inefficiency and want of trust that she has in the proprietary body of justices.

31,916. Is it not a very good thing, that the poor man should think there was a person ready to render him justice ?—I think it would accumulate their complaints very much.

31,917. What, if they thought the Queen had appointed a person to befriend him ?—I think it would add to the disputes in the country; that is my own private opinion.

31,918. If you object to stipendiary magistrates, and if you object to the present tribunals, what tribunals would you propose ?—I think, if the fees of the island were done away with there would be very little litigation; and if the system of agitation which prevails among the lower orders, was not suffered to go on. There are lawyers in the country to fan the flame, and lead the black people to believe their masters are enemies to them.

31,919. Are not the lawyers accused of doing that in other countries ?—I think in small communities it is done more than in large ones; the same evils which could not prevail in England might prevail here.

31,920. Then you propose to get rid of all tribunals, and not to substitute others ?—I would propose, as much as possible, to have cases tried by impartial men.

31,921. Is it your opinion that a stipendiary magistrate, a stranger, would not be an impartial man ?—Every man who lives in Jamaica, after a certain time becomes prejudiced.

31,922. Then your tribunals must be out of Jamaica and you must come to England ?—I believe, in almost every case that is brought into Court here, it is well known what the decision will be, before the case comes on for hearing; that is my idea of it.

31,923. Do you think that is the opinion entertained by the litigant negro labourers ?—I do not know whether it is or not.

31,924. You don't know whether they take the same view of the tribunals that you do ?—I do not know, they are very fond of litigation.

31,925. How many labourers do you employ ?—Two or three hundred.

31,926. Have you had many summonses ?—No. On one estate recently, I had a few; I have lived 10 years here and never had a case.

31,927. Then your experience of your own estate does not show you that they are very litigious ?—Not as far as I am individually concerned, but I have had a few cases, and they have occasionally gone against me in Court; that has led me to suppose that the administration of justice, as far as my own cases have gone, is very pure, and at that time, some of my most intimate friends were setting on the bench.

31,928. How do you reconcile that, with the statement that the decision of any case is known before it comes on for hearing ?—I allude more to the circuit Courts than to the petty Courts.

31,929. What, by the judges ?—Yes; by the jury system.

31,930. You dislike trial by jury, do you ?—Very much.

31,931. You like the summary jurisdiction ?—I like our County Court system, one in each county. I dislike the parish Courts.

31,932. I believe, in the end of October, you became acquainted with the existence of William Coley ?—Yes.

31,933. A deserter from one of the West India regiments ?—He was.

31,934. At the end of that month, and after the news of what had happened at Morant Bay, did he come and lay an information before you as a justice ?—He came down with a letter from Colonel Fyfe, of

Maroon Town; he wrote me to say that he thought this man could give me information of a serious nature.

31,935. Did this man, William Coley, give you any information of anything serious?—He did lay an information.

31,936. Of what date?—About the latter end of October.

31,937. He laid two, I think, did he not?—Two, in two separate districts, one on the right hand of the estate, and one on the left hand.

31,938. Did they relate to meetings held in St. Elizabeth?—Yes, in the district where I resided; one was on the borders of Manchester, and one on the borders of St. Elizabeth's.

31,939. Did you take any steps to inquire into the truth of his information?—He gave his information on affidavit.

31,940. Beyond that, did you test his information, by taking steps to inquire other than by his words?—His statement was this: that he was a soldier, and he heard there had been meetings in the district, and he had been asked by the people in the district to drill them, and he refused to do so, and he said when he refused to drill them they put him outside the house, and he reclined outside the house, and he heard the people in the house say that they must make haste and buy powder, and that they must look up their guns, and their machets, and those that have no machets———

31,941. Where is this man now?—He is still in our parish. That they were to rise on the first day of Christmas, come and burn down my works, and then join another band of men from the Rose Valley district, at a place called Bellhill Gate, in front of my residence, and then go down the parish and commence an insurrection.

31,942. If I understand you rightly, when this man gave you this information, he was in a state of desertion?—He was.

31,943. It was a pity that you did not take him up and hand him over to his regiment?—I did hand him over to his regiment.

31,944. Did you think a man in that state was telling you the truth?—I put questions to him and he replied to me; he said they held their meetings four days in the week consecutively, from 6 at night till 6 in the morning. I said, "Where?" he said, "If you will go with me to the house, this is the night, and you will find them meeting?"

31,945. Did you go?—No, I did not. I did not think it safe since the insurrection in St. Thomas in the East.

31,946. When was this?—In October last.

31,947. At the close of the month?—About the second or third week in the month.

31,948. Was it after you had heard the news of what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes; if it had taken place before, I should not have believed him at at all, but of course opinions and feelings have much changed since then.

31,949. Did you take any steps to test his statement? The only test I could possibly have adopted would have been to apprehend these people, and my opinion was, that the force at hand was not sufficient to justify a step of that kind.

31,950. Did you apply a test as to the existence of these meetings, to see if he was telling you the truth?—I apprehended the men at Christmas, and they themselves confessed that it was true.

31,951. Then you did take steps?—I did afterwards.

31,952. Did you go and ascertain that they had been holding meetings?—They could not at that time; I had them brought up.

31,953. How many?—I had about 14 or 15; I sent for some Maroons; and I apprehended those identical parties that he named in his deposition.

31,954. Where did they come from?—The very spot and house that he indicated.

31,955. What part of the country did they come from?—The district where I reside, Rose Valley district.

31,956. What was the name of the village or house? The Oxford estate, bordering upon my estate; they were all my labourers who had bought lands and settled themselves independently.

31,957. You took up how many do you say?—Twelve or 14; I sent for some Maroons and swore them in as special constables and took them up on the ground of this affidavit.

31,958. You say they admitted it—what did they admit to?—They said they had held their meetings, but they were not going to do anything that was wrong; this man Coley was there, and he said, "Don't believe them, they are; every word I have stated in that affidavit is true."

31,959. Then they did not admit to the extent of his affidavit?—They did not admit it.

31,960. Upon what evidence then did you act? Upon his deposition?—I did as any magistrate would do upon a deposition.

31,961. Not upon their admission?—No.

31,962. I thought you said they admitted it?—They admitted they had held meetings, but not that they were for any harm.

31,963. They did not admit the truth of Coley's deposition?—It is not likely they would do so.

31,964. Did you punish them?—I sent them to Manchester gaol, and I sent a portion of them, those in St. Elizabeth, to St. Elizabeth's lock-up.

31,965. What sentence were they awarded?—They have not been tried.

31,966. You only committed them for trial?—I have not inquired anything further about them, but I waited upon the Governor with this deposition and requested him to give me a detachment of troops; he looked into the matter and he gave me about 40 or 50 of the 1st West India troops, and I had my estate turned into a camp.

31,967. You afterwards asked to have them withdrawn, did you not?—They are withdrawn now.

31,968. At your request?—Yes; the understanding was, that they were to be there about four weeks.

31,969. When did you first communicate what had occurred to the Governor?—Immediately I came to town.

31,970. What was the date of that?—About the beginning of November.

31,971. You did not take the people up till Christmas?—No.

31,972. But you communicated the deposition to the Governor before you took them up?—Yes, this man's deposition stated that the move was to take place at Christmas.

31,973. Did you communicate that in November? I communicated that to the Governor in November, and made application for the troops. I believe the people at that particular spot to be very disaffected.

31,974. Can you remember the time in November in November when you communicated to the Governor; was it before or after the expiration of martial law?—I think it was just after the expiration of martial law.

31,975. I think the statement of William Coley was sworn before you and Mr. Car on the 17th November?—Yes.

31,976. Is this the one you mean (*reading it to the witness*)?—That is the same one.

31,977. There is another sworn to on 27th November?—Yes.

31,978. Those are the affidavits that were sworn before you by this deserter?—Yes.

31,979. Are you quiet down in your country now?—I consider the district is very disaffected; so much so, that I do not consider it safe to keep my family there. I had to move them all away; in fact, I think very few gentlemen would keep their families in this country now. There is no power in the district to check any violence; my intention is to send off my family, for I feel there is no security here.

31,980. You have seen no tendency to rise, have

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you ?—No, but still the feeling exists in the breast of man to have security for his family, which, when he is alone, he does not care so much about. If this insurrection in St. Thomas in the East had not taken place I should not attach importance to it, but now I do, and I have no reason to disbelieve the statement of that man, it is a very retired district.

31,981. Do you know why this man was discharged from the regiment ?—I do not.

31,982. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say that the people were very disaffected in your district, do you judge of that altogether by these affidavits that were made ?—Not exactly, because in July I was told by my friend, Mr. Smith, my colleague, that the people were going to have a disturbance; I ridiculed the idea at the time, but now I look back, I find that in August the people refrained from working altogether.

31,983. That is the time of their holiday, is it not ?—They do not take the whole month; they generally take a week.

31,984. Not three weeks ?—Two I should say. I never knew them take the whole month. On this occasion the people refrained from working nearly six weeks—a most unprecedented thing : it was the middle of September before they returned.

31,985. Did the people tell you why they held these meetings upon the wages question ?—No, they did not say they held them on the wages question.

31,986. Did they tell you what they held them for ? No, it is not likely they would tell me that. This man's affidavit tells me what they held them for.

31,987. (*Commission.*) When they stated that they held meetings did not they give an excuse for their having them ?—They said they had been prayer meetings.

31,988. Revivals ?—Revivals ; they said they had been revival meetings.

31,989. Had they been going on latterly ?—Since the troops had left I find the people very much more civil than they were formerly.

31,990. (*Mr. Payne*). You say the negro looks upon his master as his worse enemy ?—I said he was taught to do so by his agitators.

31,991. Don't the white people say so ?—I don't think it can be so, because our interests are identical. There is not a more expensive class of labourers than the Coolies. To show the Commission that the law in this country is practically inoperative I will give an instance. All the outlands which are very considerable are taken possession of by the people in the district. In May last, it was dry weather, and a great number of them were trespassing on my estate, and I put two horses in the pound. I heard one man say " Very well, he will hear a little more about this." About five nights after that, I heard some one at my bedroom door. " Massa, massa, your cane-piece is on fire." I said, " Oh yes, I know what it is, that is the pounding horse." Now that shows that it is quite impossible in a retired district like that for a man to put the law into effect.

31,992. How much cane did you lose ?—Fortunately my nephew opened the door and saw it, if he had not gone to bed a later hour than usual, probably 20 or 30 acres would have been burnt down ; as it was we turned out, none of the negroes would come to assist, but we managed to subdue it with about a loss of an acre of cane.

31,993. You have a great many labourers located upon that property ?—We have.

31,994. And you sold some of it to them ?—They bought land contiguous to the estate.

31,995. How much do you let your land at ?—They give me one pound an acre. I have a very large quantity, and they take as much as they like. Instead of one acre, a man generally takes five or six, I should say. On Oxford estate, at this particular time, they would not work at all. I was obliged to get Coolies, and I have 40 or 50 Coolies; as soon as I got them, and gave them the work, then the people expressed dissatisfaction again, and that is the general spirit throughout the island ; they will not work except when they think fit.

31,996. How far are you from Manchester ?—About 20 miles. It is a retired spot.

31,997. And how far from Trelawny and Maroon town ?—About 20 miles.

31,998. (*Mr. Payne.*) Is there not generally among the white people a similar feeling to that you have spoken of among the black ?—No.

31,999. Do they not regard the negroes, to put it in a mild form, as a very great nuisance ?—No.

32,000. Do not they wish to get rid of them altogether ?—Certainly not ; how could they exist without them ?

32,001. Do you think there is a good feeling then ?—Certainly. When there are any difficulties they come and lay their difficulties before us.

32,002. Do you think they have as good a feeling towards the negroes as the English landlord has towards his peasantry ?—They are not in those circumstances of independence to show it in that liberal way ; but I believe they really have. The Jamaica proprietor struggles with difficulties, and he has not the means of making his labourers comfortable, or advancing their position in any material way. The nature of their property in this country now is almost valueless.

32,003. (*Mr Walcott.*) In speaking of the administration of justice, do you allude to the circuit Court, and not the petty sessions ?—The district Courts. In my opinion, the jury system is perfectly inoperative, because of the prejudice that exist ; and the feeling is so strong that it is a mockery of the civil tribunal of this country.

32,004. Does that in your opinion arise from the jurors being from an unlimited area ?—Yes, the jurors should be taken from at least four parishes, and not all from one parish, because it is unreasonable to suppose that these men would not have prejudices so strong as to influence their decision.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 2nd March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

Dr. LAWSON re-called and further examined.

32,005. We understand you wish to add some matter to the evidence you gave yesterday.—Yes; with reference to my despatch to the King's House, just prior to his Excellency's assumption of the Government.

32,006. What is the date of the despatch referred to?—It is dated 11th January, 1866.

32,007. Will you state what you wish to add to your evidence?—It is relative to the effect produced upon the public mind by the execution of Mr. George William Gordon. Mr. Gordon's name was very early associated with the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East; and his execution, and the capture of Paul Bogle, reached St. George's nearly about the same time, and it decidely produed a calm on the public mind in reference to that; that is what I wished to say.

32,008. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you speaking of the effect upon your own mind, or that of others?—I am not speaking about my own mind only, but other people's minds too.

32,009. (*Commission*). Is that all you wish to state?—Any other question that may be asked me I am ready to answer.

32,010. You have no other statement to make?—I would say this, that after that time the calm continued, and the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East having ceased, matters became quiet in St. George's, and so they continued until it was ascertained that this Commission was to be appointed to inquire into the conduct of Governor Eyre.

The witness withdrew.

The Venerable ARCHDEACON ROWE sworn and examined.

32,011. You are the Archdeacon of Cornwall?—Yes.

32,012. How long have you resided in that district?—In Cornwall, for the last twelve years, with a slight exception.

32,013. During the months of June, July, August, and September 1865, were you living in any particular spot in Cornwall?—In St. Elizabeth's.

32,014. During the months I have mentioned, did anything reach you which led you to inquire into the state of the people's feeling or mind with regard to the established authorities, whether there was any inclination to resist the law, or any symptoms of rising, or any attempt to apply force?—In consequence of the protracted illness of two clergymen, I had charge of their churches, and I also visited another church, so that I was intimately acquainted with the congregations of three churches, and I found them in a very excited state indeed.

32,015. During the months I have mentioned?—During August; that is, before and after August.

32,016. During the three months that I have mentioned, July, August, and September?—I cannot say as to July. I would say a week or two before August, and after August.

32,017. Then that would be July?—July and August.

32,018. What was the nature of this excitement you mention?—In the first place, the greater portion of them, with the exception of a few, the most intelligent, were firmly convinced that they were going to be made slaves again. They firmly believed it.

32,019. Where were these three churches situated, which gave you the opportunity of learning this?—St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Alban's were the three churches.

32,020. Are they situated in the centre of the parish of St. Elizabeth, or on the border?—They are not in the centre, they are towards the south. Two are in the Santa Cruz's Mountains, and one on the plain below.

32,021. Did you, from the opportunity that might have afforded you, endeavour to find out the origin of that idea about the restoration of slavery?—That has been of long standing.

32,022. To your knowledge?—To my certain knowledge.

32,023. Was there anything more immediately connected with the months that I have mentioned, than in any of the previous months?—This persuasion seems then to have come upon them with stronger force than ever.

32,024. During those three months do you mean?—During that time. I spoke to them in a most earnest manner. It was always my habit to go amongst them and to converse with and instruct them after Divine Service; I spoke very earnestly to all the three congregations. I found they were firmly impressed with the idea that they were going to be made slaves of. I did all I could to drive it out of their minds.

32,025. You say that they were imbued with that idea at an earlier period?—Yes.

32,026. How much earlier than the months that I have mentioned?—I hardly like to relate the things which the people believed, they appeared so absurd. One fact came within my immediate knowledge. I was at that time in the mountains near Kingston, shortly after Prince Albert's death; a requisition was sent out from England that collections might be made with a view of erecting a monument to the Prince. I gave notice of it. I spoke in the warmest manner of the virtues of the Prince, the grief of the Queen, and the loss of the nation. I made it as intelligible as I could, and appointed a day for the collection. They gave nothing. I expressed my surprise; I thought something must be wrong, and I appointed another day and explained the matter still further. I got next to nothing then; and I think I appointed a third time. I said to them "You never behaved in "this way before; there must be something wrong; "you must tell me what it is." And they said these words as exactly as I can remember them, "Minister, "we have been told that Prince Albert wanted to "bring back slavery; that God struck him dead for "it; and we do not see why we are to build him any "tomb." Those were their exact words to me.

32,027. That was as far back as the year 1861?—Yes; at the time of the Prince's death. I was utterly confounded; I did not know what to say to them. However, I did the best I could.

32,028. That being the nature of their belief about slavery at that period, did you notice that it continued from that time down to the three months with which we are more immediately concerned?—That idea, I believe, from all inquiries I made at St. Mary's, remained, and it spread from one end of the island to the other, and was believed by all, except the better informed.

32,029. Did it continue down to the middle of

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1865?—I suppose they began to lose their more vivid impression respecting Prince Albert; but the idea that they were going to be made slaves of continued up to that time. Indeed, it arrived at the strongest point of belief at that time.

32,030. You say in August there was greater excitement than at other times?—Great excitement in the minds of some, great fears in the minds of others.

32,031. Did you trace it to any known origin?—No, I could not.

32,032. Because you say it had increased during August more than in other months?—I could only suppose that agents, unknown to me, had been amongst them, travelling about.

32,033. Had you any ground for that supposition?—No. These things are done darkly. I can only state the conduct of the people. I only know that they really believed it.

32,034. Then you do not know that that had happened?—That agents had been travelling about? Not positively. It was a thing I could not exactly arrive at the knowledge of.

32,035. Did this excitement in August, from anything that you observed or inquired into, connect itself with any apparent spirit to resort to combined force to resist the established authorities?—I do not wish to confound the people together, the bad and the good. The people that attended these churches where I was ministering I had every confidence in. Some of the younger people were wild and bad; but I do not suppose that the people themselves would have joined, even if any rebels had come round there. I don't suppose the congregation of those churches would have joined, but there are many thousands who never put their foot into a church, and, judging from the state of excitement in which these three congregations were, I am fully persuaded that there were thousands of persons in that parish who would have joined in any rebellious movement.

32,036. My question rather pointed to the actual existence of any evidence that you were able to get at that they were preparing by combination, or drilling, or getting arms, or by seditious language, or exhortations, one to the other, to form themselves into a body, or by illegal meetings, such things as precede an outbreak?—If I had actually seen preparations for a rebellion I would have acted on the spot, and sent up and told the Governor; but such things do not come before the breaking out of a rebellion; they never come to your actual knowledge; you must judge from the numerous reports you hear of the state of the people.

32,037. My question was, whether you did observe any symptoms of it, not by being directly present where drilling was going on, but such means as persons judge of, such, for instance as persons leaving their work to join persons at night, or collecting arms at any station, or meeting at night to exhort each other to resist by force?—I heard all that. I saw one man taken up with sharpened lances in his possession.

32,038. Were you present when that was done?—I was present when the constables took him.

32,039. Then you did come across something?—That one man with his bundle of lances.

32,040. Where was that?—That was in the Santa Cruz Mountain.

32,041. When was that?—That was after the rebellion.

32,042. How long after?—About a month, I think.

32,043. About November, then?—About November.

32,044. Do you know whether martial law was still existing, or had it been put an end to?—I cannot say.

32,045. Do you know who the man was?—There were a great many others found, but that was the only one I saw. I firmly believed—in fact, I have heard—that 300 or 400 sharpened lances had been found in another part of the mountains, and that the person in whose possession those lances were had been taken down to Black River and examined by the authorities there, and that they had let him go again.

32,046. Can you give us the name of the person from whom you got that important information about the 400 lances in the mountains?—The report was general.

32,047. Did you not get it from anybody who knew about it?—If I had made a note of it at the time I could have done so; but surely you could get that information from the magistrates of Black River or Mr. Wheatle, the inspector, who is now in Spanish Town. I merely mention the report. I only saw one man with lances in the custody of a constable, and I stopped him.

32,048. Where was this man residing who was taken?—I don't know his residence; I don't think it was in a village. From what I heard it is a scattered district consisting of a good many freeholds.

32,049. Do you know his name?—No.

32,050. Did you see the arms?—Oh yes, I saw the lances.

32,051. At his house?—No; I met him on the road in custody of the constable, going to Black River.

32,052. You do not, I suppose, recall the constable's name?—No, I really cannot tell the name. Undoubtedly men were taken up with these sharpened lances and taken to Black River. This one man I saw myself taken.

32,053. Did you notice whether there was a large collection of lances?—I should think he had six or seven in his bundle.

32,054. And this occurred in the middle of November?—As far as I can remember, it was some time in November.

32,055. The other story that reached you by general rumour, you cannot now remember from whom you got it directly, about the 400 lances in the Santa Cruz Mountains—when did that reach you?—As far as I can remember, in December or January.

32,056. Later than the other event?—The knowledge of it came to me later, but I do not know when the people were taken up.

32,057. You first heard that they were found in December or January?—I heard that they were found about that time.

32,058. What do you think of the general state of religious instructions or education on the part of the population?—Considering the immense hindrances that have been put in the way of religious improvement, I think that the instruction of the Church of England and other denominations have had considerable effect in improving the moral and religious condition of the people; but I think I can trace almost all the troubles that have ensued to the neglect of any provision by Government, at the time of emancipation, for the training and industrial education of the younger classes of the community. They were left entirely to the control of their parents, who had never been in the habit, and therefore were never required to bring up or discipline their own children. As slaves, the children were under the management of the ministers as well as their parents. At the time of the total emancipation all children at ten years old were free, because at the commencement of the apprenticeship all who were six years of age were declared to be free, and the total emancipation took place four years afterwards. Provision ought to have been made by the British Government, I think, for the training, the education, and the teaching of social habits to these people. They soon got away from the control of their parents. Very few of them have been brought under the influence of proper religious instruction. Some have turned out well, but very many of the young people have turned out violent, bad, and debased in every way. They live by plundering the grounds of more respectable persons. The old people are civil, industrious, and well-behaved, and up to this time they have been the preservation of the country. Of course there are some exceptions among the young people, but a vast number of them have turned out badly. No person in Jamaica now under 38 years of age ever knew the horrors or evils of

slavery, and that is a very large proportion of the population to have grown up without proper discipline and without proper training; and the absence of all that has placed very many of them out of the reach of religious instruction.

32,059. Do you think an obligatory system of education would be of advantage for the younger people?—Certainly. The people consider it a favour now to send their children to school for two or three days a week occasionally; that is a complaint on the part of every denomination; but I believe the people have made considerable progress, considering the many, very many great hindrances that have been put in their way.

32,060. Is it in your opinion that there was any combination or conspiracy existing last year to resist authority?—There, again, I must make a distinction. There are bad people in all parts of the island, the same as there are in England; and if there was no more safeguard in England for the protection of life and property than there is out here, nobody could live there in safety.

32,061. The question is whether, in your opinion, last summer, in August or September, you considered there was any combination or conspiracy to resist authority, to have an insurrection?—Most certainly.

32,062. That is your opinion, is it?—Most certainly, among the badly disposed, not as a general thing, for I would trust my life and safety, and that of my family to any of those amongst whom I have been living.

32,063. Then upon what do you found the belief you express?—Upon this very fact, that if a man believes he is going to be made a slave of, unless he was a deeply religious man, he would use any method whatever to relieve himself of the danger. Indeed, there is not one religious man in a hundred perhaps but would use violent means to prevent himself from being made a slave of, and they most firmly believed that.

32,064. Is that the only reason you would assign for believing there was a combination or conspiracy?—Innumerable reports, which, taken together, were convincing evidence to me, but which of course are only hearsay evidence. The reports were innumerable, and there was the state of excitement, and the things that were told me, but as I say, all that is hearsay evidence.

32,065. Do you mean to say it was a belief that you formed from the information that reached you before the outbreak?—On the Sunday before the 1st of August, on the 1st of August itself, and on the Sunday after the 1st of August, I addressed those three several congregations in a way that I never expected to have addressed any congregation in Jamaica.

32,066. I don't think you attend to the question. What I wanted to know was whether the belief you formed was from the information you speak of previously to the outbreak at Morant Bay?—Certainly.

32,067. It is not coupling what you heard at that time with the subsequent events that has led you to that conclusion?—Not at all. I was so unwilling to believe in the possibility of a rebellion, having a general good opinion of the peaceable disposition of the people, and being very partial to the people, and to the country also, although I had heard all those extraordinary reports before, on and after the 1st of August, I could not bring myself to believe that there was going to be any rebellion. We were almost the only family in St. Elizabeth's that did not keep guard about that period. I began after a few weeks to think that the alarm must be needless, but when the rebellion broke out about two months afterwards, in St. Thomas in the East, I felt perfectly convinced that we had been saved from massacre only by the presence of an armed force in Black River, that was sent round on the 31st July. I believe if that armed force had not been sent round, and the large guns of the ship fired, there would have been a rebellion on the 1st of August, for about that very period a very respectable man mentioned to me the names of two gentlemen whose heads they intended to take, and Mr. Salmon, the Custos of St. Elizabeth, was one of those gentlemen.

32,068. Then it was in consequence of the alarm that was felt at that time, and the information given to the authorities, that the ship was sent round at that period?—Undoubtedly; that, in my opinion saved the parish and the island from a rebellion.

23,069. Was there at that time any general distress amongst the labouring classes which was calculated to produce discontent?—In consequence of the terrible depredations committed by the wicked portion of the community upon the better disposed class, the better disposed class had got into the habit of never planting more than was required for their immediate wants, and therefore the dry seasons which have occurred within the last 18 months did reduce them to a temporary state of want.

32,070. Do you mean in the summer of last year?—In the summer of last year. I say a temporary state of want.

32,071. Are you able to state whether at that time there was any dissatisfaction on the part of the labourers with the way in which justice was administered?—That is a subject in which I have never interfered.

32,072. In your communication with your own people did you find that they had not confidence in the administration of the law by the ordinary authorities?—No, I did not find that. I restrained them from going to law as much as possible; in fact I always blamed exceedingly any who went to law without first coming to me to see if their quarrels could be settled in that way; but in the district where I have been residing there are no large properties.

32,073. So that there would not be questions arising between employers and employed?—No, there would not. It has not come under my own observation.

32,074. Then the only cause, as far as I can collect it, to which you attribute any excitement among the labourers, was the idea that they formed that there was a design against their liberty?—Exactly. There were certainly other causes, but that was the great thing.

32,075. What other causes would you name?—There was great excitement in consequence of the meetings consequent upon Dr. Underhill's correspondence, very great, from which they got a number of new ideas into their heads altogether, which made them discontented.

32,076. Those were rather what may be called supposed political grievances?—Supposed political grievances. And after that they believed firmly that the merchants all over the country were in a sort of combination to charge them double for everything they bought, and to give them half the price for everything they sold.

32,077. (*Mr. Payne.*) Will you inform me of the name of the man who mentioned the names of the persons whose heads were to be taken of?—No, I will not; he is a most respectable person.

32,078. (*Commission.*) Do you mean you feel it would endanger him?—It would be injurious to him undoubtedly. Mr. Salmon mentioned yesterday a case of a man having been poisoned for giving him information.

32,079. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was this respectable person one of those who was afraid of the rebellion, or one of those who would have joined in it?—He is not one of those who who would join in any rebellion. I would not have received any information from anybody who I thought would have joined in any rebellion. No such person would have come to me.

32,080. Then he was one of those persons who, rightly or wrongly, was panic-stricken?—Panic-stricken is not a proper word to use. I believed in the possibility of a rebellion and my throat being cut by strangers for the last four years, but I was not in a panic.

32,081. Was this respectable person one of those

who were effected by fear?—What kind of fear do you mean? There is a fear of rain coming, a fear of murder; there are all kinds of fear.

32,082. Did his information profess to be from his own knowledge or from hearsay?—He was a man living in the midst of these people among whom these things were reported. I can say no more.

32,083. Did he profess to speak from his own knowledge or from hearsay?—He was a person living in the midst of the people among whom these things were reported as likely to happen.

32,084. (*Commission.*) Did he profess to know himself of these threats being used with reference to the lives of particular persons?—He told it me as a fact that he firmly believed as an honest man, and he intended me, as an honest man, to believe also. He had no object to serve. He told me a thing that he firmly believed.

32,085. Then it was not that he had heard any person make use of that threat?—He may or he may not; I did not ask him the question. He told it to me as a fact.

32,086. He did not state it of his own knowledge; he stated it as his belief?—He did not say to me, "I heard so and so threaten to cut off Mr. Salmon's head, or Mr. Maxwell's head," but he told me that the badly-disposed people had threatened to take off Mr. Salmon's and Mr. Maxwell's heads, and some other persons who I forgot; and I laughed at it, for I did not believe it. At that time we did not believe in the reality of such intention. Until the St. Thomas in the East rebellion broke out I could not, and would not believe it.

32,087. In fact he did not state whether he heard it himself or not?—I have never been examined in a court of justice, and do not know how to answer these questions. I have answered very plainly and clearly; I do not know what else to say.

32,088. (*Mr. Payne.*) You did not believe the report at that time?—No, I was almost the only person in that part of the island who did not, for I am very partial to the people and the country.

32,089. Then you did not believe that respectable man had really heard the threats?—Yes, I did certainly.

32,090. And although you believed that he had you did not ask him who the threats came from?—I know the character of the negroes; that they are easily excitable, and that in their excitement they say very strange and extraordinary things, and that those things sometimes pass as quickly away from their minds as they enter them, therefore I did not allow myself to believe in the reality of such a wicked intention of murdering persons against whom they had no manner of complaint whatever or cause of enmity.

32,091. Then you did not inquire who had made these threats?—No, I did not.

32,092. You have mentioned the panic, the long-standing idea of the negroes, which you think increased very much last August, about being reduced into a state of slavery?—Yes.

32,093. Are not similar panics of frequent occurrence among the negroes?—No; not a panic of that kind.

32,094. Not in reference to slavery perhaps; but have not extraordinary unfounded rumours been of frequent occurrence?—Unfounded rumours are of frequent occurrence upon things of minor importance, but this was a settled belief gaining strength from the time it arose.

32,395. Have you not, during your stay in the country, frequently found a belief spreading among the negroes of the most extraordinary things? For instance, have you heard of such a report as this, that it was spread among them that the women of a certain class had been ordered by the Queen not to wear clothes?—No, never.

32,396. Have you heard of similar reports?—Nothing similar to that certainly.

32,397. Have you not heard of similar reports taking root and believed by the negroes?—The negroes, credulous as they are, would never beleive such a thing as that the Queen had ordered the women not to wear clothes. No negro would believe such a thing as that, unless he was demented.

32,398. Have you heard, during your stay in the island, a good many reports that would never be believed by any other than negroes?—I believe the peasantry in Devonshire, from what I know of them, would believe things quite as absurd as the people of this country, and so would those in the Wold of Sussex.

32,399. That is not an answer to my question. During your stay in the island has it not frequently occurred to you to hear of the most absurd stories being circulated and thoroughly believed in by the negroes?—Not more so than England or other places, only such reports as that which peculiarly affect their own position, such as that of being made slaves.

32,400. When you say you are fully persuaded they would join the rebellion, the only ground of your belief is the excitement in reference to slavery?—They do not care much about other reports. They may believe silly things, but with regard to their condition as persons who have passed from slavery to freedom, they are particularly sensitive; and upon those points they will believe the most absurd things possible. Other things they may believe, but they forget them as soon as they hear them. But with regard to their social position they are peculiarly sensitive, and with respect to that they will believe things that no other people on earth would believe, such as that about their being made slaves.

32,401. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You have stated that you met a man with some spikes, would the magistrates' clerk, Mr. Arthur Levy, have a record of it?—Certainly.

32,402. What effect had the measures taken by the Governor in St. Thomas in the East in October upon the people in your archdeaconry?—Really I cannot answer that all at once, it is such a tremendous question. I have said before, and I will say it again, although it does appear rather strong, the news of the rebellion came to Kingston too late to be carried on by the "Northside Post," and the next papers brought the account of the rebellion, and of the probable speedy suppression of the rebellion. If it had not been so I think there would have been an outbreak in many places in Cornwall.

32,403. Are you aware of the effect caused on the people of St. James by the arrest and proceedings against George William Gordon, Mr. Levien, and Dr. Bruce?—It was one and the same thing; it was the suppression of the rebellion. I believe that all seditious movements, and all intended seditious movements, were arrested by the speedy prompt suppression of the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East; and I think that one post might have made a very great difference indeed. I don't mean the actual suppression that day, because it was not altogether suppressed at that time, but measures were in progress to suppress it immediately.

32,404. What effect had the arrest of those persons upon the people themselves; were you able to trace any effect from these particular measures?—From the general report Mr. Gordon was believed to have been the originator of the rebellion, and when they heard that he was taken prisoner, of course the impression upon their minds was stronger still.

32,405. With regard to the other two persons, whose names I have mentioned, Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien, what effect had their arrest upon the people?—I don't think that the people knew anything about Dr. Bruce in Cornwall. I don't think they had ever heard his name, and very many of the people in Cornwall had never heard the name of Mr. Levien either. The lower class only in St. James must have known the name of Mr. Levien; but in the other parishes the labouring people did not know who Mr. Levien was, and certainly did not know who Dr. Bruce was. Mr. Gordon was in the habit of travelling round the island, and they knew him by name. They believed

him by all report to be the originator of the rebellion, and when they heard he was taken prisoner the effect upon their minds was still stronger than when they heard measures were in progress for the suppression of the rebellion. Perhaps the Commission will allow me to state that I do not believe that the whole population of Jamaica were concerned in an intentional rising. I believe it was only the bad portion of the community. I have the fullest confidence in the people generally. I believe the religious instructions of the Church of England and other denominations have had considerable effect, and would have had much more if it had not been for the dreadful hindrances thrown in their way.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Venerable Archdeacon Rowe.

2 Mar. 1866.

The witness withdrew.

Commander GEORGE MARTYR SMITH, R.N., sworn and examined.

Commander G. M. Smith, R.N.

32,106. In October last had you the command of the "Aboukir ?"—Yes.

32,107. Were some prisoners brought on board the "Aboukir" the week after the outbreak ?—Yes.

32,108. What was the number that was brought ?—I think seven or eight.

32,109. Were you there at the time they were brought on board ?—Yes.

32,110. Did you observe anything in the way in which they were put on board that entailed upon them any unnecessary hardship ?—No.

32,111. What was done with them when they were first put on board ?—They were placed with one leg in irons, in the usual manner of securing prisoners.

32,112. In what way were they ironed ?—One leg was placed in irons. There was an iron cap placed on one leg, and an iron bar thrust in two holes to that extent.

32,113. So they were fastened by iron on one of their feet ?—Yes.

32,114. To an iron bar ?—Yes.

32,115. Was that done with each of them ?—Yes.

32,116. Is that the usual way of laying in irons ?—Yes.

32,117. What is the number of your crew ?—The crew varies very much ; sometimes perhaps we have not more than 130, at other times we have about 400 or 500.

32,118. So that you had an ample force there for controlling seven or eight prisoners ?—Oh, yes, we had sufficient force to secure seven or eight prisoners. It was not the danger of their rising, only the danger of their making a secret escape.

32,119. That was done the first night ?—Yes.

32,120. How long were they detained in irons ?—From about 7 or 8 o'clock that night till about 9 or 10 next morning.

32,121. What was done with them then ?—They were taken out of irons and allowed to remain in the place that was marked out for them.

32,122. You had some place guarded off by that time, had you ?—I had sentries placed.

32,123. How long did they remain on board the "Aboukir ?"—I think they remained on board the "Aboukir" a fortnight.

32,124. Were they in irons for any other time except the first night ?—No.

32,125. What food had they during that time ?—They had the same food as the ship's company had, with the exception of spirits. Prisoners by an order of the Admiralty are victualled upon two-thirds allowance without spirits, and they had that provided.

32,126. Are you able to say whether there was any ill-treatment towards them on the part of the officers or soldiers ?—No, I do not think any. On one occasion, when they first came on board, there were some jocose remarks made by some of the crew, and those I immediately put a stop to.

32,127. What sort of remarks ?—They were remarks in reference to the results that might accrue from their having joined the rebellion.

32,128. Do you mean telling them they were likely to be hanged ?—Exactly.

32,129. You overheard that remark being made, and at once put a stop to it ?—I at once put a stop to it.

32,130. Did they express any sense of having been ill-treated, either while they were with you or when they left ?—No; on the contrary when they were leaving they thanked me for the treatment they had received, and requested me to give them a certificate to send to the Commander of the "Cordelia," to say they had conducted themselves well and quietly on board. Although I did not give them a certificate, I sent a message to the Commander of the "Cordelia" to say they had behaved well while on board.

32,131. When they were released from irons were they handcuffed ?—No ; there were handcuffs on board, but they were not handcuffed.

32,132. Do you remember a person by the name of Goldsden being on board ?—I remember that there was a person by that name, but I have no recollection of his person. I have no recollection of the persons of any of them ?—I had a list of their names, that is all, and I recollect that was one.

32,133. Are you able to say that he was not handcuffed with Mr. Harry, that he and Mr. Harry were not handcuffed together in the morning after they were released from irons ?—No, certainly not.

32,134. You mean that they were not handcuffed ?—They were not.

32,135. When they came alongside were they handcuffed together ?—When they came alongside they were lashed; it was necessary to do so ; there were no arms in the boat, and it was reported to the officer of the boat that they were very dangerous characters. The officer of the boat had no arms, and his boat crew were pulling with their oars, and had they made any attempt to escape they might have succeeded. The officer therefore lashed their arms gently, not so as to hurt them, but so as to prevent the possibility of their escape. The moment they came on board they were relieved from that.

32,136. Did you see the way in which they were tied at the time they came on board ?—Yes, I did.

32,137. Was there any unnecessary tightness of the ropes, so as to be calculated to hurt them ?—Not at all. So loose were they that their arms did not go behind them further than that (*slightly*).

32,138. We have had a statement made before us that they were in irons from Saturday the 20th to Tuesday the 23rd ?—That is not true.

32,139. You were not upon the Ordnance Wharf when they were brought there, of course ?—No ; I received orders from the senior naval officer present to send for them, and I sent an officer.

32,140. Was that an officer named Penfould ?—Yes.

32,141. Did you give orders when they were brought on board that they should be placed in irons, and that if anyone attempted to escape they should blow his brains out ?—I did not make use of the words, "Blow his brains out." What I did say was what it would be necessary to say to all in such a position ; that if they conducted themselves well and quietly, they should be treated as well as their unhappy position would allow ; but if they attempted to make their escape they would be shot.

32,142. Is that a caution you would give to all prisoners sent on board under such circumstances ?—Yes.

32,143. Did you say, "Don't care about their lives any more than you would a cat's life"?—No, certainly not.

32,144. Was any such thing said in your hearing ?—I heard nothing.

32,145. Did you hear anything like this said by any of the officers, "Because you are a Baptist I will hang you"?—No ; and my belief is that I must have

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Commander G. M. Smith, R.N.

2 Mar. 1866.

heard it had such a thing been said, because I was there. I was superintending the people being placed in position for the night.

32,146. What is the name of the head gunner ?—Penthorne.

32,147. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Who delivered the prisoners to you ?—Mr. Penfould.

32,148. He was in charge of the boat ?—Yes.

32,149. What were the expressions to which you put a stop ?—I cannot remember. I have a distinct recollection that there were some expressions used, but they did not sufficiently impress themselves on my mind to retain them word for word. They had reference generally to their being hung, or to their being punished for their share in the rebellion.

32,150. You say no such expression was used as this, "Because you are a Baptist I will hang you ?"—I say I heard no such expression, and I don't think it possible that it could have been used without my hearing it.

32,151. When were you present again after they were first brought on board ; at the place where the prisoners were confined I mean ?—After the prisoners were placed for the night, I went forwards two or three times that night and saw them, to see that they were safe ; but after that I only went my usual rounds.

32,152. Did you see them next morning ?—Yes.

32,153. Officially ?—In passing I did.

32,154. Did you see that their legs were then tied to the iron rod ?—They were then in irons.

32,155. Did you visit them the second evening ?—Yes.

32,156. Were their legs then in irons ?—No ; the impression on my mind is, I may be mistaken, but I feel very great confidence that I ordered them to be taken out of irons the day after they came on board. I will not be quite positive, but the impression on my mind is that I did so that day or the day after.

32,157. If you are not quite confident, may it have been two days after they came on board ?—It might have been.

32,158. (*Commission.*) That is two nights and one day ?—I mean it might have been the day after, I will not be perfectly sure, but the impression upon my mind is that it was the day after they came on board.

32,159. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you make entries of the reception of prisoners ?—No ; there is an entry made in the log of receiving them on board and their being discharged, no other.

32,160. Would there be any entry made of their being taken out of irons ?—No ; that was a matter of mere security. It was left to the person having charge of them to decide whether it was necessary for their security. I had orders to place them in irons.

32,161. Can you say that they were not three days in irons ?—Yes ; to the best of my belief, on my oath, they were not three days in irons.

32,162. Cannot you give a statement as to when they were released ?—No, I cannot. You must bear in mind, not imagining that I was going to be examined, I did not retain all this in my memory. I had a great many prisoners on board from time to time, shortly after and before ; I had no idea of being examined ; I did not take notes ; and I have not retained in my memory a sufficiently clear recollection of the circumstances to speak very positively.

32,163. Then if you have not a very clear recollection, can you say they were not three days in irons ?—I can say to the best of my belief they were not.

32,164. What leads you to that belief ?—I have stated what led to my belief is my recollection of the circumstances.

32,165. Were they taken out of irons by your express orders ?—Yes.

32,166. While you were personally present ?—No, I don't think I was.

32,167. To whom did you give the order ?—To the Master-at-Arms.

32,168. Was any report made to you of the conduct of the prisoners ?—Every morning a report was made by the medical officer.

32,169. Would the statement whether they were in irons or not be embraced in the medical officer's report ?—No ; the Master-at-Arms reported when they were out of irons, as he would report if I had ordered them to be placed in irons.

32,170. Do you recollect the doctor reporting to you the illness of the Rev. Mr. Palmer ?—I recollect his reporting the illness of one ; I don't recollect which it was.

32,171. Can you say you did not order his release from irons till after you heard the doctor's report of his illness ?—I think to the best of my belief, as far as I retain a recollection of the circumstances, he had been out of irons some time before the report of his illness was made to me by the medical officer.

32,172. Will you tell us where the "Aboukir" was moored at the time you received these prisoners ?—She was moored about 100 yards off Port Royal Dockyard.

32,173. Is that where she is now ?—Yes, where she is now.

32,174. Are those her usual moorings ?—Yes.

32,175. Did you consider it necessary, the "Aboukir" being moored in that position, to have these men placed in irons for security, with a crew of the amount you name ?—Yes, more particularly with regard to her position. It was so near the Dockyard that had these prisoners succeeded in escaping, being under the impression that I was that they were conspirators, the nearest place for them to get to was the Dockyard, and it would not have been very difficult for them probably to set fire to the Dockyard, which contains a great quantity of combustible stores, therefore her position actually was one of the reasons for my deeming extra security necessary.

32,176. Then are we to understand that you placed the Rev. Mr. Palmer in irons because you believed he might escape and set fire to the Dockyard ?—I beg your pardon, I never said any such thing.

32,177. I only want to know what you mean to say ?—You asked me whether from the position of the ship I considered the irons a necessary security, and I said it was partially from the ship being in that position that I did consider that security necessary; having been in my orders told that they were persons concerned in the rebellion, I considered if they did make their escape, as the Dockyard was the nearest place they would get to, I considered they might, with the assistance of the rebels, set fire to Her Majesty's stores.

32,178. To what orders do you refer ?—Orders I received from the senior naval officer to receive on board and keep in security these prisoners.

32,179. Were they written orders ?—Yes.

32,180. (*Commission.*) Do we understand you to say that you received orders to place them in irons ?—Yes.

32,181. From whom did you receive that order ?—From Captain De Horsey.

32,182. Had you that order in writing ?—No, not to put them in irons. The order of security from Captain De Horsey was in writing.

32,183. But you had verbal orders ?—Verbal orders.

32,184. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you give any orders as to the mode in which these men were to be allowed to have exercise on deck, or to be taken to the side of the vessel ?—Yes, I did. They had exercise on deck for two hours every day. One hour is the regulation time.

32,185. Did you see any of them upon those occasions ?—Yes ; they went on the poop and walked about there, the whole of them together.

32,186. Did you ever on one occasion see one of the prisoners being brought up from below for the purpose of being taken to the head of the ship ?—Oh, yes, very often.

32,187. In what condition were they then, were they brought up tied in any way ?—Certainly not.

32,188. You say they were not tied ?—At first I believe they were, when they were brought up to the head they were handcuffed to each other to prevent their jumping overboard out of the head, but that was done away with.

32,189. Was anything done to them when they were handcuffed ?—Nothing.

32,190. Was there not a rope placed around their necks ?—Never on any occasion that I know of, and if it had come to my knowledge the person who had done so would have been very severely punished. I don't believe it was done.

32,191. You swear you never saw and never heard of it ?—I swear I never saw it nor ever heard of it.

32,192. What officers or what persons made use of the expressions that you put a stop to ?—They were not officers at all, it was the men. At the time these persons were brought on board it happened to be the hour for the men smoking. They smoke on one particular part of the deck, very near the place where the prisoners were confined. They gathered round them in a knot. I cannot say who used the expression, but I heard it, and directly I heard it I stopped it.

32,193. Did you receive any complaint about any officers making similar remarks to these men ?—I never received any complaint from any of the prisoners. On the contrary they expressed themselves as being comfortable.

32,194. Did you hear it from any of your ship's company, or any of the other officers ?—No.

32,195. How many prisoners in all had you on board the "Aboukir" ?—I think seven or eight.

32,196. I do not mean at one time, but during martial law ?—I really cannot tell you. I could tell by reference to the log and to the paymaster's book; but I cannot tell you now, I had so many.

32,197. Does what you say about the remarks made to the prisoners apply more to one batch of prisoners than to another ?—Yes, one batch.

32,198. Was that as to the first batch ?—The first batch.

32,199. Had you any occasion to interfere with regard to the others ?—No.

32,200. How many batches had you altogether ?—I think five.

32,201. Were they all ironed as they came on board ?—No. That consisting of general prisoners were not put in irons at all; and one batch, consisting of two men, who only remained on board four hours, they were placed under charge of the sentry during the time they were on board.

32,202. You knew those prisoners were untried, I presume ?—No, I did not. I took it for granted they were not tried, but I had no information on the subject.

32,203. Was it not stated to you when you received charge of these prisoners that they were untried ?—No. I merely had orders to receive on board and keep in security prisoners that were named in a list which was forwarded with my orders.

32,204. Were you not told they were placed on board your vessel for a temporary purpose, before being sent up to Morant Bay ?—No.

32,205. Do you know where they had come from ?—Of course I knew where they had come from, because I had to send to Kingston for them.

32,206. Did you know they had come from Up-Park Camp ?—No, I did not. All I knew of my own knowledge was, that they came from the Ordnance wharf, at Kingston; but where they were before that I knew nothing about.

32,207. Would you apply the same measures of precaution to an untried prisoner that you would to a condemned prisoner; would you treat them in the same way ?—I think I should probably treat a condemned prisoner with more leniency.

32,208. (*Commission.*) I suppose you would take every precaution for his security ?—Yes, the same precaution in both cases for security.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. Herbert Charles Alexander Brand sworn and examined.

(The caution already printed was read to the witness.)

Lieut. H.C.A. Brand.

32,209. On the 12th of October last were you in command of the "Onyx"?—Yes.

32,210. Off Port Royal?—Yes.

32,211. Were you directed to convey General O'Connor and staff from Kingston to Port Royal?—Yes.

32,212. In returning with the General from Port Royal were you met off Port Augusta by Lieutenant Adcock?—Yes. He was in the Adjutant-General's boat.

32,213. Were you then ordered to return to Port Royal at once ?—Major-General O'Connor sent me back.

32,214. Did you then take on board 112 men of the 1st West India Regiment, some of the Royal Artillery, and a field-piece?—I don't know the exact number, about 100.

32,215. You took a party ?—Yes.

32,216. When did you leave for Morant Bay ?—That night; we had to coal, provision, and water, and take in ammunition, to go alongside the Dockyard and embark these men.

32,217. Did you arrive at Morant Bay next morning ?—I arrived that night, but I waited for daylight to go in.

32,218. Did you in the morning disembark your soldiers and field-piece and take on board a body of men under Ensign Cullen ?—Yes.

32,219. Whom you conveyed to Port Morant?—I took them round to Port Morant.

32,220. Whilst sailing to Port Morant had you the Bowden property in view ?—Yes.

32,221. What did you see going on at the Bowden wharf?—I saw the rebels about there, they were *looting* the place, walking off with anything; and what they could not carry away they burnt.

32,222. About what number of men did you see so engaged ?—I daresay from 500 up to 1,000. There was a large crowd of people.

32,223. Did you fire ?—I fired first a shot to try the range, and then I gave them a couple of shells.

32,224. What distance were you from them at that time ?—At first 300 yards, then we tried 1,000. The first shot fell rather short.

32,225. Did you see whether that had any effect ?—No, I could not see that.

32,226. You could not see whether the shell reached the wharf ?—Yes, I saw it strike, and saw it strike the dust up. I did not see it explode.

32,227. Were they then burning the property ?—They were *looting* it. We saw the smoke come out. There were a lot of canes and bamboos for sending away to America to make paper from, and they set fire to some of those. When we saw the smoke, I got up my anchor and got alongside of the pier and landed. I picked up Mr. Duffus in an open boat, with his wife and family, as I went in. I landed and saved his iron chest, and two or three things which they could not break open. We found the house demolished and the books and everything torn up.

32,228. Next morning did you return to Morant Bay ?—We went back that night.

32,229. Did you bring some prisoners ?—Yes; a sergeant landed on one side, and Ensign Cullen on the other, and they captured some prisoners. I believe they found some stolen property. They brought them on board and I took them round to Morant Bay late, to save daylight.

32,230. Did you remain at Morant Bay ?—I remained there till the "Caravelle" came up with his Excellency on board. I happened to be the senior

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officer at port, and I showed him the place. He wanted to see it; he expressed a wish to go to Port Morant; it was not safe to go by the road; he asked me if I could take him round to Port Morant that night, which I did. I returned the same night and got there about midnight; I remaiend there till morning. I landed his Excellency a little after midnight, and he went away with Colonel Fyfe, General Nelson, and two or three others. He came on board again about 6 in the morning, and I took him back to Morant Bay and put him on board the "Wolverine."

32,231. Did you remain some time at Morant Bay?—I think I did. I was there off and on the whole time. I made so many little trips that without the log I could not answer.

32,232. You had to carry despatches?—Yes, here and there.

32,233. Still Morant Bay was your head-quarters?—Yes, for some time.

32,234. A statement has been made as to an alleged conversation between you and Mr. Lake, the reporter, probably your attention has been directed to it?—I saw it in the papers, that is all.

32,235. Is it true that you held a revolver to his head?—No.

32,236. And threatened to make use of it unless he would correct some mistake in his report?—No. I have witnesses to prove it. Mr. Judah was in the room at the time. Mr. Lake had stated in the paper that Second Lieutenant Brent of the "Nettle" and Second Lieutenant Herrington were members of the Court-martial, and I went to Mr. Lake and said, "In the first place there is no Second Lieutenant "Brent; my name is not Brent but Brand, in the "second place; and in the third place, I don't com-"mand the 'Nettle;" I never did; and Lieutenant "Herrington spells his name with an 'E,' and not "with an 'H;" and if you come into camp as a "reporter you had better be correct, and you had "better alter it." He said to Mr. Judah, "Will you "make the alteration? I am very sorry I have spelt "your name wrong." I said, "If you set yourself up as a reporter do it correctly;" and Mr. Judah can prove that.

32,237. Is that Mr. George F. Judah?—Yes; Fortunatus is his name. That is how I remember it.

32,238. Do you remember seeing Mr. Levien when he was in custody?—Yes; but I should like to tell you a little more about Mr. Lake. When I was going to try Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lake asked permission to come in, and he gave me his soleman word of honour that without my permission, he would not publish a single item of the Court-martial. He also came to me before that, and told me (he was a very excitable man), "The way you conduct your Courts is the "admiration of all persons, and a great contrast to "other Courts." I said to him, "Look here, if you "attempt to make any invidious comparisons between "the Courts-martial you will have to go out of the "place." I was there when Mr. Levien landed from the "Lily," and I went down, and that Captain Heneage knows well. I went down to meet him. He said, "I have brought a prisoner up here." I said, "Indeed." He said, "Yes; he is a very decent old fellow; I hope you will not treat him roughly." I said "If that is the case we will dispense with the usual guard, and I will go with him myself," which I did. I took him up myself, and Mr. Marshalleck. The first thing he said to me was, "Would you allow your boy to carry my bag up"? I was then upon a pony.

32,239. Who said this?—Mr. Levien. I said, "He "is not my boy. I have no boy at all; if you ask him "no doubt he will carry it up if he likes." I walked up with him. I deny of course speaking to him, as to pointing him out the gallows. All the gentlemen standing in the square at that time saw me convey him to the station. I left him there with an order that he was not to converse with anybody. I should not have spoken to Mr. Levien, because I had heard such a bad character of him. I would not lay myself open to talk with the man; but I know the gentleman who did tell him that, and he acknowledged it to me.

32,240. But you were not present at the time?—He pointed out the gallows to him.

32,241. Did you see him point it out?—No.

32,242. Is it true that before the trial of Mr. Gordon you expressed a wish as to what was to be done with him?—Not to my knowledge. I have heard of Mr. Smith's statement here. I was talking to Mr. Astwood, in fact he made use of the expression, "You must have heard it."

32,243. Are you certain you never said that you should like to have the hanging of him?—I am certain I never did. Mr. Smith has gone about making two or three different stories of that.

32,244. In a report of the proceedings of the "Onyx," I see it is stated by you that his Excellency and suite, on the 14th October returned on board after hanging a rebel to a tree near the square?—Yes, at Port Morant.

32,245. Can you tell us anything about that?—Only that I got a note off from the Governor, I think that must have been at half-past 5 in the morning, saying that they wanted to execute a rebel, and asking me to bring a bit of rope. I went on shore with a couple of dingey boys in the dingey, and took them with me, and he was pointed out, and we hung him on the spot.

32,246. Do you know who it was?—A man called Flemming, I heard.

32,247. Did you take any refugees on board at Bowden wharf?—I cannot say whether they came from Bowden wharf or no. I picked some up at sea, as I was steaming into Port Morant the first time.

32,248. That was Mr. Duffus?—And before that.

32,249. You state in your report that you embarked from 100 to 150 refugees?—That was afterwards, on Saturday night, at Port Morant.

32,250. That was on the 14th, the same day?—The same day, after we had hung Mr. Flemming, I took the Governor on board the "Wolverine," and on the afternoon of that day he sent me back again to Port Morant, then I went alongside Bowden and took in all the refugees that Captain Luke had escorted from the Plantain Garden River district.

32,251. How many?—I should say from between 100 and 150. It was frightful weather; they were all wet through; they had been in the bush. My orders were directly to get them on board at once and take them to Kingston, but the women were in a most wretched state, some of them nearly dead, some with little children who had been in the bush three or four nights; they were fainting when carried on board. Mr. Creighton, Mr. Hire, and all those persons that had been mangled by them were all there; and it was the most awful thunderstorm I ever saw in Jamaica. My orders were, the moment I got them on board to proceed at once to Kingston. The "Wolverine" happened to come in, and I thought it my duty to wait on my superior officer and take his advice. His Excellency thought I had done right; and the captain sent brandy, milk, sherry, and other things for the women and children. After that I started next morning, Sunday, which was a fine day, and they had dried their things in the sun.

32,252. Do you remember a person of the name of Barnett, a baker?—Yes.

32,253. Did you make a complaint of his having refused to give bread without an order?—Not that I am aware of. I reported him to the Provost Marshal. Mr. Kingscote, a midshipman belonging to the naval brigade, went to him and told him the bread was sour. I suppose that was by the order of his superior officer, to advise him to give him better bread, and he said, "What you do there, you b—— young fool." Mr. Kingscote complained to me, and I said, "Take him up to the Provost Marshal," and I walked with him to Mr. Ramsay, and I believe he got eight lashes.

32,254. His own statement is six?—It was six or eight. He was a very good man, and I believe did

his best down there; but I believe he got drunk every night, or something.

32,255. Do you remember at one time the prison at Morant Bay being very full, one Saturday?—Oh, yes.

32,256. Did you and Ramsay go there with a list of names?—No, I did not go down with Mr. Ramsay at all.

32,257. Do you remember at any time a list of names being called over, and inquiry made as to the character of each?—No, I do not remember that at all. I told General Nelson that the evidence was getting rather slack; that they were a great many in prison, and it would be a good thing if we had a gaol delivery of those cases which were not capital. I went down there; he sent me; Mr. Adcock was there, and Mr. Taylor, but I saw no Mr. Ramsay there. He was there at first I think; I did not see him afterwards; he did not walk down with me; I went by myself.

32,258. What was done at that time?—Their characters were inquired into, and if any were said to have done so and so, according to his degree of offence, he was flogged. I believe 99 men and 40 women were released.

32,259. Were any women flogged?—No; I never saw a woman flogged in Morant Bay or anywhere else.

32,260. Not anywhere else where you were?—Not where we were.

32,261. Do you remember what number of the men that were released at the time were flogged?—No, it quite depended if they got a good character. If the governor or boatswain of the gaol gave them a good character they were sent way with the pass; but if they had a bad character, or some man was there to say something against them, they got their flogging, and were sent away.

32,262. That was where there was evidence, I suppose?—Always some evidence. The boatswain or governor knew all their characters very well.

32,263. By whose order were they flogged?—By the order of all three of us.

32,264. Yourself, and who were the others?—Mr. Adcock, and Mr. Taylor, of the Sixth.

32,265. You three decided the respective cases?—We decided, and the men received their punishment, and were sent away with a warning.

32,266. This question you are perfectly at liberty to refuse to answer if you think it would in any way compromise your interests. You were president of the Court-martial that tried Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

32,267. Associated with Lieutenant Errington and Ensign Kelly?—Yes.

32,268. Do you remember being assembled on the 21st of October for the purpose of entering upon the trial, about 2 o'clock I believe it was?—Yes, it was after luncheon.

32,269. From whom did you receive, if you received them at all, any documents relating to that trial?—I believe Mr. Ramsay handed in some documents, and I took some down myself.

32,270. Can you be quite certain now, or do not you remember, when you first got the documents that were produced at that trial?—When I first got them? No, I cannot remember. I cannot remember whether I took them down from General Nelson's house with me, or whether they were sent down to me, or whether Ramsay brought them to me; but all the documents belonging to the trial I had laid down on the table. The writing of some of them was very bad, and I studied them first.

32,271. Had you seen the documents before they were put in evidence by Mr. Ramsay?—Yes, I had read them. I had tried to get through the reading and writing, some of it was a wretched scrawly writing, so that if I had had to read it out to the other members of my court, I should not make any mistake if I could possibly help it.

32,272. That would be before the documents were used and read as evidence against Mr. Gordon that you would have read them over yourself?—I read them over myself.

32,273. Were they read over before the Court met or after?—When I was sitting down there getting everything ready.

32,274. Before the Court met?—I cannot say whether the Court had actually been sworn.

32,275. Before Mr. Gordon was brought in and produced before the Court?—Oh, yes, before the prisoner was brought in at all. After he was brought in I commenced at once, because I had no time, I had to do all the writing.

32,276. Do you recollect whether all the documents had been seen by you before the trial commenced?—No; I cannot tell you whether I read them over.

32,277. Would you know them again if you saw them?—I should know some of them.

32,278. Perhaps you will look at them. (*They were handed to the witness.*) You did not initial those that were put before you?—No; I just attached them to the proceedings. I think Mr. Kelly did put down A or B or some such thing.

32,279. They are marked A, B, and so on?—Yes, Mr. Kelly did that for me.

32,280. Look at the document marked A first; I think you will find a document purporting to be a statement of John Anderson, bearing date 21st October?—Yes, that was put in.

32,281. That you had read over before it was used as evidence?—Yes.

32,282. You do not know whether it was handed to you by Ramsay, or whether you got it from General Nelson?—I could not tell.

32,283. Did that purport to be a statement by the same witness as was examined orally before you? Did you understand at the time, or did you ascertain that that was a statement by the same witness, John Anderson?—I do not know. You can compare this with his evidence.

32,284. Of course we can see that for ourselves, we want to know whether you ascertained it?—I do not remember.

32,285. Was any inquiry made by you as to the genuineness of that document before it was used, or whence it came?—Oh, yes.

32,286. It bears date 21st October?—It says it is authentic, voluntarily "sworn to before me, D. W. M'Kenzie, J.P., St. Thomas in the East."

32,287. Did you ascertain the genuineness of that?—I presume I read that at the time, I took it for granted. I daresay Mr. Ramsay, or somebody, might have sworn to the signature.

32,288. Do you recollect whether he did, it is not in the return?—I was very particular about these signatures.

32,289. Can you tell me then, either from your general practice, or from that particular case, that that document before it was used was ascertained to be genuine?—Oh, yes, I have no doubt. I can say that, that no document was used there without my being convinced that it was genuine.

32,290. Then you think "D. W. M'Kenzie, J.P.," was sworn to by Ramsay before the document was used?—I do not know whether he swore to it, I should not think he did, because if I remember rightly I only put Mr. Ramsay on his oath once.

32,291. Without putting him on his oath, you say you ascertained the signature to be Mr. M'Kenzie's, and the document to be what it purported to be, by asking Mr. Ramsay?—Most likely I did.

32,292. But not by swearing him?—No.

32,293. There is a similar statement of James Gordon amongst the papers, he being also examined orally before you?—Yes.

32,294. I suppose you equally ascertained, by the same means, the genuineness of that document?—Yes, they are both on the same sheet of paper.

32,295. Did you show those papers to either of the witnesses, Anderson or Gordon?—I do not know; I cannot tell that.

32,296. There is a third document, a statement of

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Thomas Johnson, marked B, amongst the papers ?—Yes.

32,297. Commencing, "Considering myself on my death bed" ?—Yes; that was the man, they amputated his leg two or three times, and he died three or four days after from exhaustion. He made that statement before Mr. Jones, I think, an officer in the Royal Artillery.

32,298. Before several parties, did he not ?—Yes, Doctor Gerrard and Mr. Jones of the Royal Artillery.

32,299. And the deposition was produced by Mr. Ramsay, do you know that?—No, I do not.

32,300. Perhaps Mr. Ramsay gave evidence to that effect. I think that is the evidence upon which you took the evidence of Mr. Ramsay upon oath; you had that verified by Mr. Ramsay saying that he took it and knew it ?—He took it before these officers.

32,301. Before the document was used did you ascertain that Thomas Johnson's presence was not possible ?—He was dead.

32,302. Still I must put the question to you. Did you ascertain that his presence was not possible ?—Yes; Mr. Ramsay told me at the time that he was dead.

32,303. There is another document, a joint-deposition of Messrs. Peart and Humber ?—Yes, I recollect that.

32,304. Who produced that and made use of it as evidence before you ?—I believe Mr. Ramsay handed it to me.

32,305. You had read it before ?—I don't know, if it was good writing the chances are I had not read it.

32,306. Did you look at it ?—I just glanced at it and put it on one side.

32,307. Look at it now and tell me whether it is one of those that you had read before you proceeded to the trial, or whether you only saw it for the first time when Ramsay produced it ?—No; I should think I had not read it before, because it is in rather good writing.

32,308. You do not think that is one that you brought from General Nelson ?—That I do not know.

32,309. You say that would not be one that you read before you began ?—No, it quite depended upon the writing; if it was something like Mr. Gordon's writing, it was not readable especially when he wrote in bed.

32,310. Then before it was handed to you as evidence by Mr. Ramsay you had not read the contents of it ?—No, the chances are I had not.

32,311. Before it was read was any inquiry made as to whence that paper came ?—Mr. Ramsay would say, "I produce a deposition signed before Mr. Justice So-and-so," and I would take it and read it.

32,312. Describing the paper ?—Yes.

32,313. Did you ascertain whether it was that which he said it was, by any evidence ?—Oh, no.

32,314. Did you ascertain the genuineness of it ?—There was the Justice of the Peace's signature to it.

32,315. Did he swear to the signature of the Justice of the Peace ?—I believe he swore to some signatures.

32,316. Did he to this ?—I cannot remember, it is so long ago.

32,317. You cannot say whether before the document was used it was ascertained by evidence before you, other than its own contents, that it was what it it purported to be ?—I do not understand the question.

32,318. You see this document purported to be a joint statement upon oath by Peart and Humber ?—Signed by Mr. Gibb.

32,319. Purporting to be signed by the magistrate taking it ?—Yes.

32,320. Had you any knowledge that the paper was what it purported to be, except from the contents of the paper itself?—It might have been a forgery you mean.

32,321. Had you any knowledge of it, except from the contents of the paper ?—No evidence of the fact. We could not send for Justice of the Peace, Mr. Gibb, and ask him, "Was it signed before you," because he was away, I believe. If he had been there the chances are I should have got him to come and swear that the men did make that voluntary statement.

32,322. Was anybody there who satisfied you, before the paper was used as evidence, that it was what it purported to be, a genuine document in fact ?—A genuine document, yes; we were fully convinced of that, I suppose.

32,323. But upon what evidence were you convinced of it ?—Upon Mr. Ramsay saying what they were, and there being no reason to doubt the justices' signature.

32,324. Did you ask Ramsay whether he knew the handwriting of the justice ?—I really cannot tell you now, it is so long ago. I was not aware I should have been examined, therefore I kept no notes of the Court-martial, or anything else.

32,325. Do you know whether the persons, Messrs. Peart and Humber, whose statements are contained here, were capable of being produced ?—I asked no questions. All the questions I asked are in the return.

32,326. In the proceedings of the Court-martial ?—Yes.

32,327. Then you made no inquiry before that paper was read whether Peart or Humber were living persons who could have come and given evidence for themselves ?—I don't think I did make that inquiry.

32,328. With regard to another document there, which is a statement of Charles Chevannes, look at that; that was an instrument used as evidence ?—Mr. Ramsay swore to that, I believe, to Mr. Bicknell's signature.

32,329. Is that the attesting witness or the justice ?—The stipendiary justice, I think.

32,330. The justice before whom the statement was made ?—This is "Sworn before me 19th October, in the city and parish of Kingston, p.m."

32,331. Did Mr. Ramsay swear or give you information on oath, either way, that the paper bore the genuine signature of Mr. Bicknell ?—I believe he did. This was an important thing, and I think that was the reason why I required him to be sworn, or I requested him to take the oath.

32,332. Then a distinction was made in using the statement of Charles Chevannes from the mode in which you used the statement of Peart and Humber, which you did not verify in the same way ?—No.

32,333. Did you ascertain whether Chevannes was a living man and could appear himself ?—No.

32,334. You did not inquire that ?—No.

32,335. Did you know at the time that he was living?—I did not know the man; I did not know anything about him.

32,336. There is a statement there of George Thomas which was used, will you look at that ?—Yes; that was signed before Mr. Marshalleck.

32,337. How was that put in evidence; was it brought into Court by Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes, I think it was.

32,338. Or had you brought it from General Nelson ?—I don't know which way it came into Court, but it was one of those produced, and it is Mr. Marshalleck's writing.

32,339. Did you know that at the time ?—Yes, I know Mr. Marshalleck's handwriting well.

32,340. Then you knew it to be genuinely signed ?—Yes.

32,341. Before it was used ?—Yes, and the signature is the same as the writing. I know the writing very well. I think I have had bills from Mr. Marshalleck.

32,342. Then you knew that to be a genuine document ?—Yes.

32,343. Did you before it was read ask where George Thomas was, who made it, and whether he could come himself ?—I cannot remember that.

32,344. You do not know whether that was inquired into before the written document was used ?—No.

32,345. Then there was a proclamation made use of, headed the "State of the Island," a printed paper ?—Yes, that was handed in also.

32,346. Can you remember whether, before that was read as evidence against Mr. Gordon, the contents of it were traced to him in any way ?—I think Mrs. Gough's evidence related to that a good deal.

32,347. She says she abstracted something, but it was not that, it was another notice ; you do not recollect whether, before that printed paper was read, it was ascertained that the contents of it had been traced to Mr. Gordon ?—I cannot remember.

32,348. Cannot you remember how it was ?—I cannot remember whether it was traced ; but if it is attached to the proceedings, I should think it was traced of course; I would not attach anything to the proceedings without. I do not know whether it is attached to the proceedings, but if it is attached it is of some importance to the case.

32,349. If it was attached to the proceedings it was used as evidence in the case?—Yes.

32,350. But before it was used in the case was there evidence before you tracing the contents of that printed paper to Mr. Gordon ?—I do not know whether it was before me or not.

32,351. You have no recollection how that was ?—No. There were some things seized in Mr. Gordon's bag, I believe ; perhaps it might have been traced in that way to him.

32,352. That is only a surmise—you have no recollection about it, I suppose ?—I believe Mr. Gordon's travelling-bag was seized, and some of these papers were there.

32,353. Was the printed document there that we are now talking of?—I do not know whether that was one of them or not.

32,354. Then there were two letters used, one to Mr. Smith and the other to Mr. Chisholm, do you remember those ?—Yes, I remember those.

32,355. And those were traced to him, I believe by Ramsay, who said he had found them in his house. Do you remember how that was ?—Yes ; Mr. Ramsay found them somewhere, I believe.

32,356. Were you satisfied that they were documents in his writing ?—Yes ; Mrs. Gough swore to his handwriting; besides that, Mr. Gordon acknowledged that it was; but they were private letters.

32,357. Was that before they were read or afterwards ?—When I read the letters and showed them to Mr. Gordon, I then got Mrs. Gough to swear, and Mr. Gordon stopped me and said, "Oh, I acknowledge "those to be my handwriting, but I considered them "to be quite private."

32,358. You gathered from him the identity?—Yes, I believe he admitted it himself, as well as my recollection will carry me back so far.

32,359. There were five or six witnesses examined before you, Anderson, Gordon, Mrs. Gough, M'Laren, and Testard?—Yes.

32,360. You wrote down their evidence and returned it ?—I wrote it down and returned it to General Nelson.

32,361. At the close of the proceedings did Mr. Gordon ask for witnesses to be sent for ?—Certainly not ; he never asked for Dr. Major.

32,362. Are you sure of that?—He called Mr. Testard.

32,363. Was Testard his witness?—I believe he was. He said Mr. Testard could prove he was sick ; but he never requested me, to the best of my recollection now, to send for Dr. Major at all.

32,364. Was he sent for ?—No, he was not there. I made inquiries, I believe.

32,365. He might be sent for though he was not there ?—I believe he was down at the Rhine, or Kingston.

32,366. Still he might be sent for ; was he sent for?—Oh, no.

32,367. Are you sure of it ?—I don't think he was. I have no recollection of sending for him myself.

32,368. Although you did not, are you sure neither anyone about the Court, officer or otherwise, went away to seek Dr. Major ?—I don't know.

32,369. Was any time given to find a witness ; was there a pause in the proceedings in order that a witness might be forthcoming who was not present ?—All the witnesses were there.

32,370. Had you any adjournment in order to fetch a particular person ?—I had one or two adjournments.

32,371. To find any particular witness ?—None was asked for. I did not adjourn for any witness for the prosecution, and he did not require one for the defence. If he had asked me for an adjournment I would have given him one.

32,372. Are you certain he did not ask for a witness to be sent for ?—I don't think he did. I have no recollection that he did.

32,373. Then you would not agree to a statement that either Ramsay or some one else went to seek for Dr. Major ?—I don't know. Ramsay did not to my knowledge certainly; he might have done it without my knowing it.

32,374. I ask you if you did know it ?—No, I did not know it certainly.

32,375. Do you remember Theodore Testard being examined as a witness ?—Yes, he was the last witness.

32,376. Was he examined before or after Mr. Gordon made his statement, do you remember ?—I should think it was before. I think it must have been before.

32,377. Since that has left you we understand the word "Defence" has been struck out ; did you strike out that word ?—I do not know.

32,378. Is it your writing ?—The word "Defence" is my writing.

32,379. Why was it struck out do you think ?—I think I must have thought that closed the case for the prosecution, and then written down "Defence," then I found out Mr. Gordon had to call Mr. Testard, and I erased the word "Defence," and called Testard then, and then went on with his defence, after he had finished with the witness.

32,380. Was not Testard considered a witness for the defence, and not one of the witnesses for the prosecution ?—Yes, he was Mr. Gordon's witness.

32,381. You considered the word "Defence" to apply to the speech of Mr. Gordon ?—Yes. I should put all witnesses for the prosecution and defence down together, and then put down the prisoner's defence.

32,382. However, Testard was a witness for the defence ?—Oh, yes.

32,383. Then Mr. Gordon was permitted to make a statement ?—He made a statement. I told him if he could make a statement up to midnight, or next morning, he might do so. He kept on saying, "I am afraid I am keeping you." I said, "Don't mind that, go on as long as you like ;" and I offered him brandy and water, or anything he liked, and gave him every assistance.

32,384. How long was he making his statement ?—He was rather nervous, and he hemmed and hawed, and stopped every now and then, and then he came to a dead lock, and when he came to a dead lock I asked him the question if he had finished, and I believe I said, "That closes your defence." He said, "Oh, your honour, I should like to say a little more." I said, "Pray go on; Mr. Ramsay, get lights." He said, "Am I not keeping you ?" I said, "No, I am "perfectly ready to sit here as long as you have "another syllable to say."

32,385. Did you take down all he said ?—I worked away as hard as I could.

32,386. Of course he paused while you were writing ?—Yes, but I write pretty quickly.

32,387. Were you able to write as fast as he spoke, or did you get him to speak slowly ?—Now and then he would see I was writing and he would naturally stop, but when he came to a dead lock, which he did two or three times, I had finished, and I had to remain quietly, and hearing nothing I would look up at him and he would then go on again.

32,388. Was every opportunity given him to speak the fullest amount he wished to speak ?—Oh yes ; everybody, justices of the peace, the Custos of St.

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Thomas, and others can tell you that. Mr. Lake said, I believe, that I tried to cut him short.

32,389. Who were present besides the officers constituting the Court?—Everybody; it was an open Court.

32,390. But you have mentioned some persons who were there?—Yes; the Custos of St. Thomas in the East, Mr. Espeut, was in the room, Mr. Stephen Cooke, Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Lewis, and as many as could get into the room; it was quite full and very hot.

32,391. But amongst the officials, a few of the names that you can recollect it might be convenient to have, in case any matter should arise with regard to Mr. Lake's statement?—When I am charged with that——

32,392. There is not any charge against you; we want to know who was there?—I can get you the men.

32,393. Do you recollect Mr. Espeut and Mr. Cooke being there?—Yes, I remember that, because I asked Mr. Espeut to lean off the table once.

32,394. And Mr. Lewis?—And Mr. Lewis.

32,395. Do you recollect any other?—I think Mr. Miller and Mr. Bowen.

32,396. Who is Mr. Miller?—A Justice of the Peace at Serge Island, and Mr. Bowen was another. In fact they all came down, but I had too much to do than to look at who was there. I should very much like to call everybody who was in the room. Mr. Young the reporter was in the room all the time.

32,397. For what paper does he report?—I don't know, but he sat here and Mr. Lake there, on my right hand.

32,398. The inquiry was closed, we have heard, at about half-past 7 o'clock?—Yes; it must have been about that time; we had just had candles for a short time.

32,399. At the close of the trial Mr. Gordon was removed to the police office?—I do not know where he was removed to, the Provost Marshal took him.

32,400. After that what did you do with the documents you had before you?—I put them in my pocket and took them up to General Nelson with all the proceedings attached. I don't know whether I put them in an envelope.

32,401. You gave him all?—I gave everything over to General Nelson.

32,402. Did you report to him the result of the trial, or was it written down?—I never spoke, I was not allowed to, not to anybody; I was sworn not to tell anybody.

32,403. Did you report to Colonel Nelson?—No.

32,404. After that had you anything further to do with Mr. Gordon?—Not at all. I never saw him again till I saw him hung.

32,405. You saw him on the Monday morning?—Yes.

32,406. Were you present at the execution?—Yes.

32,407. He was hung in the archway of the Court-house?—Yes.

32,408. And by some of the sailors?—I don't know who hung him.

32,409. You don't know who it was?—I should think it was sailors, if there were any sailors there, because they always do it. They are handier men with ropes than soldiers are.

32,410. Was Mr. Ramsay there?—Yes, Mr. Ramsay was there.

32,411. Superintending?—Yes.

32,412. That is all you know about the matter?—That is all I know.

32,413. Were you present at the floggings of the prisoners at Morant Bay?—At times I was, if I was there. I generally used to go down.

32,414. Did you see them pelted after they were flogged?—I saw them once or twice pelted, but that was stopped immediately. I heard everybody stop it, especially General Nelson, when it came to his knowledge.

32,415. Did it come to your knowledge before it came to his?—I cannot tell. If I had seen one of my men do it I should have interfered on the spot; but I should not interfere with the military, that was not in my province.

32,416. Did you see any of your men do it?—Certainly not, because I should have punished them. They would never have put their feet ashore again.

32,417. I think you say you were frequently present at floggings?—Yes.

32,418. Can you state how many times you have seen them pelted by anybody?—No; a soldier would stoop down and pick up a stone without any intention, perhaps, of throwing it at him. These little irregularities were stopped directly the officer saw it.

32,419. Did you see anybody hurt by it?—Never. If anybody was hurt, the chances are the men who did it would run away and we should not have seen it.

32,420. Did you see anyone knocked down?—I cannot say that I did.

32,421. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you any special orders in regard to the trial of Mr. Gordon from anyone?—No, nothing special; nothing at all different, except that I had been sitting on a Court-martial all the forenoon, and when I went up to have some luncheon General Nelson gave me into charge, and when I went to resume my duties Mr. Gordon was brought before me.

32,422. In addition to the charge, did you receive any part of these documents?—That I cannot tell; whether General Nelson gave me any of these, or I carried them down myself, or whether they were brought to me and put upon the court table by Mr. Ramsay, I cannot remember.

32,423. In what shape did you receive the documents?—On a sheet of foolscap.

32,424. Have you got that foolscap?—I am not allowed to show it to you even if I had it. There is an exact copy of it.

32,425. (*Commission.*) You transcribed it on the proceedings of the Court-martial?—Exactly, because I could not word a charge like that.

32,426. You received the charge in the usual way that charges are produced before the Court-martial, is that what you mean to say?—Yes, and I copied it. You will see it all there; I took the trouble, I believe, to copy it word for word.

32,427. Does the original exist?—I don't know whether it is in my drawer or not.

32,428. You do not know that it exists?—I am not aware whether it exists.

32,429. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You are not aware that it does not?—If I went and looked in my drawer I might find it there among my old papers if I kept it.

32,430. Have you any papers connected with Mr. Gordon's trial other than those you now produce?—I daresay I have got the pencil he wrote his defence with, that is all; that is the only thing I have got connected with the trial.

32,431. I am asking about documents. You say you do not know whether you have got this draft charge or not; but have you any other documents?—No, not that I know of. If I have not the original, that is an exact copy, word for word.

32,432. Do you recollect a witness of the name of M'Laren being examined on the trial?—I only see his name there; I do not remember his face.

32,433. If you do not remember his face, can you say it is the fact that a witness of the name of M'Laren was examined?—I could not swear to it.

32,434. (*Commission.*) Refreshing your memory by those documents, what do you say?—If I have got it written down there he was examined.

32,435. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you read his evidence as you see it there?—This is it: "I know Mr. Gordon," &c.

32,436. Can you say whether any direct question was asked of James M'Laren as to whether Mr. Gordon was concerned in the rebellion?—I cannot say the questions that were asked James M'Laren.

If it was worth putting down I suppose it was noted down, and there it is.

32,437. Then may there have been questions put to the witnesses during the trial which you did not consider worth noting down—questions and answers?—I don't know; you may ask a man something, and perhaps find out he is an African and can't answer you. He might mumble something that you could not understand, and I would not write that down.

32,438. Were any Africans examined on that trial?—I don't know. I should not think so. No, I don't remember any of them being Africans. It struck me they were all very intelligent persons.

32,439. Then your answer does not apply to the witnesses who were examined on Mr. Gordon's trial?—Oh, no, there were no Africans.

32,440. Then perhaps you will answer my question. Were any questions put to the witnesses at the trial that you have not noted down, either questions or answers?—I do not know; I cannot remember.

32,441. (*Commission.*) Were there any questions that were disallowed by the court?—Oh, no, I put down every question. If Mr. Gordon had wished to ask 50 questions, I should have put them down, every one.

32,442. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I wish to know, in point of fact, if any question was put, allowed, and answered by the witness and not recorded?—Oh, certainly not, of course not. If I had written the question down I should also have written the answer down.

32,443. Do you say that no question was asked of the witness M'Laren, whether Mr. Gordon was concerned in the rebellion?—I have answered that.

32,444. Might the witness have added some observation to that answer which you have not noted down?—Oh, no; I was awfully particular. If he had made his answer as long as he liked I should have written every bit of it down.

32,445. Then you say the witness did not add something like this to his evidence, "I know I am "going to be hanged to-night, and I say I do not "know that Mr. Gordon had anything to do with the "rebellion?"—Oh, no. I may have said to the man, "Do you know you are going to be hung?" trying to test him to see if he knew the value of the oath.

32,446. Did you say that to the witness M'Laren?—I have had a good many men as Queen's evidence, not in this case, but in other cases, and I may have said to them, "Do you know you are liable to be "tried and hung yourself, and you will be out of the "world, therefore you know what speaking the "truth is."

32,447. In the case of Mr. Gordon did you make any observation of that kind to M'Laren while giving his evidence?—I cannot recall it.

32,448. Did you know at the time that M'Laren was tried and sentenced?—I don't believe I did know it.

32,449. Did you try him?—I don't know. You will see in the returns of the Courts-martial whether I did.

32,450. (*Commission.*) There were two Courts sitting, I believe?—Yes, but all my courts were in my own handwriting.

32,451. James M'Laren was tried on the 21st of October?—That was the man they called the secretary. I cannot tell you whether I tried him or whether Mr. Lewis and Mr. Espeut tried him.

32,452. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Who did you try on the 21st before luncheon?—I cannot remember.

32,453. You may not recollect any of the ordinary persons that were brought before you, but probably you can recollect the principal persons?—I can recollect some.

32,454. For example, were any of the Bogles tried on the Saturday?—I don't think I tried any of the Bogles. I think I tried Moses Bogle's sons. They were both taken on the 23rd, I think, Paul and Moses.

32,455. M'Laren, you recollect, was the secretary?—Yes; I recollect M'Laren, because he made an address from the scaffold.

32,456. Try and remember when he was tried, or whether you tried him?—I cannot recollect at all, with the number of persons I tried.

32,457. You can recall his execution?—Yes, I can, because he told his brethren to take warning by him.

32,458. Try and recollect if you tried him?—I don't know whether I tried him, I am sure—I might have and I might not.

32,459. Do you remember any of the witnesses who were examined on Mr. Gordon's trial, that they were to be hung?—Not to my knowledge; I did not know that the witnesses were to be hung.

32,460. That is a point that I wish to bring to your recollection, whether you did know that at the time?—I do not know. If I knew a man was going to be hung, I should have thought twice before I took him as evidence at all.

32,461. Did you know that M'Laren was a prisoner?—I do not know. I should think I did know it. Yes, I might have known it at the time.

32,462. Which do you mean?—What I say is, that my memory cannot carry me back so far.

32,463. Did you take any evidence on those points?—Every bit of evidence is in that paper.

32,464. When a witness was placed before you did take any evidence as to whether they were prisoners, or who they were?—Yes, I always asked the Provost Marshal. He brought in a prisoner, and I wrote his name and saked what was the charge. Some were charged with murder, some with common rebellion without murder, some with being found with stolen property, and so on. I had the witness in, and before I proceeded with the Court-martial I used to look at the witness, to see whether it was worth while proceeding with the case or not. Sometimes it was some trifling thing. One man would come and swear against another just for a bit of spite, and when the evidence got slack like that, and only such trivial things were sworn to, we went down and cleared the gaol.

32,465. The period you are referring to now was not at the beginning of your proceedings at Morant Bay, but some of the last few days of martial law, is that not so?—Yes; sometimes when these witnesses came to court, and Mr. Ramsay has sworn them as witnesses, I have asked, "What do you know about this?" and they have said, "Massa, I know nothing;" therefore, after having written down "John So-and-so sworn," I had to rub it all out again. After that we had a kind of grand jury. I asked every man what he had to say, and if he had anything to say referring to the case I would have him sworn and take his evidence, but if he made a long rambling statement about somebody's hog I should not take it, and I should say, "Have you got no better witness, Mr. Ramsay?" and if he said, "No," I would say, "Discharge him."

32,466. Then you found witnesses coming before you on these trials giving evidence about paltry circumstances that you did not consider it necessary to take a note of?—Yes; I would just keep a man in gaol two or three days, and make him sweep the rooms. I thought that was better than trying them for their lives.

32,467. Then you punished them, although there was no evidence; is that what you mean?—I did not punish them. I believe the governor of the gaol used to do it, to make them clean up the places. That has to do with the gaol authorities; I had nothing to do with that.

32,468. Did you ask Mrs. Gough the question whether it was customary for Mr. Gordon to attend the Vestry meetings?—"Was it customary for prisoner to attend Vestry meetings? Yes."

32,469. When you asked that question did you consider it of importance, as affecting Mr. Gordon's guilt or innocence, that he was absent from the Vestry meeting?—It must have been of importance, or I should not have put it. Mr. Gordon said to me that

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it looked very funny; he admitted that, but he said that he could not help. "I admit, sir," he said, "that the evidence seems very much against me, but that is not my fault."

32,470. Is that down upon your notes?—I do not know whether it is or not.

32,471. Will you just look and see if it is there?—I believe I did write it down. I did not write all down. For instance, when the prisoner asked for pencil and paper I did not put that down, nor when I offered him some refreshment.

32,472. (*Commission.*) It is stated here, "I admit the evidence is suspicious, but I cannot help that?"—Yes.

32,473. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did Mr. Gordon in his observations make any more direct reference to the evidence of Mrs. Gough about his being absent from the Vestry meeting?—All Mr. Gordon's defence and all his observations are in that piece of paper.

32,474. Did you answer just now with regard to the observation of Mr. Gordon that it was very funny?—Funny or suspicious, I don't know which. On referring you will find that there.

32,475. I wish to know if it was an observation made in the course of his defence, after all the evidence was closed, or an observation made at the time Mrs. Gough was under examination?—I should be able to tell you if I can see the notes; it comes in in the middle of his defence I think.

32,476. Did he make any observation at the time the witness was examined that you recollect?—If he asked any question I should have written it down.

32,477. (*Commission.*) He might make an observation, that would not be asking a question. Did you put down every observation?—As far as I can recollect.

32,478. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Then are we to understand when he made the observation about Mrs. Gough's evidence, you refer only to the observation that he made in his speech?—Yes, I suppose he meant that, or I must have taken it in that light, that his not being at the Vestry was suspicious.

32,479. Did you ask Mrs. Gough especially, in addition to the question I have referred you to, "Was "it not an exceptional instance that he was missing "in attending the Vestry that day"?—If I did it is there.

32,480. Then your attention having been recalled to those two questions, I ask you did you consider it of importance, as affecting Mr. Gordon's guilt or innocence, that he was absent from the Vestry on that occasion?—I do not think I am justified in giving you what I considered then, unless I am ordered to do so. Don't you see, at a Court-martial there are three; you must have two-thirds to concur. I might not have considered the question important, but the Court might have considered it as of importance.

32,481. Had you any consultation with the other members of the Court-martial?—That I decline to answer; two-thirds carry the day, two vote so and so, and one so and so; you are bound to give in to the two-thirds, and we are sworn not to divulge.

32,482. Did you consider yourself sitting in that Court-martial as under the Article of War regulating trials by Court-martial?—We were sworn by the regular oath.

32,483. Regulating trials by Court-martial in the navy?—No, not the navy, we take a different form of oath there.

32,484. In what capacity did you act?—As President of the Court-martial. We had the Queen's Regulations.

32,485. Did you act as a naval officer, sitting under the regulations of the navy, or did you sit as under General Nelson's orders?—I sat under the Brigadier's orders, of course.

32,486. Then did you regulate yourself in these Courts-martial by the Articles of War regulating Courts-martial in the army?—Of course we did, because the oath is taken from the Articles of War connected with the army. I never referred to any legal points, because it says, "If any case shall arise "you shall act to the best of your judgment and "ability, and according to the custom of cases in war "time."

32,487. Did the number of officers sitting on the Court-martial conform to the number of officers sitting on Courts-martial in the army?—They conformed themselves properly. If I had seen any irregularity going on I should have stopped it.

32,488. Did you ascertain whether the Court-martial was constituted as the Articles of War regulating Courts-martial in the army require Courts to be constituted to try persons for their lives?—I never inquired. All I know is, I was ordered by the Brigadier-General to assemble a Court-martial, of which so and so were to be members, at my earliest convenience; and I had them assembled, sworn, and then I, as President, took the oath myself, and proceeded to business. I take it that was under the Articles of War for the army.

32,489. (*Commission.*) You did not consider at all under what authority you were acting?—No.

32,490. You obeyed the orders you received?—Yes.

32,491. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You made no reference to the Articles of War to see whether your proceedings were consistent with them?—Certainly not. I took my superior's orders, and subject to his approval. He might send it back to me 20 times.

32,492. Do you recollect a person named Chisholm being examined before you?—No, I don't recollect. I do not think he was.

32,493. Was a person of the name of Chisholm the person to whom some letter refers?—I do not think he was examined; if he was, it is down there. If his name is not there he was not examined.

32,494. Had you seen this Mr. Chisholm before the Court-martial?—I never saw him to this day, to my knowledge.

32,495. Did you ascertain whether he was living in Morant Bay or not, at the time this letter was produced?—No.

32,496. Did you make any inquiry of the Provost Marshal as to the person to whom that letter was addressed, what kind of person he was?—I forget, it is so long ago. All these little things I cannot keep in my memory.

32,497. Try and recollect?—I cannot recollect whether I asked the Provost Marshal if Mr. Chisholm was in the Bay.

32,498. Did you see the address on that letter?—I do not know.

32,499. Was the original letter itself in your possession?—I think it is there.

32,500. Will you tell us whether there is any address to that letter?—Here it is, "signed by Gordon D. Ramsay." That is an endorsement, that is not an address.

32,501. There is no address to show to whom the letter was sent?—No address that I can see.

32,502. How did you ascertain that it was a letter addressed from Mr. Gordon to the person Chisholm?—It begins, "My dear Chisholm." It is from Gordon to Chisholm.

32,503. When you found a letter addressed "Dear Chisholm" made one of the documents produced at this trial, I wish to ask whether you took any steps to ascertain who Chisholm was, where he lived, or anything about him?—Oh, no, I did not think it requisite, because the letter was there; reading that, I should not think there was much necessity for it.

32,504. Did not you consider it necessary to send for Chisholm, to ask him questions regarding Mr. Gordon's guilt or innocence?—I never sent for him that I am aware of, and if I did not send for him I could not have thought it worth while.

32,505. Did you consider the letter as an important document affecting the result of the trial?—I decline to answer that.

32,506. Did you at any time learn that Chisholm was a prisoner at Morant Bay?—No, I did not know

it, and I did not know it until this moment. I never saw him to my knowledge in my life.

32,507. Then you had not ascertained whether Chisholm was at that time mixed up with the rebellion, as it was called, or not?—No, I knew nothing about Mr. Chisholm, and I did not even know whether he was a rebel, or whether he was hung. I have heard a great deal about Mr. Chisholm, but I have never seen him to my knowledge.

32,508. Did the prisoner ask to be allowed to examine Dr. Major as to his absence from the Vestry meeting on the 11th?—He never asked to have Dr. Major called.

32,509. Did he not make such a statement to the court as this, "May I be allowed to examine Dr. "Major as to the state of my health, which prevented "my attendance at the Vestry?"—I do not see it down here.

32,510. Do you recollect whether the prisoner made any such application?—I do not recollect it.

32,511. Do you recollect any inquiry being made during that trial as to the presence of Dr. Major in the Bay?—I do not. I believe that Mr. Ramsay told me that Dr. Major was not in the Bay.

32,512. Then if Mr. Ramsay told you Dr. Major was not in the Bay, that remark must have been made in consequence of something that was said about the presence of Dr. Major?—Very likely; but Mr. Gordon never asked to have Dr. Major called to my knowledge, if he had he would have been called.

32,513. But you say Mr. Ramsay may have told you that Dr. Major was not in the Bay. What could have led Ramsay to make that remark?—I might have asked him.

32,514. Then did you consider the presence of Dr. Major necessary?—Oh, I did not consider his presence necessary at all.

32,515. Do you recollect that the question was raised whether the presence of Dr. Major was necessary or not?—I never heard it. I was the one to raise the question I should think, but I never raised any question.

32,516. Do you recollect any conversation taking place between the prosecutor, Ramsay the Provost Marshal, and the Court, with reference to the presence of Dr. Major?—I do not recollect anything. He may have told me Dr. Major was not in the Bay. If Dr. Major's name had been mentioned I should naturally have said, "Is he here?" and then he would have answered me, "No, he is not."

32,517. Having heard Mrs. Gough's evidence, that it was an exceptional instance that Mr. Gordon was missing from the Vestry on that day, did you or not consider it of importance to the issue of the trial that it should be ascertained whether his absence was from an innocent cause or not?—I do not understand that at all.

32,518. Having heard from Mrs. Gough that Mr. Gordon's absence that day was exceptional, did you consider it important to ascertain whether that absence was from an innocent cause or not?—Mrs. Gough's evidence was, "*Q.* Was it not an exceptional instance, his missing the very day of the massacre?—*A.* It was; everybody thought it very strange."

32,519. Having got that answer, did you not consider it of importance to clear up that point, and ascertain, one way or another, whether his absence was from an innocent cause or the reverse?—We gave him every opportunity of proving what he wanted to prove, that he was ill, and he called Mr. Testard, who said he was not ill, I believe, or he could not say, or something to that effect.

32,520. Will you look at Mr. Testard's evidence?—"I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa, but I could not say if he was sick; he was dressed."

32,521. Having got Mrs. Gough's evidence and Testard's evidence, did you not consider it of importance to have that point still further cleared up as to whether Mr. Gordon was ill or not?—If I had considered it of importance I should have called witnesses, but the prisoner ought to have considered it an important point for him, and have asked for the witness.

32,522. Did you, as President of the Court-martial, consider it was not your duty to assist the prisoner in clearing up such a point as that?—I did assist him. Every assistance he asked for he had.

32,523. Did Mr. Gordon state to you that he was ill?—I don't know if he stated it; I believe it is in his statement.

32,524. I put this question to you specifically. Did Mr. Gordon, not in his defence, his speech, but in the course of the trial, make an application to you for the postponement of the trial?—Oh, no, I do not think he did. He said he hoped he would be tried in Kingston, or something.

32,525. (*Commission.*) Did he apply for any postponement in order to be able to produce any other witnesses?—No. If he had asked it I should have referred the case to the military on the spot, because when any little question arose I should adjourn.

32,526. You would have recorded it on the paper?—Yes, and also written a note to the Brigadier.

32,527. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you tell us what he said about hoping he would be tried at Kingston?—I heard it remarked that he said it in his letter, or something.

32,528. That is what you suppose?—Yes.

32,529. You do not refer to what he said in the course of the trial?—Oh, no. I do not think we had any conversation together.

32,530. Had you any conversation with Mr. Gordon before his trial?—Oh, no. Mr. Gordon was brought down from the police station. I never went near there.

32,531. But had you any conversation with him after his arrival at Morant Bay?—Not to my knowledge.

32,532. Is it possible you may have had a conversation with him after his arrival at Morant Bay?—Certainly not, because he was kept so entirely by himself.

32,533. Under whose charge was he?—I do not know, not under mine. I had nothing to do with him, nor any prisoner there.

32,534. (*Commission.*) Do you recollect sending Mr. Ramsay to look for Dr. Major?—I do not think I did, because if I had sent Ramsay to look after anybody I must have adjourned the Court.

32,535. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Would you look at that printed document marked "H"; was that handed in to the Court and received by the Court as part of the evidence against Mr. Gordon?—I cannot say.

32,536. I wish you to say?—Mr. Kelley numbered them A, B, C, and so on.

32,537. (*Commission.*) Look at the back of it?—I see it says, "Taken at the post-office, in the presence of Mr. Hutchings, Lieutenant-Colonel."

32,538. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you look at the paper?—I have seen it.

32,539. To whom is it addressed?—It was seized at the post-office, Morant Bay.

32,540. But to whom is the document addressed; it professes to be a public address?—"To the poor people of St. Ann's."

32,541. What steps were taken either by the prosecutor or by you, as President of the Court-martial, which led you to believe it was issued by Mr. Gordon?—I forget now what led us to believe it. I forget now what led us to any of our conclusions, it is so long ago.

32,542. Were any witnesses examined before you who proved that that document was issued by Mr. Gordon?—If there was it is in that paper.

32,543. Try and recollect. I wish direct answers to the questions if possible?—It would take me all the time to read all the evidence over.

32,544. I wish to know what led you to the belief that that printed document was issued by Gordon?—I do not know that I ever had that belief.

32,545. I wish to know whether you had or not?—That I cannot remember.

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Lieut. H.C.A. Brand.

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32,546. The document you have told us was given in by the prosecutor, as part of the evidence against Mr. Gordon, is it not so?—No, I never told you anything of the kind.

32,547. Do you recollect seeing that document used as part of the proceedings in Mr. Gordon's trial?—I do not remember whether I used it on the trial; I remember seeing it on the Court-martial table; whether I used or not I cannot say.

32,548. Who placed it there?—That I cannot say, whether I took it down in my pocket, or whether Ramsay put it there; but as it is initialed by Ramsay most likely he brought it.

32,549. Did you take any evidence in relation to that document at all?—Not to my knowledge, if I did it is down in the proceedings, but it so long ago I cannot remember. I never had a copy of the proceedings myself, and never have seen them from that day to this.

32,550. Then are we to understand that that document might not have been issued by Mr. Gordon for anything that was proved in the trial as evidence?—That I cannot tell you.

32,551. Do you recollect Mrs. Gough speaking to any documents?—Mrs. Gough came and swore to some things.

32,552. What did she swear to?—I think she abstracted something out of the post-office.

32,553. Was that the document she abstracted?—I do not remember, it was either that or another one. I think there were two, one of which I have not seen, a coloured thing. It might have been here, or whether the coloured one was seized in his travelling carpet bag I don't know.

32,554. Look at them and try and tell us which of the two it was Mrs. Gough abstracted?—Whether it was this I don't know. There were some seized in his travelling bag, I believe, and one was taken by Mrs. Gough out of the post-office. She came and swore as to the handwriting, I believe.

32,555. Can you tell us, after looking at these documents, which of the two Mrs. Gough extracted from the post-office?—I read here, "Look at that "and tell me if you know it. They came in two "packages, one to Mr. Chisholm, and one to Paul "Bogle, addressed by Mr. Gordon, in his hand-"writing; that I swear." Here was shown placard headed "State of the Island," therefore it must have been that, I presume.

32,556. Had you any other evidence than Mrs. Gough's statement that it was issued by Mr. Gordon?—She said it was in Mr. Gordon's handwriting.

32,557. Had you any other evidence than Mrs. Gough's that that placard was issued by Mr. Gordon?—I don't know; if I had it is in here; but without reading over the whole of it I could not answer.

32,558. Will you refer to Mr. Gordon's speech in his defence upon your notes; have you any such statement as this, "My reason for not attending the "Vestry was solely from ill health. I got afflicted "with a severe cough which shook my whole frame. "When Dr. Major called upon me in September he "regretted I would not be able to attend the Vestry, "as I was so poorly. Then I was obliged to see "Dr. Fiddes, and I could not possibly come up. I "also mentioned to Mr. Airy, to whom I refer you, "that my knees were so weak I could hardly stand, "and he said I had better be away." Have you any such statement in your notes?—No, I don't see that.

32,559. Just read what you have got?—"I caught "a severe cold which shook my whole frame, and Dr. "Major called on me the end of September and re-"gretted my inability to attend the vestry. Then I saw "Dr. Fiddes, and could not possibly come up. I also "mentioned to Mr. Airy that my knees were so weak "I could hardly stand, and he said I was better "away."

32,560. You see there are three parties named there, Dr. Fiddes, Dr. Major, and Mr. Airy, whom the prisoner mentioned as having been acquainted with the state of his health at the time of the meeting of the Vestry; after the prisoner made that statement did not you consider it necessary to examine those three persons?—Of course we did not, or we should have examined them.

32,561. After the prisoner made that statement did you make any inquiry as to any of those parties, whether they could be obtained?—That I cannot say.

32,562. Try if you can recollect whether you did or did not?—I cannot recollect, because I might have made 50 inquiries. I might say, "Is Mr. Fiddes here, or is Mr. Airy here?"—I have no recollection of his asking to have Mr. Fiddes called, or Mr. Airy.

32,563. Did you ask whether Mr. Fiddes was in the Bay?—I could not tell you.

32,564. Did you ask what Dr. Fiddes it was?—I do not know that I ever spoke about Mr. Fiddes.

32,565. Did you inquire about Mr. Airy?—Not to my knowledge.

32,566. Then you made no inquiry?—I do not say that at all.

32,567. Did you take any steps to ascertain whether those three gentlemen could be obtained as witnesses as to the state of Mr. Gordon's health?—I do not know that I did. It appears that I did not.

32,568. If you took no steps before the conclusion of the Court-martial, did you take any steps after the conclusion of it, and before Mr. Gordon was executed?—No, I had nothing to do with that. The moment I had affixed my signature to that and handed it to my superior, then I had finished with the case.

32,569. Did you make any special report to your superior as to the result of this Court-martial?—No, not to my knowledge.

32,570. Did you draw the attention of your superior to the fact that these three gentlemen had been referred to as able to speak to the state of his health?—No, not to my recollection. I had no interview with General Nelson. I believe, as far as I can remember, I rode up and handed him the Court-martial, together with everything, and left it with him. I then went downstairs and got some dinner. He was sitting upstairs writing, at Mrs. Lundy's house.

32,571. Were you President of the Court-martial that tried Samuel Clarke?—I have reason to believe I was, but I cannot say.

32,572. Have you any notes of the trial?—I have handed them in. I believe in that case I was present. I happen to remember him. He was a vestryman or something, but having tried so many I might make a mistake.

32,573. I think you tried Lawrence?—Yes.

32,574. Have you notes of Lawrence's trial?—I have notes of nothing.

32,575. Do you happen to recollect what witnesses were placed before you in relation to the case of Samuel Clarke?—I could not say what witnesses were placed before me, without the notes. I believe Mr. Georges was a witness.

32,576. You recollect that?—Yes.

32,577. Did you proceed in all the trials upon which you sat as President, as you have narrated to us you proceeded in regard to Gordon's trial; that is, taking down full notes of the evidence?—Yes. I did everything to the best of my ability.

32,578. Does that refer to every individual case that was brought before you?—Oh, yes; all proper. Every man was allowed to cross-examine and make his defence.

32,579. Did you keep notes?—No, I am not allowed to; I am not allowed to keep a single note; I give everything over.

32,580. I don't mean keeping them in your possession; but did you take them down at the time?—Yes, every Court-martial was signed. Every man that was sentenced to death, his paper had my signature, and was approved and confirmed.

32,581. Does the paper contain the evidence upon which you sentenced him?—Yes.

32,582. Had you any such instance as this, five or

10 persons tried before you at any one time ?—I may have had five; I don't think I have had so many as 10.

32,583. In such an instance as that, of five persons being tried, did you take down the evidence given against each one separately ?—Yes, each one.

32,584. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know Joseph Gordon Smith ?—I never saw him in my life, and should not know him now.

32,585. Listen to this. Was this what passed from you in his presence : "He was told of Gordon's "arrest on the day before, and he said, 'Yes, I knew "'of it. I had the pleasure of hanging the first "'damned rebel, a fellow named Flemming, at Port "'Morant; but nothing would give me greater "'pleasure than the hanging of this d——d son of a "'b——h.'" That is Smith's evidence ?—I may have said about Flemming, because I did have the pleasure of hanging him, and it was a great pleasure, but I never said that; and Mr. Astwood was standing next to me, and you can call him.

32,586. You did not say that you should have great pleasure in hanging that d——d son of a b——h, meaning Gordon ?—No; if I did, would it not be natural for him to come and stop me ?

32,587. Were you ever present when the Provost Marshal Ramsay ordered some people to be flogged up at the gaol or district prison, 99 I think there were ?—Ramsay did not order them to be flogged.

32,588. Are you quite sure you did not ?—If there were any floggings, it was ordered by myself, Mr. Adcock, and Ensign Taylor.

32,589. Then three of you were present ?—We were present.

32,590. You spoke of one flogging of Barnett, the baker ; you say he was flogged for some expressions ?—Yes, to Mr. Kingscote.

32,591. Do you recollect his being flogged previously, and for what cause he was flogged ?—No, I believe he was flogged by Mr. Ramsay for something; but that had nothing to do with me.

32,592. You did not see him flogged ?—No.

32,593. Did you complain to the Provost Marshal that the bread for the prisoners had not been baked up to 3 o'clock p.m. ?—No; I had nothing to do with the prisoners. It did not matter to me if they got bread or not; I only looked after my own men. When he called out to the young officer, "What you do there, you b—— young fool," I sent him up to the Provost Marshal at once, and he got six or eight lashes ; I believe eight.

32,594. Were the cats you flogged with at any time twisted with wire ?—No, they were naval cats made on board the "Onyx."

32,595. Is it usual to have them washed and inspected ?—I have never seen them washed since I have been in the service.

32,596. Would it be part of your duty, as a member of the Court-martial, to call witnesses for the prisoner ?—Yes; if the prisoner said I want to call so and so, of course I should let him be called.

32,597. That is if he expressed a wish ?—Yes.

32,598. But not without he expressed that wish ?—Certainly not.

32,599. Then your duty was confined to examining witnesses produced before you ?—Yes.

32,600. There was no direct charge against Mr. Gordon of his being absent from the Vestry ?—No.

32,601. Had you any special instruction from General Nelson in the case of Mr. Gordon to the effect that you were not to impede him in any way ?—To give him every facility.

32,602. That was a special instruction from the Brigadier ?—Yes, a special instruction.

32,603. I think you have already said that where the Court-martial is composed of three, if two agree, the third is bound by the finding ?—In cases of death you must have a majority of two-thirds.

32,604. You were at Morant Bay nearly the whole of the time, and you came in contact with Provost Marshal Ramsay ?—Yes.

32,605. Can you say how he performed his duties ?—Very well indeed.

32,606. Did you notice, or was it ever reported to you, that he was in the habit of using language unfit towards any person, even to a prisoner, or that he in any way ill-treated persons under his charge ?—No, I never heard of any ill-treatment of Ramsay towards the prisoners. He was driven about from place to place, and was almost driven mad by people coming and bothering him. A Volunteer would come in and want food for his horse, and a prisoner would lose his cap and ask for another, or somebody would want a bottle of rum, and Ramsay was bothered for everything. It was a marvel to anybody there how he did the work he did.

32,607. His duties were numerous and onerous ?—Yes, and of course holding such a position he could not be friends with everybody.

32,608. Do you know whether he had a very large number of prisoners under his care, with a very inefficient guard ?—Of course he had, and they might easily have escaped. For instance, I have seen tents full of prisoners, and if they had made a rush of it they could have eaten the guard.

32,609. He was bound to be strict in his conduct then ?—Of course he was. It was his duty as Provost Marshal, I believe.

32,610. (*Commission.*) Do we understand you that no complaint was ever made to you as to conduct on the part of Ramsay ?—No. I know sometimes I spoke rather sharply to him, once or twice myself. Some blue jackets were punishing some men who were tied with cords, and Ramsay said to some of the men, "It is damned ugly work," and I told him I would not allow him to address my men.

32,611. Was any complaint made to you by any prisoner, or the friends of any prisoner, or by any bystander, of any improper conduct on the part of Ramsay ?—I never remember it.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. Arnold John Errington sworn and examined.

Lieut. A.J. Errington.

32,612. You were on board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" on the 13th and 14th October last ?—No.

32,613. Did you not go on board ?—I landed on the 12th.

32,614. You were attached to that ship on that day ?—Yes.

32,615. You belong to it ?—Yes.

32,616. You landed at Morant Bay on the 12th of October ?—Yes.

32,617. When you got there did you go up to the Court-house ?—I marched past.

32,618. There you found the bodies of several people dead ?—No.

32,619. Did you see them there at all ?—I saw them collected in the hospital, and two or three in a cart. I saw the bodies that had been murdered, but they were collected together then.

32,620. However, seeing them there, you had no opportunity of examining them, so as to say one way or another whether they had suffered special mutilation ?—No.

32,621. On Saturday morning, the 14th, did you leave Morant Bay ?—Yes.

32,622. With whom did you go when you left ?—With Lieutenant Oxley, and 50 blue jackets and marines belonging to the "Wolverine ;" also Lieut. O'Connor, Assistant Surgeon Terry, Mr. Pollard, midshipman, Provost-Marshal Ramsay, and several policemen.

32,623. Did you go to Easington ?—Yes.

32,624. Was anything done there, or did you only

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protect the people there and go forward ?—We halted there for a time altogether.

32,625. How long ?—Two or three days.

32,626. During that time was Provost-Marshal Ramsay with you ?—No.

32,627. When did he join you ?—He came up from Morant Bay with us and went back almost immediately.

32,628. After stopping at Easington for two or three days did you go forward up the country ?—No.

32,629. Where did you go ?—Back to Morant Bay.

32,630. Did you ever go up the country ?—Not further than Easington and Stony Gut.

32,631. Stony Gut is beyond Easington, is it not ?—No, it is within seven or eight miles of the Bay.

32,632. Easington is how far ?—18 miles.

32,633. Is it beyond Stony Gut ?—No, it is towards Kingston.

32,634. What day did you go to Stony Gut, do you remember ?—It was about the 16th.

32,635. In whose company did you go there ?—Lieutenant Oxley's, at least I went there by myself.

32,636. He joined you when you were up there ?—I joined Lieutenant Oxley.

32,637. Was he there already ?—Yes.

32,638. Was there anyone else there ?—Mr. Jones of the Royal Artillery, and Mr. Pollard a midshipman.

32,639. Did you take any men with you ?—21 men and one officer.

32,640. Who was he ?—Mr. Kingscote a midshipman.

32,641. Whilst you were at Stony Gut were you present whilst any man was shot ?—No.

32,642. You saw none shot ?—None.

32,643. Did you go to the chapel there of Mr. Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

32,644. Was that chapel then standing ?—Yes.

32,645. Was Provost-Marshal Ramsay present at any time when you were there, at Stony Gut ?—I don't remember seeing him there.

32,646. Did you see a woman at the chapel of Paul Bogle who had a rope round her ?—No.

32,647. Did you know a person there called Levison, a woman ?—Yes.

32,648. Was she there while you were there ?—Yes.

32,649. Did you ever see her flogged ?—No.

32,650. While you were there, did you ever see one of them tied to the door or window of the chapel of Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

32,651. You did ?—Yes.

32,652. Were you present when it was done ?—Yes.

32,653. Who did it ?—One of the blue jackets.

32,654. By whose orders ?—I don't remember.

32,655. Cannot you recollect now ?—No.

32,656. Did you at that time know Provost-Marshal Ramsay by sight ?—Yes.

32,657. Can you recollect that he was there at the time this was done ?—I don't remember seeing him at all.

32,658. Do you remember the circumstances now sufficiently vividly to be able to say whether anybody was there besides yourself and Mrs. Levison, who was tied ?—I remember a sentry was there outside.

32,659. That would be a third person ?—Yes.

32,660. Were there any others ?—There were 10 men just inside the window.

32,661. Who were they, were they blue jackets ?—Yes.

32,662. Then there must have been a man who tied her, that making a fourth ?—Yes, there were several.

32,663. Were you there when it was beginning to be done ?—Yes.

32,664. Being there then, can you not recollect whose orders were being obeyed by the blue jacket when he tied her ?—No ; she was brought there to be tied.

32,665. By whom ?—The sentry or the blue jacket that had charge of her, and brought and tied her.

32,666. Who were there ?—I don't know.

32,667. What were you doing there at that time ?—I was officer of the guard.

32,668. Were you at the chapel ?—At the chapel that night.

32,669. Had you men there under you ?—I had charge of the sentries.

32,670. And had you charge of the building ?—I had charge generally, as officer of the guard, to see that everything went right.

32,671. Was that in the night or day time ?—It was in the evening.

32,672. Had you, either before she was tied or afterwards, seen any man shot by one of the men up there in your party ?—No.

32,673. Neither before or after ?—No.

32,674. Did you see her hands tied and the rope passed through the window and secured inside ?—Yes.

32,675. While she was there was she outside the building ?—Yes.

32,676. Was it raining that night ?—It rained a little.

32,677. Was it a very bad night ?—No ; it was raining a little, now and then.

32,678. Was there a policeman up there at the time who had acted as a guide ?—I saw several policemen up there.

32,679. Was there a policeman up there at the chapel at the time that Leviston or Livingston, whatever her name may be, was tied to the door or window of the chapel ?—I cannot say.

32,680. How long did you remain at Stony Gut ?—About a day and a half.

32,681. While you were there was any house or chapel destroyed ?—The houses close round the chapel we were in were destroyed or pulled down for defensive purpose, to prevent any ambush or anything that way.

32,682. How many were so treated ?—I should think about four.

32,683. Did the party you were with burn any houses ?—Yes, they burned one house.

32,684. Was that Paul Bogle's ?—It belonged to Moses Bogle.

32,685. Was that close to the chapel ?—No.

32,686. Where was it ?—On what is called the Valley Road, going up from the Bay.

32,687. Was it on the left-hand side ?—Yes.

32,688. Was there no other house burnt ?—No.

32,689. Then you came away from Stony Gut the day after you arrived there ?—The day after, or a day and a half after.

32,690. That would be about the third day, you arrived one day and the day after you went away ?—I mean actually in hours from the time we arrived till the time we left.

32,691. While you were at Easington were any people flogged ?—Three or four, I think.

32,692. Did you see the punishment administered ?—Yes.

32,693. What were they flogged with ?—With a description of cat with three tails.

32,694. Was it the usual cat, or heavier or lighter than the usual cat ?—It was much lighter than the usual cat we use on board ship.

32,695. Were any discharged upon inquiry, there being no evidence proved against them ?—Yes.

32,696. How many ?—At Easington some were discharged into the hands of the police.

32,697. Was that after any punishment had been administered ?—Without any punishment.

32,698. At Easington some were discharged into the hands of the police ?—Yes.

32,699. Without punishment ?—Yes.

32,700. When you got to Yallahs were others discharged ?—About 18 had been on the way up.

32,701. On whose representation were they discharged ?—On the representation of Mr. Snaith, a magistrate.

32,702. Were you there when he ordered them to be discharged ?—No.

32,703. Then you don't know why he did so ?—Except from hearsay I do not.

32,704. At Yallahs did you try men by Court-martial ?—No.

32,705. There were no Courts-martial held there ?—No.

32,706. Did you sit on a Court-martial on the 20th of October, that is Friday, at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

32,707. You were a member of the Court of which Lieutenant Brand was president, and Ensign Kelly another member ?—Yes.

32,708. Do you remember how many were tried on that day ?—Do you mean by our Court ?

32,709. By the Court of which you were a member. Have you any notes of the proceedings of that day still in your possession ?—I have none up here.

32,710. But have you them with you still in your possession ?—Yes, I have a memorandum of the number tried.

32,711. By means of which you could ascertain the fact ?—I can ascertain pretty nearly. I put it down after I left.

32,712. And you remember what you recorded ?—I think we tried about 12 or 13.

32,713. What became of those you tried ?—Part were condemned to death, a few were flogged. I think about 11 were condemned to death that day.

32,714. Who carried out the sentences of those who were condemned to death ?—The blue jackets.

32,715. Were you present ?—Yes.

32,716. Was Provost Marshal Ramsay there ?—Yes.

32,717. Did you see those who were condemned to flogging flogged ?—Yes.

32,718. Was that the same day ?—The same day.

32,719. How were they flogged ?—With the regular ship's cat.

32,720. That is the regulation cat ?—Yes.

32,721. Do you remember the highest amount of lashes you sentenced them to ?—You mean the highest amount during that day ?

32,722. On the 20th ?—From 50 to 75.

32,723. Seventy-five would be the highest ?—Yes.

32,724. Was it on that day you received a communication from the Brigadier-General with regard to pelting men who were flogged ?—Yes.

32,725. Was that the day ?—Yes, the first day.

32,726. What was the communication or order, whatever you term it, that you received ?—To put an immediate stop to the pelting of men out of the camp.

32,727. Men who had received floggings were being pelted as they were going away ?—Yes.

32,728. Had you witnessed that done ?—No.

32,729. You had not seen it ?—No.

32,730. Was it new to you that such a thing existed when you first received that order ?—No, I had heard about it.

32,731. But you had not seen it ?—No.

32,732. Those you witnessed flogged were not pelted ?—I don't know.

32,733. You did not see them pelted ?—No.

32,734. You saw them flogged ?—Yes.

32,735. And you saw them dismissed ?—I saw them cast off, but I was not paying attention to what became of them.

32,736. So that you did not see whether they were pelted as they left the camp ?—No.

32,737. Did you give that order to the men who attended the executions to stop the pelting ?—Yes.

32,738. Did you give the order on that day ?—On that day.

32,739. The next day, Saturday, the 21st, were you summoned to attend a Court-martial which met for the trial of Mr. George William Gordon ?—Yes.

32,740. How many years have you been in the service ?—I shall have been in the service 12 years in June next.

32,741. How long have you been a Lieutenant ?—Five years next December.

32,742. Your relative rank, as compared with the army, is what ?—Captain.

32,743. How old are you ?—Twenty-five.

32,744. Do you remember whether, before the trial of Mr. George William Gordon, you received any particular orders with regard to the conduct of the Court more than in any other trial ?—I received no orders.

32,745. You heard the evidence ; we don't want to go through all the details again ; we have had the proceedings which the president took ; but did you take any notes ?—I made no notes.

32,746. After the trial was over, did you receive any directions in carrying out the result ?—Yes.

32,747. From whom did you have the directions ?—General Nelson.

32,748. What were the directions ?—To be very careful that everything went on as quietly as possible.

32,749. When did you receive those directions ?—I received those directions on the ground, just before the execution took place.

32,750. Was that on the Monday morning ?—On Monday morning.

32,751. Were you present at the carrying out of the sentence ?—Yes.

32,752. You had nothing of course to do with that, that was superintended by Provost Marshal Ramsay ?—I superintended my own men.

32,753. You were in command of a party on the ground, ordered to carry out the execution ?—Yes.

32,754. Who were the men that carried it out ?—Two of our blue jackets, assisted by one or two more.

32,755. Who were the others ?—There were one or two down below to assist.

32,756. Were they blue jackets ?—Yes.

32,757. Were they your men ?—My men.

32,758. Did you see the end of the execution ?—Yes.

32,759. Was anything done to Mr. Gordon which expressed indignity towards him or anybody ; for instance, his spectacles snatched off, or did you see any treatment of him that was unusual on such occasions ?—No.

32,760. You are certain of that ?—Perfectly.

32,761. The execution was the same as all other executions, and no insult was offered to him ?—None whatever.

32,762. Did you see him all the time ?—All the time.

32,763. Were his spectacles snatched from his face ?—No.

32,764. Or was his hat taken from him ?—I believe he took it off ; it was not snatched from him.

32,765. Did he go to the scaffold with his hands tied ?—No, he had a ladder to go up.

32,766. Then he was not fastened ?—No.

32,767. On that day and afterwards did you continue to sit as a member of the Courts-martial ?—Yes.

32,768. At Morant Bay ?—Yes.

32,769. Do you remember how many people you sentenced to flogging ?—About 26.

32,770. How many did you sentence to execution, either shooting or hanging ?—They were all hangings, and I think there were 99.

32,771. Of those how many were women ?—Six, I think, as near as I can remember.

32,772. Would your notes assist you to make that more distinct, if you have any ?—Yes.

32,773. Perhaps you can send for them ?—I could not get them to-day.

32,774. If you are here to-morrow perhaps you can bring them ?—Yes.

32,775. Would your notes say the number of persons sentenced to death by the Courts-martial of which you were a member ?—Yes, they would, but they were written after I left shore.

32,776. How soon after ?—About a week after.

32,777. Was your memory so ripe at the time when you made the entry that you can rely upon it as the freshest recollection ?—I had one or two rough entries.

32,778. From which you made that ?—Yes.

32,779. Would that consulting the notes enable you

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to rely upon them as being fresher, and the result of a fresher memory than you have now ?—Yes.

32,780. It would be convenient for you to look at them ?—Very well.

32,781. You have nothing else to state ?—No, except about the woman at Stony Gut.

32,782. Do you mean Levison ?—I wish merely to state that the woman was tied loosely, and that she slept under the large sloping eaves of the roof under the chapel, under which part of the men were obliged to sleep as the chapel was crowded. We had not room to put them in the chapel; we had stowed them as close and thick as we could, and we could not put any more unless we put them one upon the top of the other.

32,783. Why did you put her outside ?—Because we could not put her amongst all the men very well, and the chapel was so full that we could only put her there by putting her amongst the men. The roof projected over her ; she had a covering of leaves, and the rope wasa slack one running into the window, and she had plenty of room.

32,784. Was this woman given over to you as a prisoner ?—Yes.

32,785. And you were ordered to keep her in safe custody ?—Yes.

32,786. And you had no other place to put her but where the policeman tied her ?—No, unless she slept on the top of the men, or close amongst them.

32,787. The chapel was crammed full ?—Perfectly; I had hardly room to go there myself.

32,788. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you say that some men were outside the chapel ?—Yes.

32,789. And she was tied beside those men outside ? —No.

32,790. Where was she tied, apart from the men ? —Yes.

32,791. How far apart ?—About 10 yards.

32,792. Would you mention at what time you first took charge of any execution at Morant Bay, what day, if you can recollect ?—On the evening of the 20th. It was after the first Court that sat.

32,793. Did you find the gallows erected when you took charge?—Yes, when I was superintending the execution.

32,794. Did you make any representation as to the fitness of the gallows for the work of execution ?— No.

32,795. You say Mr. Gordon was hanged under the arch ?—Yes.

32,796. Did anyone give orders for his execution under the arch ?—I think General Nelson did.

32,797. That was not the ordinary place for the execution of criminals, I believe ?—Do you mean had it been before, or was it altogether since I have known it ?

32,798. I ask whether it was the ordinary place for executing the criminals ?—It was the ordinary place for executing the principal criminals.

32,799. How many were executed there ?—About eight at that time.

32,800. Was Mr. Gordon the first ?—The first.

32,801. Was there any reason stated to you why that arch should be used instead of the ordinary place of execution ?—Do you mean any reason stated to me by anybody ?

32,802. By General Nelson or anyone ?—No.

32,803. When you were ordered to conduct it was any reason assigned why he should be hanged under the arch instead of in the ordinary place ?—Not that I remember.

32,804. Were you present at Morant Bay when the ordinary gallows used was first erected ?—Yes, in Morant Bay, but not on the ground.

32,805. Do you know by whose instructions it was erected ?—No.

32,806. Did you see it done ?—No, I did not see it erected.

32,807. Did you consider it a fit place for the executions ?—Yes.

32,808. Then I need not after that put the additional question, did you make any representation against its being improper for the execution ?—No.

32,809. Have you on any occasion seen the feet of the criminals touching the ground after they dropped down ?—No.

32,810. How many executions did you see there altogether ?—About 130 I should think.

32,811. Was the instrument of execution adapted for the speedy putting to death of the parties who were executed ?—Yes.

32,812. Have you seen the sailors doing anything to the criminals with the view of assisting to put them to death after they had dropped from the gallows ?— Yes.

32,813. What have you seen ?—I have seen them taking them round by the feet and pulling them once or twice, and if the knot did not go quite close down to the neck they have pushed it down with their hands.

32,814. Were these proceedings not required because of the deficiency of the instrument of execution to accomplish its work ; were the proceedings of the sailors not the consequence of the instrument of execution not being fitted for its work ? How high was the instrument of execution ?—From the ground ?

32,815. (*Commission.*) How much fall did they get ?—About 12 feet.

32,816. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Upon what kind of platform were the criminals placed ?—On a plank laid along on the top of casks.

32,817. What kind of casks, small or large ?—About the size of an ordinary flour cask.

32,818. Was it a barrel or a cask ; was it a small cask or a large barrel ?—It was a barrel about 3 feet 6 inches high, or between 3 feet and 3 feet 6 inches.

32,819. (*Commission.*) An ordinary barrel ?—Yes.

32,820. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) All the drop the criminals got was to that extent ?—That would have dropped them to the ground.

32,821. Were you at Fonthill on that occasion when you went with Lieutenant Oxley ?—No.

32,822. Did you go towards Fonthill ?—No, not that I am aware of.

32,823. Did the party with which you were fire any shots at any time while you were with them ?—Yes.

32,824. Was that between Easington and Stony Gut, or between Stony Gut and Morant Bay, or between Stony Gut and Fonthill ?—Between Easington and Morant Bay.

32,825. You went by Stony Gut ?—No.

32,826. Did you go direct from Easington to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

32,827. In what direction did you proceed from Easington ?—To Morant Bay.

32,828. Were any shots fired on that occasion between Easington and Morant Bay ; where were these you have spoken of fired ?—When we were coming from Morant Bay to Easington.

32,826. Were any persons killed by the shots ?—I believe so.

32,830. Did you see them ?—I saw one body afterwards.

32,831. (*Commission.*) Who fired at them ?—I don't know.

32,832. Were they men of your party ?—I think so; I was right in the rear in charge of the prisoners. I merely meant I did not see it.

32,833. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When you saw the one dead body did you make inquiry as to who had shot the person ?—No.

32,834. Did you make inquiry either then or afterwards ?—I don't remember.

32,835. If you saw a dead body in the road didn't you make inquiry as to who shot him ?—Although I saw the dead body, although I didn't actually see the man shot, I felt convinced he was shot by our party,

32,836. Did you make any inquiry as to why your party shot him or in what position he was ?—Yes.

32,837. Was he shot after trial ?—I think not.

32,838. How many were so shot ?—I think three.

32,839. Did you take any note at the time of the numbers you ascertained had been shot ?—No.

32,840. Did you give any report of it to your superior officer ?—No.

32,841. (*Commission.*) Who was commanding officer of the party, were you ?—No, Lieutenant Oxley was.

32,842. Had you a man named Graham as prisoner at that time ?—I don't know.

32,843. Did you see any man riding with the party with a rope round his neck, held by any of your men? —No.

32,844. In leaving Morant Bay for Easington did you pass by White Horses ?—Yes.

32,845. Did you see any dead body there, or is that the one you refer to ?—Yes, that is it.

32,846. You refer to a dead body you saw at White Horses lying on the way ?—Close to the White Horses, on one side of the road.

32,847. Did you ascertain who that was ?—No.

32,848. Was Provost-Marshal Ramsay with your party ?—Yes.

32,849. Were you near him at that particular point of the road, near White Horses ?—I don't know where he was then.

32,850. You say you were riding with the rear-guard ?—I was walking with it.

32,851. Did you see any other body at that point than this one ?—No.

32,852. Do you know the cascade shortly before you come to the White Horses, on your way from Morant Bay ?—A little cascade jutting out of the right-hand side of the path ? I remember such a one.

32,853. With a well on the right-hand side of the road ?—I don't know about a well ; I remember the cascade.

32,854. Did you speak to Lieutenant Oxley at all about this dead body ?—I have since, but I did not at the time.

32,855. Did you examine the body at White Horses to see where the shot had taken effect ?—I saw the body had been hit in the head.

32,856. In the front or the back ?—I don't know, I glanced at it.

32,857. Was the head so destroyed that you could not say where the ball had entered ?—I merely glanced and saw the head was covered with blood, but I do not know where he was hit.

32,858. Describe the exact position in which he was lying when you came up ?—I cannot remember that.

32,859. Was it on the right-hand side of the way as you were going along ?—As far as I can remember, on the left-hand side of the way.

32,860. Did you ascertain at the time anything about the circumstances ?—No.

32,861. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see a boat pulling off at that time a little way out to sea as you passed that cascade ?—No.

32,862. You did not observe it ?—No.

32,863. Did you know the woman who was tied at the table at Stony Gut, did she act as cook to your party afterwards ?—She skinned the goats, and so on, while we were at Stony Gut.

32,864. Is it true that she was tied during this whole inclement season for two days and three nights? —No, not to my knowledge.

32,865. Was the eave of sufficient depth to afford shelter from the rain ?—Yes.

32,866. You say she acted as cook, in skinning the goats, and so forth ?—Yes, in the daytime.

32,867. She was not all the time confined to the window ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER GEORGE M'CATTY, Esq., sworn and examined.

A. G. M'Catty, Esq.

32,868. You are Justice of the Peace for the parish of St. Elizabeth, in the county of Cornwall ?—I am.

32,869. How long have you lived there ?—About five years.

32,870. Five years ending at the present time, five years last past ?—Yes.

32,871. Was your residence in the parish of St. Elizabeth ?—It was.

32,872. Was it on the south side of it ?—As near as possible to the centre.

32,873. Were you there in the months of June and July, August and September, last year ?—Yes.

32,874. Are you a doctor of medicine ?—I am a surgeon.

32,875. During these months, while you were living there, had you an opportunity of observing the temper and spirit of the people ?—I had.

32,876. Were you resident in the parish ?—Yes.

32,877. What did you notice ?—I noticed about the months of June and July, directly after Mr. Gordon had travelled through the western parishes, a greatly increasing insolence in the habits of the people. It was never shown to myself.

32,878. To whom did you observe it shown ?—I was often riding out in the road ; if I rode with a party of gentlemen remarks were made as we passed ; and on one occasion I met with something of the kind. I went to the far end of the parish and met a crowd of people, and they sneered and made remarks about buckra ; and one person remarked in the crowd, "It is Doctor M'Catty," and instantly they left it off.

32,879. With regard to the remark with reference to buckra, made to yourself at the end of the parish, when was that made ?—It was about the middle of July, I think.

32,880. Can you recollect about in what form of words it was conveyed to you ?—I can hardly remember the words exactly.

32,881. What was the substance ?—It was, "Look at dem buckra," said with an expression of face and a kind of scowl, a spiteful expression of face.

32,882. The idea conveyed to your mind was not by words but by manner ?—By manner. The whole of them did that.

32,883. How many of them ?—A gang of about 20.

32,884. Had you known anything of them before ? —Nothing. They did not know who it was.

32,885. What class of people were they ?—They were all black people.

32,886. Were they labourers?—Apparently labourers, they were carrying breadkind, yams, down to market,

32,887. Were you alone ?—Yes.

32,888. Then when that expression or look had been conveyed to you they said, "It is the doctor" ? —Doctor M'Catty.

32,889. And then they made way ?—Yes, and they bowed to me.

32,890. They were very polite ?—I have always been treated very politely, because I have done a great deal for these people throughout the whole of the western parishes in which my practice extends.

32,891. What part of this particular parish did this circumstance occur in ?—Above the district called "Siloam," to the north-west of the parish.

32,892. Was that the first thing you had noticed in the demeanour of the people towards you ?—That was the first I had noticed towards myself.

32,893. But other things you mention ; you were riding with gentlemen ?—Yes.

32,894. Was that after the last instance ?—That happened two or three times. I used to go out sometimes and ride with gentlemen, and occasionally I met two or three other gentlemen, and as sure as possible as we went along, we heard sneers and remarks, such as, "We'll soon put a stop to that," and remarks of that kind that one could make little meaning of, but they were very offensive.

32,895. Was it done in an offensive way ?—Yes.

32,896. Was that subsequent to the occasion you first mentioned, or before ?—Both before and afterwards.

32,897. How many times do you think you noticed

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this kind of manner in the treatment of yourself and friends?—About three times.

32,898. Once or twice before, and the rest after the instance you have given with respect to yourself?—I believe it was about that.

32,899. Had anything like that occurred to you before?—Never. I have always found the people polite and well-behaved.

32,900. Was the month of August over before these circumstances occurred?—It was before August.

32,901. After that did you notice any instances which arrested your attention with regard to the temper of the people?—I think it rather wore off. After August I went into the other quarter of the parish, I had a very heavy riding practice, and wherever I went complaints were made to me.

32,902. What complaints?—The storekeepers, for instance, said remarks were constantly dropped in their stores, such as when people came to buy a bit of cloth they would say, "You stop, August will soon come, and cloth will be cheap."

32,903. That is what the storekeepers told you?—Yes.

32,904. You don't remember, or you had not an opportunity of noticing the manner in which it was said?—They complained, and told me they did not know what the people were up to; that there was something wrong going on.

32,905. They drew your attention to it?—Everywhere I went I heard of it.

32,906. Was that information given to you as a justice of the peace?—No.

32,907. The cases which storekeepers mentioned to you, were they after August, or in August, or before August?—They were all before August.

32,908. Did you receive from storekeepers, or people in the like class of life, any suggestions of the same kind after August, or did all that wear off too?—It wore off directly a vessel of war was ordered by the Custos to Black River.

32,909. The vessel came into the harbour?—Yes, and instantly I heard nothing more.

32,910. During August and September were you going about the country?—I was.

32,911. Were you in St. Elizabeth's?—I was.

32,912. Can you say then if you noticed what the demeanour and temper of the people were after that?—It continued, that is it appeared to me to be a kind of sullen condition. They did not express it in words.

32,913. Then how did they express it?—More by scowling at you as you passed, but not making any remark.

32,914. Did they ever delay to make way for you as you went along the roads, or express it in that manner?—Yes, to a slight extent.

32,915. Was it an expression of the face?—That is to be found at the present moment in St. Elizabeth's.

32,916. Will you kindly keep your mind to these months which you have mentioned, and state what you noticed then?—There was a loss of the usual politeness.

32,917. You notice that still continuing?—It is still.

32,918. Is yours in the same district where that other instance occurred which you have named?—Yes.

32,919. Did you at the time you noticed these things bring them to the attention of any of your neighbours, or communicate them to anybody?—Every person throughout the parish was considerably alarmed.

32,920. Did you after you had seen these things attribute to them such importance as led you to mention them to others?—I gradually did it, as I did not from my long knowledge of the black people believe them capable of going to rebellion.

32,921. But still you noticed a change in the manner of the people, they were uncivil; and although that was not necessarily provoking the idea of rebellion, was it so striking as to lead you to notice it to other persons?—Not before about the 10th of August. I think that was the first time I mentioned it. I do not mean the 10th of August, I mean 10 days before the 1st of August.

32,922. You mean the instance about buckra, the scowl at your friends. We are talking about the conduct of the people, after you said the first cause wore off, and people did not say anything, but their manner of expression indicated an ill-will towards you; did you mention this to anybody at the time; or did you, if it was of little importance, think it unnecessary to mention it at all?—I seldom mentioned things I saw, though every one complained to me.

32,923. Did you complain to them?—I don't recollect.

32,924. Did you complain to anybody?—I don't recollect that I did.

32,925. You did not communicate anything to any of the authorities, or to the police?—I did about the 10th of August.

32,926. We are now on the conduct of the people which you noticed when they ceased to say anything; but when you say their demeanour was something that provoked your attention, was the attention they provoked of so important a character that you communicated it to anybody who ought to know it?—I did not.

32,927. Not at all?—I communicated about the 20th of July.

32,928. Did you know a man named Adam Smith?—I did.

32,929. What was he?—A planter and a rural constable.

32,930. Did he ever make a statement?—Not to me, but I believe he did to the Custos.

32,931. What became of that man?—He died.

32,932. Did you make a post-mortem examination of his body?—I did.

32,933. Did you give evidence at the inquest?—I did.

32,934. What evidence did you give?—Both the post-mortem examination and the analysis of the viscera discovered arsenic in quantity.

32,935. Were you present at the inquest?—Yes.

32,936. Throughout the inquiry?—Yes.

32,937. You merely gave scientific evidence?—Yes.

32,938. Is not arsenic a cumulative poison, may you not give dose on dose?—There would be no arsenic in the viscera.

32,939. Where would it appear if it had been given frequently?—It would be thrown out in the blood, in circulation.

32,940. Was this an instance in which arsenic had been given more than once?—I consider that one dose had been given.

32,941. You thought it was not a case of cumulative poisoning?—The quantity of arsenic was in the stomach.

32,942. What you observed scientifically was that it had been taken into the system at once?—Yes, at once.

32,943. Did you hear anything about any evidence which showed that he had got it from a chemist, or in what way he had got it?—I was most particular, and I put myself to some trouble to discover where it could have come from. I questioned all the chemists in the vicinity and none of them had sold any. Another peculiarity of the poison was that it was not common blue coloured arsenic but white arsenic, and there was not a store in the parish of St. Elizabeth where arsenic was sold white.

32,944. Are they obliged to colour it?—Yes.

32,945. But this was not coloured?—No.

32,946. You did not trace the source from whence it might be supposed to have come?—I took a great interest in the case because I knew the man, and was totally at a loss even to theorize as to how he could have got it.

32,947. Was it a large dose?—Yes.

32,948. Was it more than was necessary?—Much

more than was necessary for the purpose, very nearly a drachm of arsenic.

32,949. Very much less than that suffices to destroy life ?—Very much less.

32,950. (*Mr. Payne.*) Have you found negroes grateful to their benefactors, to those who have taken great pains with them ?—Yes, I think I have.

32,951. Now you say that incivility was only once shown to yourself ?—Only once.

32,952. But incivility was shown to some gentlemen who were riding with you. The remark was used "We will soon put a stop to that"?—Yes ; there were numerous remarks, but I do not recollect all that was said.

32,953. Have you any idea what the "that" that they referred to was?—There were so many reports flying about the parish, that of course what we thought it meant was, "We'll soon put a stop to your riding about the country," or "We will soon be over you." That was what we understood.

32,954. This was in July ?—Yes.

32,955. Then you have no means of guessing what they meant, except your hypothesis, you have no means of knowing ?—We drew the inference that they meant they would soon put a stop to our riding about there.

32,956. Had they to get out of the way quickly from your horses, or anything of that kind ?—No ; we were riding quietly along, and they would stand in the road, and would not attempt to move out of the way. We should have to ride round them.

32,957. You say that soon after the vessel of war arrived the white and coloured inhabitants were reassured ?—Precisely.

32,958. Dont't you think that in some degree the reason why you heard nothing more of it, and why these rumours ceased to be spread about, was that that ship had arrived ?—Not exactly, because there was a difference directly in the people. Directly that ship came into the harbour the people were more polite.

32,959. Was there not a difference also in the white and coloured people ?—Of course they felt reassured. They felt safer than they formerly felt themselves in the rebellious condition of the people.

32,960. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You were about to state that you gave some information of an official kind, 10 days before the 1st of August ; will you state what that was ?—As I have already explained, about that time I began to get alarmed ; I saw there was something wrong ; a letter was handed to me under a sacred promise that I would never reveal anything further about it.

32,961. (*Commission.*) Any mysterious communication we cannot receive ?—I have so far broken my pledge as to mention the words that were in the letter. It was from a north side parish, to a young man in St. Elizabeth's, and it had the words "You will hear soon."

32,962. Have you a copy of that letter ?—I have not.

32,963. What became of it ?—I read it and handed it back to him directly.

32,964. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you know whether it was subsequently destroyed ?—I was told so.

32,965. (*Commission.*) Did you make a copy at the time, or while it was fresh in your memory ?—Just a few days after I saw the letter I wrote it down, and it was then fresh in my memory.

32,966. That is not a statement of Adam Smith ?—No.

32,967. If you like to give the name of the person to whom the letter was written, you can ?—I would with the greatest pleasure, but I am bound ; I have given my pledge of honour.

32,968. The person refuses to release you ?—I have already tried that.

32,969. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You received a letter before August, did you not ?—I received this letter.

32,970. Did you receive no other ?—I received a letter from Mr. Raynes Waite Smith.

32,971. Did any person particular, whom you can name, of the working classes, give you any warning ?—Oh yes, they did. My patients used to come to the office and warn me in a very cautious, crafty manner, that I never could make exact use of ; such as "Massa, I think you had better go round Black River this month." I used to ask why ? and they would say, "Well, massa, you'd better just go ; take my advice." I used to say, "Tell me what you mean, give me a hint." But I could get nothing except this, "You had better go."

32,972. (*Commission.*) About when was that?—About the 1st of August. About that time the parish was in a wild state of excitement, and it remained so until the vessel of war came.

32,973. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What has been the effect upon the people of the measures taken to repress the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East ?—Directly the rebellion broke out here in St. Thomas in the East I noticed a kind of exulting way of talking ; and one man came in my presence, and laughing about it, was telling a lot of people standing by, "You hear all "dem buckra killed ; you hear dem give de sentence, "and kill all de buckra dere ?" And they seemed much pleased and were laughing. At last I spoke and said, "If you don't stop that I will put you in charge "of a constable. You are doing a great deal of "injury starting such reports."

32,974. After that what did you see ?—Directly the post came down to say that numbers had been hanged, and that Mr. Gordon had been hanged ; then directly they got excessively polite. If you went along the road they would off with the hat, an unusual piece of politeness.

32,975. Was there any reason why the lower classes should be anxious to give you advice to save you ?—I believe I was very popular among them, and they repeatedly said, "Doctor, I don't think any black people would hurt you ; but should anything take place"—they very carefully qualified everything they said—"do not think the black people will hurt you ; but take my advice, go away somewhere."

32,976. Had you not been particularly kind and attentive to the black population of a great number of parishes of this island ?—I have.

32,977. You have erected a hospital ?—I have put up a free hospital.

32,978. To which all the labouring population in all the different parishes have access, and where you attend them carefully, not only giving your attention as a surgeon, but also nourishing them there ?—I do ; those that can pay do so, and to those that cannot pay give all free.

32,979. You have patients from Brown's Town in St. Ann's, and Lucea in Hanover ?—I have a practice in the whole of the west end of the island. I questioned a great many people as to their grievances, as to what was the matter. I had conversations with many of them, and I said to them, "Now, you tell me what it is."

32,980. At what time was this ?—Before the 1st of August. I said, "Tell me what is the matter with you, and I will use my influence to rectify it." The complaint was always, "De buckra cheat we ; "all the buckras let we go with only 3*s.*, when our "work is worth 5*s.*, and they have raised the price "of calico, and they don't give proper wages. They "only give 1*s.* a day, and we ought to get a dollar."

32,981. Do you think there was any organized combination or conspiracy to resist authority ?—I don't think so. I consider that about that time the fever would have extended in that part of the island ; but I don't think there was a regular combination, with regular leaders.

The witness withdrew.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Lieut. C. L. Oxley.

2 Mar. 1866.

Lieutenant CHARLES LYSTEN OXLEY sworn and examined.

32,982. Do you belong to Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," and were you in October last Lieutenant on board that ship?—Yes.

32,983. Did you land from that ship at Morant Bay in the afternoon of the 12th of October last?—Yes.

32,984. On Saturday, the 14th, did you leave Morant Bay to go to Easington?—Yes.

32,985. In command of 50 marines and blue jackets?—Yes.

32,986. When did you reach Easington?—About 12 o'clock on the 14th.

32,987. At mid-day?—Yes.

32,988. On the road did you meet anybody?—Between 20 and 30 people. (*Caution read to witness.*)

32,989. In going from Morant Bay to Easington, did you meet any men?—Yes, about 20 or 30.

32,990. When you met them how near had you got to Easington?—We met them at various points along the road.

32,991. Not in a body?—No.

32,992. Were any of them shot?—Three, who attempted to escape, were shot. They were fired at, and I think they were shot.

32,993. And were they killed?—I think so.

32,994. About three?—Three were all we fired at.

32,995. Did you see them shot, or did you only hear it reported?—I saw two men shot, and I heard the report of the rifle that shot the other, who ran off at the side instead of stopping.

32,996. They were at first on the high road which you were pursuing?—I am not sure.

32,997. Had you made them prisoners?—One of the men that were shot we were passing to the rear, and he attempted to escape from between the advance guard and the rear by jumping into the bush.

32,998. And he was shot there?—Yes.

32,999. He had already been captured?—Yes.

33,000. And the other two, how were they shot?—They were attempting to escape. They would not stop.

33,001. You ordered them to stop?—Yes.

33,002. And they did not?—No.

33,003. And they were fired at?—Yes.

33,004. Could the order to stop reach them?—I think so.

33,005. They were near enough to understand what was intended?—Yes.

33,006. After that order was given they did not stop?—No.

33,007. Did they run to the bush?—Yes, off to the side.

33,008. And they were shot?—Yes.

33,009. What became of the rest of the 20?—I made them fall to the rear, and took them to Yallahs, about 10 miles from Morant Bay, and asked a magistrate to pick out the good men, those that he could answer for, and all those I sent away, and five that he could not answer for, or give any account of, I made prisoners and took to Easington, and put them in the guard room.

33,010. Were they tried there?—On the 17th, when I had orders to return to Morant Bay.

33,011. Before returning you tried the five?—Three more had been brought in by the police.

33,012. That made eight?—That made eight.

33,013. Were they tried by Court-martial?—I assembled a Court of Lieutenant Errington and Lieutenant O'Connor. I had no one else there.

33,014. Do you know the names of those five?—I don't. I know the name of one, Bunday, who was one of them, and he was shot.

33,015. There were several others whose names were not known?—I don't recollect the names.

33,016. Were records kept of the proceedings and evidence taken?—Yes, I sent it to General Nelson afterwards.

33,017. The accounts of all the eight who were tried, were they given separately?—Separately.

33,018. Were there eight separate trials?—Eight inquiries.

33,019. How many sentences?—One was shot, two were flogged, two were handed over to the police to be kept until we had marched, and the other three there was not sufficient evidence against, and I took them back to see if there was any evidence against them.

33,020. You kept a record of the proceedings in the case of the man who was shot, and forwarded it to General Nelson?—Yes.

33,021. Was any record kept in the case of those who were flogged?—Yes, that was sent up to him.

33,022. What were the charges against them, do you remember?—Against Bunday, the constable of Easington stated that he had been a Volunteer, and he swore that the man had been amongst the people who attacked him, and that he had a cutlass and was inciting the people to attack the people at the Court-house on the 11th of October, and Mr. Snaith and Mr. McQueen, the magistrates, spoke to the respectability of the witness.

33,023. Then you marched to Morant Bay, and left again on the morning of the 17th of October?—Yes, returning on the 18th.

33,024. Were you the officer in command of the party that left?—Yes.

33,025. What number of forces had you in command for Stony Gut?—I took up 70 men, and sent 20 with Lieutenant Errington up the Valley Road, and he met me at Stony Gut.

33,246. Did he join you?—Yes.

33,027. What was your force there when he joined you, 70 men?—No, when he joined me 90 men.

33,028. With this 90 did you take possession of the chapel which went by the name of "Paul Bogle's chapel," at Stony Gut?—Yes.

33,029. In going there did you burn any houses?—No.

33,030. Did you burn any when you got there?—When I got there I pulled down four or five houses that were round the chapel. I did that during the day, and cleared the ground around the chapel, and I did not burn any more till I left, but when I left I burnt the chapel and a few houses.

33,031. While you were there did you become aware of the existence of a woman named Livingstone or Levison?—When I was there, on first arriving, I extended the men in skirmishing order, and one of them was fired at out of a house.

33,032. Did you see it?—No, a midshipman reported it to me, Mr. Pollard.

33,033. Was that at Stony Gut?—Yes; the man as soon as he had fired the pistol ran out of the house and they fired at him, but afterwards they could not find him. A woman was there, and the police took charge of her.

33,034. Was that a woman who went by the name of Levison?—I do not know her name, she was the only one I saw.

33,035. Was she living at the same house as the man who was shot at and got away; was he the person that Midshipman Pollard reported to you?—Yes.

33,036. Midshipman Pollard was one of your force?—Yes.

33,037. After that did you see what was done with the woman?—We went right through the village first, and waited and lay down amongst the trees on the other side of the village. Whilst we were there a message was brought to me that Provost Marshal Ramsay and two policemen were in Paul Bogle's chapel. We all went back, and I put the woman into the sentry's charge.

33,038. After you had done that what was done with her?—During the daytime she assisted to cook,

and in the night, when we were there, she was in the sentry's charge outside the chapel.

33,039. After you had given her in charge you did not see what was done with her ?—Nothing was done with her.

32,040. Did you see what was done with her, were you able to notice it ?—I think her hands were tied, but I am not sure.

33,041. Did you notice or see this ?—No.

32,042. Were you at the chapel on the evening that she was given in charge ?—I slept there that night, and all of us slept there, as many as there was room for.

32,043. When you were in the chapel did you notice that she was brought in by Paul or Gordon Ramsay ?—I found her there with two policemen and Mr. Ramsay before I gave the orders.

32,044. Did you then notice what was being done with her ?—When I got in she had the lanyard of the lamp round her neck.

32,045. The rope of the lamp ? — Yes.

32,046. Were they hoisting her to the lamp ?—No, she was standing in the middle of the chapel, and the cord was hanging down slack.

32,047. Did you see an attempt to hoist her ?—No.

32,048. Did you give orders ? — Mr. Ramsay told me who she was, and I gave her into the sentry's charge.

32,049. Did they take the rope off her ?—No, it was left on her.

32,050. Was it ever made taut ?—I am quite sure it was not. It was not big enough to have lifted her with it.

32,051. Were her hands tied behind ?—No, I don't think they were. The rope was in the bight and was just thrown over her neck.

32,052. Did they, on your arrival, take that rope off her neck at once ?—About two or three minutes afterwards I took it off and put her in the sentry's charge.

32,053. You are sure she was not then bound hand or foot ?—She was standing in the centre of the chapel with the rope over her neck, and her hands were hanging down alongside from the hoist of the lamp.

32,054. Did you know, or was any complaint made to you by her, of her having been flogged at that time ?—No, she never said anything.

32,055. Could you notice from the expression of her face that an attempt had been made to drag her up, from any appearance of her eyes ?—No.

32,056. Did you at that time take sufficient notice to be able to say, one way or other, whether such an act had been attempted ?—No, she said nothing at all about it.

33,057. Was there any expression of face which marked that there had been an attempt to violence, or to hoist her ?—Not the slightest expression that I could see. She said nothing to me about it, or I should have asked.

33,058. She was released from the rope ?—Yes.

33,059. She cooked for you that day ?—Yes ; and at night I put her under the sentry's charge, for I thought we might have an attack.

33,060. What time did you see her ?—I saw her about 8 in the morning, or I cannot say exactly, for I got up at daylight.

33,061. Did you hear any questions put to her as to the whereabouts of Bogle ?—I don't recollect any.

33,062. Is that all the treatment you noticed with regard to this woman ?—That is all.

33,063. You only saw the rope round her neck taken off after three minutes, and she was so far set at liberty as to be able to serve you as cook, and in the evening she was put in the custody of the sentry ?—Yes.

33,064. Afterwards did you see her again ?—I did not notice how she was secured.

33,065. You did not notice that night ?—No. I know she could lie down, as they pulled stuff off the roof to make a bed for her.

33,066. You saw that done ?—Yes ; on next morning.

33,067. Was the chapel crammed full ?—Yes, there were more men than the chapel would hold. Some of them had to sleep under the eaves.

33,068. What officer was in command of the chapel ? —Mr. Errington had the guard that night.

33,069. But before you came, whom did you find there ?—No one.

33,070. Was not Provost Marshal there with two policemen ?—I found them.

33,071. Was there anybody else, sailors or soldiers ? —No, we all came together. We skirmished through the village and met on the other side.

33,072. Did you meet any soldiers there ?—Next morning the Sixth came up with Colonel Hobbs.

33,073. When you arrived you found nobody there but Ramsay and two policemen ?— Not when I arrived, and we went through and afterwards got a message.

33,074. Did you find any troops when you arrived ? —Ramsay and the policemen went with us as guides, to show the roads. I extended my men through the village, and on the other side we met, and Ramsay sent word that he had a prisoner, and I went to the chapel and found him.

33,075. Besides the man who was shot at for shooting at your men, was a person killed that day ?—We could not find anyone. We looked for the man's body, for the man we fired at.

33,076. Was anybody named Jacob Darby killed ? —I did not see any man.

33,077. Then nobody of the name of Darby that you know of was killed, either before or after, by any of your men ?—No.

33,078. Is this the first time you have heard of the name ?—The first time.

33,079. Were any people that day shot at Stony Gut besides the man who ran away after he had shot at them ?—No, not to my knowledge.

33,080. Did you find a paper in the house of Paul Bogle ?—Yes, it was brought to me by one of the marines.

33,081. You handed that to somebody else ?—I sent it to the Governor at Morant Bay where he was at the time in the " Wolverine."

33,082. Do you know the name of the marine ?—Whiteman.

33,083. You did not take it up yourself ?—I sent it in my name to the Governor in Morant Bay, when he sent a policeman to find where I was.

33,084. You remember that paper ?—Yes.

33,085. It was signed by Paul Bogle and G. J. M'Laren ?—I know it was signed by Paul Bogle, but I don't recollect the names of the others.

33,086. How long were you at Stony Gut ? — About 40 hours.

33,087. Did Colonel Hobbs then arrive ?—On the morning of the 19th.

33,088. When did you get there ?—At daylight on the 18th.

33,089. Before he arrived, except the houses which you removed, which were round the chapel, were any houses destroyed by fire ?—No.

33,090. Before you left were there any ?—Yes.

33,091. By your command ?—When Colonel Hobbs left he said he would burn the lower part, and I would burn the upper part before I left. I did not leave within eight hours afterwards. He left within two hours.

33,092. What part did you destroy ?—The chapel, and seven or eight houses round it.

33,093. Did you destroy them by fire ?—I burnt those I had previously pulled down, and I think some others of the upper portion.

33,094. Whose houses were these ?—I don't know.

33,095. Without knowing whose houses they were, were they burnt as rebels' houses ?—Colonel Hobbs ordered me to burn them.

33,096. You only burned under orders ; you did not ascertain whose they were, or why they were burnt ? —I only obeyed orders.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Lieut. C. L. Oxley.

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33,097. It was early on Wednesday morning that you reached Stony Gut ?—Yes.

33,098. You left on the Thursday night ; you were there 40 hours ?—I got there at daylight on Wednesday morning, and left at 3 or 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. It might not be 40 hours ; I am not sure.

33,099. Did you return to Easington ?—To Morant Bay.

33,100. Did you ever go back again to Easington ?—On the 20th. I returned to Easington on the 21st.

33,101. How long were you there ?—Until the 29th.

33,102. Were any executions carried out at Easington while you were there ?—No.

33,103. Were you in command ?—Yes.

33,104. Except the people we have named were all the houses empty at Stony Gut ?—All of them.

33,105. All the people had gone, men and women ?—All; I saw none but this old woman, and when I left I told her she might go away.

33,106. She was untied and released ?—Yes, I told her to go away.

33,107. You were the first officer there ?—Lieutenant Jones and myself walked in together.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. G. Pollard.

Mr. George Pollard sworn and examined.

33,108. Are you a midshipman who accompanied Lieutenant Oxley up to Stony Gut on the 17th of October ?—Yes.

33,109. Upon your road to Stony Gut did you observe some one fire on your party ?—Yes.

33,110. Where did the shot come from ?—It came out through the bamboos of a house. The house was built of bamboos, and the muzzle of the pistol or gun, whatever it was, was poked through to fire.

33,111. Was the house you speak of near a chapel called Paul Bogle's chapel ?—Yes.

33,112. Was it within sight of it ?—Yes, just in sight of it.

33,113. You gave notice of what you had seen to Lieutenant Oxley, did you not ?—I did afterwards when I saw him again.

33,114. Did you see any man come out of this house ?—Yes ; as soon as he fired he ran out on the other side towards the bush.

33,115. Did you see somebody take aim and hit him ?—No, somebody fired.

33,116. Whether he was hit or not you cannot tell ?—No, we could not find him.

33,117. Did you see a woman there ?—Yes.

33,118. Belonging to the same house ?—No, the next house.

33,119. What was done to her, did you see ?—We passed her.

33,120. You left her there ?—Yes.

33,121. Did you ever see anything done to her ?—No.

33,122. Did you see the woman called Levison, or Livingston, at Paul Bogle's chapel ?—Yes.

33,123. When did you see her there ?—I saw her after we got to the chapel ; we used her for cooking.

33,124. Between the time you saw the shot fired from the house and the time you saw that woman at the chapel what time passed ?—Perhaps an hour and a half.

33,125. When you first saw the woman at the chapel what state was she in ?—She was standing up outside the chapel, she was not doing anything.

33,126. Was she bound ?—No.

33,127. Was that all you saw of her ?—Yes.

33,128. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you remember seeing a woman brought and given into the custody of Provost-Marshal Ramsay ?—No.

33,129. (*Commission.*) Was the woman in the chapel the same you had left in the house next to the one the shot came from ?—I do not know.

33,130. You could not identify her as the same ?—No.

33,131. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You say an hour and a half afterwards you saw a woman in the chapel with the Provost Marshal ?—Yes.

33,132. Did you see her with a rope round her neck ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. P. H. Worgan.

Lieutenant Philip Henry Worgan sworn and examined.

33,133. Were you at Morant Bay on October the 12th ?—Yes.

33,134. On shore ?—Yes.

33,135. Did you remain on shore till the 20th ?—No, not so long as that. I went to Easington.

33,136. You left Morant Bay for Easington ?—Yes.

33,137. But you were still on shore ?—Still on shore.

33,138. Do you remember one day while you were at Morant Bay coming out of your quarters, and seeing two men standing on barrels ready to be hung ?—Yes.

33,139. Do you remember what day that was ?—I think it was the 19th.

33,140. What time of the day was it ?—I think about the middle of the day ; I don't remember the exact time.

33,141. Who was with them ?—Ensign Kelly and the black troops.

33,142. Was the Provost Marshal there ?—No, he was not there ; he was in the Court-house at the time.

33,143. Was this spot where the men were on the barrels near the Court-house ?—It was under the Court-house, under one of the arches.

33,144. The Provost Marshal was in the Court-house, you say ?—No, he was in the police station, a little further off.

33,145. Did you see him at all while these men were standing on the barrels ?—Not at the time ; I went up to him afterwards.

33,146. What did you do ?—I asked the officer who ordered him to hang the men. He said Mr. Ramsay had given orders.

33,147. Was that Mr. Kelly ?—Yes.

33,148. You asked who had given orders to hang them ?—Yes.

33,149. Were the men with ropes round their necks ready to be strung off ?—Yes.

33,150. And the barrels kicked from under them ?—Yes.

33,151. What did you learn after your inquiry ?—I went up to Ramsay at the police station, and asked if he had given orders for these two men to be hung.

33,152. You told the officer, Ensign Kelly, first, to stop the execution ?—Yes.

33,153. You had them released ?—Yes.

33,154. What did Ensign Kelly give as his answer ?—I asked who gave him orders, and he said Mr. Ramsay, the Provost Marshal.

33,155. You ordered him to suspend the execution ?—I ordered him to release them at once, and marched them back again. I then went to Ramsay and asked if he had given orders for those two men to be hung. He said yes. I asked why. He said they were ring-leaders in the rebellion and ought to be hung.

33,156. Did you ask him if they were tried ?—No, I know they could not have been.

33,157. Why did you know that?—Because there were no Courts formed then.

33,158. Not on that day?—No, or any other day previously.

33,159. What did you tell Ramsay?—I told him that while I was commanding officer there no man should be hung before he was tried first, and I had orders to execute him.

33,160. Then they were released that day?—Yes.

33,161. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know what became of them afterwards?—No. They were put among the remainder of the prisoners and were tried by the Court-martial that was afterwards formed.

33,162. (*Commission.*) That was at Morant Bay?—Yes.

33,163. Do you remember their names?—I do not remember their names.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Simmons sworn and examined.

Mr. T. Simmons.

33,164. Are you assistant paymaster on board the "Wolverine"?—Yes.

33,165. You were on shore at Morant Bay on the 12th of October?—Yes.

33,166. Were you there on the morning of the 21st?—Yes.

33,167. Were you present at the executions that were then going on?—Yes.

33,168. Did you see George William Gordon executed?—Yes.

33,169. How near were you to him at that time?—Perhaps 100 feet. I should say as near as I could be without interfering.

33,170. Could you command a clear view of him at the last moment?—Yes.

33,171. Did you see him go to the place where he was to be hung?—Yes.

33,172. From the time you first saw him approaching the spot until the moment he was hung did you notice whether any indignity was offered to him?—None whatever, I noticed particularly.

33,173. Can you say that you commanded a view during that time sufficiently clear to be able to deny that his spectacles or hat were snatched off?—They were not.

33,174. You can say they were not?—I can say they were not.

33,175. Did you see him do anything with them?—I saw him after he mounted the scaffold, the place where he was to be hung, take the spectacles off his nose himself and give them to a blue jacket who was standing close by.

33,176. Did you notice if he did anything else?—I noticed nothing else.

33,177. Had he not his hat on at the time?—He had not. I don't know what became of it.

33,178. Upon that or any previous day did you notice any floggings?—I noticed several floggings.

33,179. Did you at the same time after the floggings observe whether, as the men were turned off, they were pelted?—They had to pass across the square leading through the lines, and they were moved on by the sailors and soldiers.

33,180. I am talking of pelting, not moving?—They were pelted, but it was stopped immediately.

33,181. What were they pelted with?—I don't exactly know what, not with large stones certainly.

33,182. Was it with anything in the character of a heavy missile, or were they cocoa-nut fibres?—I should say that was the heaviest, the cocoa-nut fibre.

33,183. How early did you see that done?—I cannot say.

33,184. Was it before the 21st of October?—Yes, I think it was.

33,185. How often did you see it done?—Not very often, perhaps twice.

33,186. Did you notice at any time after that twice that it was discontinued?—Yes, I noticed that it was discontinued after the flogging.

33,187. Did you hear any order given by anyone to stop it?—I heard an order given by General Nelson that it was to be discontinued at once.

33,188. To whom did he give that order?—To the men, and also to the naval officer there not to allow it to be done.

33,189. And after that it was stopped?—After that it was stopped.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. William Kingscote sworn and examined.

Mr. W. Kingscote.

33,190. Are you a midshipman on board the "Aurora?"—Now.

33,191. Were you at Morant Bay in October last?—Yes, I was.

33,192. You were one of the party that went up with Lieutenant Errington to Stony Gut?—Yes.

33,193. Were you at the chapel?—Yes, I slept there.

33,194. Did you see a woman there tied?—Oh, yes; I saw a woman tied outside the chapel. She was our cook.

33,195. Did you see her before you saw her inside the chapel?—Yes, I saw her inside.

33,196. What was done to her inside?—Nothing.

33,197. Did you see her with a rope round her neck?—I saw a rope round her hands.

33,198. Her hands were tied?—Yes.

33,199. Was there anything round her body?—No, not that I am aware of.

33,200. In what state did you see her when she was outside?—She was cooking outside.

33,201. Did you ever see her tied outside?—She had one hand tied.

33,202. While she was cooking?—While she was cooking.

33,203. What was she tied to?—Tied with a bit of rope.

33,204. Tied to what?—Tied with a rope, that is, her one hand was tied.

33,205. Where was the other end of the rope?—The sentry had the other end of the rope, he was holding it.

33,206. Then was she like a dog with a string?—Yes.

33,207. And was she cooking in that way?—Yes.

33,208. Had she the use of both hands?—Oh, yes.

33,209. Then it was merely to prevent her running away?—That was all.

33,210. On Monday, the 23rd of October, were you down at Morant Bay?—I don't know about the 23rd.

33,211. Do you know Barnett the baker?—Yes; oh, yes. I know him well enough.

33,212. Was he the man that used to supply you with food?—With bad bread.

33,213. What was the nature of the badness?—It was sour.

33,214. Did the nature of his bread take you to his shop?—Yes, I went down to see about it.

33,215. Did you see him?—Yes, I saw him and a lot of women there too.

33,216. Were you in uniform at the time?—Yes.

33,217. You went to remonstrate with him about his bread?—Yes, it was bad.

33,218. What did you say to him?—I did not say much, I had not time. He began at me; he called me a b—— fool.

33,219. But you might have said something after that?—I did.

33,220. What did you call him?—I did not call

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Mr. W. Kingscote.

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him anything; I told him I would report him to Mr. Brand.

33,221. Had you said something about the bread before he said that?—No, I had not time.

33,222. Did he call you that name before you opened your mouth?—Yes, he said I was a b—— fool.

33,223. And then you said you would report him, did you?—Yes, and he was flogged.

33,224. For calling you a fool?—Yes.

33,225. How many did he get for that?—Eight lashes.

33,226. Were they very hardly laid on?—Not so hardly as they ought to have been.

33,227. Did not you intercede for him, you being the party injured?—No, not I. I never interceded for anybody that was flogged down there.

33,228. Then he got his eight lashes?—Yes.

33,229. And you got your sour bread?—Yes.

33,230. And that was all that happened to you?—Yes.

33,231. (*Mr. Payne.*) What made him call you fool?—I don't know; I did not ask him his reason.

33,232. Did he not assign a reason?—Oh, no.

33,233. You say you never interceded for anybody that was flogged there?—Oh, no.

33,234. How was that?—It was a good thing for them, to teach them manners.

33,235. That was your reason?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. G. Goodman.

Dr. GODFREY GOODMAN sworn and examined.

33,236. Are you assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy?—Yes.

33,237. Are you at present attached to the Navy Civil Service?—Yes.

33,238. Were you sent as medical man with Captain Luke's party to Morant Bay?—Yes; we went down in the "Onyx" with Captain Luke's party and the artillery.

33,239. Were you senior medical officer at Morant Bay until 30th October?—Yes, from the Friday, with the exception of two days, when the troops went to Stony Gut.

33,240. You mean by Friday, the 13th of October, I suppose, the first day you got there?—I went in the "Onyx" in charge of the troops that went to Morant Bay.

33,241. Would Friday be the 13th?—Yes, and we came back on the Saturday.

33,242. Were you, as medical officer, present at the floggings of the persons who suffered their punishment at Morant Bay?—Those who were sentenced by Court-martial, I was invariably present at their punishment.

33,243. You were away up at Stony Gut with Lieutenant Oxley, were you not?—Yes, for two days.

33,244. Were you all the rest of the time at the Bay?—All the rest of the time.

33,245. Did you bear in your memory the number you saw flogged?—No, I cannot recollect the number I saw flogged.

33,246. Except those two days that you were away, did you officially attend the floggings every day that they were inflicted?—Yes, almost without an exception. There may have been punishments inflicted without my being there, but I am almost positive there was no Court-martial punishment where I was not in attendance during the time.

33,247. During these floggings was anything irregular done in their infliction?—No; the cats were the regular service cats, they were knotted.

33,248. Were they regulation cats?—Yes.

33,249. Did you see them?—I saw them. I did not closely examine them, but I saw them, and I am sure if there had been anything irregular in them I should have noticed it. They were knotted somewhat in the same way as the ordinary thief's cat on board ship.

33,250. Was there anything in the amount of punishment inflicted that was extravagant beyond the endurance of the patient?—I never had reason to interfere, and I was there for that purpose.

33,251. I need hardly ask you if you had seen anything that required it you would have interfered?—Yes; for instance, if a man fainted under punishment, I should have immediately interfered, if I saw a man receiving punishment that he was not capable of enduring.

33,252. Were you present at all the hangings?—I think so, officially. During the time I was there I don't think there was an exception.

33,253. Can you, as a medical man, say whether there was anything unnecessarily endured by them, or whether the effect was instantaneous?—The effect was as instantaneous as it could be by hanging; that is, death may be instantaneous if the neck of the man is broken; but if it is by strangulation, as is more often the case, I think that deaths in these cases were as rapid as could possibly be.

33,254. Did any of the persons hung reach the ground when the support was removed?—None that I saw.

33,255. The gallows was formed by a beam supported from end to end?—Yes, and something was put upon it, a board on some casks for the men to stand on.

33,256. Then the mode of execution was by the removal of the support from the feet?—Yes.

33,257. Was the drop sufficiently high from the pole to which they hung to prevent their feet reaching the ground?—Yes.

33,258. Did you ever see any of those struggling with their feet reaching the ground?—No. There was one case where the man's feet almost touched the ground, and they quickly removed part of the soft sand from his feet. I remember that particular instance in which they removed it immediately.

33,259. Did any of the sailors who were there hanging the men go and interfere with the knot of the rope to adjust it to the neck, to hoist them again?—Not to hoist them again, but frequently, upon my recommendation, I made it a point, as soon as the place where the men were standing on was drawn away, to go up immediately to the gallows, and if there was any man who had not the rope properly tautened, I immediately directed the men to haul it down, but not to hoist him up again, but to haul it down upon the men, so as to make them die as quickly as possible.

33,260. Did anybody interfere in a matter of that kind without your order?—On one or two occasions the men themselves, seeing that the rope had not closed, hauled it down, it being the custom to direct them to do so.

33,261. Without being directed did they interfere without your orders?—Sometimes, from telling the men directly to do the thing on one or two occasions, the men themselves, when they saw the rope had not gone properly down, they have done so, standing immediately behind the man.

33,262. Did that happen in many instances?—Not in many instances.

33,263. Did the weight of this hanging sway the beam, so as to make the centre come nearer the ground than the ends?—I suppose to a very slight degree it did.

33,264. But not to such a degree as to diminish sensibly the drop?—Not materially.

33,265. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say you were present at all the floggings ordered by Court-martial?—Yes.

33,266. Were you present at other floggings?—I saw punishment inflicted at the station on one or two

occasions, on going there casually, not on being there officially.

33,267. I believe there are two regulation cats in the Service, one called the Thief's cat?—No; the cat was made with white line, whipped at the ends, and in the case of punishing a thief on board ship, it is customary, by special direction, to put a couple of over-hand knots on the cats.

33,268. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was that the cat used on shore?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Lieutenant PATRICK O'CONNOR sworn and examined.

Lieut. P. O'Connor.

33,269. Are you a Lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery?—I am.

33,270. Were you serving on board the "Wolverine" in October last?—I was.

33,271. Did you accompany Lieutenant Oxley when he advanced to Easington?—I did.

33,272. Did you there sit as a member of the Court-martial upon some prisoners?—Yes.

33,273. Were you a member of the Court, which condemned a man named Bundy?—I was.

33,274. He was the only man shot of the batch of prisoners that were tried?—He was the only man.

33,275. And some two or three you had flogged?—Yes.

33,276. At a later period you advanced from Morant Bay to Stoney Gut?—I did.

33,277. Did you see Paul Bogle's Chapel there?—Yes; I was quartered in it.

33,278. Were you there at a time that a woman was tied to any part of the building?—Yes. On my first going up there I saw the woman tied; she had a noose around her neck, and the rope was let through a sheave in the roof of the building, and the other end was in a policeman's hand.

33,279. And did you see Gordon Ramsay there?—I did.

33,280. Was he one of the persons present, when you saw this?—He was.

33,281. Was it his hand that held the rope?—No. A policeman, I believe, held the rope.

33,282. Did you see anything done to her?—The rope was just tightened, and that was all.

33,283. You saw it made tight, did you?—Just made tight; not a particle of the woman's weight was on the rope at the time.

33,284. Was it a rope that could have hoisted her?—Looking at it, I should think not. It was an old rope used for the lamp; it was a small paraffin lamp.

33,285. Was it sufficiently tightened to affect her face, or her powers of breathing?—Not in the slightest degree.

33,286. Did you hear anything said to her of what was going to be done; that she was to be strung up by this rope?—She was threatened that if she did not say what she knew about Paul Bogle, she would be strung up.

33,287. Who was it said that?—To the best of my belief, it was Ramsay.

33,288. How long was she in this situation, as far as you witnessed it?—From four to six minutes; I should think perhaps not so long; from three to four.

33,289. Was it after she had been threatened about Paul Bogle that this string was tightened?—No. It did not hurt her in any way; it was tight, as far as I remember, the whole time.

33,290. I understood you to say you had seen it made tighter?—It was tight when I went in, and it remained so, as far as I remember, during the whole time.

33,291. It was not altered after the threat that was made to her?—No.

33,292. The policeman did not begin to hoist?—No.

33,293. Are you perfectly certain of that?—Yes; perfectly certain.

33,294. Were you there when the rope was removed?—I know that it was removed soon after. I don't remember its being taken down.

33,295. Did you see that woman later in the day?—I was the officer on guard during the day, and I took charge of her and placed her under one of my sentries as a prisoner.

33,296. After that she was employed in cooking we hear?—I do not remember whether she was or not. I know she was a prisoner as far as my guarding went. After that I handed her over to Mr. Errington who became officer of the guard.

33,297. Was that at White Horses?—We passed White Horses on the way to Easington.

33,298. Do you remember a boy being killed there?—I remember a man being killed on the road.

33,299. How was that?—He was a man who tried to make his escape from the advanced guard; one of those mentioned by Mr. Oxley.

33,300. Do you know the fountain by White Horses?—No; I don't remember it; I cannot recall to memory what part it was in. It was before we came to White Horses.

33,301. Was it a boy about the age of 16?—Oh no; it was a man.

33,302. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see a boat off the beach at that time?—Not then. It was pointed out to me by some of the men.

33,303. Do you know if a boy was shot in his attempt to get off to that boat?—Yes; he was one of the three men I believe. He was fired at by some of the advanced guard, and he was fired at by myself as well.

33,304. Was he halloed to to stop?—Yes; I hailed him distinctly.

33,305. Did you ever learn what became of that boat afterwards?—I heard she came into Port Royal.

33,306. Did you hear what had been found in that boat?—I think, as far as I can remember, some jewelry or stolen property.

33,307. You understood afterwards that the boat was captured at Port Royal?—I did.

The witness withdrew.

Lieutenant OXLEY re-called and further examined.

Lieut. Oxley.

33,308. Do you remember the apprehension of the daughter of Paul Bogle?—Yes.

33,309. Where was it she was apprehended?—At Easington.

33,310. Was she a guide to you?—Yes.

33,311. Was any inducement held out by you to her to become your guide?—I told her that I would give her the Government reward; and I would ask General Nelson to let her husband off if she would show me where Paul Bogle lived.

33,312. And she was willing to do it on those terms was she?—Yes.

33,313. Was she taken with a rope round her neck?—No.

33,314. Did she go about perfectly free?—She had a side-saddle, and the only rope that was near her was a side-rein to her own horse, which I had in my hand in riding alongside, when we got to a narrow part of the road. I went through the village, about two miles with her like that, and in a narrow part of the road I took the rope off altogether.

33,315. There was no rope at any time round her neck?—No; nor near her at all.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 3rd March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Dr. M'Catty.

3 Mar. 1866.

Dr. M'CATTY recalled and further examined.

33,316. There was a letter about which a question arose yesterday, of which you had extracts, was that letter communicated to Mr. Salmon by you?—I communicated to him that I had received that letter.

33,317. Did you communicate to him the substance of that letter?—I first communicated with Mr. Raynes Smith.

33,318. Did you communicate to Mr. Salmon?—I did to Mr. Smith, and he told me that he had communicated to Mr. Salmon.

33,319. Had you any conversation with Mr. Salmon about it?—I had.

33,320. When?—Both before and after the 1st of August.

33,321. That was before the ship was sent down?—I sent to Mr. Smith, and told him I thought the parish was in a most dangerous condition, and I regretted to see that the magistrates were sitting down and waiting till the thing came on, and that no steps were being taken. I recommended that an application should be made to the Custos. He said that he corresponded with the Custos, after telling me that he had long observed what I complained of, and thought that I was quite right. On speaking to him again, he said that he had communicated with the Custos, and he added, "I think the Custos is treating "it lightly."

33,322. We do not want the whole of the conversation?—Then, I immediately wrote the Custos a letter.

33,323. And you communicated to him this extract?—I don't recollect that I did. I am not certain, but most likely I did.

33,324. You have something else to say?—Several of the people came and complained to me that they understood they were to be made slaves again, and they were to receive a large sum of money from the Queen; and I reasoned them out of the absurdity of that report; but they did not seem above half convinced, and they said they thought I was going over to the buckra side.

33,325. Was this before the 1st of August?—Yes.

33,326. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Can you charge your memory as to whether you did communicate an extract of that letter to the Custos?—I am not positively certain.

33,327. You believe you did?—Yes, but I am not certain.

33,328. (*By the Commission.*) Nor are you certain that you communicated with him, but that what he heard was from Mr. Smith?—Yes; I wrote a strong letter.

33,329. What we want to know is whether there are any grounds upon which we can use it—had you any communication with Mr. Salmon about it?—I do not know that I did; I think so, but I am not positively certain.

The witness withdrew.

Brigadier-General Nelson.

Brigadier-General NELSON recalled and further examined.

(*Witness.*) I should like to say a few words before handing in these papers.

33,330. You have been sworn?—I have. I was going to remark, in handing in these documents connected with the trials during martial law, that, to the best of my belief, they show correct numbers of those punished under sentence of courts. Some are wanting, but their absence in no way alters the state of things, for the names were transcribed on the spot. These, now, will form part of the papers. I mention this in explanation, not in justification, for I have exceeded, and not neglected my duty, in keeping any notes. It is not needed. My desire to have matters regular, as far as active service in the field admitted, was the cause of their being taken. In reference to what Mr. Gorrie said yesterday, in his attempts to cross-examine Lieutenant Brand upon these courts, I wish to state that I gave orders that when several men were charged with one and the same offence they should be arraigned together, with distinct understanding and orders that the prisoners should have the power to plead separately, and that they should be sentenced separately. That is the ordinary course in military courts under such circumstances.

33,331. Is that when the evidence is identical?—No, but when the prisoners are arraigned upon the same specific charge, and for the same crime.

33,332. Witnesses were examined in each case?—Positively.

33,333. (*By the Commission.*) Have you distinguished the notes of Lieutenant Brand from the others?—He was only at Morant Bay.

33,334. He was not president of all the Courts-martial there?—No, but he was on the Courts-martial in Morant Bay. Here is the nominal roll, with the recapitulation of cases; there are four, I believe, and only four, of whom I have not the names. I can show the official report from the officers who carried out the executions, but he did not put the names in the margin.

33,335. Does this distinguish the courts where he presided?—I expect these are all. If there is a specific name called you have an index with the nominal roll, with the dates and the men's names as endorsed.

The witness withdrew.

Lieutenant Brand.

Lieutenant BRAND recalled and further examined.

(The Courts-martial were produced, and the witness identified those which he had written and furnished. His attention was called to the Court-martial on McLaren, dated the 21st of October 1865.)

33,336. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I wish to know whether McLaren had been tried before Mr. Gordon; were you president of the Court-martial that tried James McLaren?—Yes.

33,337. What day?—The 21st of October 1865.

33,338. Can you tell whether it was before the trial of Mr. Gordon?—I cannot tell by looking at the document.

33,339. Can you tell in any other way?—Yes, he must have been tried before.

33,340. Upon what charge was he tried?—A charge of "mutiny and rebellion."

33,341. Would you tell us what witnesses were called?—John Anderson, Jas. Asher, Charles Jacobs,

John Anderson recalled. Charles Jacobs was a policeman, and James Asher was a policeman too.

33,342. Is that first reference to John Anderson a deposition or oral testimony?—"John Anderson, "sworn, states."

33,343. Can you say whether that was the same witness who appeared subsequently upon the trial of Mr. Gordon?—I cannot say.

33,344. Would you explain what you mean by a "charge of mutiny?"—Well, the charges were given in by the Provost Marshal. He brought a prisoner in, and we asked, "What is the charge, Mr. Provost?" And then he said, "Mutiny, rebellion, murder," or whatever it might be. In this case, I presume, he said "mutiny and rebellion."

33,345. You tried that man for mutiny; will you tell us what it was; mutiny against whom and against what?—Against the Queen, I suppose.

33,346. Would you look and see whether he was a soldier or sailor in Her Majesty's service?—He was a subject of the Queen, I believe, living in Jamaica.

33,347. Will you tell us whether he was found guilty of mutiny?—He was found guilty.

33,348. Can you tell us by looking at the proceedings whether any distinction was made in the charges upon which he was arraigned in the finding guilty?—I don't understand.

33,349. He is charged with mutiny and rebellion, can you tell us whether the sentence makes any distinction between these two crimes?—No.

33,350. Was he found guilty of mutiny alone, or of rebellion alone, or of both?—Of mutiny and rebellion, I presume.

33,351. Would you tell us what evidence was brought before you to prove the prisoner guilty of mutiny; mention the case of mutiny proved before you, if there was any?—James Asher states, "After "I made my escape on Wednesday found my way "into a house between 12 and 1 in the night. I "heard a great noise, singing, Stony Gut way. "They broke open the door where I was sleeping, "and among them I saw prisoner with a Volunteer's "sword in his hand. He asked me, 'What am doing "here?' I said 'I just come here, and beg a place "to rest myself.' When another man was going to "dart the sword into me, prisoner said that he knew "me, and he collared me, and took me out and carry "me away with the prisoners they took out of the "Penitentiary to a house, and they left me in charge "of some others when they went away. As I was "a Maroon they let me go, under the belief that "the Maroons would join them; they said if they "caught me in Bath next day they would murder "me."

33,352. But you are asked to distinguish the evidence which would affect the charge in law called mutiny, or of rebellion; did you enter into any distinction?—No, we did not distinguish between the two; in fact the word "mutiny" might be scratched out and the word "rebellion" left.

33,353. But it is not scratched out, and he is found guilty of mutiny and rebellion; do you consider rebellion to be mutiny?—Well, they are much of a muchness.

33,354. Then, would you read from the evidence of Asher, and say whether it goes to prove that McLaren saved Asher's life?—I don't know, but there's other evidence.

33,355. Were you told before that he was one of the leading rebels?—Yes, but here it is in evidence, "Charles Jacobs, policeman, sworn, states he is one "of the leading rebels, for when the party caught "me he came and took off my cap and say they must "cut him throat."

33,356. Were you informed before that he was by anyone?—I cannot say.

33,357. Had you any information before you sat as president with regard to James McLaren?—I don't know, I cannot remember; I should not think so; I cannot tell you, but I don't think I had.

33,358. Having seen that trial, and being satisfied that he was tried before Mr. Gordon, can you now say whether, when he was examined in Mr. Gordon's case, you cautioned him?—I cannot say whether I did.

33,359. You now know that the two persons are identical?—I do not know that they are identical.

33,360. Do you not recollect that trial?—I don't remember this trial as a special one, as I can remember some.

33,361. How many were there that day?—I cannot tell you.

33,362. Had you more than that?—I daresay I had as this is headed "first case."

33,363. About what time did you usually give to one case?—As long as the case required.

33,364. Can you give us an idea of the time occupied in a trial of that importance?—No, I cannot.

33,365. Can you tell us approximately how many you tried that day?—No, unless I see all the Courts-martial.

33,366. Will you say if you have the case of Samuel Clarke there?—Yes.

33,367. Tell us upon what charge he was arraigned?—Samuel Clarke, charged with treason and with having said the Queen's proclamation was a "damned red lie," or words to that effect, and with having said that "if the people had not their grievances redressed "there must be a fight, and bloodshed for it."

33,368. Who were the witnesses against him?—The Honourable W. P. Georges, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Foucher.

33,369. Which of the witnesses gave evidence of that observation with regard to the Queen's proclamation?—Mr. Georges.

33,370. Could you tell us whether the evidence was oral or writen?—Oral.

33,371. Had he any written statement in his possession—in his hand at the time—to which he referred, when giving his evidence?—I don't know, he may have had. I don't know whether he had or not.

33,372. What acts of rebellion were proved against him?—He is charged with treason. Mr. Georges said, "I attended a Special Vestry for the parish of "St. David's in July as Custos. Samuel Clarke "insisted upon Mr. Underhill's letter being read, "and it was read by the clerk of the Vestry (Mr. "McLean). After it had been read the clerk re-"marked, there is very little in the letter. Sam. "Clarke said there was a great deal in the letter, "and if the people had not their grievances re-"dressed their must be a fight and bloodshed. Mr. "McLean, the clerk, turned round to me and said, "'Your Honour, that is treason.' In the month of "August I received a bundle of proclamations from "H. E. the Governor requesting me to have them "posted over the parish. They were signed E. "Cardwell; one was posted close to the gate on "entering the Court-house yard. Three or four days "afterwards I rode over to Easington, and on my "arrival at the yard I saw Clarke and a man called "Menard talking. He waited until I was about 10 "yards from the proclamation, when he walked up to "it, and in the presence of all said, 'That is a lie, "'a damned red lie,' and that neither the Queen or "Mr. Cardwell had ever seen the petition of St. "Ann's. On the 28th of September, 12 days before "the rebellion, the prisoner came to the Vestry, and "insisted on taking his seat there. I told him he had "no seat there, as he had just passed through the "Insolvent Court, which disqualified him. He said "he would take his seat, as his lawyer had told him "to do so. I desired the clerk not to take his name "down, and he turned round and said, 'If I am not "'allowed to take my seat we will fight for it.' (*By "the prisoner.*) *Q.* Since you have known me, have "I always behaved myself?—*A.* Until within the "last 18 months I thought you well disposed, but "since then your conduct has been most outrageous, "violent in the extreme, telling me on one occasion

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Lieutenant Brand.

3 Mar. 1866.

" that if I said I did not give up a piece of land to a " negro there would be bloodshed for it. *Q.* Was " there any bloodshed ?—*A.* No, but you put every- " body at defiance, and would not allow the sentence " to be carried out. *Q.* Was there a lawyer in it ? " —*A.* Yes, you persuaded the poor ignorant man to " employ a lawyer, and put him to a deal of expense, " and eventually lost the case, and had to give up " the land. *Q.* Do you know me to be industrious ? " —*A.* I believe you get your living by persuading " the ignorant to go to law; for the advice they give " you so much. *Q.* Do I plant my canes and bring " them to your estate, and also work as carpenter ? " —*A.* I have allowed you to grind your canes on " my estate, but for three years I have not done so, " as I have found you out to be a bad man, setting " the parish against me. You have worked as a " carpenter."

33,373. Tell us what proclamation of the Queen is referred to there ?—I never saw it; it was not produced that I know of.

33,374. Did you take any evidence to show that there was a proclamation of the Queen to which that observation could apply ?—Mr. Georges' evidence showed that. He had it posted, and he got a bundle of them.

33,375. Did you take any evidence to prove to you as president that there was an actual proclamation of the Queen to which that referred ?—The proclamations were posted all over the Island.

33,376. (*By the Commission.*) Did you take any evidence of it ?—Only Mr. Georges' evidence.

33,377. You had no other evidence ?—No.

33,378. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you at the time know to which proclamation the evidence referred ?—Yes.

33,379. What was it ?—A proclamation of Mr. Cardwell's.

33,380. Do you mean a letter from Mr. Cardwell to the late Governor Eyre ?—I do not know what it was, but at the bottom of the proclamation there was "E. Cardwell." I never went to the trouble of reading it.

33,381. Are there any other witnesses besides Mr. Georges who spoke of it ? Is there anything in the evidence to prove any complicity on the part of Samuel Clarke with the disturbances at Morant Bay ? —The Court must have thought so, I presume.

33,382. Is there anything in these records of evidence more than proofs of a statement made by Clarke several months before martial law was proclaimed ?— I cannot answer those questions, I cannot tell; you do not know how I voted on the Court-martial. The notes will not enable me to say it.

33,383. Tell us whether any charge was proved against Samuel Clarke during martial law—that is, for acts done during martial law ?—I do not know.

33,384. Look at your notes and tell us ?—I decline to answer. I cannot answer the question.

(Proceedings in the case of Henry Lawrence handed to witness.)

33,385. For what was Henry Lawrence tried ?—There were four charges.

33,386. What were they?—Henry James Lawrence was charged with :—1st. For that he at divers periods previous to the outbreak of the rebels at Morant Bay on the 11th day of October 1865 held treasonous correspondence with the late George Gordon duly convicted of high treason on the 23d day of October 1865, thereby conspiring with the said George Gordon to incite insurrection or rebellion. 2dly. For having on the 11th of October, the day of the riot at Morant Bay, met Dr. Major as he was leaving the Rhine estate, at about 7.30 a.m., with intent to take part in the Vestry meeting held at the same day on Morant Bay, and in endeavouring to prevent his proceeding by using the following words, or words to this effect, viz.: " Surely Dr. Major you are not going to Morant " Bay to-day, have you not heard of the disturbance " there ?" thereby demonstrating his complicity in and knowledge of the riot which did break out on the afternoon of the said 11th day of October. 3dly. For having on or about the said 11th day of October 1865, written a note to Mrs. Major, the wife of Dr. Major, wherein the following sentence appears, namely: " There is a report about the Dr. (Major), but the " same is not true; the negroes know full well " who is fit for retribution," thereby showing complicity in and knowledge of the intended proceedings of the rebels or rioters who attacked the Vestry on the 11th day of October at Morant Bay. 4thly. For having, at the Rhine, said to Dorothy Johnson, servant to Mrs. Major, at about 4 p.m. on the day of the riot: " I hope the Doctor will " be safe, but I have no hope for the Baron and " Herschell," thereby showing a knowledge of the intended riot which took place at Morant Bay at about 4.30 p.m. on the same day.

33,387. How did he plead ?—He pleaded not guilty.

33,388. Tell us the finding of the Court ?—He was found guilty.

33,389. Tell us who the witnesses were ?—Dr. Edward William Major, Mrs. Maior, Dorothy Johnson, and John McKenzie, sergeant of police.

33,390. Had you any proof of the first charge of the prisoner's correspondence ? Had you any correspondence produced before you ?—Oh yes, plenty.

33,391. Where is it ?

(Correspondence produced and handed to Mr. Gorrie and returned to witness.)

33,392. Point out any correspondence there that is treasonous ?—I am not going to look at it.

33,393. Do you remember which of those letters you considered treasonous ?—You don't know that I considered any of them treasonous.

33,394. Had you any evidence before you that Henry Lawrence was manager to Mr. Gordon ?—I do not remember.

33,395. Did you observe from the correspondence produced before you that Henry Lawrence wrote to Mr. Gordon upon business and subjects connected with the estate of the Rhine ?—Do I remember ?

33,396. Yes; I ask whether you observed that from the correspondence ?—I don't know, I observed a good many things.

33,397. Was any evidence laid before you to prove that the Volunteers from Bath had passed down before the time at which Lawrence warned Dr. Major against going to Morant Bay ?—I do not know. There is the Court-martial. I cannot remember. If the evidence was laid before us the chances are it would be recorded in my court.

33,398. Would you look at the third charge and tell us what note it was that Lawrence wrote to Dr. Major ?—Do you mean to Mrs. Major ?

33,399. Yes. Tell us what note that is, and read it if you discover it amongst these documents ?—There are two, and I cannot tell you which it was. The passage about the negroes knowing who were fit for retribution is in one of them.

33,400. Is that the crime ? Are the words thus stated; the crime for which this person was tried ?— I never said so.

33,401. I presume you found this person guilty of these charges, and when you found him guilty you considered his offences to be crimes ?—I do not know that I did.

33,402. Would you have found him guilty if you had not considered them so ?—I might have considered them not to be crimes, and the man to be proved innocent, and yet he might have been found guilty.

33,403. Would you, as president of the Court-martial, have permitted charges to be brought before you which you did not consider to be crimes ?—We tried him; that was our duty to try the cases.

33,404. I presume you tried men who were guilty of some crime ?—If they were found guilty we considered them so.

33,405. And that fourth charge, for having spoken to Dorothy Johnson, did you find him guilty of that crime ? I ask you as president, not as an individual,

did they find him guilty of the crime of having spoken to Dorothy Johnson?—We had this letter before us: "I am sorry I have no reliable news for "you. I have heard a good deal, but think much of "what I hear is false. There is a report about the "Dr. (Major), but the same is not true; the negroes "know full well who is fit for retribution." * *

33,406. Did the Court-martial find him guilty of the knowledge of the riot which happened at 12 o'clock on that day?—Mr. Lawrence was found guilty.

33,407. Of the crime of having a knowledge of the riot?—I never said that.

33,408. Look at the charge?—There are four charges; and I see the Court found him guilty.

33,409. Then he was found guilty of having a knowledge of the riot?—Of course he was. It is down there and therefore he was.

33,410. Point out to us which of these charges you consider to be a capital one?—No, I won't. You don't know that I consider any of them to be so.

33,411. Will you point out now which of those you considered to be so at the time?—I won't, because you don't know that I considered any of them to be so.

33,412. I ask to know what you consider to be so now?—Now, I refuse to tell you.

33,413. Do you think any of them capital crimes now?—I decline to answer that question.

33,414. Will you look at the case of Miles; you recollect sentencing a person named Miles?—I cannot say I did, but I believe you will find it in the Courts-martial.

(Court-martial of Thomas William Miles handed to witness.)

33,415. What was the charge against Miles?—He was charged with treason, and with having escaped from the guard.

33,416. What was the finding?—He was found guilty.

33,417. How was he sentenced?—To 50 lashes and to be imprisoned for two years with hard labour.

33,418. Tell us what evidence of treason there was against these people?—No, I cannot answer that question.

33,419. Was there any evidence given of treason?—I do not know.

(Evidence read from proceedings of Court-martial.)

33,420. Did that person receive his 50 lashes?—I do not know; I could not swear whether he did or not.

33,421. I wish you to recollect?—I cannot tell the numbers flogged.

33,422. Can you swear that you were not present? I could not when I was.

33,423. What is the date of that Court?—The 8th of November.

33,424. Was that punishment not carried out under your personal supervision?—No punishment was carried out under my personal supervision. After I had finished my Court I left everything to the officers in command, and went to dinner generally on board ship.

33,425. How many Courts-martial did you sit upon as president?—I cannot tell.

33,426. Look at them?—I could not tell unless I counted, because some might be missing.

33,427. Count those which are there, and tell us?—Even if I did I could not answer; they are not numbered, and I could not tell whether any are missing.

33,428. Did you sit at more than two or three?—Yes.

33,429 As president, cannot you say how many?—I was not allowed to keep notes.

33,430. But you have kept them?—No; I have not.

33,431. Do you mean that they were not in your possession afterwards?—No.

33,432. (*By the Commission.*) Do you remember anything as to the case of George Holgate, a person whose case was brought before you, when your attention was called to the fact that he had already been tried before the other Court and sentenced to be flogged?—I saw that in the newspapers.

33,433. But do you recollect that case at all?—No; I might recall it if I saw the proceedings; I remember something about it.

33,434. Do you remember the circumstances of his being brought before you, and your discovering that he had been already tried?—I don't remember; I don't remember trying him or sending him away.

33,435. Mansfield Panton was tried before you?—Abraham Panton, Mansfield Panton, and Graham were all tried together?—Yes.

33,436 Was Mansfield Panton the witness in that case? (*Referring to Proceedings.*)—I see him as a witness.

33,437. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you hear McLaren say anything when he was about to be executed?—Yes; I heard him say, "Take warning by me, my broders; Mr. Gordon bring me to this." He was hung at the end of the gallows, and sang a sort of chant.

33,438. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Where were you?—Witnessing the execution.

33,439. (*By the Commission.*) How near to McLaren?—I was always on the move.

33,440. But at the time when you heard this?—He kept on repeating it; he did not say it once and then stop—it was a kind of chant: "Take warning by me my broders; Mr. Gordon bring me to this.

33,441. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Was he singing?—A negro melody; a kind of half talk and half sing.

The witness withdrew.

Lieutenant ERRINGTON recalled and further examined.

Lieutenant Errington.

33,442. Have you been able to refer to those notes you referred to yesterday?—Yes. (*Notes produced.*)

33,443. Refresh your memory by them, and let us take down from your memory, assisted by the memorandum, the number of trials you were at?—Nine.

33,444. Nine Courts-martial?—That means nine days.

33,445. Will that guide you as to the number of people you tried, and their fate?—We tried 136.

33,446. Prisoners?—Yes.

33,447. During the nine days?—Yes.

33,448. Of the 136, how many can you remember were sentenced to execution, and how many to flogging?—99 to execution; 25 were sentenced to flogging.

33,449. That makes 124. The rest were acquitted?—Some of the rest were remanded, and some were acquitted.

33,450. Those that were remanded, did they come before you again?—No.

33,451. The particular case of Mr. Gordon on the 21st of October, you being associated with Lieutenant Brand and Ensign Kelly, do you remember in the progress and at the time, whether the Court were asked to allow Dr. Major to be sent for as a witness?—I have no recollection of his doing so.

33,452. No one mentioned him as a witness fit to be there, that you can recollect?—No.

33,453. Did you see anybody leave the Court to fetch him or to look for him?—No, not to my knowledge.

33,454. Although the Court were not asked to send for him, or let him be sent for, was it stated before the close of the case, before Mr. Gordon made his speech, that Dr. Major would know well enough whether Mr. Gordon was ill, and that would account for his absence on the 11th of October at the Vestry?—I don't remember hearing that stated.

33,455. At any time of the trial?—I don't remember it.

33,456. You cannot assist us by your memory at all on the subject?—No.

33,457. Do you remember now whether you knew at the time that any of the people were alive whose

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written statements were read to the court?—No; I don't remember it at all.

33,458. Do you know whether anyone, or yourself, any member of the Court, inquired for anyone whose written statement was read, that he should be sent for instead of reading his statement—was that ever suggested by yourself or any member of the Court?—I forget.

33,459. In fact you remember nothing at all of what took place, now?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Major-General L. Smythe O'Connor.

Major-General L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR recalled and further examined.

33,460. You stated when you were here the other day that in the month of October you were in command of the forces in Jamaica?—Yes, I was.

33,461. Will you state to the Commission when you first heard of any disturbances having broken out in St. Thomas in the East?—I was making my inspection of the left wing of the 1st West India Regiment, on the morning of the 12th, and I received at half-past 11 o'clock a letter or requisition—a letter from Governor Eyre.

33,462. Where were you?—At Head Quarter House, about to proceed and complete my inspection; I received it at half-past 11—a letter from Governor Eyre. I acted upon it immediately.

33,463. Where did you receive it?—At Head Quarter House; I was going with the Deputy Adjutant-General. Your Excellency will know, as a military man, I had completed part of the inspection in the morning, and at the time was proceeding to examine the troops and finish the inspection.

33,464. Where was the regiment?—At Up-Park Camp. I received a letter from Governor Eyre stating that serious disturbances had taken place in the neighbourhood of Moront Bay, that 100 or 150 men armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes were there, and that prompt measures should be taken to put down the resistance to the constitutional authority, and to detach 100 men at once.

33,465. What did you do, did you order the 100 men?—I proceeded at once to the camp to give instructions to Major Anton, and in less than an hour Captain Ross paraded his company of 100 men, equipped and victualled, and ready to take the field.

33,466. What was the next step?—They were embarked that evening in the "Wolverene," under the superintendence of the Deputy Adjutant-General, and proceeded to Port Royal, when Lieutenant Jones and a field piece were embarked, and they started next morning for Morant Bay.

33,467. What happened next, were you called upon to meet the Executive Committee?—No, that was not the next. The next move was, the following morning I went with my staff to inspect the artillery and troops at Port Royal.

33,468. What day was that, the 12th of October?—Yes.

33,469. You are sure the date of the first day was the 11th?—The letter was dated, "King's House, 11th October 1865."

33,470. You went to Port Royal?—Yes, and inspected the artillery, and was occupied in gun practice till nearly 12. I was returning with Lieutenant Brand in the "Onyx," when close to Fort Augusta the Quartermaster-General's boat, with Lieutenant Adcock on board, came alongside and informed me of the massacre which had taken place.

33,471. What did you do then?—I immediately reversed the boat, went alongside the "Aboukir," and gave instructions for Captain Luke and 100 men to get on board, with a field-piece under the only artillery officer, Lieutenant Nash; and Lieutenant Brand using, as he always did, that exertion which the whole of the navy employed under me did, started with reinforcements that evening.

33,472. In the "Onyx"?—In the "Onyx." I returned in the boat of the "Aboukir," because, of course, I sent the steamer on. I met Commander Smith. He told me that Custos Bowerbank and other gentlemen were anxious to see me on the wharf. On landing Dr. Bowerbank approached and read a letter he had from Mr. Georges. I saw that general consternation prevailed, naturally so. I relieved their minds by stating to them that the only steps that could be adopted were adopted already, and calmed them as easily as possible, being rather habituated to these rows. I proceeded at once to my own house at head-quarters, and between 6 and 7 received a letter from Flamstead, from Governor Eyre, dated "5 p.m., 12th October." I got that between 6 and 7.

33,473. What did you do then?—This letter was to inform me that the insurrection at Morant Bay had assumed a serious form, that the rioters——Do you wish the whole of it?

33,474. No; did you order more troops?—No, I had anticipated the Governor's wishes already in the measures I had taken.

33,475. And then?—On the same day the Governor came with his aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt.

33,476. To your house?—To Head Quarter House, to confirm the report of what had taken place, and asked my permission to hold a council there; and a council was summoned and a Court held in the course of the evening.

33,477. A Privy Council?—I do not know the Privy Council—a council of the different officers.

33,478. Did that council assemble?—At Head Quarter House.

33,479. Were you present?—Through part of it. That was the first council. They remained till midnight.

33,480. When was that?—On the 12th.

33,481. At what time?—In the evening. I should say about 8 o'clock, and their deliberations continued a considerable time. That is not a Council of War.

33,482. What was decided finally?—It was decided that martial law should be proclaimed, and Governor Eyre and his aide-de-camp proceeded at midnight over to Spanish Town.

33,483. Did the Council of War meet?—It was arranged that the Council of War should meet next day at 8 o'clock at my house.

33,484. Did it meet?—It did.

33,485. What was decided?—The universal opinion was that martial law should be proclaimed. There was some slight difference at the time, but it was ably laid down by both the Attorney-General and Sir Bryan Edwards.

33,486. Did you take part in it?—No, I did not I was merely introduced, and my opinion was not invited.

33,487. Nor did you express any opinion?—None whatever. I waited to be asked with regard to military matters.

33,488. Were you ever consulted as to what military measures were necessary?—At that time, no. The proclamation of martial law was decided upon, and I silently approved of that proclamation, and I would have extended it to Kingston.

33,489. Did you put any more troops under orders in consequence of the declaration of martial law, or make further military arrangements?—Governor Eyre sent a requisition for more troops—white troops to make a nucleus for the coloured troops.

33,490. When?—Dated 13th.

"'Wolverene,' October 13, 1865, 12.45 p.m.

"SIR,

"FROM the report just brought in by Captain De Horsey, commanding Her Majesty's ship 'Wolverene,' I have reason to believe it would be desirable to send, early to-morrow by the 'Wolverene,' one company of white troops as a nucleus for the coloured troops, should any conflict take place. At present there are a considerable number of white sailors co-operating with the coloured troops; but Captain De

Horsey justly points out that it might be desirable to ship his men again should the 'Wolverene' be detached on duty to any other part of the coast.

"I should therefore be obliged by your Excellency's detaching one company of white troops on this service.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) E. Eyre."

33,491. Where did they proceed to?—To Morant Bay, where Captain De Horsey had, with great judgment, landed his sailors and marines.

33,492. Now, what was the next detachment you ordered to the scene of the disturbances?—I should wish it to be distinctly understood that the requisitions and arrangements with regard to the troops were by Governor Eyre sending me the usual requisitions. The next requisition from Governor Eyre was for a small force to be sent to Linstead, which was then in a state, or supposed to be in a state of excitement.

33,493. From what place were they sent?—These troops were sent on by telegraph from Spanish Town and replaced from Rock Fort, and those at Rock Fort were replaced by pensioners.

33,494. When was the requisition?—On the 17th of the month.

33,495. Five days afterwards?—I would wish to mention that on the 14th of the month, because we are travelling a little too fast, Kingston was threatened with serious disturbances that were anticipated. The Custos reported to me that probably riots would take place—that on the 17th and 18th they threatened to fire the town, on the Sunday the 15th white inhabitants were to be massacred.

33,496. These were reports to you?—By the Custos; but to show my contempt of the whole proceedings I went to the church, and out of the large congregation that usually attends there, I found about 20.

33,497. Were any troops detached from Newcastle?—Yes; by direction of Governor Eyre troops were sent from Newcastle down the Blue Gully or Blue Valley.

33,498. Blue Mountain Valley?—It is a valley that runs down in that direction.

33,499. How many men?—Fifty men, under Captain Field.

33,500. What day did they march?—They went on the very first evening.

33,501. That was on the ——?—On the night of the council of the 12th.

33,502. Was any other detachment sent from Newcastle?—Yes. Then Colonel Hobbs wrote to me, requesting that he might be allowed to proceed to take command with additional troops, which, of course, I freely granted, and was very glad to do so.

33,503. Then he proceeded?—Yes.

33,504. Do you know what date; can you give us the date?—I can. The letter from Colonel Hobbs was dated "Newcastle, 12.30 a.m., 14th October, 65."

33,505. Then he marched when?—He went with additional men to reinforce Captain Field.

33,506. On the 13th?—On the 14th; because his letter was dated "Newcastle, 12.30 a.m., 14th October, 65."

33,507. Did you take any steps about the Volunteers or organizing any local force?—Yes; on Saturday the 14th, there being a great deal of panic in the town, I suggested to the Executive Committee, Mr. Hosack, and Mr. Westmorland, and also the Custos, the advantage of doing what I did formerly in Africa—of raising Volunteers and calling out the pensioners. They saw at once the necessity. The Custos went round, and at 3 o'clock I proceeded to the barracks, where I met from 400 to 500 gentlemen. In the meantime I had instructed Mr. Ballantyne to send out the sergeant—he had served in Africa with me, and he had influence with them—to tell the pensioners that their old colonel wanted them to come out and fight.

33,508. You collected the pensioners?—Yes.

33,509. And called out the Volunteers with the authority of the Executive Committee?—With the advice of the Committee.

33,510. Were they Volunteers enrolled by Act of the Legislature or extra?—By no means. They were special; because Mr. De Cordova's Irregular Cavalry and others came down to serve specially under myself.

33,511. How many special Volunteers were enrolled, do you recollect?—Within two hours we had before the meeting 250 or more. I will read the report.

"Aujutant-General's Office,

"Sir, October 16, 1865.

"I have the honor to state, for your information, that I have enrolled, armed, and equipped, according to instructions, the following special Volunteers, viz.: cavalry 30, infantry 150, and posted them in various positions for the security and protection of the city of Kingston; more are being hourly enrolled. These do not include the Volunteer Horse of Jamaica.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "John Elkington."

—That return was to provide them with arms.

33,512. Was this the body to which Mr. Ford was attached?—I never heard of them.

33,513. He may have been, but you know nothing about it. As we understand, troops were dispatched to Morant Bay, and troops were sent by the Blue Mountain Valley from Newcastle, and for the protection of the town pensioners were enrolled, and special Volunteers were called out, in addition to those who were under arms, by the sanction of the Legislature?—Yes, and I also sent a body of men across to Buff Bay, which completed the chain from one side to the other.

33,514. Where were they sent from?—From Newcastle.

33,515. Under whose command?—Under Captain Harmon. I was going to observe that the actual force left me on the 14th amounted to this effective state. It shows that the total available force was: at Kingston, nil.; at Up-Park-Camp, 169; at Newcastle, 87; at Port Royal, 20. So that I had a total force to protect the great remainder of the island of 269 men; all the rest were employed in the field or on duty.

33,516. The Governor proceeded then to Morant Bay?—His Excellency proceeded at once to Morant Bay.

33,517. Did the Governor, from the commencement of the insurrection and through the disturbances, consult with you as the officer in command of the forces?—His Excellency sent me requisitions for troops; consulting would be difficult in some measure because he was aware of what was going on; but he did not, when the Council of War took place, invite me to accompany him.

33,518. Did he ask for an officer to proceed with him?—Yes, he did.

33,519. He was to command the forces?—Exactly; he deemed it necessary that he should proceed in person, and he requested that I would send an officer with him to take command, and I nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson Deputy Adjutant-General, leaving myself without one staff officer for all the work. I selected him as an experienced officer of upwards of 30 years' service, and because from the first he had served under most distinguished officers, Sir William Knott, Sir Charles Napier, and others, and had been engaged in the Afghanistan wars, and I knew he had a cool, calm judgment, and was competent to assist and advise His Excellency on any point.

33,520. What instructions did you give to the troops—to the officer commanding?—I gave no instructions to Brigadier-General Nelson for this reason: I said, "You are equally in possession of information as to the state of affairs as I am." I left him to carry out the field operations according to his own judgment. It was totally impossible for me to hamper, and cramp, and cripple him with instructions as to what might take place. He was to use his own

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Major-General L. Smythe O'Connor.

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judgment in case of unforeseen emergencies, besides His Excellency accompanied him. If the Commission will do me the favour of referring to His Excellency's dispatch, published in the "Gazette" of the 17th of November they will find in the 70th paragraph—(*Paragraph 70 in Governor Eyre's despatch of October 20th read.*) The Governor being present he gave the instructions, and of course I gave none. The only other officer I gave instructions to——Subsequently Brigadier-General Nelson requested my opinion as to the trial of Kelly Smith and other political prisoners at Morant Bay, by a Court under martial law, and I gave him instructions about documents annexed, which are already in the possession of the Court, and Governor Eyre acknowledges that Brigadier-General Nelson exercised wise and just discrimination. I was about to proceed to state that I gave instructions to no other officer in the field except Colonel Hobbs and to the effect.—(*Letter of instructions to Colonel Hobbs, set out elsewhere, read*).

33,521. Is that the whole letter?—It is.

33,522. Previous to that you had ordered Colonel Elkington to issue a memorandum, dated the 16th of October 1865, to the following effect:—"For Colonel Hobbs, Monday, 16th, 3 o'clock, p.m. Memo.—The Major-General has your despatch from Monkland Valley, approves of all your proceedings, would like you if possible to form a junction with Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., at Easington, if only to communicate and fall back to your own ground. Provisions are being sent over hence to Mahogany Vale for your force; a party of 40 men Second 6th leave Newcastle to-day for Buff Bay, and to return as a demonstration only. Stony Gut, said to be a hot-bed of ruffians, it would be advisable if you looked it up. Around Easington there are said to be a great number of these rascals. The Major-General would like you to be careful about burning villages, and not to do so without it is clear the inhabitants have joined the insurgents. The Major-General can give you no instructions and leaves all to your own judgment. By command, (Signed) John Elkington, D.A.G." ?—Whatever Colonel Elkington signed was correct from me.

33,523. After all the troops had been disposed in their different quarters and destinations, they from time to time returned to you the proceedings of the Courts-martial?—No.

33,524. When did these reach you?—They were sent up to the Adjutant-General's office. The only proceedings I had anything to do with were those of which I gave evidence on Saturday. I knew nothing of others. I felt I had nothing to do with them.

33,525. Did none of the Courts-martial send their proceedings to you?—Oh dear no; I had nothing to do with them. The officer convening, approving, and confirming has the sole power. They were of no use to me. I had not the slightest necessity for them.

33,526. They did not come to you?—Only in Mr. Gordon's case.

33,527. Can you explain why that came to you and the others did not?—I think it was considered a special case on the part of the General or Colonel Nelson. The others must have been conducted while His Excellency the Governor was in the field, if you may so term it. You will find, if I recollect aright, that he says—"I send this to you as the Governor is "in Kingston, considering you to be my commanding "officer."

33,528. Then you were never called upon to confirm the proceedings or to pronounce an opinion?—It would be perfectly useless. I had nothing to do with it. In reference to the Gordon's case, the officer convening, approving, and confirming—I do not care a straw whether under martial law or any other—has the only power to remit the sentence, with the exception of the Governor. I had no more power to alter General Nelson's decision than I had to abolish the Court-martial.

33,529. You did not interfere?—Decidedly not. I have not been in the service 40 years to know my duty no better than that.

33,530. Did you interfere in Mr. Gordon's case?—Not the slightest. It will be found in the correspondence that I transmitted the proceedings to the Governor.

33,531. And you received it back again?—Yes, because, mark, I wanted it in time to transmit it to the military authorities at home, and to Lord de Grey. It came on the 22d, and I sent it the same day; it returned on the 23d, and the mail left on the 24th; I was aware of the excitement at home, and wished Lord de Grey and the Duke of Cambridge to be in possession of these facts as rapidly as possible.

33,532. You sent them on the 24th of October?—Yes.

33,533. It was rather exceptional, was it not, to deal with this trial in that way?—I would hardly call it an exception. I think I explained before that Governor Eyre was in the field till the 20th. On the 20th he handed over, with others, Mr. Gordon for trial. Very good. Mr. Gordon was tried on the 21st. His Excellency had returned then, and on the 22d, as early as possible, Colonel Nelson sent the proceedings to me. If he had wished to consult the Governor on other subjects he could have done so when he was in the field; he could have done so. I had nothing to do with it.

33,534. In the particular case mentioned, that one which reached you on the 22d, you dealt with it as you did not deal with the others?—I had nothing to do with the others. I never got them.

33,535. Did you, when you got it back, transmit Mr. Eyre's letter to General Nelson?—No, I did not; it would have been useless.

33,536. Did you communicate to General Nelson at all on the 23d?—No; but it must be borne in mind that the communication was not very easy; we were in a district scattered over 31 miles, and we couldn't get a horse for dispatch. The Irregular Cavalry, both militia and special, had ridden their own horses.

33,537. There were no means of communication?—It would have been useless to write to him when I had not the power to alter the decision, and when I had received Governor Eyre's letter endorsing the whole proceedings.

33,538. You, in fact, had not in any way expressed your approval on the 22d of October?—No, I had no one to express it to.

33,539. I mean to General Nelson?—Oh, no, it could not have reached him in time. Governor Eyre's letter came to me at half-past 4; it could not be done.

33,540. (*By the Commission.*) Were you consulted, or was your opinion invited as to the state of the colony, or the the determination of martial law?—That embraces two questions. His Excellency consulted me with regard to the amnesty, certainly; but with regard to the state of the colony at the time he certainly did not. There were two points that I was not consulted on: One was with regard to sending off the "Urgent" for fresh troops. With regard to the state of the colony I was not consulted; on the contrary, it was a point that rather nettled me.

33,541. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you informed at the time the Council of War was held, on the 12th, that you were a member of that Council?—At the time the Council of War was held, it was at 8 o'clock in the morning, a great number of people were crowding in. I was not officially informed; it might have been said I was present, but not officially as a member of the Council.

33,542. Did you consult the Act as to the constitution of the Council of War?—Oh, dear no. I never thought of consulting Acts about these things, I have Africa something else to do.

33,543. I suppose a Council of War is not held every day?—I never heard of one before; when I was in Africa I had my own; that was my own opinion.

33,544. No one informed you that you were a member?—You are pressing it very hard. I have not

exactly the memory of a Pascal. His Excellency may, in all probability, have said, "You are by law a member," but I really could not trace it so accurately as that.

33,545. Do you remember or not ?—Yes, he did, precisely; tracing it in that way and brushing up these cobwebs from my brain.

33,546. Having been informed of that, did you take part in the proceedings ?—No; the reason why is that my opinion was not invited, and there was but one unanimous opinion that the exigencies of the time demanded martial law, and every gentleman, very few of whom I knew personally, seemed unanimous in supporting the Governor and the Government.

33,547. What reports were submitted to the Council of War as to the state of things which necessitated martial law?—The reports were given by the Governor very succinctly.

33,548. What official reports were they ?—I didn't see any of them. I heard a very succinct and clear statement made by the Governor. I heard the Attorney-General, and I heard Sir Bryan Edwards, equally clever, and I was perfectly satisfied that but one feeling was shared by every individual in the room to support the Governor and the Government. I presume the General would not be backward on that occasion.

33,549. Did anyone support the declaration of martial law over the whole country ?—I heard nothing about it.

33,550. There was no discussion as to the area at all ?—Something was said as to whether Kingston would be included. It was clearly explained that it might interfere with commercial affairs, about which I am unlucky enough not to be able to give an opinion.

33,551. Was there any discussion ?—No.

33,552. Was any proposition made to limit martial law to the parishes of St. Thomas in the East, St. David's, Portland, and Port Royal ?—Not that I remember. I dare say you can perfectly comprehend that when 40 gentlemen meet there is not a perfect dead silence, and there may be a variety of opinions, and that even if you were determined you could not keep everyone in his own place, you might have even two or three, if not more than four, to speak at the same time.

33,553. After martial law was proclaimed did you consider yourself or Governor Eyre the supreme military authority of the country ?—Mr. Gorrie, I should be most happy to give an opinion, but really it is such a complicated thing that even the ablest lawyers at home cannot give you a decision. I shall be happy to give my opinion for your information, but I do not pretend to be a lawyer.

33,554. Did you hear Mr. Eyre give the neccessary orders for the disposition of the troops ?—The rules in the Queen's Colonial Regulations are these: the Civil Governor of the country sends his requisitions, and sends his orders for the troops, and it is the duty of the military commander to carry them out to the fullest extent. If he sees any reason why they should not be carried out he is to place his objections respectfully before the Governor, but it is his duty to carry them out.

33,555. Were General Nelson and Colonel Hobbs acting under you as your subordinate officers?—I should certainly say so; I do not know anything that abrogated my position.

33,556. Did General Nelson report to you daily, or in any way, as to his proceedings ?—He sent his despatches regularly to me, those that were exactly requisite and to the point; and it must be borne in mind that they were hurried, and so anxious was General Nelson that I should receive information that many despatches came with the *addendum*, "I beg you will have this copied as I have not time."

33,557. Did they contain the number of persons executed up to date ?—Oh, no.

33,558. As to the Courts-martial ?—Oh, dear, no. They were military despatches; it would have taken a volume; he must have had a bevy of short-hand writers.

33,559. Do we understand that he sent no account of his proceedings ?—Not at all.

33,560. What are we to understand ?—I will explain, if I possibly can make you understand. He sent military despatches, and he stated, for instance, as the packet was sailing, simply that Paul Bogle was captured, and others. I shall be happy to give you every information I possibly can. If you mean did he send me details, he did not. In the margin he would say, "I have executed so many," or something of that kind.

33,561. Did he give you the number of persons tried ?—He told me of all the operations requisite for me to know, and that he was carrying on in the field.

33,562. General Nelson was not actually in the field with troops ?—Was he not! He commanded, I understand.

33,563. Was he stationed at Morant Bay ?—Will you kindly recall to your memory what I said a short time ago. The Governor having requested that I would place an officer in command of the troops, I named General Nelson, he was Colonel Nelson then; but I requested the Governor to create him a brigadier-general, to take command over militia officers there. As they had no form of a brigadier general's appointment, I had to produce my own, which I got, though a man should not praise himself, for distinguished services in Africa.

32,564. We will call him Colonel Nelson ?—Or Brigadier-General Nelson.

33,565. If you like ?—He was *de facto* in command. I looked to him for the proper military movements, and he reported to me regularly the movements he thought requisite; and only on one point did he ask my advice, and that was with reference to a law affair.

33,566. But you are aware that in addition to regulating the movements of the troops, he was employed in connexion with Courts-martial ?—With courts under martial law ?

33,567. Yes ?—Oh, yes.

33,568. Were you kept informed as to those proceedings ?—Certainly, so far as it was requisite.

33,569. Did you feel it your duty to approve of those proceedings ?—I could neither approve nor disapprove.

33,570. Are we to understand that General Nelson's decision was supreme ?—Certainly.

33,571. In that matter ?—I stated that clearly before.

33,572. That he had no superior officer with regard to Courts-martial, while he had as to the movements of the troops ?—The officer who convenes and approves and confirms, *vide* regulations, is the sole person who can make any alteration. If I had—but I hope I will not—to hold a Court-martial upon you if I directed the Court to be held, and approved and confirmed the proceedings, it would not be in the power of any single officer to interfere.

33,573. Can you refer to the article of war under which that state of things exists ?—The decision is clear. I cannot carry all that legal knowledge in my head, but the Judge Advocate is here. You are really extracting a great deal of military knowledge from me.

33,574. Was there any Judge Advocate appointed in connexion with martial law here ?—No; excuse me, with regard to martial law, the only one we had was what we called the Provost Marshal, and I nominated an old officer, Major Prenderville, but that was only for Camp. We had upwards of 200 political prisoners there.

33,575. (*Commission.*) Where was that ?—At Up-Park Camp; we had 200 prisoners crowded in there, and he looked after them.

33,576. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You did not appoint a Judge Advocate for one of those Courts-martial ?—No, we don't have a Judge Advocate in a drum-head Court-martial; it would never do.

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33,577. Do you consider then that all the Courts-martial which were held by Brigadier-General Nelson were drum-head Courts-martial?—I don't know whether they were drum-head Courts-martial, I should call them so. I have been a Judge Advocate; but you are asking me a great deal that I cannot answer.

33,578. You would not call them drum-head Courts-martial under the articles of war?—Courts-martial under martial law.

33,579. Not under the articles of war?—No.

33,580. Did Colonel Nelson issue a dispatch which he sent to you about Kelly Smith?—Not exactly a dispatch, excuse me. Colonel Nelson wrote to me on a particular point with regard to certain persons, and he was merely one of them.

33,581. If that was a written document, have you any objection to read it?—Not the slightest. It may be published in the "Times," as far as that goes. The Judge Advocate confirmed my opinion.

33,582. Have you that with you?—They are there, I believe.

33,583. (*Commission.*) What is the date of it?—The documemts are all attached to Colonel Nelson's letter. There is the Judge Advocate's opinion (*handing it to Mr. Gorrie.*)

33,584. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) This is 6th December?—Yes.

33,585. I wish the despatch you sent to General Nelson?—I sent no despatch.

33,586. This is the approval?—Oh, dear, no. General Nelson referred every point to me.

33,587. Did he refer it in writing?—As to writing, he sent as follows—the prisoner's name in the margin, no matter who—"If I have the power to try them for offences," (or some words to that effect) "committed prior to martial law, would I be justified in doing so?" The opinion I gave was, "No, I don't think you would be justified in doing so;" and you will find from the Judge Advocate that I was right.

33,588. You had no reference from General Nelson as to Gordon's case?—None; there was no reference to me at all about it.

33,589. (*Commission.*) This is the case you refer to—William Kelly Smith?—Yes, that is the man.

33,590. Is this the letter (*reading*)—"Head "Quarters, Morant Bay, 4th November 1865, 6 p.m. "Sir, I have the honour to request the favour of "your informing His Excellency the Governor, that "having deemed it my duty to refer a case of one of "the prisoners sent up for trial, namely, W. Kelly "Smith, in order that I might be informed on certain "points connected therewith, so that the decision of "such case might be my guide as to the disposal of "the cases of the prisoners from H.M.S. "Aboukir," "Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien; and having just had the "the honour to receive your opinion in several points "submitted, I have arrived at the decision that, on "my own responsibility, I do not consider myself justi-"fied in arraigning these prisoners before a Court-"martial. My reason for thus doing is, the prisoners "all uttered the sentiments, which are said to be "seditious, *prior* to the rebellion; and although I "may have the power and authority under 'martial "law,' a power to myself very doubtful, yet it is a "power I do not feel myself justified in exercising, "and which I shall not exert unless I receive positive "orders to do so. The prisoners shall be kept under "surveillance till your instructions respecting their "disposal be received. I have the honour to be, &c., "&c.—A. A. Nelson, Brigadier-Genl. Commanding "Field Force." [*Added at the end of the letter by "Major General O'Connor.*] "I entirely coincide "in the opinion of Brigadier-General Nelson. We "may have the authority and power, but would not "be justified to try the prisoners by a military Court-"martial. Signed Luke Smyth O'Connor, Major-"General Commanding the Troops. Head Quarter "House, 5th November 1865?"—Precisely; that is the whole of it, and that was confirmed by the letter.

33,591. *Mr.* (*Gorrie.*) Did you read over the proceedings of Gordon's Court-martial when you received them on the 22nd?—Of course I did.

33,592. I wish to ask you whether the acts for which Gordon was tried were not acts previous to the proclamation of martial law?—I will not give you an opinion.

33,593. Did you take any steps upon receiving those proceedings to stop the carrying out of the sentence?—The answer has been given to you long ago, that it was not in my power to do it. I explained as clearly as I possibly could, that I had no power whatever as to the proceedings in the Court-martial.

33,594. I wish to know whether you brought under General Nelson's notice your views of the trial?—That is going too far. I have already stated as a gentleman that it was not in my power. I never quibble, and I will not give you an answer.

33,595. Will you explain in what way you were consulted with regard to the amnesty; the fact you have stated, that you were consulted?—Yes; His Excellency wrote to me that he considered that the time had come when an amnesty should be proclaimed, and, as the officer commanding, he consulted my opinion, and that of others also, and I entirely coincided with what was done.

33,596. You had that in writing from Mr. Eyre?—Yes.

33,597. Were you also consulted with regard to the termination of martial law?—That was the termination of martial law.

33,598. But the amnesty is different from the termination of martial law?—Decidedly. I was consulted by Governor Eyre.

33,599. Had you a despatch upon that occasion?—Yes, that it would end on the 13th of the following month, and others were consulted as to the termination of martial law. It was done in consultation, and decided by the legal gentlemen as to when it was to be terminated, and so on. There was only one Council of War held on that morning.

33,600. Then was the termination of martial law decided by the previous council that sat in your quarters the previous evening?—How could it be determined before it was proclaimed?

33,601. Did the Council of War, held on the morning of the 12th, decide as to the termination of martial law?—No, they did not, because they could not; precisely for the same reason that they could not decide on a point that was not decided.

33,602. Were you consulted by Mr. Eyre as to the conclusion of martial law?—No.

33,603. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When the Governor went away from Head Quarter House on the night of the 12th, I think you said about 12 o'clock, did you accompany him?—No, I did not, not upon that occasion. I think that Captain Johnson went. I will be very candid with you. I had been at work at Port Royal from 6 in the morning, and I was totally exhausted at 12 o'clock, and I did not go on that occasion. Colonel Hunt went down and Captain Johnson. On all other occasions, of course, I went down with His Excellency.

33,604. Do you consider the steps that were taken for the suppression of the outbreak necessary?—You mean martial law.

33,605. Yes?—Certainly, most essential.

33,606. (*Commission.*) Do you remember receiving a letter from Colonel Whitfield, which you forwarded to the Governor—a letter dated the 2nd of November, directed to the Deputy Adjutant-General, reporting his arrival?—Yes, perfectly well, reporting his arrival at Falmouth.

33,607. It contains this: "From the little I have seen of this part of the island," (Falmouth) "and the "great difficulty experienced in procuring means of "transport, I am of opinion that Trelawny, St. "James', Hanover, and Westmoreland should be "immediately placed under martial law, as serious "difficulties may arise from the great indifference "shown by the labouring classes to any orders issued "by me in my present useless position, and the

" sluggish manner in which they are obeyed. I " trust the Major-General will, at his earliest con- " venience, recommend His Excellency the Governor " to place the above parishes under martial law, or " my presence here, with my present small force, will " be of little service to the colony " ?—That was the letter of Colonel Whitfield when he had just arrived in command of the troops. I think you will find a later letter contradicting that.

33,608. On the 3rd of November you forwarded that, saying, " I endorse the opinion of Colonel Whit- " field, having been convinced, from the first break- " ing out of the rebellion, the whole island ought to " have been placed under martial law ? "—Yes.

33,609. Then there is a subsequent letter from Colonel Whitfield, in which he thinks it no longer necessary ?—Precisely so.

33,610. What was the date of that ?—The very next day, I think.

33,611. In that letter he says this : " The inhabi- " tants were evidently in a state of considerable " alarm prior to my arrival here, and the first reports " from Westmoreland after my arrival I consider to " have been greatly exaggerated. I beg, therefore, " to withdraw that part of my letter applying for " certain parishes to be placed under martial law, as " from present appearances I consider it unneces- " sary " ?—Clearly; and that was acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor.

33,612. You forwarded that letter to the Governor ? —Yes.

33,613. And you say, " I entertain little doubt but " that Colonel Whitfield is correct in considering the " first reports from Westmoreland have been exag- " gerated, and therefore martial law, from present " appearances, I consider unnecessary " ?—Yes; and I transmitted that to His Excellency Governor Eyre, and received his reply on the 4th of November. They had nothing to do with subsequent letters.

The witness withdrew.

Brigadier-General Abercrombie Nelson re-called and further examined.

Brigadier-General A. Nelson.

33,614. You were the officer selected by General O'Connor to take command of the troops that were taken to the district where the disturbances took place in October last ?—I was.

33,615. Did you proceed to Morant Bay ? Will you be so good as to inform the Commission what you did ?—I proceeded on board the " Caravelle " to Morant Bay, where I arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 13th of October.

33,616. When you arrived there what did you find ? —I went on shore, found part of the troops in tents and part in the church, which was unfinished. I then examined as to the sentries and the different military arrangements. I then inquired where Captain Luke was with his force, and found he had gone on to Port Morant. I immediately remarked that I should go on; the Governor said, " I will go with you."

33,617. The Governor accompanied you in the " Caravelle," and landed with you?—Yes; some civilians expressed to His Excellency that it was a source of danger going by the road. I said it was my duty to go, but His Excellency could please himself. The suggestion was made that we should go by water ; we went on board the " Onyx," started at 9 p.m., and disembarked about 12 midnight.

33,618. Where had Captain Luke's detachment proceeded to ?—Upon arrival at Port Morant I found Captain Luke, with the main body of his troops, at Port Morant, and he had detached a party of 25, under Ensign Cullen, to Bath. I then discussed with some people belonging to the neighbourhood, Mr. Shortridge, and Mr. Harrisson, and others, who gave me information, and I ascertained where the refugees, whom I was most anxious to liberate, were. I then decided to send Captain Luke the next morning, and sent a special messenger to Ensign Cullen to keep his position. I then strongly impressed upon Captain Luke that the first thing to be done was to rescue the ladies and children, and that he was to come back and be ready if possible to Bowden's wharf to disembark at 2 o'clock, when I would despatch him in the gunboat.

33,619. Had there been any disturbance of the public peace there at that time ?—Everybody was so alarmed, and declared that the rebels had surrounded the place.

33,620. Did you send out a party to search for any rioters ?—At Port Morant ?

33,621. Yes ?—At Port Morant Mr. Hague, the collector of customs, came and gave me information of one of the leaders who had threatened his life ; a small party was sent out and was successful.

33,622. Did they bring in anybody ?—The one man I wanted particularly to have, and two or three others, men and women.

33,623. Was it a man named Fleming ?—Yes.

33,624. What happened to him ?—The next day I ordered a Court to be called for his trial ; he was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

33,625. What did you do with the other men ?—They were let go.

33,626. And the women?—They were also released.

33,627. That was on the morning of the 14th ?—Yes, 6 o'clock on the morning of the 14th.

33,628. What happened afterwards ?—Immediately after his execution (the Governor was with me the whole time) we reembarked on board the " Onyx," came up to Morant Bay, and found that H.M.S. " Wolverene " had arrived with a detachment of the Second 6th on board, under Captain Hole. I then received reports from the officers commanding troops, and found a very, very large number of prisoners in tents. I got all the information I could about the rebels, and then issued what orders I thought necessary for the camp and so on. I then embarked with His Excellency on board the " Wolverene." My original intention was to proceed to Port Antonio.

33,629. When you were at Morant Bay were any prisoners landed from the " Wolverene ? "—I do not know ; the " Wolverene " arrived before I did.

33,630. Were any men tried by Court-martial—I suppose it must have been on the 14th ?—Yes, there was no order for Court-martial. Oh, yes, a Court-martial was assembled under Col. Hunt, Col. Lewis, Capt. Espeut, Capt. Fyfe, Capt. Heslop.

33,631. The Attorney General was a member of that Court ?—Yes, Capt. Heslop was a member.

33,632. Were they sentenced ? — Three to be hanged, one to be flogged, and a woman was sentenced to death; but the Court recommended her to imprisonment for life. In the exercise of my judgment I did not consider the recommendation, but I ordered the execution of the woman.

33,633. What did you do then ?—Embarked on board the " Wolverene," steamed to Port Antonio, having previously sent the gunboat to receive the refugees. When I got to Port Antonio I found that Captain Luke had carried out his orders most satisfactorily, having brought in some 100 individuals, men, women, and children, of all denominations and ranks. I had them conveyed to the " Wolverene," put on board the gunboat, and brought the troops off to take them myself to Port Antonio. Capt. De Horsey sent off his servants as surgeons to the sick and wounded. We were obliged to lay to all night.

33,634. At Port Morant ?—Yes. At daybreak on the morning of the 15th we got the anchor up and steamed round to Morant Point, and arrived at Port Antonio about 10 o'clock. The first thing we saw upon arrival was an American barque anchored, with a great number of people on board. I got into a boat and went with the Governor on board, gathered all the information I could, found that the people were magistrates, clergy, ladies, refugees, who had been on board upwards of two days. From the information I gathered then I found that the rebels had got as

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far as Mulatto River, because Mr. Hinchelwood's place had there been burnt. I then headed the enemy. When I was at Morant Bay I heard that one party was gone towards Monklands and another towards the Plantain Garden River district, and another party had gone to Bath and Manchioneal, therefore my great object was to get round there as speedily as possible to head them. Having got my body of troops at Morant Bay and another at Port Antonio, I got the strongest body to proceed to Manchioneal. At a quarter past 11 the first men began to embark, and at half-past 12 a detachment of 60 of the First West, 40 of the Second Sixth, who were actually on their march.

33,635. You were aware, before you left Kingston, that a party had been ordered by the General to move to Blue Mountain Valley ?—I wrote the order. The order was on the requisition of the Governor, written at 12 o'clock at night, and the instructions were that a detachment of 50 men should be sent to report themselves to General Jackson, the magistrate; in his absence to Mr. McHenry; and in his absence to any other magistrate. Martial law was not proclaimed at that time, and he was ordered to be guided entirely by Her Majesty's regulations for the suppression of riots.

33,636. That was before the proclamation of martial law?—Yes, it did not come out till 9 o'clock the following morning.

33,637. Then the strategical arrangements for heading this disturbance was by taking Port Morant on the south coast, and Port Antonio on the north—do you know of any Maroons being ordered to march ?—Not till afterwards.

33,638. There was the party from Newcastle marching down the Blue Mountain Valley ?—Yes.

33,639. You drew a straight line across from Morant Bay to Port Antonio ?—Yes.

33,640. What happened after that ?—I found, on arrival at Port Antonio, that there were some Maroons there.

33,641. That would be the 15th, I suppose ?—The 15th. I just went down their ranks, and found they were very inadequately armed, and I wanted particularly to send a small portion of these Maroons to act as guide to Captain Hole. They were Maroon people, in small parties, under command of different captains, and I requested 10 men of one of their companies. They positively refused to give me one of the men, as they said they only knew Colonel Fyfe who was on board, and they would not obey any order I gave. I started with Captain Hole without any guide. I conferred with Colonel Fyfe afterwards, and on the 19th October they were ordered to act in this way: "The Monklands' Maroons to be furnished with 15 "stand of arms and 1,500 rounds of ammunition; to "patrol along the road up the coast as far as Hope "Bay, to guard the Swift River pass, scouring the "woods about Lennox and Low Layton, and sending "a sufficient force to Portland and Muirtown. The "above to be considered as the basis of operation of "the Maroon force; but Colonel Fyfe is authorized "to follow his own judgment according to occurring "circumstances, reporting as frequently as possible "all movements." I would desire to point out on the map that by guarding the Swift River pass, patrolling along the road from Charlestown towards Newcastle to the south, watching the Cunha pass, and with troops at Port Antonio, Monklands, Easington, and Morant Bay, the rebels were kept nearly within an equilateral triangle, having its apex on the east point of the island, and thus prevented from moving westward. Had the rebels succeeded in breaking through the different bodies it would then have been necessary to throw a line of troops across from Kingston to Annotto Bay, *viâ* Stoney Hill and Scott's Hall (a Maroon settlement), which it will be observed is the narrowest point across the island; thus the spread of the rebellion might here have been checked from going further westward.

33,642. That would have been at a nearer line ?—It would have been if it had been necessary.

33,643. How long did you stay at Port Antonio, having made these arrangements ?—Having made these arrangements, I then went into the town of Port Antonio, and there I found some Volunteers and some impromptu soldiers, armed with all sorts of weapons, and two guns, one in front of the Court-house, and another pointed on the main road to rake it, because they had been in hourly expectation of an attack. I posted sentries, and gave the orders that were necessary. On the following day, the 16th, the Governor left for Kingston on board the "Wolverene," and I remained at Port Antonio, ordering Courts-martial and carrying on the necessary arrangements.

33,644. Were any prisoners tried on the 16th by those Courts-martial ?—There were some tried, I believe; I may say positively so, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, I think.

33,645. Were there many sentenced to be hanged ?—In round numbers 27 or 29.

33,646. What orders were issued with respect to arrangements as to carrying out executions—did you give any orders at that time, or at any subsequent time?—When I first arrived in Morant Bay and Port Antonio, I considered both places in full possession of the enemy, and therefore my principal movements were directed to the movements of troops, and not to issue orders to carry out minor details; but on the 22nd, after they got established, I issued orders for the executions and so on.

33,647. We will defer that—how long did you stay at Port Antonio ?—I re-embarked on the 19th of October on board the "Wolverene," that vessel having arrived with the Governor on his trial trip from Kingston the previous afternoon.

33,648. What day did she arrive ?—On the Thursday.

33,649. The 18th ?—The 18th.

33,650. Between the 16th and 17th were any Courts-martial held by your order at Port Antonio ?—Yes, I have furnished a return.

33,651. You know of no execution at Port Antonio in those three days, except by convention of Courts-martial ?—No.

33,652. Or floggings ?—Only by Court-martial; and I would not be certain without looking at the return that there were any floggings by Court-martial even on that day.

33,653. On the 18th the Governor arrived ?—Yes.

33,654. Did he then give you any instructions as to the disposition of the troops ?—No, he did not.

33,655. Here is the memorandum ?—I am perfectly aware of that. You asked me on the 18th.

33,656. Was a memorandum given to you ?—Yes.

33,657. Was it given at Port Antonio ?—No.

33,658. Where was it given to you ?—It was given to me by the Governor just previously to his leaving the "Wolverine" on the evening of the 19th.

33,659. When did you embark on board the "Wolverene ?"—I must look at my memoranda for details. It was given to me on board the "Wolverene" just prior to my arrival in Morant Bay. This is the memorandum.

33,660. This is the original ?—Yes, I perfectly recollect it, because I said to His Excellency the Governor, "It is very odd; all these things have been anticipated nearly."

33,661. By the arrangements you had made ?—Yes, and there are proposed arrangements here which I did not carry out; and although I got His Excellency's instructions I considered I myself was responsible for the actual arrangements, and if I differed at all with his ideas and instructions I should have so expressed myself; and he states, "I should be happy "to render any assistance or facilitate any arrange-"ments which the Brigadier-General may consider "desirable."

33,662. Then practically the arrangements contained in this memorandum were carried out ?—Exactly.

33,663. When did you arrive in Morant Bay ?—

On the evening of Friday, the 19th of October, at 6 p.m.

33,664. Did you disembark ?—I did not ; it was perfectly dark. I sent my aide-de-camp on shore, and found there was no necessity for my disembarking, and I did not go on shore till the Saturday. I then visited the camp, found the men in a wretched state with the mud and wet, and the tents overcrowded with prisoners. I then went into the town, examined the houses and the district prison, and though I could ill afford a guard I preferred sending the prisoners down there under a small guard.

33,665. That was on the 20th ?—Yes.

33,666. Did you detach any troops on the 20th into the country or anywhere ?—Upon that afternoon some of the planters came up from Kingston, whom I was led to expect, because I received a letter from the Governor, in which he said : " I think 40 stand of " arms and corresponding ammunition should be left " at Morant Bay, to be distributed to a party of " planters and others, who are prepared to come " from Kingston, and re-establish themselves in the " Plantain Garden River or Bath districts, if so " armed." These 40 men disembarked. I furnished them with the arms I could spare. I then told them I had no objection to their going where they were required to go, but I should put them under an officer of the line, to whom I should give very stringent orders, and they must act in strict discipline to all military order. If they did not choose to go upon those terms they should not go at all. They deliberated, and said they were too happy to go. I then picked a force under my aide-de-camp. I distributed the officers of the Second Sixth and some of the Volunteer troops under Captain Astwood.

33,667. Were they Volunteers enrolled according to the Act of the Legislature ?—Yes.

33,668. Then were those other Volunteers a party under Mr. Ford ?—Yes, they were 40 planters, but they called themselves Volunteers.

33,669. The whole of them were under Captain Adcock ?—Yes.

33,670. Do you know that this party of planters or Volunteers were under the orders of Mr. Ford ?—Well, they made a sort of selection on the spot when I turned my back, and selected him to be their captain.

33,671. Did you acknowledge him as their commanding officer ?—Certainly.

33,672. Did you give Lieutenant Adcock any orders ?—I did. These are the orders (*reading*) :—

" Morant Bay, 8 p.m., 20th October 1865.

" Memo. for Lieut. Adcock, Second Sixth Royal Regiment, and A.D.C., proceeding in command of a detachment of field service.

" The planters who have volunteered to act with the troops must be kept in a proper though not over strict order. On effecting junction with the party from Manchioneal Lieut. Adcock will act entirely on his judgment and such information as may be gathered, making excursions from ' post-office ' in any direction supposed to be advantageous, care to be taken that the firing of buildings and huts be not carried to excess. All ringleaders to be secured. Men found in arms to be summarily dealt with. Minor punishments to be inflicted on the spot. Lieut. Adcock will return to Morant Bay Tuesday evening, 24th. If application be not made in time to admit of a gunboat, viz., sent to Port Morant to embark the detachment, Lieut. Adcock must march into Morant Bay. If by any unforeseen circumstance the detachment from Manchioneal does not arrive at the post-office as ordered, Lieut. Adcock must endeavour to open communication to get it up, but he is authorized to move about as he deems expedient. Lieut. Adcock is not, except under written orders, to conform to the orders of any officer except myself.

" (Signed) A. A. Nelson
" B.-General Commanding F. Force.
" John Elkington, Lieut.-Col."

At the same time I ordered a party to Manchioneal to effect a junction at the post-office, because I did not consider that Lieut. Adcock's party was sufficiently strong, and I had a particular objection to sending out small parties.

33,673. At the post-office, where ?—That was the information I got. It is a place on the road. This is the order for the other detachment :—

" Morant Bay, 20th October 1865.

" Captain Hole, commanding troops at Manchioneal, will detach a party, under command of an officer, consisting of 50 men in light marching order, supplied with 60 rounds of blank cartridge, the party to leave Manchioneal at 5 a.m. to-morrow, Saturday the 21st, and to move to the post-office on the direct road between Manchioneal and Bath, supposed to be a distance of 15 miles. This body will find other troops at the post-office, and the officer in command has orders. Great importance is attached to the party leaving Manchioneal at the above hour, and nothing is to derange or hinder its march on the post-office ; extreme emergencies alone excepted."

And the party did effect the junction.

33,674. At this time were there any parties detached to Stony Gut or to Easington—we have got now to the 20th—were there any parties detached from Morant Bay at that time ?—I detached a party to proceed to attack Stony Gut.

33,675. Before you went to Port Antonio ?—Yes, on the 14th of October, when I arrived at Morant Bay, I heard that Stony Gut was the stronghold of the rebels. I then issued an order that the senior officer in command of the troops at Morant Bay should proceed with two officers and 50 men of the Second Sixth, and two officers and 60 men. " The " object is to surprise the rebels, who are supposed " to make this place their stronghold. Great deci- " sion is necessary in making this move, and a trust- " worthy guide indispensable. The party should " move so as to arrive at Stony Gut at daybreak. " Every precaution to be observed in making any " attack, and a reconnaissance should be made pre- " vious to such."

33,676. You thought, doubtless, from the information you had, that they were holding Stony Gut as a stronghold ?—Yes ; if my party could have attacked at the time intended, for they were then in force ; but the magistrate who was in command, recollect, did not bring the party of the Second Sixth down to the River, so that my party was detained at Easington.

33,677. Who was the magistrate moving with the Second Sixth ?—They were ordered to go to Major-General Jackson, and they did not, because I remembered His Excellency's instructions.

33,678. That party of the Second Sixth had moved before martial law had been proclaimed ?—Yes.

33,679. They were moving as they do when they are called to assist the civil power ?—Exactly so. I never saw the detachment of the Second Sixth ; they opened the attack on Stony Gut just as he wished. Lieut. Oxley, a very excellent officer, came back, and then went back directly.

33,680. You re-called Lieut. Oxley ?—Yes, it was useless his being down at Easington.

33,681. Then he moved on to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

33,682. Were any express instructions given to that party ?—No, I sent him round to meet the enemy, and he would be guided by custom of war to make the attack.

33,683. What was the next thing done ?—That brings me down to my having sent a party under my aide-de-camp to Plantain Garden River. After that detachment arrived I had very little to do in the way of military operations.

33,684. You established your head-quarters at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

33,685. And that was the centre of the whole command ?—The most convenient point of my communication was open by the sea.

33,686. Did you issue any orders to the troops, prohibiting them from entering houses in the vicinity

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of their camp, or any orders of that sort?—Yes, my orders on the 19th of October 1865 were these (*reads*):—

"Port Antonio, 19th October 1865.

"The detachment of the Royal Artillery will remain at Port Antonio until further orders, under command of Captain Luke of the First West India Regiment. Captain Luke will issue stringent orders against the troops foraging for themselves. All supplies required to be obtained by written requisition upon the civil authorities at this place. All horses now at barracks, except six, to be handed over to Lieut. French, Portland Militia."

I must explain that I pressed every horse I could get, and thereby maintained my troops. They were less fatigued, and could go at a greater pace. There is another order here:—

"Morant Bay, 25th of October.

"Officers commanding will respectively forbid any man to enter a house in or near his place under any pretext whatever, unless accompanied by a non-commissioned officer or a warrant officer. Any man found doing so to be handed over to the Provost Marshal for summary punishment."

Here is another:—

"Head-quarters, Morant Bay,
"2nd November 1865.

"Addressed to Lieut. Nevin, Plantain Garden River district.

"Sir,

"You will proceed forthwith to relieve Ensign Cullen, 1st West India Regiment, now in command of a detachment at Golden Grove, and you will be pleased to direct that officer to return to this place immediately. You will as soon as possible remove your detachment from the quarters now in occupation to Stoke's Hall. You will furnish me with a report of the accommodation afforded in that house. Be good enough to ascertain who is the usual medical man at Golden Grove, and furnish me with his name and address. It will be necessary for you to exercise strict control over the men of your detachment, and not to permit any man to quit his quarters for the purpose of foraging, &c. Care to be taken to preserve unanimity with the overseers and all others. You are not sent to your post for the purpose of punishing the negro, but to maintain order and afford protection to the inhabitants generally. You are not authorized to inflict summary punishment. If any supposed rioter be sent as prisoner to you be good enough to inquire into the case, and if you consider the same as of a serious nature send him to my head-quarters with the evidence against him. You will doubtless have many prisoners brought before you, and some possibly through the *animus* of the inhabitants. Petty cases of larceny I cannot interfere with; they must be hereafter dealt with by the civil authority. Captain Hole, Second Sixth, commanding detachment at Manchioneal, is about to proceed to Port Antonio. I am quite aware you will be much pressed to administer punishment to supposed criminals, and you must be firm, temperate, and judicious in all communications with civilians. Mr. Shortridge, Golden Grove, is qualified to afford you all local information. You are not on any account to march out for the purpose of attacking any body of the rebels. If reported in force, which I apprehend is quite impossible, you must not approach without my distinct order in writing. You will be pleased strictly to conform to the instructions herein. Any deviation therefrom will be a source of discomfort to yourself. A. A. Nelson."

33,687. Were the Volunteers ever placed officially under your orders by anybody?—The authorized ones came up, and when they visited my head-quarters I took them on the strength of the troops coming into my garrison.

33,688. Were Astwood and Ford's the only Volunteers you know of?—Yes, that was all. Captain Astwood's came up in proper order from Kingston, reported themselves to me, and as they were troops under my command I made use of them. The planters came up under Mr. Ford, merely *en route* to resume their occupation. They were brought into line and put under an officer, but they were to proceed to their general avocations after they had seen the country was free.

33,689. Captain Astwood's came as an organized body?—Yes.

33,690. After that you remained at Morant Bay as your head-quarters until you came to Kingston?—I did, because it was more convenient.

33,691. I think that was the whole of the military operations?—Those are all the military operations.

33,692. You remained at Morant Bay during the greater part of the time the Courts-martial were going on?—I did.

33,693. Have you any recollection of a person named Richard Clarke being in custody at Morant Bay?—No, I have no man tried by that name.

33,694. He was not tried?—No, I have no recollection of it.

33,695. I ought to call your attention to a statement that he has made (*reading part of Richard Clarke's evidence, sixth day*):—

"*Q.* Now what happened which led to your receiving the hundred lashes the day you were released?—*A.* I saw Inspector Ramsay and three officers come up to the prison on Saturday morning, and they commenced to call us up, and there were soldiers there with cats, and as I came up Ramsay said to me, 'What do you do here?' I said, 'I am a perfect stranger here; I have only been working here six weeks. I do not know what I have been taken up for.' Ramsay said, 'Well, soldier, give him 100 lashes.'

"*Q.* Who said that?—*A.* The Colonel who was acting there was present. I mean the one who is gone out of the country now, but who is coming back.

"*Q.* Do you mean Colonel Nelson?—*A.* That is his name.

"*Q.* He sentenced you to 100 lashes, and then you were allowed to go; when were you sentenced?—*A.* The same day on which I was let go.

"*Q.* Do you remember the day of the month?—*A.* As well as I can recollect I was 25 days in prison altogehter.

"*Q.* No, you say you were 25 days after you came back to Morant Bay?—*A.* No, altogether I say that all my prison days were 25.

"*Q.* That includes the whole?—*A.* The whole is 25. When I was flogged I kneeled down and said, 'God bless the Queen and his Royal——

"*Q.* What have you got in your hand (*the witness handed in a written paper*), who wrote this?—*A.* That was given to me. Mr. Nelson ordered the supervisor to give me this (*pass, read*). That was a pass I received after I was flogged."

Do you recollect anything of that sort?—I never saw any punishment of any description inflicted at the gaol, but I can elucidate that. I had between 800 and 1,000 prisoners at divers dates while I was at Morant Bay. I collected a great number of written crimes against them, and I sent down my aide-de-camp and two other officers to the district prison to inquire into cases, and make a delivery; in point of fact, authorizing them to administer corporal punishment if they deemed it necessary, if not to let the men go; and in order that these men might not be molested again I had passes given to them.

33,696. Was it in your presence that Ramsay ordered the soldier to give Richard Clarke 100 lashes?—Decidedly not. I never should have allowed such a thing. I went once myself immediately after receipt of the amnesty down to the prison, with my aide-de-camp and Mr. Bicknell. I made Mr. Taylor read out the warrants to the prisoners. I spoke a few words to them about their future conduct, and I released I should think about 100 prisoners and about 50 or 60 women without any punishment whatever, and I gave each of them a pass.

33,697. Would that be on the 4th of November?—I could not possibly say. I cannot tell the date I received the amnesty.

33,698. You are certain that in your presence that order was not given for 100 lashes?—Decidedly not.

33,699. You say you released 50 women?—I should say more.

33,700. Was any women flogged under your orders, or with your knowledge at any time?—On the 23rd of October, there were four men and one woman tried. "Scipio Cowell, sentenced to receive 50 lashes, John Wilson, 25 lashes, James McLaren, 75 lashes, William Johnson Hounslow, 25 lashes, Polly Levingston, 50 lashes." This is what I wrote at the end of that: "Approved and confirmed, except Polly Levingston, who is to be released. The punishment awarded the other four prisoners to be carried out in the usual manner—A. A. Nelson, Brigadier-General, Commanding field force. Morant Bay, 23rd October 1865." This was returned by the Provost Marshal:—"Four men flogged, Court-house, Morant Bay, half past 7 o'clock, a.m., October 24, 1865.—Gordon D. Ramsay, Provost Marshal." I beg leave also to remark that I sent for the president of the Court-martial, and I said to him, "This is just the commencement, it is no use sentencing women to be flogged, because if you do I won't confirm the proceedings." Those were my views about flogging women. There is the document, that will at once show my views on the flogging of women.

33,701. Then no woman ever was flogged by your orders, or under your notice?—No.

33,702. This evidence was also given, do you remember seeing a man of the name of Chisholm in custody?—Decidedy not; not the individual.

33,703. This evidence is given: "(*Q.*) Did you see anything happen to them?" that is Chisholm and his "wife. (*A.*) Inspector Ramsay came in on the Sunday "morning and said, 'Where is old Chisholm?' Chis-"holm was brought out to him. Ramsay said, 'What do "you know of the meetings Gordon has been keeping?' "Chisholm said, 'I do not know anything Mr. Gordon "stopped at my house,' &c. down to *A.* 'Yes, he was "about three yards from him, and we all stood round "at the time." (*Evidence of Richard Clark, Sixth day.*) Did anything of that sort take place in your presence?—I can give it the most unequivocal denial.

33704. No such thing ever did take place?—No. I commanded there, not Provost Marshal Ramsay.

33,705. Chisholm's account is this: "*Q.* Did Ramsay strike at all, except with his fist on your head? *A.* He flogged me with a whip and struck me with his fist, and the soldiers struck me with a stick. Ramsay took a loaded pistol to blow out my brains," &c. *reading down to* (*Q*) "Did you see General Nelson? *A.* Yes, he saw the blood, and asked me where I got the blood. *Q.* Had he been present when you were struck? *A.* I do not think so, but Ramsay was present."—Can you say whether you saw a man with blood flowing down in that way, and that you asked him where the blood came from?—Decidedly not, if I had I should have made inquiries into it.

33,706. Did you see the men flogged on many occasions?—I did.

33,707. Did you see them pelted after being flogged?—I did.

33,708. Where was that?—The first night I arrived at Morant Bay from Port Antonio.

33,709. Can you give us the date?—The 20th Oct.

33,710. Will you describe what it was you saw?—It was very much similar to when a man is discharged in the army, getting kicked, and so on, through the ranks. The first time I saw things thrown I was rather taken by surprise, and I sent men to stop it. I do not think I used very mild language. I expressed myself to the effect that if anybody did such a thing I should make a very serious example of them; their punishment had been given, and I would not permit a man to touch a culprit after being punished; and that never occurred again, never. I think there was scarcely any exception where I was not present myself.

33,711. Was the 19th the first day of the floggings?—The 20th, and there had been one Court-martial to the best of my recollection in Morant Bay.

33,712. What was it that was done on those occasions?—They took up bits of sticks and bits of cocoanut shell, or whatever it was, and threw at them.

33,713 Did you see an ymen knocked down?—Yes, I did see one man, but I think that was from a man rushing and yelling at him.

33,714. Not by a blow?—No, they yelled at him just like a man who is discharged from a regiment.

33,715. Did you see anybody use the butt end of gun?—Decidedly not, or I should have put him under arrest myself for using fire-arms.

33,716. Did you have any complaints made to you of the conduct of the Provost Marshal, Ramsay?—Yes, I had two.

33,717. Can you state when the first was, and what it was?—Yes, I can tell exactly the date; it was the day Sam Clarke was tried, and the complaint was this: a man came to me and said that Mr. Henry Mais could not get his horse shod; I asked why, and he said because Mr. Provost Marshal Ramsay said the shoe-men were for the public service.

33,718. That was not a complaint of cruelty?—No, but I had another complaint from a magistrate.

33,719. Mr. Marshalleck?—Yes, and also from Mr. Miller; I sent those to Ramsay; the replies were not satisfactory, and I sent them back again and begged he would give me specific answers. Upon receiving his answer, I drew up this memorandum (*Reads*):

"Having given Mr. Marshalleck's complaint and the ProvostMarshal's explanation my grave and serious consideration, it is my duty to inform the Provost Marshal that in every way connected with the case he has exceeded his powers and adopted a course I most strongly reprehend. Mr. Marshalleck states that the policeman told him the Provost Marshal wanted him. This is supported by the testimony of Mr. Beckwith, and I fully believe the policeman did so express himself. Mr. Marshalleck, on receipt of the message, proceeded to the police-station. Even if he did not know the countersign in any way whatever, was the Provost Marshal therefore justified in sending him to goal? Had he been a stranger, which he was not, his case should have been inquired into. The conversation between the Provost Marshal and Sergeant McKenzie was highly improper, for in fact it was well known who the prisoner was. Briefly, the Provost Marshal, in acting as he did, is open to very severe censure, much of which I withhold, in consequence of the good service he has done, and because I hope that this error in dealing with Mr. Marshalleck was the result of over zeal. But this must be curbed, for I cannot permit individuals, appointed by constituted authority justices of the peace, to be insulted thereby in their persons, tending to lower not only themselves individually in the eyes of the public, but what is of far more consequence, the civil authority in the island generally. Mr. Marshalleck was well known to be a justice of the peace, and under no circumstances whatever, myself being on the spot, was his arrest and commitment to gaol justifiable. The Provost Marshal appears to consider his powers more extensive than they are. He is simply entrusted with authority to inflict summary punishment upon any individual whom he may detect in the commission of any offence against order and discipline, and this is only to be exercised upon the commission of any particular offence, which may call for an immediate example. No one knows better than myself the necessity, under present circumstances, for speedy action by the Provost Marshal. I therefore peremptorily forbid any summary punishment being inflicted within the camp henceforth, and all cases of a serious nature are to be referred for my decision, or that of my aide-de-camp, to whom alone I shall delegate the authority to dispose of such.

Signed A. A. Nelson.

Morant Bay, 6th December, 1865."

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Brigadier-General A. Nelson.

3 Mar. 1866.

The complaint was made to me while I was at dinner; I sent my aide-de-camp away from his dinner, and had Mr. Marshalleck released on the spot.

33,720. Were those the only two complaints brought before you as to Ramsay's conduct?—The only two.

33,721. Were you in way whatever aware of any cruelty exercised by Ramsay?—Decidedly not. I should have stopped it instantly.

33,722. Did you ever hear of a prisoner named George Basset Clarke?—No.

33,723. Did you ever get the report of the execution of a man of the name of Marshall?—No, I did not.

33,724. You never heard of it?—I never heard of it during the time I was at Morant Bay, except incidentally.

33,725. It has been said that he was laughing and grinning while he was being flogged?—I was not at Morant Bay at the time, in the first place; in the second place, when Mr. Bicknell, the police magistrate, was sent up by the Governor to assist me to read over the different documents connected with what I call the political prisoners, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Sidney Levin, and so forth. During the time Mr. Bicknell was with me, he said, "Have you heard of this case?" speaking of Marshall, I said, "Mr. Bick-" nell, I have been here long enough to know that re-" ports are not to be believed; however, if you will " collect evidence, I will inquire into it." Some days afterwards he said he could make nothing out of the case whether it was true or not. He gave me a few notes, I looked upon it as a sort of *canard* of the time, and I took no notice of it.

33,726. Were you subsequently acquainted with the case?—I was; not at that time, early in November; Mr. Bicknell, the police magistrate, could not find it out.

33,727. You heard the information that was alleged against Ramsay?—Mr. Bicknell told me for the first time of it then.

33,728. Was that before martial law was over?—Yes.

33,729. Was any inquiry instituted against Ramsay that he had hung a man for grinning at him?—Certainly not; I did not believe half the stories I heard, I looked upon it as idle conversation.

33,730. I will give you an instance in the evidence of the same George Basset Clarke that I have already referred to:—"*Q.* Did Ramsay give you any fa-" cility for calling witnesses?—*A.* Not at all. *Q.* " Did you ask him?—*A.* Yes, and the first time I " asked him he offered to shoot me; he took out his " revolver, and said, 'You brute, if you open your " mouth I will shoot you, how dare you sir.'" Then he goes on: "While I was talking to John Williams, " he," that is Ramsay, "came and said, 'Who allows " this brute to talk? Give him a dozen,' and imme-" diately they took me down and flogged me."—Were any cases of that sort reported to you?—I will defy anybody to come into this Court and swear truly that any report was made to me that I did not inquire into fully.

33,731. Then there was nothing of that sort reported to you?—No.

33,732. Except in the case of Marshall?—I beg your pardon, no report was made to me about that; Mr. Bicknell inquired into it and could not find anything out about it.

33,733. Did Colonel Hobbs report to you?—No.

33,734. He reported to the General?—Yes.

33,735. Were any reports made to you with respect to the arrangements for carrying out executions?—Yes. (*Reads*): "Morant Bay, 22nd October " 1865. The men convicted yesterday by Court-" martial will be hung to-morrow at 7 a.m. Lieu-" tenant Errington, commanding blue jackets, will " be pleased to have sufficient men to carry out the " sentence. Ensign Kelly will parade before the " Court-house at 7. Lieutenant Jones will be pleased " to see that the prisoners now in gaol are present " when the executions take place."

33,736. That is all?—That is all.

33,737. Did you order the trial of a Baptist called Cowan among other trials?—Setting aside his creed, I ordered his trial on the 23rd of October, and his punishment was 50 lashes.

33,738. And on the 30th of October he was tried and executed?—I think if the proceedings are referred to, he was tried for the minor offence first, and then he was taken up and tried for murder; he was not tried twice on the same charge for the same crime.

33,739. The person who related this said that he was first tried and got 25 lashes?—I cannot say that; he was tried on the 23rd, and he was tried on the 30th.

33,740. For two distinct crimes?—Yes, there were two specific charges.

33,741. How long did you remain at Morant Bay?—I remained till martial law expired, and I then proceeded round the island as Deputy Adjutant General. I handed over the political prisoners, and took a receipt from the clerk of the peace for their bodies.

33,742. And then returned to your duties as Deputy Adjutant General?—Yes.

33,743. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When you arrived at Port Antonio upon the first occasion did you find any rebel organization in existence in the field?—Why, Port Antonio is not in the field.

33,744. You know what I mean by the expression?—I don't know what you call organization.

33,745. Did you find any rebel force in existence?—Do you mean at Port Antonio?

33,746. Port Antonio and the neighbourhood?—Certainly not at Port Antonio.

33,747. In any reports that you received from your subordinate officers was there ever an organized force of the negroes?—I don't think the negroes are capable of organization.

33,748. In your capacity as General in charge of the troops, did you ever require to do more than what you have already explained, that is, using your military force according to the articles of war for the suppression of riots?—I beg your pardon. I never said I used my force for the suppression of riots, that was prior to the proclamation of martial law. Major-General O'Connor sent these forces under the Suppresion of Riots Act.

33,749. Will you tell us what you did when you arrived at Port Antonio before martial law was proclaimed?—I did not leave Kingston until after the proclamation of martial law.

33,750. When you spoke about the suppression of riots, you did not refer to any proceedings of your own?—If you refer to the notes, what I said was, that a party of the Second Sixth were ordered on the first night by Major-General O'Connor under the requisition of the Governor. They never formed part or parcel of my force at all.

33,751. You have told us when you saw the Maroon force at Port Antonio they declined to obey your orders. And why?—They declined to obey my orders because they said their own captain was on board, and they should wait till he came on shore; they had never been placed under my orders, and therefore I was not in military parlance.

33,752. Did you, from what you saw of the Maroons, consider them a well organized force as regards a military force?—I considered them perfectly capable of carrying out any military operation, and quite superior to the negro forces. They were told off into companies, and they obeyed their officers.

33,753. Did you inform them that you were an officer of Her Majesty's regiment?—My dress, I presume, would have betokened my case, that I was an officer.

33,754. Did you address yourself to the captains of those companies?—I did.

33,755. Was it those captains who declined to receive orders from you?—Decidedly; they had never been put under my authority. They did not know me, but when they were under my orders they obeyed my orders as implicitly as if they were my own men.

33,756. What Maroons were those?—I never inquired.

33,757. You have spoken of two bodies, the Charlestown and Maroon-town?—They came from Maroon-town and Charlestown; those were their places of residence, therefore I distinguish them by that name.

33,758. Did you test their capability in a military point of view?—Did I test their capability?

33,759. I mean did you see whether they were a force that ought properly to be used as a military force?—I say decidedly and positively that they were a force quite capable and competent to be used as a military force.

33,760. At that time?—At that time. They were formed up in companies.

33,761. Did you ascertain whether they had ever been drilled or employed as a military force?—I imagine both, and I considered that they would make very good light skirmishers.

33,762. Did you ascertain their competency as a military force?—I considered them perfectly competent to undertake the duty that devolved upon them under the able command of their old commander, Colonel Fyfe.

33,763. Did you ascertain whether Mr. Fyfe was a military man and had seen service?—I knew he had been out in the rebellion in command of the Maroons in 1832.

33,764. Was that his last service?—I imagine he was quite competent to command the force he had under him.

33,765. Did you at any time find that the disturbances had passed beyond the Mulatto River, in the direction of Port Antonio?—The disturbances had reached Mulatto River when I arrived at Port Antonio; and the fact of my heading them, I take upon myself to say, was the cause of their not proceeding any further.

33,766. With regard to the case of the man Fleming, who you say was executed at Port Morant, can you tell from your recollection when he was seized?—He was seized, I should think, about 2 o'clock in the morning.

33,767. And where?—About 500 yards from Port Morant itself.

33,768. Did you ascertain whether it was in his own house?—It is no part of a general officer's duty to go and ascertain where a prisoner is apprehended.

33,769. You did not do it?—Decidedly not; it was no part of my duty.

33,770. Did you ascertain from the report of the officer, who had charge of the party, where the man was apprehended?—Decidedly not.

33,771. Did you ascertain whether he was at the head of an armed force?—The proceedings before the court was sufficient evidence for me.

33,772. I ask you the question now, be kind enough to answer it, wheher he was apprehended at the head of an armed force?—You had better ask that question of the officer who went out in charge of the party and apprehended him, because it was no part of my duty to inquire whether he was at the head of an armed force or not.

33,773. I ask you whether the officer who was in charge of the party made any report to you upon the subject?—No, certainly not; he brought him in; he did his duty.

33,774. Did he make any report to you?—He brought him in, and said, "I apprehended the man you sent me for."

33,775. Did you, acting in your capacity as the commanding officer, not inquire whether he was at the head of an armed force, or taken in arms?—I am quite confident he could not have been, or any officer would have had the discretion to have told me.

33,776. Then do you take everything for granted?—When the officers tell me anything I do, as a general rule, take it for granted, because in my profession, I am happy to say, they speak accurately.

33,777. Did you order the Court-martial?—Yes.

33,778. Did you ascertain of what he had been guilty before doing so?—That was the duty of the Court.

33,779. Did you order him to be tried by Court-martial without making any inquiry into his case?—Decidedly. I sent out to apprehend him upon the information of Mr. Hague, and sent him before the Court.

33,780. Did you approve of the sentence of the Court?—Decidedly.

33,781. At what time was he tried?—I should think about 6 in the evening.

33,782. When was he executed?—As soon as possible the arrangements could be made.

33,783. Did you revise the evidence that was taken on that occasion?—Did I revise the evidence? You must know very little about the proceedings of Courts-martial; you do not revise evidence, you approve it.

33,784. Well, did you approve it?—I approved of the notes—they were merely notes made. I approved of them, and I think I was myself present and heard them.

33,785. You were present at the trial?—I was not at the trial, but I was within hearing. The Courts were openCourts.

33,786. Was Mr. Eyre present?—No, decidedly not.

33,787. Where was he at the time?—Walking about on the wharf.

33,788. Did you make any reference to Mr. Eyre with regard to the Court-martial?—I commanded the troops, not Mr. Eyre.

33,789. I ask you the question?—I have answered it; I commanded the troops, not Mr. Eyre.

33,790. (*Commission.*) If you can answer the question in the form it is put to you, you had better do so?—No, decidedly not, I never applied to the Governor about it.

33,791. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect a man of the name of McLaren being tried at Morant Bay?—I recollect his being hung, because he made an observation when he was hung, "Take warning, take warning, see what Massa Gordon brought me to," or "Massa Gordon brought me to this," or words to that effect.

33,792. Did you revise the proceedings of that Court-martial—did you read the proceedings over?—To the best of my belief, I did. As to swearing that I read all these proceedings over I should be very sorry to say, but to the best of my belief I did read those.

33,793. What I mean to ask is, whether your attention was directed to this case of McLaren's?—No, there was nothing to direct my attention particularly to it.

33,794. Did you know at that time with what offence he was charged?—I imagine I had to examine into his case, and sent him down for trial myself.

33,795. (*Commission.*) You sent the charge against him?—The cases were brought up to me with a mass of evidence, numbers and numbers, and I used to see as nearly as possible whether I thought there was sufficient evidence; if I did, then I sent them down with the evidence against them.

33,796. You framed the charge?—No, they were not Courts; they were trials by martial law which I might have decided by my own *ipse dixit*, if I had chosen to take evidence.

33,797. But nobody was tried by the officers who formed the Court-martial, except by your authority?—No, decidedly not.

33,798. Everybody who was sent for trial was sent by you?—Yes, or taken by my orders.

33,899. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you direct McLaren to be tried for mutiny?—I cannot tell you; "rebellion" probably was the word used.

33,800. Did all the charges emanate from you?—I did not frame them.

33,801. Who framed the charges?—I sent them down to the president of the Court-martial with the evidence, and told him to make a general charge of rebellion, riot, or murder, as the case might be, as short as possible; not to draw it up in any technical form—time did not admit of it.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Brigadier-General A. Nelson.

3 Mar. 1866.

33,802. Then, in fact, it was the president of the Court that framed the charge, not you ?—He got my specific order to try them. I sent them down, perhaps, to be tried for murder or rebellion.

33,803. Did you send him any document or abstract of evidence, or anything of the kind, when you directed the trial ?—I never made but one *précis* of evidence, and that was in the case of Mr. Gordon ; it is not the custom in the service.

33,804. Perhaps you will be good enough to explain what you mean, when you say you directed the president of the Court to frame the charge ?—I sent instructions down with the prisoner to say that he was to be tried for murder, rebellion, or riot, as the case might be ; not to draw it up technically.

33,805. (*Commission.*) Did the language in which the offence was charged emanate from you ?—Yes.

33,806. It would not be within the authority of the president to alter the form of charge ?—No.

33,807. You did not draw it up in technical form ?—No ; not in the way I did those of Lawrence and Gordon—those were the only two I drew up.

33,808. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you at any time receive reports from the body of planters of which you have spoken, that Captain Ford commanded—did you receive from the commanding officer reports of what he had done ?—Decidedly not ; he was then under the command of Captain Adcock.

33,809. Did you receive, through Captain Adcock, any report of the proceedings of Ford's Volunteers, Ford's Planters ?—I received from Captain Adcock reports of his own force, and of course that was a component part of it ; but he did not specify one more than the other.

33,810. Were you aware at the time Captain Ford was stationed at Golden Grove ?—He was not stationed there ; he came up in the steamer, and I started him with Captain Adcock.

33,811. Did you at any time receive from Captain Adcock a report as to where Captain Ford was stationed ?—Never.

33,812. Did you receive from Captain Adcock any report at all as to the proceedings of the force under Captain Ford ?—Not under Captain Ford, decidedly not.

33,813. Then am I to understand that you did not know at that period in what service Captain Ford was employed ?—I have already told you that a body of planters, 40 in number, came up with the desire of going into their own districts, and returning to their habitations, but they were fearful of the country being overrun with rebels, and asked me if I could render them any assistance. I said, Yes, I will send out a reconnoitering force, and place you all under the command of the senior officer, an officer of the line ; and when he had done his duty, the business of these planters was to go to their homes.

33,814. Did you receive any report when their services with Captain Adcock terminated ?—Captain Adcock will be able to tell you that.

33,815. Do you not remember any such thing ?—No, I do not recollect it.

33,816. They did not come back with Captain Adcock ?—They divided, and went to their own homes. They did not return with him.

33,817. I merely ask whether you received any report as to the time they were disbanded, and the time when they went to their own homes ?—They were never embodied.

33,818. But you attached them to Captain Adcock's column ?—Simply for the purpose of their going to their homes, and when they found it safe to remain there.

33,819. Did any officer inform you when that temporary attachment ceased ?—Yes ; they did not come back, and I was aware they had gone to their homes.

33,820. Did you receive any report from Captain Adcock as to his proceeding on the march from Morant Bay onwards ?—Yes.

33,821. Did he report to you the execution of a man by the name of Mitchell ?—Not by name.

33,822. Did he report to you the execution of any man at Harbour Head ?—I think so.

33,823. Have you got his report here ?—Yes, here is the report, dated October the 22nd.

33,824. Will you read that part that refers to the case of Mitchell ?—I cannot, because he is not named.

33,825. Well, that part that refers to the execution of a man ?—This is the report. (*The witness read the report, but it contained no allusion to the case in question.*)

33,826. That report does not speak of the execution of any individual man on the march of the troops ?—I may have another. I have only that despatch, and one of the 25th. I am not prepared to state that I may not have had some memorandum, for I have such a mass of papers ; but Mr. Adcock himself will elucidate that point.

33,827. (*Commission.*) Can you recollect the case of Mitchell ?—No, there were no names given.

33,828. He may have communicated the fact without mentioning the name ?—To a certainty he would do so.

33,829. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Had Captain Adcock authority from you to carry out the sentence of death upon any persons he might see on the roadside by drumhead Court-martial ?—He went out to attack an enemy, and he was authorized to do so, decidedly.

33,830. Were your instructions limited ?—No, I should give him authority. His force did not admit of his sending prisoners in to me ; he could not have detached any, and it was utterly impossible that he could have moved, or been of any value to me, without I had given him that authority.

33,831. Then you can answer the question without difficulty ?—I did give him the authority, decidedly.

33,832. You gave him authority to try others than rebels in arms ?—The whole were rebels, all were enemies.

33,833. The whole of whom ?—The whole of those that he went out against. He went out against rebels.

33,834. Do you mean that he went out against the whole country ?—Those that he went to attack were supposed rebels.

33,835. You had better explain what you mean by this. Do you mean that Captain Adcock had authority to try anyone he met, and sentence him to death if he thought proper ?—Decidedly not.

33,836. Then what is it you do mean ?—Any rebels he found that were in arms, or engaged in plundering houses, riots, or murder ; but not the peaceable inhabitants, certainly not.

33,837. Would you just explain what you mean by the term "rebel"—do you mean a man in arms ?—No, certainly not.

33,838. Or a man that could be proved to have been in arms recently ?—Decidedly.

33,839. Do you limit the term to that ?—No, I give it a general acceptation. I considered the whole of St. Thomas in the East, till they came forward and proved otherwise, were all rebels, if they did not come in and proclaim their loyalty, and I considered myself employed against them.

33,840. You considered the whole population of St. Thomas in the East ?—Under martial law. I was sent out under martial law.

33,841. (*Commission.*) You looked upon St. Thomas in the East as an enemy's country, is that your meaning ?—Decidedly so ; perfectly as an enemy's country, in full possession of the enemy.

33,842. Otherwise you presumed martial law would not have been proclaimed ?—Decidedly.

33,843. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Then it was not from any information that you obtained yourself, or from any armed bodies of rebels you yourself saw, or were engaged with, but simply drawing your deductions from the proclamation of martial law, and what had been told you by the Governor and the General ?—Martial law was proclaimed by the council, and I was sent out to carry it out ; and as a soldier I went and did my best.

33,844. Were you ever informed at Morant Bay of a case of two men who were about to be executed, and whose execution was interfered with by an officer?—I was present at an execution on one occasion when somebody said to me, or a man sang out, "Oh massa, I save your life," or "your wife's life," or something or other like that. Some one came forward instantly and said that was so. I said, "Are you certain of it?" He said "Yes." "Will you guarantee it?" "Yes." "Then take him down;" and he was taken down, although the rope was round his neck. My constant habit was, when prisoners were called up, to get the different persons belonging to the neighbourhood to go down the ranks and find out any men they could give evidence about, or any that they knew to be innocent, and in the latter case I said instantly "Release him." I released several, and I believe I even took a second down from the scaffold upon the representation of some individual.

33,845. Was that after condemnation to death?—Yes, the rope was round their necks.

33,846. That is as to this individual case?—One I positively speak to, and to the best of my belief there was a second.

33,847. And some one in the crowd interposed?—I think Mr. Purser and Mr. Stephen Cooke were the men that particularly came to me and mentioned it.

33,848. Did you take any proceeding after that incident to ensure that the Courts-martial should take more care in the condemnation of prisoners?—There was no want of care. It was a piece of clemency extended to him. I did not release the man because he was innocent, but because he had done a good act.

33,849. Was the incident not of this kind: that a person who could give material evidence in the case of that individual was present at Morant Bay but had not been summoned before the Court-martial?—Most positively I know nothing of it. I have detailed the circumstance precisely, word for word, to the best of my recollection.

33,850. Were the prisoners usually executed on the same day on which they were condemned?—That was according to my discretion and judgment.

33,851. Was that usually the case?—It was; not at first, but it was afterwards.

33,852. Then that trial, in all probability, was on the same day?—Perhaps.

33,853. And the person who interfered was of course on the Bay at the time of the execution?—I don't exactly see how he could have interfered otherwise.

33,854. This is not the case, however, to which I was referring. Were you ever informed of the case of two men who were sentenced to be executed, and their execution interfered with by a naval officer?—Decidedly not.

33,855. By an officer of the "Wolverene"?—Decidedly not.

33,856. You were not informed of it?—No, and I do not believe any officer of the "Wolverene" interfered with any execution while I was present in the Bay in command; he would not have dared to have done it.

33,857. Did you ever receive any report from the Provost Marshal, or from anyone, in regard to two men whose execution was interfered with by any party?—Decidedly not.

33,858. You never heard of such a case while you were at Morant Bay?—Decidedly not. Nobody would have dared to interfere with me. I never heard of it. I give it the most unqualified denial.

33,859. Do not misunderstand me, the case is not that of the execution of persons who had been tried and regularly condemned, but the execution of two persons who had not been tried and ordered to be executed?—I never heard of such a case. I positively deny such a thing having occurred, or that it could have occurred during the time I was in Morant Bay.

33,860. You never heard of Lieut. Worgan interfering in the case of two prisoners?—Decidedly not, or I should have called him to account on the spot.

33,861. Had you, previous to Mr. Gordon's execution, any letter handed to you from a Mr. Wemyss Anderson, a solicitor, asking to be admitted to give his legal assistance to Mr. Gordon?—I received a letter, but I do not think I should have given Mr. Anderson or any other legal gentleman permission to attend at the Court under martial law.

33,862. You did receive such a letter?—I received a communication from him; not such a communication, decidedly. It was asking to see him, and asking to deliver a note; however, I received it, and I saw at once that it was totally inadmissible, and I hove it over the side.

33,863. You have not got it?—No, I pitched it over the side.

33,864. Where did you receive that letter?—I think I received it within half an hour of embarking on board the "Wolverene," at Port Antonio, on the 19th. I recollect the circumstance because the person came up and called at my house; I asked what he wanted. I think I was told, and I really had not time to confer with him at the moment, and I sent him a message begging him to put it on paper.

33,865. And your reason for refusing Mr. Anderson access to Mr. Gordon was——?—I did not choose to do so.

33,866. (*Commission.*) You did not think it desirable?—Certainly not desirable.

33,867. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you receive any other letter from Mr. Gordon than the one that has been published?—I think that question was asked by Mr. Payne two days ago.

33,868. Perhaps you will give me an answer now?—As I said before, I never saw but the one, and I could not tell you three words that were in it. I saw nothing in it affecting my military operations, that was all I cared about, and I sent it away instanter.

33,869. Was there more than one letter?—Decidedly not.

33,870. You say decidedly not?—Decidedly, not more than one letter.

33,871. Was it under your order that all the prisoners tried and untried were led out to witness the executions?—I have read the orders; they are issued to be obeyed, and they are in force until they are cancelled, and they never were cancelled.

33,872. Then the order was carried out?—Decidedly. I did it also because I could not afford a sufficient guard. I thought it necessary to show the unfortunate people the examples that were being made; and I also did it upon sanitary principles to clear the gaol, so as to get it properly cleaned in the absence of the prisoners, which could not otherwise have been done.

33,873. You knew that some of the prisoners were untried?—Yes, they were prisoners.

33,874. They were unfortunate so far as that went; they were apprehended—is that what you mean by calling them unfortunate persons?—You may put any construction upon it you like.

33,875. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You speak of a Court-martial which sentenced a woman to be flogged, was that a Court-martial composed of the local militia?—I do not think it necessary to say that. I would rather not answer the question.

33,876. (*Commission.*) Was it by a Court properly constituted?—Yes; they were performing their duty to the best of their ability.

33,877. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were any rebels in arms met by the troops while you were in command in the field?—A portion of Captain Luke's rear-guard was fired upon, and I know that Colonel Fyfe reported once or twice that shots were fired at him. They were a hidden enemy, much more dangerous to deal with than an open one; they had to be guarded against.

33,878. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you remember when it was you received the amnesty; was it about the 1st or 2nd of November?—I should say I got it on the 3rd of November, to the best of my belief.

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Brigadier-General A. Nelson.

3 Mar. 1866.

33,879. It was published down in the district ?—It would be published before it came into my hands.

33,880. But it came under your notice ?—Yes.

33,881. Can you tell whether or not the capital sentences, and the sentences of flogging, diminished after the publication ?—I released immediately a great number of persons. Upon the receipt of it I read it, and released, I should think, 150 or 160.

33,882. Was it ever brought to your notice that men and women were shot by order of the magistrates ?—Never.

39,883. It was never brought to your notice ?—Never.

33,884. Then, of course, you never could have communicated it to Governor Eyre ?—Decidedly not. If I had ever heard it they would never have done it again while I was in command.

33,885. Did you hear anything of Mr. Codrington having ordered a woman to be flogged ?—Yes.

33,886. Do you know what Governor Eyre did in consequence of that ?—Yes.

33,887. What ?—Three days before I was going to England I came down to Spanish Town and called on his Excellency; he said, "I hope you will stay." I said, "I should be most happy." After dinner he said, "Did you ever hear of Mr. Codrington, the "magistrate, flogging women ?" I said, "No; "I think if I had, the chances are I should have "flogged Mr. Codrington." He said, "Well, I believe it was the case." And the day before I left this island for home, the "Gazette" came into my office, and there I saw that Mr. Codrington had been removed from the commission of the peace.

33,888. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Which Codrington was that ?—The "Gazette" will tell you, I could not tell you. That was the first I ever heard of it.

33,889. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I think you have already stated that you heard McLaren at the time of his execution make some remark ?—Yes.

33,890. Did you hear any others ?—I heard others make all sorts of remarks of what they had been brought to; that they had been brought to this, that, and the other. I recollect McLaren particularly.

33,891. Was the name of Mr. Gordon mentioned by any others besides McLaren ?—Yes, there were one or two others.

33,892. Except those two complaints that were brought before you of the Provost Marshal Ramsay, did you ever hear anything of his ill-treating or acting brutally to prisoners ?—I have answered that by saying that every complaint was attended to.

33,893. Then, except in those two instances, did you approve of his conduct and the way in which he conducted himself in the discharge of his duties under your command ?—Generally; there were some isolated cases which must always happen, when the General in command must find some slight fault. I reprimanded him for two or three little acts of over zeal, that must always happen to a man who has charge of from 800 to 1000 prisoners, and who is worried from morning till night; it is not to be wondered at if his zeal sometimes oversteps his prudence.

33,894. Until you issued that memorandum you have alluded to had he authority to punish certain cases that came under his view ?—Certainly; a number of minor cases were inquired into in my office, and I sent them down to the Provost Marshal, with my orders to give a certain number of lashes, give them passes, and send them away.

33,895. Have you any idea of the distance to which this outbreak extended ?—It certainly extended from Morant Bay to Port Antonio.

33,896. (*Commission.*) Not quite to Port Antonio ?—Actually it did not, but virtually it did; that point was threatened, and I believe if I had not arrived there it would have gone there, so that virtually it did extend there.

33,897. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you approve of the continuance of martial law until the 13th, after the amnesty was proclaimed ?—I have no objection to give my opinion as a military officer, if permitted.

33,898. Did you think it a desirable thing that it should be continued ?—Decidedly.

33,899. (*Commission.*) Did you communicate with Mr. Eyre on the subject ?—On the continuance ? I should have thought I had exceeded my duty if I had done so; but my idea was, that martial law should have been maintained sufficiently long to admit of every traitor being arrested, so that all primary offenders might be punished.

33,900. There is the evidence of Elisha Grant, on the fifth day, I do not know whether you have anything to say as to that ?—(*Referring to it.*) I should like to put upon record the most positive denial that anyone wearing Her Majesty's uniform could have been guilty of such an act. As to my officers, it would be an insult to them to ask the question. It is tantamount to the same story as that told by Mrs. Robinson. As long as that denial on the part of the troops is recorded I am satisfied. I want to contradict in the most positive manner that any such atrocious acts were committed by any person in Her Majesty's forces employed in the field.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. F. Mordereau.

Rev. FREDERICK MORDEREAU declared and examined.

33,901. You are a Moravian missionary ?—Yes.

33,902. Residing in the parish of St. James ?—Yes.

33,903. How long have you been resident in and conversant with the parish of St. James ?—Two years.

33,904. Have you some information which relates to this inquiry that you wish to communicate to the Royal Commissioners ?—I do not know of anything which can be of interest to this Commission; I have no facts to relate.

33,905. Regarding the outbreak at Morant Bay, for instance, have you any information upon that subject ?—No.

33,906. Or its origin ?—No.

33,907. Or any circumstances connected with it ?—No, I have no information about that.

33,908. Have you any information with regard to the parish of St. James which bears any relation to what happened at Morant Bay ?—I cannot say that I have. As far as my own people are concerned they are very quiet, and they expressed their abhorrence when the news arrived.

33,909. Is your congregation a large one ?—About 800 souls.

33,910. They agreed with you in expressing horror at the news ?—I would beg to state that we never mix ourselves up with political matters; we discourage all political things, because our call and duty is to abide by the Gospel.

33,911. (*Mr. Payne.*) Have you any means of information as to the state of the people outside your own congregation ?—If I troubled myself about it, I suppose I might find something, but I think it is not my duty to judge others.

33,912. Do you know the state of feeling or anything whatever about the other parts of the population besides your own congregation ?—I have never inquired, but if you read their faces you may come to some conclusion, although it may be erroneous.

33,913. Then you know nothing about anybody but your own congregation ?—Well, I see the people, and from the appearance of their faces it seems there is some discontent.

33,914. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you observe anything that you deemed it necessary to tell the magistrates of the parish of St. James ?—No.

33,915. Did you never give any information to Mr. Cormandy, a magistrate of St. James ?—No.

33,916. Did you never tell him anything ?—It may be, but nothing that I saw; just the same as I tell the

Commission, that according to the expression of the face it appears there was something not quite right.

33,917. (*Commission.*) When was that?—In the month of August, and even a little before.

33,918. Was there anything you observed in the people that you thought it your duty to call to the attention of the magistrates?—It may be that I expressed my regret at some of the meetings that were being held, but I am not certain.

33,919. What meetings?—Meetings were held which I was convinced were not proper, and not producing good feeling among the people.

33,920. You were led to think there was a change of feeling subsequent to those meetings?—That was my impression.

The witness withdrew.

J. Lewis.

John Lewis re-called and further examined.

33,921. Were you present at the execution of any of the persons at Morant Bay?—I was.

33,922. Do you remember a person of the name of McLaren?—Yes.

33,923. Were you present at his execution?—Yes.

33,924. Did you hear anything said by him at that time?—While he was being executed he cry out, "It "is through the bad advice of the meetings that used "to be held by Mr. Gordon."

33,925. Did you hear anything to the same effect by any of the other persons who were executed?—I heard the same observation made by one McIntosh, and the other was Fuller.

33,926. Did you communicate this to anyone at the time?—So many people were at the barracks, I daresay they heard it as well as myself.

33,927. It was talked about in the place, was it?—Yes, while they were on the scaffold; and there was another one, Cowie, he was flogged and let go; and a few days after that he was apprehended again, and was passing my door, and he said the same words, "Oh, dear me, if I had known I never would have attended these meetings."

33,928. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where were you standing when you heard that?—In my shop.

33,929. Where was that?—Just by the bridge, in the Bay.

33,930. Where were you standing when you heard McLaren?—I was at the Parade.

33,931. Whereabout there?—My baker's shop is in the Parade.

33,932. Where you at your baker's shop door?—Yes, there was no way that I could escape from seeing them, and I heard their words.

33,933. Let us hear exactly what he said with regard to the meetings?—He said, "I am now going "to be hung, and I am sorry that I did take the "advice of these meetings that Mr. Gordon used to "hold."

33,934. Was it "the meetings that Mr. Gordon used to hold," or was it "the meetings that used to be held at Mr. Gordon's house?"—I cannot rightly tell whether it was the meetings held at Mr. Gordon's house, or what other meetings, for I never attended.

33,935. Then you are not exactly sure what the words were?—No, I am not quite sure whether it was the meetings in Mr. Gordon's house, or whether it was where Mr. Gordon attended the meetings.

33,936. (*Commission.*) You were not asked whether Mr. Gordon attended the meetings, but whether you are sure what words were used by McLaren?—Yes, the words that were used by McLaren. I am most sure he attended this meeting.

33,937. You are not asked whether he attended the meeting, but tell us, as nearly as you possibly can, the words McLaren used at the time of his execution?—I said it distinctly; while he was about hanging, while he got up on the scaffold, he said that he was very sorry to attend such meetings as those, for attending Mr. Gordon's meetings.

33,938. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) But you are not sure it was not "the meetings held at Mr. Gordon's house?"—No, I am not sure of that. He had a house in the Bay where he used to have meetings.

33,939. I suppose you knew Paul Bogle?—I knew him well.

33,940. He was a brother baker of yours, was he not?—Yes, I used to have great confidence in him; when I heard he fell into this snare I was very much surprised.

33,941. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) He was a good industrious man, was he?—Quite so.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. T. Mitchell.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell sworn and examined.

33,942. Were you an inspector of police in September last?—Yes.

33,943. Part of the duty you carried out was to have a policeman in the market on Saturday?—Yes.

33,944. Did you get any official reports from the man on duty in the market on the first Saturday in September?—Yes, in the village in Deeside.

33,945. Did that report relate to the policeman having seen some drilling going on in the market-place at Deeside?—Yes.

33,946. In consequence of that information what steps did you take?—Immediately reported to the Custos of the parish, the Honourable Robert Nunes.

33,947. Did you on any subsequent Sunday send sergeants of police to the market-place at Deeside?—Yes, the following Saturday I sent two sergeants out.

33,948. In uniform?—Yes.

33,949. Did you get any further information from the same sergeant?—The sergeant reported to me that on Saturday night, before they got to the village, the people drilling had dispersed; but he saw a number in the market-place with their guns in their hands; they were fowling pieces.

33,950. Did you communicate with Mr. Kitchen on the subject as a justice of the peace at Trelawny?—I did.

33,951. Is that in the same district?—Yes.

33,952. Was a man of the name of Sterling mentioned in your communication to him as the man who had been drilling the people in the market-place at Deeside?—Yes.

33,953. Did you learn from Mr. Kitchen, the justice, that application from Sterling had been made to the justices for permission to drill?—Yes.

33,954. You did learn that?—Yes.

33,955. After that did you yourself go to acquire any information on the subject in the course of your duty as superintendent?—No, I did not go myself.

33,956. Did you see any of the men that you learnt had been drilling?—Yes, I saw two at Falmouth.

33,957. Did you learn from the men that had been drilling that their object in drilling was that when they were sufficiently drilled they would be exempt from the payment of taxes?—Yes.

33,958. I believe that is not the result of being well drilled in your district?—I think they must have taken up that idea from the Volunteers being excused.

33,959. Volunteers are excused, are they?—Yes.

33,960. Then there was a meaning in what they said?—Yes, I think so.

33,961. Have you a Volunteer body in your district?—Yes.

33,962. Who are exempt from taxes when they are well drilled?—To the amount of about 2*l.*

33,963. That is some portion of the taxes?—Yes.

33,964. Except in this instance you have spoken

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Mr. T. Mitchell.

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of have you any knowledge, in your capacity as inspector of police, of any combination on the part of the people in that district for the exercise of force against constituted authority ?—No, none.

33,965. Was there any practical display of insubordination or disaffection before the month of October last ?—No.

33,966. What were the two men that you spoke to on the subject of their drilling ?—Common labouring men.

33,967. Cane-cutters ?—Cane-cutters.

33,968. Were you present at the Circuit Court in November, when trials took place with regard to charges for seditious language ?—I was.

33,969. In how many cases was that made a charge where trials were held upon it ?—Three; two in the Circuit Court and one in the petty sessions.

33,970. Did you, at the time when you heard them, make any note of the specific sedition alleged to have been uttered ?—I kept a copy of the charge before the magistrates before they went for trial.

33,971. In all three cases ?—Yes.

33,972. Have you that with you ?—I have.

33,973. Refresh your memory, and tell us from that, by means of your memory, what the specific charge was ; you may look at your notes in order to be quite accurate ?—One of the men, by the name of Alexander Campbell, stated that if he had 12 other men like himself he would go on a certain day and cut off the head of every white man in Falmouth.

33,974. At what time was it alleged that he had said that, have you any memorandum of it ?—No; he was tried on the 16th of November for that offence, and this happened in October.

33,975. Did it appear whether he was drunk or sober when he said that ?—Sober.

33,976. Was not the day when he was alleged to have said this made part of the charge that he did on such a day utter such and such words ?—I have not the date down here upon which he made use of that language.

33,977. What were the charges against the other two ?—A man by the name of Richard Cressett was tried and convicted.

33,978. What were the words alleged to have been uttered by him ?—"I wish the rebels may come down "this side ; I would lock up my shop, make a port-"hole for the muzzle of my gun to go in, and every "white man that passed I would shoot, particularly "that fellow Clement at Nightengale Grove, and "Purchase, they should be the first ; they are doing "nothing but catching up people's horses and jack-"asses, and I would shoot every brown man, except "Mr. Barrett, at the Retreat."

33,979. Do you know where this was that he uttered this language ?—In his shop ; he keeps a shop, about 14 miles off, at a place called Hampshire.

33,980. At what time was it ?—At the latter part of October.

33,981. Was it on a Saturday night ?—No, on a Friday.

33,982. As to the third man, what was the specific language used in his case ?—His name was Joseph Hylton, and the charge was that he said he would set fire to Deeside, for the war was going on yonder, that the war would be here soon, that he would like them to take him to prison, and as soon as he came out he would set fire to the village.

33,983. That was in the latter part of October, I suppose ?—Yes.

33,984. Was he drunk or sober ?—Sober. The whole three were sober.

33,985. Who was the man that was threatened by the second man whose name you mentioned; was he his neighbour ?—It was a Mr. Clement's, who lived a mile or a mile and a half from him.

33,986. The man that uttered the words you mean ?—Yes, and Mr. Purchase lives about three miles from there.

33,987. What was this man, Sterling, who was named as the person who had asked the magistrates permission to drill ?—He was formerly a sergeant in the 3d West India Regiment ; he not been the sergeant's instructor of musketry of that regiment.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. J. Cork.

Rev. Josias Cork sworn and examined.

33,988. Do you reside in the parish of Westmoreland ?—Yes.

33,989. How long have you been resident there ?—Since May 1863.

33,990. Have you any incumbency there ?—I am rector of the parish.

33,991. Were you there during the summer months in last year, July, August, and September ?—Yes.

33,992. And during that period were the people among whom you were residing conducting themselves in a quiet way, or did you notice anything in their demeanour and the public spirit they displayed ?—They were very much excited indeed ; but we had local cause for it in a trial that was expected to take place.

33,993. When the news of the Morant Bay riots reached Westmoreland, what effect did it produce upon your congregation ?—A very singular effect—with some sorrow ; others were sullen.

33,994. Which were the majority ?—I should say the few of those upon whom I could depend, the members of the church that I knew of, were very sorry ; they at once came forward and offered themselves as special constables, and said they would do all they could.

33,995. The majority did not express sorrow ?—The majority in the town certainly did not.

33,996. Did this state of things last long ?—It lasted until we could give them decided news about the entire suppression. During that time the black portion of the people scarcely came to church at all.

33,997. Had you observed during 1865 any falling off in your congregation ?—Of the black population, certainly.

33,998. Among the young or the old ?—All but the very old.

33,999. When did you first notice that ?—Early in the year.

34,000. In the beginning of 1865 ?—Yes.

34,001. Had they any revivals in Westmoreland that year ?—Very few before I went there.

34,002. Not in 1865 ?—There was a little in 1865; not in the town where I was at all.

34,003. But in the neighbourhood ?—About four miles from there.

34,004. Did any of your congregation go to them ?—Oh dear, no.

34,005. Before October, I think you told us, you noticed no change in the ordinary demeanour of the people around you ?—Except the excitement about a trial that was expected to come on.

34,006. Was it about a person who had been shot while removing a fence ?—Yes.

34,007. And the question was, whether or no he had been feloniously shot ?—Yes.

34,008. Saving that, as a subject matter of excitement, did you trace any excitement to any other cause?—Yes, there was great excitement from the Underhill meetings.

34,009. When were they held ?—There was one held in Savanna-la-Mar.

34,010. When ?—I think in June.

34,011. Was there any indication of a combination to resist by force any drillings or nightly meetings ?—There was in the mountains.

34,012. In the mountains of Westmoreland ?—Yes. I was not exactly cognizant of that, the magistrates told me so.

34,013. You only heard it from the magistrates ?—Yes.

34,014. You did not see it ?—No.

34,015. You were not a magistrate yourself ?—No ;

there was some discontent some years back about the letting of land, and recently there has been a threatening letter; they are keeping back the original, thinking to trace the handwriting. I have a copy of it here. (*producing it.*)

34,016. Where is the original?—In possession of the clerk of the Vestry. It manifests the present spirit that exists.

34,017. When was that received?—Recently.

34,018. Since the beginning of this year?—Just before.

34,019. At the end of last year, December?—I think so.

34,020. According to this somebody seems to hold land and does not choose to rent it?—Yes, we cannot in Westmoreland do what we like with our own property. You cannot plant.

34,021. Do you mean on account of the thefts?—Yes.

34,022. What would be your remedy for that?—The lash.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM HYLTON COOKE, Esq., sworn and examined.

W. H. Cooke.

34,023. Are you a justice of the peace?—Yes.

34,024. For what parish?—For the parishes of Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James.

34,025. Where do you reside?—At Hermitage, on the borders of Hanover and Westmoreland.

34,026. During last year were you residing there in the summer months?—Yes.

34,027. Were you disturbed at any time, night or day, with bugles?—Shells and horns.

34,028. What sort of horns?—I could not say.

34,029. Was it a musical horn?—No, more like a cow's horn.

34,030. Was the shell the ordinary mountain shell?—The shell that was usually blown in this country.

34,031. When was this?—That was in the month of October.

34,032. After the news from Morant Bay?—About that time.

34,033. Was it at night or in the day?—At night.

34,034. Was it near you?—Two or three miles away I should think.

34,035. Up in the country?—Yes.

34,036. In Hanover?—In Westmoreland.

34,037. What part of Westmoreland, east or west?—To the east of my house from the eastern boundary of Westmoreland.

34,038. As a justice of the peace did you make it your duty to investigate the cause of it?—These reports having reached me confirming the blowing of shells in that neighbourhood I sent to inquire for the Rev. Peter Anderson, who, I had heard, felt very much alarmed at the blowing of those shells. He did not come on the Saturday that I sent for him but came on the Monday. I was then at Savanna-la-Mar. An express reached me there from my house, mentioning that he had been there and corroborated all we had heard.

34,039. Did you, as a justice, put the police in action to investigate what you had heard?—I placed three special constables to watch any movement of the kind.

34,040. In the direction where you heard the sound?—Yes.

34,041. Did the policemen arrive at any result in investigating the matter to your satisfaction?—They could trace nothing. Two of them said they saw no one for two or three nights. They went in the same direction. The other man reported that he followed four men for two or three miles along the road going through Kew Park pasturages; that they sat down on a log of wood to between 12 and 2 in the morning, and returned—that was all he could tell me.

34,042. Did you never get any information from the police, or others who were employed, to find out what these shells and horns were?—Not from any one, but from the rural constables and the inhabitants of the district.

34,043. What did the rural constable discover?—He discovered nothing more than what I mentioned. He heard the shell blowing and the horn, but he saw nothing.

34,044. Then you never found out?—I never could find out.

34,045. And nothing came of it?—Nothing.

34,046. Did you hear it more than once?—Yes, two nights in particular. The ladies of my house never retired to rest from the state of alarm they were in.

34,047. How long did that last?—Two nights they awoke me. I went to bed. I placed a guard round the house. They woke me up in the night two or three times.

34,048. Are those shells and horns used for any other purpose than keeping you awake at nights?—They are used sometimes when a cart passes the road.

34,049. Are they used for business purposes at all?—Oh, no.

34,050. Are they not used for convening men to the works?—Generally for summoning people together. I should say if they are blown at nights it could not be for any good purpose. They were used formerly for calling the people to work.

34,051. What are the shells used for—not at night?—In the daytime they were used formerly, not latterly.

34,052. What were they used for?—For summoning people to work, and for calling them from work.

34,053. For marking time in the day?—Yes.

34,054. Do the people ever use them for their amusement?—I should not think they would use them for amusement at 12 o'clock at night.

34,055. They are not given to music at night?—Not of that sort.

34,056. Are they never used except for the purposes of marking time?—I never knew them used for any other purpose.

34,057. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Does the post carry a horn or shell in your district?—There is no post within seven miles, and they never blow a horn on the road till they get near a post-office.

34,058. How far are you from a post-office?—About eight miles.

34,059. Do cartmen occasionally use them?—Yes, cartmen do.

34,060. When travelling along the road?—Yes.

34,061. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you observe anything about the demeanour of the people?—I cannot say that I have seen anything in their demeanour in my immediate neighbourhood.

34,062. Not about Kew Park?—No.

34,063. Can you tell the Commission what effect was produced on the people in Seaford, down in Kew Park district, when they heard the intelligence of Mr. Gordon's arrest and execution?—Do you mean the German people?

34,064. No, the black people?—I really cannot say what effect it had upon them.

34,065. Well, what effect had it upon the Germans?—They were very much alarmed by the blowing of these shells.

34,066. But the blowing of the shells ceased after the intelligence?—Yes; as soon as the intelligence of Gordon being hung, and Bogle being taken, there was no more shell blowing.

34,067. Had they heard about the arrest of Mr. Levien—had that any effect?—No, I do not think that had any effect.

34,068. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Does not the newspaper boy blow a horn?—You could not hear him in that district. The people live too far distant from any main road.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday next.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Monday, 5th March 1866.

Mar. 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

Commander D'Wahl.

Commander THOMAS ALEXIS D'WAHL sworn and examined.

34,069. Did you on the 2nd of November, Thursday, embark 35 prisoners at Kingston to be taken to Morant Bay?—I did.

34,070. On board what vessel?—The "Cordelia."

34,071. Can you say, from what you then saw, whether at that time there was any unnecessary ill-treatment of the prisoners who were taken on board?—None whatever.

34,072. To your recollection, were their hands tied?—The men came on board the ship untied.

34,073. All the prisoners?—All the prisoners.

34,074. Where were they placed at first when they came on board?—They were marched abaft the mizen-mast, and two sentries were placed over them.

34,075. With regard to their meals, what was done for them?—They received the same rations as the ship's company; they had pork and pea soup that day.

34,076. Had they the rations at the same time as the ship's company?—At the proper dinner time, 12 o'clock.

34,077. Did you take some precaution about knives?—I caused the corporal, the chief of the police on board, to cut the meat up for them, and would not allow them to have knives.

35,078. Then was that the mode in which they continued to be treated until you reached Morant Bay?—The prisoners remained all sitting down or lounging about as they liked, simply guarded by the sentry.

34,079. Besides the 35 who were taken from Kingston, did you take 15 more from the "Aboukir" as you passed Port Royal?—I did.

34,080. Was any distinction made between the 15 and the 35?—None whatever.

34,081. To whom did you hand over the prisoners on arriving at Morant Bay?—To an officer of the "West," by the name of Cole.

34,082. At the time they were handed over to the officer named Cole were any of the men in irons?—None.

34,083. Or were they tied to each other?—No.

34,084. Was there anything exceptional in the mode in which they were treated up to the time when you gave them over?—No men could have been treated in a kinder manner, further than having the restriction of a sentry placed over them.

34,085. Were you on deck sufficiently often to be able to state, from your knowledge, that nobody else interfered with their treatment?—I do not think I left the deck more than five minutes consecutively during the whole passage.

34,086. You were on board the "Cordelia" when they reached the vessel at first, but you did not superintend their being taken on board?—I was on shore when they were being put into the boats.

34,087. Were you at the Ordnance Wharf?—No, on the Company's Wharf.

34,088. Did you see them put on board the boats?—Part of them.

34,089. Was anything done to drag them from the gunwale or to put them overboard?—Nothing whatever.

34,090. Were they handcuffed when they were put into the boats?—No.

34,091. Were they tied together?—I didn't notice.

34,092. Was any man tied with cords?—I didn't notice that any were tied.

34,093. (*Mr. Walcott*). Did you hear any of the officers in your presence say to the 15 who were taken from the "Aboukir" that they were a "Damned set of black Baptists, and they would be "hung?"—Not to my knowledge.

34,094. You did not say so, or hear it?—No; I have only to state that while they were on board prayers were read as usual, and every routine was gone through as usual, as if nobody had been on board, and nobody went near the prisoners at all except the sentry and the corporal.

34,095. (*By the Commision*). You said they were allowed to lounge about as they liked?—Some of them were lying down and some were sitting.

34,096. Was that as they pleased?—Yes, as they pleased.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. C. Fitzgerald.

Lieutenant CHARLES FITZGERALD sworn and examined.

34,097. Are you first lieutenant of the "Cordelia?"—I am.

34,098. On the 2nd of November were you on board at the time when prisoners were taken from Kingston to Morant Bay?—Yes.

34,099. Did you see the men taken first from the shore, or were you on board at the time?—I was on board the ship.

34,100. Did two boats come alongside with some prisoners?—Yes, our two cutters.

34,101. Were there 35 prisoners in all?—Yes.

34,102. Did you see them taken over the ship's side?—I did.

34,103. What was the mode in which they were taken?—They were handed up as carefully as could be; there was nothing rough in their treatment at all.

34,104. At that time were they tied together?—Some of them were.

34,105. Do you know how many were?—As well as I can recollect they were tied in threes; some in threes and some in twos.

34,106. The whole body were so connected together?—No.

34,107. But the threes and twos exhausted the whole?—No, some were free; some were not tied at all.

34,108. How many do you think there were altogether untied?—I cannot recollect that, perhaps half.

34,109. Directly they got on board had you given directions with regard to their being tied?—I had them all released, and the string was cut at once. Directly afterwards they were mustered, counted, and put abaft the mizen mast.

34,110. Were sentries placed over them at first?—Four at first and then we took two off.

34,111. Did you take the other 15 from the "Aboukir" at Port Royal as you went by?—Yes.

34,112. And did you proceed with the whole body to Morant Bay?—Yes.

34,113. Where did you deliver up the whole of them to the officers in command?—To the military authorities.

34,114. Were you on deck most of the time?—With the exception of half an hour, I think I was on deck the whole time.

34,115. Was anything done during the passage which might be called maltreating the prisoners?—Nothing at all that I saw.

34,116. Might they move about subject to being watched by the sentries?—They had a certain space on the deck allotted to them separate from the men. They went forward when they wanted, one at a time, in charge of the corporal, and water was taken to them directly they came on board.

34,117. They had the ship's rations?—They had the regular allowance of prisoners; that is two-thirds, a great deal more than they could eat.

34,118. At Morant Bay was anything done to them unnecessarily?—No, they were put into the boats and landed.

34,119. Were they in irons at all?—None of them.

34,120. Were you present?—Yes, I will swear that there were no irons used on board the ship at all.

34,121. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did any of the officers of the "Cordelia," or did you, say to the 15 that were taken from on board the "Aboukir," that they were "a set of damned black Baptist, and they would be all hung?"—Not in their hearing.

34,122. (*By the Commission.*) Who did say it?—I cannot say that anybody did.

34,123. But you mean that you were near enough to be able to say that no such language was said in their hearing?—Yes.

34,124. Then was it said in your hearing?—It was not said in my hearing.

34,125. Except half an hour that you were away, you were there the whole time?—I was away about half an hour.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. George Henry Ryan sworn and examined. *G. H. Ryan.*

34,126. Are you surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Aboukir"?—Yes.

34,127. Do you remember, shortly after the news of the Morant Bay disturbances arrived, some prisoners being brought on board the "Aboukir?"—Yes.

34,128. Was it after sunset when they first reached her?—It was dark, about half-past 7 or 8, as far as I can recollect.

34,129. Do you remember how soon after the riot at Morant Bay they came on board?—They came on board on Saturday the 21st October, as well as I can remember, and to the best of my belief.

34,130. At that time were their hands tied?—Yes, most of them as far as I saw; their hands were tied behind their backs, nearly all of them.

34,131. How many did you receive?—I didn't take notice, but I believe about 15.

34,132. What was done with them?—They were placed in irons on the main deck, the same as prisoners on ship board, with irons on their legs.

34,133. On the next day were they released?—I do not think they were. I stated that I thought they were; but I have made inquiries, and I don't think they were.

34,134. How long did they remain on board?—Two or three days.

34,135. Is that the way they are treated generally?—Prisoners on board ship in order that they may be kept in safety, are placed in irons by one or two legs.

34,136. Did you inspect them daily?—My two assistant surgeons were away, and I went and asked if they had any complaints, as I passed them. There were two men that complained—they made slight complaints. One had an attack of diarrhœa.

34,137. Had they medical assistance?—The best that could be afforded, as far as I could give it to them.

34,138. Was any sentry, as far as you know, put opposite to them with a fixed bayonet?—I never saw such a thing on board a man-of-war yet.

34,139. You don't remember that?—No, not that I saw.

34,140. Where were they placed when they were taken from the irons?—We kept the prisoners on the main deck, the gun deck of a line-of-battle ship, and they were allowed to go on deck and on the poop for exercise. The sentries were sailors, as nearly all the marines were at Morant Bay the time, and my assistant surgeons were there also.

34,141. Did you know that any of them were taken to the head of the vessel from time to time?—I don't know.

34,142. But did you know of their going, or did you see them taken?—No.

34,143. You cannot say how they were taken?—No, because I did not go on deck except to report myself once a day.

34,144. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect the Reverend Mr. Palmer being under your medical charge on board the vessel?—No.

34,145. Do you remember any prisoner being under your charge?—Yes.

34,146. Had you any conversation with him?—I asked every morning whether they had any complaints, and whatever medicine they required they got.

34,147. Had you any conversation with him as to his position?—Never. I was the only surgeon in the ship, and I had my orders to attend them, only medically.

34,148. But, independent of your orders, had you any conversation with the prisoner as to his position as a prisoner, and what would probably be his fate?—No, I did not know. I did not know what their crime was. I knew nothing, and I had nothing to do with them but to treat them kindly as a medical man.

34,149. You were aware that he was a political prisoner?—I was aware from the report in Kingston, but I took no notice of their names, but when they were sick I attended to them.

34,150. Did you make any observation to him as to what would be his probable fate at Morant Bay?—No, I did not know they were going there.

34,151. But you knew before they left the vessel?—I did not.

34,152. Did you at any time speak to the prisoner under your medical charge, as to any wish you had, as to what his fate would be?—No, I said nothing to him. I had no wish that any man should be hanged or punished in any way.

34,153. Did you ever say to him that you would like to see him hanged?—I never said so to any man. I never saw a man hanged, and I hope I never shall.

34,154. Did you ever say to him that he ought to be hanged?—I never did.

34,155. Did you ever say that there was another cravat which you would like to see round his neck?—I never used the words in my life.

34,156. Did you ever use towards him any similar expression?—Never.

34,157. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you ever say to any of these men, "The best medicine I could give you would be the bight of a rope?"—I never did, it never entered my head.

34,158. (*By the Commission.*) Did you ever use any words to that effect?—No; if any complaint was made to me of illness I attended to them. I do not know Mr. Palmer; of the two men I had one was a white man, who had a little attack of diarrhœa, and the other complained of some affection of the liver.

34,159. Who was the other man?—A dark man, not Mr. Palmer.

34,160. Mr. Palmer is a black man?—I don't recollect him at all. Every morning I had orders from

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

G. H. Ryan.

5 Mar. 1866.

the commander, and I went to them and asked if they had any complaints.

34,161. Mr. Palmer stated that from the treatment he received he got intermittent fever, and that when he complained to you, you said the bight of a rope would be the best physic you could give him ?—I never used such words.

34,162. Were the prisoners under your supervision? —The other surgeons, the assistant surgeons were away, and I had charge of the ship, and I did what I thought was necessary.

34,163. No other person attended them ?—No, I was the only medical man in the ship.

(The Rev. Mr. Palmer's evidence on this point was read to the witness.)

Witness : Mr. Palmer slept on the main deck, not on the top deck of a line-of-battle ship.

34,164. Then he was not exposed to the rain ?—No.

34,165. He was under cover ?—Yes ; no one had fever on board.

34,166. Was he exposed to the rain ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. J. Anderson.

Lieutenant JOHN ANDERSON sworn and examined.

34,167. You were a lieutenant on board the "Aboukir," were you not, in October last ?—I was.

34,168. Do you remember shortly after you heard of the outbreak at Morant Bay receiving prisoners on board ?—Yes.

34,169. At that time was the first lieutenant away from the ship ?—I do not remember.

34,170. Were you acting lieutenant at the time the prisoners came on board?—No, I was second lieutenant.

34,171. Do you remember how they were treated on the first night that they came on board, where they were put and how they were treated ?—They were in irons.

34,172. Were they on deck ?—On the main deck.

34,173. When were they released?—About three days afterwards.

34,174. Did you see any ill-treatment of them during the time you were there ?—No.

34,175. Did you see any ill-treatment on the part of the ship's crew or any people ?—No.

34,176. How long were they with you ?—About 11 days.

34,177. Then they were taken on board the "Cordelia ?"—I forget the ship.

34,178. Were you on board all the time they were there ?—Yes, I think I was.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. H. B. Adcock.

Lieutenant HERBERT BURROUGHS ADCOCK sworn and examined.

34,179. You are lieutenant of the 2nd battalion of the 6th Royal Regiment ?—Yes.

34,180. You left Kingston in the "Caravelle" on the 13th of October ?—Yes.

34,181. What o'clock was it, do you recollect, when you left ?—About 10 or half-past 10 o'clock.

34,182. In the morning ?—Yes.

34,183. In what capacity did you embark in the "Caravelle ?"—As commissariat officer.

34,184. Were you while on board that vessel appointed by Brigadier-General Nelson to act as his aid-de-camp ?—Yes.

34,185. Where did you land ?—At Morant Bay.

34,186. When ?—At night, on the 13th.

34,187. What happened that night when you arrived at Morant Bay, did anything particular happen ? —There were three night alarms.

34,188. Were the troops called out under arms ?— Yes.

34,189. When did General Nelson assume the command ?—On the 13th of October.

34,190. Had he left when you arrived?—He left again on the evening of the 13th.

34,191. Where did he go to?—I believe he went to Port Morant.

34,192. Did you embark again at Morant Bay?—Yes.

34,193. In what ship ?—In the "Wolverene."

34,194. Where did you go to ?—To Port Antonio.

34,195. When did you arrive at Port Antonio ?— We arrived on the 15th.

34,196. And did you disembark ?—Yes.

34,197. Were you present at any executions there ? —Yes.

34,198. From Port Antonio, when did you leave to return to Morant Bay ?—On the 19th.

34,199. Of October ?—Yes.

34,200. Did you receive any orders subsequently at Morant Bay to go on a patrol, or in command of a flying column ?—Yes.

34,201. When ?—On the evening of the 20th I received the orders.

34,202. What were the orders ?—Shall I read them (*referring to manuscript*).

34,203. No, just shortly state what they were, of what was the flying column composed ?—It was composed of some of the men of the 2nd battalion of the 6th Regiment, some of Astwood's Kingston Volunteers, and a body of armed planters, and that was the whole of the detachment with which I left for Golden Grove; but I was to meet another detachment at the post-office near Golden Grove, a detachment of 50 men and an officer of the 3rd West India Regiment.

34,204. What were you ordered to do ?—To go in search of the rebels who were supposed to be in force in the Plaintain Garden River district.

34,205. Did you hear Brigadier-General Nelson give any instructions or orders to those planters to whom you have referred ?—He gave them orders to obey implicitly all my orders.

34,206. They were placed under your orders in fact ?—Yes.

34,207. What orders did you give to Captain Ford, any ?—Yes ; I told him on no account to allow any man to fire without my express order ; that was the order I gave after starting.

34,208. They marched with the rest of your party, as forming part of it ?—Yes.

34,209. What time did you leave Morant Bay ?— About half-past 6 in the morning.

34,210. What day was that ?—The 21st.

34,211. In which direction did you proceed ?—I proceeded towards Golden Grove.

34,212. Did you meet anybody on the road near Leith Hall ?—Yes, I met a black corporal.

34,213. What regiment did he belong to?—The 1st West India.

34,214. How came he to be there by himself ?—He told me he had been left behind with two wounded soldiers, and they were taken on board ship and he was left behind. I asked him why he didn't go back to Morant Bay ; he said the whole country was surronnded by rebels. I told him the country was open, and he was instantly to go back and report himself to the General. I met him about a quarter of a mile from Leith Hall.

34,215. What time did you arrive at Leith Hall ?— I don't know.

34,216. On what day ?—The same day.

34,217. At Leith Hall were some prisoners brought before you ?—Yes.

34,218. Do you know what number ?—I don't remember the number.

34,219. About what number ?—I should think about seven or eight, but I don't know exactly what number.

34,220. What was done with reference to them ?— I flogged some of them summarily, but I don't know the number I flogged.

34,221. Upon what evidence did you flog them ?—

On the evidence of constables chiefly, I believe; and also of some other people who were there.

34,222. What was the sort of evidence ?—Plunder generally.

34,223. Evidence of their having been engaged in acts of plunder ?—Yes.

34,224. Was anything done besides flogging men there ?—One man was executed.

34,225. Who was that ?—I don't know his name.

34,226-7. What were the circumstances which led to his execution?—He was charged with having fired on the Volunteers at Morant Bay, and when that charge was made I assembled a board of officers, two other commissioned officers and myself, and we took evidence on the matter and sentenced him to death.

34,228. Were the witnesses sworn ?—They were not. I had no Bible to swear them, but I asked every man after he had given his evidence if he would swear to what he said.

34,229. Did you know the persons who made the statements ?—No; but I had two magistrates with me, and I asked them if the evidence was sufficient and whether the witnesses were to be relied upon, and they said they were.

34,230. Who were the magistrates ?—Mr. Duffus and Mr. Harrison.

34,231. Was more than one man executed then ?—Only one.

34,232. How was he executed ?—He was shot.

34,233. Was he tied to a tree ?—No.

34,234. A statement has been made that two men were brought out, and one was tied to each tree, and the Volunteers were ordered to shoot them ?—It is not true.

34,235. By whom was the one man shot ?—By the planters under Mr. Ford.

34,236. At Harbour Head was anyone brought before you ?—Yes, there was another man, I believe his name was Mitchell.

34,237. State what passed in reference to him ?—He was made prisoner by the advanced guard, I believe. He was a prisoner when I came up, and he was charged with being concerned with the rebels at Morant Bay.

34,238. When ?—On the 11th, at Morant Bay.

34,239. Was there any evidence ?—That was the first charge. I examined two witnesses upon that, and it was proved, and I ordered him to receive 50 lashes.

34,240. Was he afterwards charged with having attempted to commit murder on the 12th ?—Yes. I must tell you that he had received the 50 lashes. I then assembled the same officers again, and we examined into the case, and he was ordered to be shot. I had his house searched and found some plunder there, and a bayonet of the old "Brown Bess" pattern, very like those which had been stolen from the Morant Bay police-station.

34,241. Was that before or after his execution ?—Before; after the charge of murder was made against him, or rather of attempted murder.

34,242. Where did you meet with Mitchell ?—On the roadside.

34,243. Do you remember whether he was leaning against his gate ?—He was a prisoner when I saw him, when I came up there.

34,244. Do you remember giving the word "to halt" when you came up to him ?—I did.

34,245. Did you say, "This fellow looks damned suspicious ?"—No.

34,246. Did anyone say so ?— Not in my hearing

34,247. Did you point out the man at the gate and say, "Does anyone of you know this man, can any one of you identify this man ?"—Yes.

34,248. Is it true that they all said, "No, we don't know the man ?"—No; when I asked that, they come forward and gave evidence of his having been at the riots at Morant Bay.

34,249. Do you remember who it was ?—I do not.

34,250. Did you then call upon the rear to advance, or did they come up ?—Not that I remember.

34,251. Perhaps the statement ought to be read to you. (Question 527 and following questions and answers in the 6th day's proceedings.) Is that a true account ?—No.

34,252. First of all he was identified as having been at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

34,253. Upon that you ordered him to be flogged ?—Yes. Then he was tied to a tree, and then the other witnesses came forward, and the witnesses swore he had attempted murder.

34,254. What was your next step ?—I proceeded on to Golden Grove.

34,255. What time did you arrive there ?—About 2 o'clock, or half-past 2.

34,256. Did you find the village occupied ?—No, it was nearly deserted.

34,257. Did you find whether there had been any plundering there ?—The store had been plundered and the book-keepers' barracks also, and sacked.

34,258. Did you do anything more that evening ?—I went up to the iron bridge where Ensign Cullen and 50 men were, and ordered them to go down to Golden Grove, and I billetted the men.

34,259. The next morning did you march in the direction of the north of Plantain Garden River ?—Yes.

34,260. Did you in the Amity Hall village take a man prisoner named Anderson ?—Yes.

34,261. What did you do with him ?—I sent him down to Golden Grove to await my arrival.

34,262. Did you find anything at Amity Hall or in the neighbourhood ?—I found some plunder there, I found a gold watch in one house.

34,263. In one of the huts ?—Yes.

34,264. Was anything else found at the door ?—At Amity Hall great house I saw an Obeah stick at the door.

34,265. What state was it in ?—It was covered with blood and hair.

34,266. Was that in Amity Hall itself ?—In Amity Hall itself.

34,267. Did you go on to Hordley ?—Yes.

34,268. What state was the house in ?— Every article of furniture was broken with the exception of an iron pitcher. The floor of one room and the bed were covered with blood, and in another room the bed had been set on fire in two or three places, but the fire had gone out.

34,269. What state did you find Hordley great house in ?—It had been sacked.

34,270. Then did you march to Wheelersfield ?—Yes.

34,271. Had that been plundered ?—It is a village. I found plunder in the village.

34,272. Did you burn any houses ?—I burnt one where I found plunder.

34,273. What kind of plunder was it ?—I cannot remember the style of plunder, but usually the things were either from the houses that had been sacked, or from the stores. For instance, in one house that I remember, but which house it was I don't remember, there was found a case of jewellery such as is sold in the streets, not of particular value, but the case was unbroken, and had been taken from one of the stores.

34,274. Then did you go on to Suffolk Park Pen ?—Yes.

34,275. And did you go on to Bachelor's Hall ?—Yes.

34,276. Did you there meet a party of Maroons with prisoners ?—Yes, I did.

34,277. Was anything done with them ?—I flogged five of them and released the rest.

34,278. How many prisoners had they ?—From 20 to 25.

34,279. Upon what evidence did you flog the five ?—Upon the evidence brought by the Maroons.

34,280. Did you hear the evidence alone or were you assisted ?—I did not ask any information as to carrying out the punishment. I suppose everybody heard the evidence.

34,281. Upon the evidence which you received alone did you order the five to be flogged ?—Yes.

THIRTY-URTH DAY.

Lieut. H. B. Adcock.

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34,282. And the others you released ?—Yes.

34,283. Did you then return to Golden Grove ?—No. I believe I went up to Plantain Garden River estate.

34,284. There was nothing done there ?—The house was sacked.

34,285. Do you mean that you found it had been sacked ?—Yes.

34,286. Nothing was done by you or the men under you ?—No.

34,287. There were no prisoners taken ?—No.

34,288. At Golden Grove, to which you then returned, did you have a Court-martial ?—Yes.

34,289. Did you sit upon it, or did you direct it to sit ?—I directed the Court-martial to sit.

34,290. Of whom did the Court-martial consist ?—It consisted of Captain Astwood, Ensign Cullen, and Dr. Morris.

34,291. Do you know how many were tried before it ?—Seven.

34,292. What were the sentences ? — Six were sentenced to death, and one to receive 100 lashes.

34,293. Did you give directions to carry out the sentences ?—I did.

34,294. Can you tell us what the offences were that were charged against them ?—No. I sent the proceedings on with an express to Brigadier-General Nelson.

34,295. Do you recollect the names of the men ?—I do not remember them now ; I had so many before me.

34,296. Was the Court-martial held at Golden Grove ?—Yes ; seven men were tried there, and six were executed.

34,297. You don't happen to remember any of them ?—I do not, but their names are in the list of those executed ; and the list with the proceedings of Courts-martial are before the Commission.

34,298. Would you recognize the names if you saw them ?—No ; but they are put down under the head of "Golden Grove," and they were the only men executed there.

34,299. Next day did you go on to Duckenfield ?—Yes.

34,300. And did you find the great house there sacked ?—Yes.

34,301. Did you search the houses in the village ?—I did.

34,302. Did you find any plunder there ?—Yes.

34,303. What did you do with reference to the houses in which you found plunder ?—I burnt them.

34,304. How many were there of them ?—I suppose there were about four or five.

34,305. Whereabouts was that ?—In a village near Duckenfield ; I don't know the name of it.

34,306. Were there any other villages in which you directed houses to be burnt that day ?—That was the total number of houses that were burnt, I believe.

34,307. Then you returned to Golden Grove ?—Yes.

34,308. Next morning was the sentence carried out with reference to those who had been tried ?—Yes.

34,309. Had you in the meantime forwarded the evidence to General Nelson ?—Yes.

34,310. Had you received a communication from him in answer ?—Yes. This is the answer :—

"Memo.—Lieutenant Adcock, A.D.C., Commanding Detachment, is hereby authorized to carry out the 'sentences' awarded on the prisoners brought in.

"It is not desirable *now* to inflict capital punishment, except on men actually found armed, or those who were *ringleaders* or murderers.

"Everything done by Lieutenant is most satisfactory, and I appreciate the report he gives of Captain Astwood's Troop and Ford's Volunteers, and request the same may be communicated.

"A. A. Nelson, Brig.-Gen.
"Commanding Field Force.

"Head-quarters, Morant Bay,
"23rd October, 1865."

34,311. Did you have any men flogged besides that day ?—Yes.

34,312. How many were ordered to be flogged ?—I ordered four to be flogged before I left, and I also left orders with Ensign Cullen to flog five or six more.

34,313. Had they been tried by Court-martial ?—No, none of them.

34,314. Had you had evidence against them ?—I had.

34,315. Upon what evidence was it that you had them flogged ?—Evidence of plunder.

34,316. Were the witnesses sworn ?—No.

34,317. You then gave orders to Ensign Cullen to return with his detachment to Manchioneal, and to report himself to Captain Hole ?—Yes, and also to take charge of some prisoners that I sent down.

34,318. You sent some prisoners to Manchioneal ?—Yes.

34,319. What number ?—I don't know exactly. They were the prisoners I had left when I went away. There were written depositions against them, and I sent down the witnesses.

34,320. Did you direct Captain Ford to obtain instructions from General Nelson ?—I did.

34,321. Did you give orders to Captain Ford with respect to the disposal of prisoners ?—I told him that if he should have any prisoners prior to receiving instructions he was to send them to Manchioneal to Captain Hole, that being the nearest military station.

34,322. Did you then march towards Beckfords ?—Yes.

34,323. On the way did you stop at Leith Hall ?—I did.

34,324. Did you find prisoners in custody there ?—I did.

34,325. What did you do with them ?—I flogged them, after enquiring into their cases, in the same way as all the others.

34,326. Without any sworn testimony, was it without testimony by declaration as to its truth ?—By declaration.

34,327. Did you receive any information with reference to the villages you were about to pass through ?—Yes.

34,328. What was that ?—I was told they were full of rebels, that it was their great stronghold.

34,329. That is between Leith Hall and where ?—There are villages on each side the gully ; Johnstown is one.

34,330. Did you find that information correct as you passed through ; did you find any rebels there ?—About 300 of them ; they all rushed down the side of the gully into the bush as we came up.

34,331. Those were persons you supposed to be rebels ?—I heard from the constables in the villages that they were.

34,332. Were they armed ?—Some of them were armed with cutlasses, and some were unarmed.

34,333. Did you come within reach of them at all ?—No.

34,334. Were they fired at at all by your party ?—No.

34,335. Did you burn any houses in Beckfords ?—I did.

34,336. What number ?—Seven houses.

34,337. What made you burn them ?—I found plunder in them.

34,338. Had they been deserted by the occupiers ?—Yes.

34,339. There were no persons there ?—I think every house in which I found plunder, with one or two exceptions perhaps, was deserted.

34,340. Do you know whether those were houses

belonging to the negroes themselves, or were they belonging to the estates?—Some belonged to the estates and some to the negroes.

34,341. Among the persons you flogged was there any woman?—No, certainly not. I knew the opinion of General Nelson too well ever to think of flogging a woman.

34,342. You never flogged a woman?—I never flogged a woman, and I never knew of a woman being flogged. I beg to give a most unequivocal denial to Mr. Hague's statement.

34,343. The statement is this. (The Commissioners read Mr. Hague's statement from question 9223, and forward, of the 12th day's proceedings):—

"9223. Is it true that you were ever vexed with the black soldiers because they did not take the law from you?—I never was. I may mention that I went there with Captain Adcock's soldiers as they were returning from the Plantain Garden River district, and Captain Astwood's troop also, and I found that woman being flogged by orders of Captain Adcock; she got some 25 lashes; she is a rebel, and the wife of one of the most notorious rebels in that neighbourhood, who has not yet been taken.

"9224. What do you know about it?—I saw him on the morning when Flemming attacked me on the way to the Custom-house; that woman was among the gang.

"9225. What morning?—The morning of the 12th. She is the wife of a notorious rebel who is not yet taken, who was engaged in robbing Clifton Hill, and got away.

"9226. You say she was flogged?—I saw her when Captain Adcock and Captain Astwood were both present, and she was flogged.

"9227. Whereabout?—On her shoulders.

"9228. What number of lashes?—Twenty-five; a small number.

"9229. That's what you consider a small number?—Oh, yes.

"9230. Did you see the instrument with which she was flogged?—It was an ordinary cat.

"9231. Was there any wire in it?—None that I know; they were made with a little bark.

"9232. What bark?—The bark of some tree which is made into fibre and plaited.

"9233. Had you seen the military cats used?—I saw them at Morant Bay.

"9234. Were they more or less severe than those?—Those which were used at Leith Hall were much less severe.

"9235. Would they inflict less injury than the military cat?—I saw a man take 50 lashes with one of these without a drop of blood.

"9236. Who were present, do you remember, at that time?—All Captain Astwood's troop that went into the neighbourhood, Captain Adcock, of the 6th, Mr. Smith, the overseer of Leith Hall, Mr. Espeut, a book-keeper, of Leith Hall. I came in after the troops had been there; she did not find me. I rode in from the Custom-house after the troops had come in.

"9237. Did you ever see her have any flogging after that?—Never; no, that is the only time I know of.

"9238. And who were the persons, or who was the person who flogged her when she had the 25 lashes?—I think it was a white soldier, I am almost certain it was."

That you say is untrue?—Perfectly untrue.

34,344. She was not only not flogged by your orders, but she was not flogged to your knowledge in any way?—She was never flogged by my orders, or in my presence, or with my knowledge or sanction.

34,345. The seven houses that you say you burnt, what was the sort of plunder you found in them?—I do not exactly remember.

34,346. How did you ascertain it to be plunder?—Personally.

34,347. How do you mean?—Every house I burnt I went into first.

34,348. How did you ascertain that what you found was stolen property?—By the evidence of constables. At Johnstown and Beckford I had a large number of constables, and their evidence was taken.

34,349. What was the whole number of houses burnt by your directions while you were out?—I cannot say the whole number. I can tell you what was about the number. I think it was 25, but I cannot say for certain.

34,350. You state that was the utmost number. Can you state the number that you did not exceed?—No, I cannot.

34,351. Was there any meeting-house that you burnt?—Yes, there were two.

34,352. Where were they?—One was at Beckford, and the other at Amity Hall village.

34,353. What led you to burn the meeting-house at Beckford?—It had been used for seditious meetings.

34,354. What evidence had you of that?—I had the evidence of the constables.

34,355. Had any of them been present at the meetings?—Several of them came forward, and said they had been present, and that it had been used for that purpose for some time.

34,356. But did they represent that as being within their knowledge, or merely what was reported to them?—Within their own knowledge.

34,357. What sort of houses were these meeting-houses?—A sort of huts with some clay upon them.

34,358. Then why did you burn that at Amity Hall?—It was similar to the other.

34,359. Had you some evidence respecting it?—Yes, I had evidence against the man who had preached there.

34,360. Was he a person whom you directed to be flogged?—Yes.

34,361. What evidence was there against him?—That he had, I think that morning, but, however, on one day induced the men to go down to the disturbed district, armed with cutlasses, and with sticks.

34,362. Do you remember the name of the man?—Anderson. The evidence was that he had induced some of his congregation to go down to the disturbed district, and that he told them to go and help their brethren down at Morant Bay.

34,363. Had you any more evidence as to what he had done?—He said he could bring some evidence in his favour, and I sent him down to Golden Grove then, and in the evening I had him tried. I did not have him flogged then, but I took the evidence of the man first.

34,364. Whose evidence?—He got a written letter purporting to come from a man, in which the man said that he believed Mr. Anderson was a very good man.

34,365. He did not bring any witness?—None.

34,366. What number of lashes did he receive?—Fifty.

34,367. Did he deny having made use of the speeches attributed to him?—He did not deny them all.

34,368. Can you tell us any he did not deny that were asserted against him?—Some of the seditious language asserted against him he said he had used to make the negro obtain his rights in a lawful manner; he said he did not wish them to go down.

34,369. What was the seditious language that he admitted he had used? He did not say, "I made use of seditious language in order to induce the men to assert their rights in a legal way." Can you tell any of the language he had used, that you considered to be seditious?—I cannot tell you the exact words here, but I believe I once wrote them in a despatch somewhere.

34,370. Do you have evidence as to what had been the result of his address to them?—Yes.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Lieut. H. B. Adcock.

5 Mar. 1866.

34,371. What?—That the men had gone down to the disturbed district.

34,372. On what day?—The same day that he made the seditious speech.

34,373. On what day was he charged with having made it?—I do not remember.

34,374. You don't know whether it was on the Wednesday the 11th of October?—I do not know.

34,375. Or whether it was subsequently?—I do not know.

34,376. Did you send any messages to the men who had fled—to the negroes who had fled, in order to induce them to return?—I did. I sent messages round to say, that if they would return to their work they should not be molested, if they had not taken actual part in murder or in riots where murder was committed.

34,377. Did any of them return?—About 140 of them returned that evening, and a large number, I think about 140 more, the next morning.

34,378. Were they molested—those who returned?—Not to my knowledge.

34,379. What directions did you give with reference to Mitchell's execution?—I detached three men of the 6th Regiment. I touched them with my hand to fall out, and ordered them to shoot him.

34,380. Was he shot?—Yes.

34,381. Was anybody else shot?—I heard that another man fired, but I did not see him. It must have been at the time when the others fired, but I did not hear it, and three balls went through his head.

34,382. Then it is not true that after the three men fired, a fourth man, who might be Mr. Duffus, went up and shot him through the head?—No.

34,383. You are quite certain of that?—I heard that he fired, and he may have fired, but it must have been at the same time. It certainly was not a fourth man with the three men that fired at Mitchell.

34,384. You are able to say certainly that the three men you ordered, fired and killed him instantly, and that no such event occurred as a fourth man despatching him in consequence of the failure of the three men, by blowing off his head?—No.

34,385. You will see in this paper, under the head of Golden Grove, a list of six persons who were executed. (*Paper shown to witness.*) This purports to be a tabular statement of places where the persons were taken, and the times when the persons were executed, and these are put down as having been executed on the 22nd inst.?—That could not be. They were executed on the 24th, I know.

34,386. There was no man executed before you got there?—Not that I know of.

34,387. You arrived when?—On the 21st there were 10 only executions to my knowledge.

34,388. When were they tried?—I think on the 22nd.

34,389. Were any of those who were executed flogged first?—No, none.

34,390. There were none flogged who were also executed?—No, I think that is a mistake. It was that six men were hung, and one was flogged, and received 100 lashes.

34,391. During the time you were on this patrol, was your detachment kept in good order according to the rules and regulations of the service, as regarded this march and everything connected with it?—Yes, I can prove that that order as to firing was obeyed implicitly. At Leith Hall I saw between 40 and 50 men armed with cutlasses and sticks, and rushing about in every direction. I was told particularly to hasten on there, as the place was expected to be attacked. I afterwards ascertained that these were men belonging to the estate of which Mr. Espeut had charge. If the men had not been well disciplined they would have fired upon them, supposing them to be rebels. Another case occurred at Wheelersfield, when I was searching a village, as the men did it in skirmishing order, a man came through with a cutlass at his side and a fire-lock in his hand. He had his fire-lock loaded. If my men had fired indiscriminately he would not have escaped.

34,392. Did you find the Volunteers and Ford's people amenable to your orders, and did they behave themselves properly?—Yes.

34,393. Did you witness any of the executions that were carried on at Port Antonio?—Yes.

34,394. Was that on Monday, the 16th October?—I witnessed some on Monday the 16th.

34,395. How long did you remain there?—Until the evening of the 19th.

34,396. From the 16th to the 19th? Were you there at the time when the transverse beam of the gallows broke?—Yes.

34,397. Were you on duty with the guard?—Yes.

34,398. As far as you could notice, what caused the breaking of the beam?—I should think the jerk of the men and the weight together. There were six men hung there.

34,399. Did the men fall to the ground?—Yes.

34,400. Were you then directed by the Provost Marshal to act in any way?—I was directed to shoot them, and I ordered the men to do so.

34,401. They were shot?—Immediately.

34,402. Was death instantaneous?—Yes.

34,403. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you make any report to your superior officer of the execution of Mitchell?—Yes.

34,404. Have you the report with you?—I have not.

34,405. Have you any copy of it?—I have not.

34,406. At what date did you report that?—On the same day.

34,407. That was not read when General Nelson was examined, upon the understanding that we could get it when you were examined?—I sent the first despatch to Brigadier-General Nelson. It was written in this way: I met an express from some other officer going to him, and I wrote on the back of an envelope, and it was forwarded in that way.

34,408. You mean that the only report you made was a jotting on the back of an envelope?—No, I say "the first report."

34,409. Was that a report relating to the execution of Mitchell?—I do not whether that case was mentioned in it.

34,410. You mean whether it was mentioned in the writing on the envelope? Do you mean that you did not make a formal report of the execution, but only informed Brigadier-General Nelson of it by a jotting on the back of an envelope?—No, I do not.

34,411. Will you explain what you do mean?—I reported the circumstances of Mitchell's execution to General Nelson.

34,412. Did you write a formal report of it?—I believe I did.

34,413. Can you tell us the date?—It was the same evening, the 21st of October.

34,414. Do you mean the report which was written on the back of an envelope?—No; I sent the report on the back of an envelope, and that I believe was very likely to be lost, but that was not the report, to my knowledge. I may have reported the circumstances in that, but I immediately afterwards reported it in another form.

34,415. It is the formal report which was written afterwards that we wish to have. What evening was it, what date?—I say it was the 21st October.

The witness withdrew.

Brigadier-Gen. Nelson.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NELSON re-called and further examined.

34,416. Have you got this report which Lieutenant Adcock is said to have sent you?—No; I stated yesterday that it was a document I could not find. It was amidst a mass of papers, and perhaps it was lost.

34,417. That report has never been printed?—No, or it would not be lost.

Lieutenant ADCOCK re-called and further examined.

34,418. Does the observation about the witnesses not being put on oath apply to Mitchell's case as well as to that at Leith Hall ?—Yes, I had no Bible.

34,419. Did you take any notes of the evidence in writing as it was given ?—No, I had no pens or paper.

34,420. You say one of the charges against a prisoner was for attempting murder; will you explain what evidence you had of the attempted murder ?—Yes. I had evidence from Mr. Duffus, and afterwards from some one else, as to the attempt at murder.

34,421. Was Mr. Duffus the witness ?—I believe that was his name.

34,422. Was there a second witness ?—There was.

34,423. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Were there any others on that point ?—I believe I had five evidences altogether; I cannot tell the names.

34,424. Did they all refer to the attempt at murder ?—No, they did not.

34,425. Was Mr. Duffus the only evidence you had with regard to the attempted murder ?—I cannot answer that question to be certain. I believe there was another evidence which spoke to the murder or attempted murder, and I believe there were five or six examined in all, but I know they spoke simply of rebellion.

34,426. Can you state the circumstances of this attempted murder ?—Yes, I can. Mr. Duffus swore that Mitchell had attempted to cut his throat, and the other evidence, De Pass, swore the same, and also an attempt upon himself as well.

34,427. It was upon the evidenee of Mr. Duffus and Mr. De Pass that the attempt had been made to cut their throats by Mitchell, that you ordered him to be hung ?—On the strength of the evidence the board of officers who assembled ordered him to be hung; that is, on the evidence of the five or six witnesses.

34,428. You had first evidence as to Mitchell's presence at Morant Bay, and upon hearing that evidence you ordered him to be flogged; is that so ?—Yes.

34,429. Then you afterwards received evidence from Mr. Duffus and Mr. De Pass with regard to the alleged attempt at murder, and upon that additional evidence you ordered him to be executed ?—On that evidence, coupled with the other. I was simply disposing of the case alone without assistance, upon the evidence, when I ordered him to be flogged; and afterwards it was the board of officers.

34,430. Had you any communication with him between the time of the sentence being passed for his flogging, and his being executed ?—I do not remember.

34,431. Was he informed that he was about to be shot ?—He was.

34,432. When ?—Just before he was shot.

34,433. Did you personally tell him ?—I believe I did.

34,434. In what position was he then ?—He was tied to a tree.

34,435. Was that before or after the party of four had been selected by you ?—I imagine it was before.

34,436. With regard to the execution at Leith Hall, in addition to the person executed at Leith Hall, did you leave another person under sentence of death, with orders not to carry out the execution on that evening ?—Not to my knowledge.

34,437. Was there more than one person tried on that occasion ?—Yes, two.

34,438. What became of the second ?—One was executed and one was liberated.

34,439. Was he liberated entirely; was he discharged without punishment ?—Without punishment, I believe.

34,440. Are you quite sure that person was discharged, or only remanded ?—I know he was not executed.

34,441. Not on that day ?—No, nor any other day.

34,442. Did you not receive any communication on your return to Leith Hall about that second person, who you say was discharged ?—Not to my knowledge.

34,443. Was a corporal of one of the West India regiments present at Leith Hall when you returned ?—No, I did not see him.

34,444. Or a drummer ?—I imagine the person that I call corporal, and you call drummer, is the same man, as he had a drummer's sword in his hand, and corporal's stripes upon his uniform.

34,445. Was he present ?—No, not when I returned, or I should have brought him with me.

34,446. Did you ascertain what had been done after you left ?—No.

34,447. Were you informed by the constables that the second prisoner had been executed during your absence ?—I have already told you that I do not remember anything of the sort—any communication as to the second prisoner, the man who had been liberated by myself.

34,448. How many prisoners were flogged at Golden Grove the first night you were there ?—I do not know how many were flogged.

34,449. Have you any memoranda that would assist your memory on that subject ?—I believe I reported in a despatch the number, only the number; but I have not got it here.

34,450. You have not got the despatch ?—I have not.

34,451. That was the despatch which General Nelson read on Saturday. Did you make any accurate return to your superior officer of all the persons punished by you ?—No, I did not make an accurate return of everyone that was flogged.

34,452. Will you explain, or give any reason, why you did not make your return accurate ?—I stated about the numbers as near as I could tell.

34,453. Did you make any report to General Nelson as to the nature of the evidence against the parties upon which you had ordered them to be flogged ?—Do you allude to punishments by floggings or death ?

34,454. Particularly to punishments by flogging ?—No.

34,455. Then no records exist at present of the evidence taken by you which led to these parties being flogged ?—No.

34,456. Did you take any memoranda, or any record at any time, which has since been destroyed ?—No.

34,457. Did you keep none at the time ?—I kept none at the time.

34,458. Who was it carried out the punishment of flogging, who were the parties who actually inflicted the punishment ?—Four men of the 2nd battalion of the 6th Regiment.

34,459. Those were the only persons ?—Except in one instance, and then there was a man who volunteered; he was one of the planters; he gave 25 lashes. That was all that was ever given except by a man of the 6th Regiment.

34,460. Can you tell us his name ?—No, I have an idea, but I could not swear to it.

34,461. What is Mr. Stewart, the manager of Holland ?—I believe it was.

34,462. Did you give any instructions to Captain Ford when you left Golden Grove, as to making any reports to you of his daily transactions ?—Certainly not. I had nothing to do with him. I ordered him to report to the Brigadier General.

34,463. Was that a written instruction ?—No, verbal.

34,464. When you return to Golden Grove did you make inquiry as to what had been done ?—There were no punishments during my absence.

34,465. Did you make any inquiry as to what had been done, and find that none had been inflicted ?—I always made inquiry as to what had been done in my absence, and it was never reported that there had been any.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Lieutenant Adcock.

5 Mar. 1866.

34,466. Can you tell us who informed you upon these points?—Yes, the officer I left in command.

34,467. Who was that?—Ensign Cullen.

34,468. Was he present at Golden Grove during the whole period of your absence?—He was.

34,469. (*By the Commission.*) Were there any men with him?—Yes, there were 50 men of the 1st West India Regiment and a few planters. That was when I was out during the four days when I was on the road.

34,470. On patrol?—Yes.

34,471. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Ensign Cullen was the officer in charge, and not Captain Ford?—Certainly.

34,472. Did he give you any written report on your return?—No, a verbal report.

34,473. And the verbal report he gave you was that no punishment had been carried out during your absence?—No, he reported that everything there was correct in every way.

34,474. With regard to the milltary station?—And as regard the troops, as a matter of course.

34,475. But with regard to punishments?—He never reported to me that any men were punished; nor do I believe any were during my absence.

34,476. Did he report to you that no men were punished?—I said they were verbal reports, and I do not remember now what were the words used.

34,477. (*By the Commission.*) Did he report to you that nothing extraordinary had occurred and nobody had been punished?—Yes.

34,478. (*By Mr Gorrie.*) Were any persons in custody when you returned?—Yes.

34,479. How many?—About a 100 on the first day.

34,480. Had those been captured by Ensign Cullen's party?—No, they had been brought in by constables and Maroons.

34,481. How did you dispose of these 100?—I released all the women, and flogged some of the men, and sent seven to Court-martial.

34,482. To Manchioneal or Morant Bay?—To Court-martial at Golden Grove.

34,483. Those you flogged you flogged upon your own authority?—Yes.

34,484. Can you give us the relative numbers of those who were flogged, sent to Court-martial, and liberated?—I should think about half were liberated.

34,485. Did you keep any written record of what you did with them?—None, with the exception of those that were executed.

34,486. Who were the parties who gave you evidence in regard to the case of John Anderson, at the Amity Hall meeting house?—I really cannot tell now who they were; there were constables amongst the number of those who gave evidence.

34,487. Did you keep any record of that investigation?—No, none; I kept no record of any investigation, with the exception of those who were executed.

34,488. When the prisoner stated to you that he had used language to induce the negroes to obtain their rights in a legal manner, did you take any further evidence, in order to inquire whether that statement was true or not?—I took the evidence of about six witnesses in Anderson's case, and the man, as I told you was taken to Goldon Grove; it was in the morning I first came across him; he was not flogged till evening, and before the man was flogged there were several magistrates with me, who were present also at the punishment.

34,489. Was a letter from a magistrate given in by the prisoner?—No, I believe not, I do not know who he was; I do not think he was a magistrate; he was a post-office man.

34,490. In the prisoner's own village?—At a place called the post-office; it is marked so in the map.

34,491. Did you send for the man?—I did, but he did not come, he simply sent me a letter; I gave him plenty of opportunity. I sent, I should think, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and he was not flogged until nearly dark.

34,492. You did not send a file of soldiers for him after you got the letter?—I did not get down to Golden Grove till nearly dark, and I had sent for the evidence early in the morning; of course I didn't send for him again if he didn't choose to come; he sent a letter, and if there had been anything in it, I should have taken it in the man's favour.

34,493. At what period was this alleged seditious language been used?—Some time prior to my going there; I do not know what day.

34,494. You cannot state the time particularly?—Not now.

34,495. At Leith Hall, were that one person was executed, was there anything particular happened at the execution, do you recollect?—At the execution?

34,496. Yes?—Anything particular?

34,497. Yes, did something particular occur, similar to what occurred at Port Antonio, with regard to the breaking down of the instrument of execution?—He was shot; I don't remember any rifle having been broken.

34,498. Was the body hung up after it was shot?—Not to my knowledge.

34,499. You cannot say that it was not?—I cannot I don't know what became of it afterwards, I certainly did not bury it.

34,500. To whom did you give instructions to carry out the execution?—To Captain Ford.

34,501. With regard to the rebels, as you styled them, whom you saw at Beckford leaving the village, were there women amongst the number?—Not amongst the number I have stated, but there may have been women running away.

34,502. Did you see them running from the village?—No, I don't know that I did.

34,503. Did any of your party fire upon them?—No.

34,504. Did you attempt to get at them for the purpose of firing?—No, the men did not fire.

34,505. Did you ever write such words as these in any report to your superior officer: "We came so suddenly upon these two villages, that the rebels had no time to retire with their plunder; nearly 300 rushed down into a gully, but I could not get a single shot, the bushes being so thick; we could all distinctly hear their voices in the wood all round, but after the first rush not a man was seen, and to follow them with any advantage was impossible. I had not then to burn any more houses, so I pushed on for Morant Bay, where I arrived a little before dark?"—I believe I did write that, though I should like to see the despatch before I can swear to the words.

34,506. Is it correct to say there were 300?—I said about 300.

34,507. You left them in the gully in your rear, and proceeded on to Morant Bay?—Yes.

34,508. Do you recollect in Mitchell's case, any receipt being found upon him, bearing the name of Paul Bogle?—Yes.

34,509. Was that found between the time of his sentence to be flogged and the alteration of his sentence to execution?—I don't know; I suppose it was when the house was searched.

34,510. When was that?—Prior to his being executed.

34,511. And after he had been sentenced to be flogged?—I believe so.

34,512. (*By the Commission.*) Can you say whether it was found before or after he was sentenced to be shot?—Before, I believe.

34,513. Did it form any part of the evidence?—None; I would not allow it; it was only a receipt with respect to some lamps.

34,514. It formed no part of the evidence as to his trial?—No.

34,515. When was it you first arrived at Leith Hall?—On the 21st.

34,516. How long did you remain at that time?—About half an hour, or three quarters of an hour, I should think.

34,517 When did you return?—On the 24th.

34,518. How long did you then remain?—About 20 minutes.

34,519. And that was all?—Yes.

34,520. Was that all the time you were there at all?—Yes, all the time.

34,521. Was there any other officer of the 6th there?—Not in command of a party.

34,522. Was any officer of the 6th left when you went away?—No.

34,523. Was there any officer of the 6th who would answer to the description of "an officer who wore no whiskers, and had a slight mustache?"—There was no officer of the 6th, or any other regiment there.—(*Questions from* 13,332 *to* 13,354 *of the* 15*th day's proceedings read to witness.*)

13,332. Were there any others at Leith Hall shot or hung besides that one man that you mentioned before?—Yes, there was one man hanged.

13,333. What was his name?—I cannot say his name.

13,334. Were any others shot?—Yes, there was one shot.

13,335. One other?—Yes; there was one that the Kingston Horse Guards shot; that was the man that was brought in, whose side they said was wounded.

13,336. That was the one you told us of before?—Yes.

13,337. Was that all who was either shot or hung?—Yes.

13,338. How many were flogged?—I cannot number them; every day they were flogging; some 25.

13,339. Some five-and-twenty a day, do you mean that?—Yes.

13,340. For how long?—For about two weeks.

13,341. How many women were flogged?—I cannot number the women.

13,342. Out of the 25 that were flogged almost every day, how many were women?—I was so frightened I could not keep a list of them.

13,343. But about how many do you think were women?—Were there 20 women flogged altogether, while you were there?—More than that.

13,344. Were there 50?—More than that was flogged.

13,345. At Leith Hall, while you were there do you mean?—Yes; about 60 women were flogged.

13,346. Were any of those flogged while the officer of the Sixth was there?—Yes.

13,347. How many?—About 14 were flogged that day.

13,348. About 14 flogged in the presence of the white officer?—Yes; men and women.

13,349. You were asked how many women were flogged?—About 11 women that day.

13,350. Were they flogged while the white officer was there?—Yes.

13,351. Are you sure of that?—Yes, because 11 women were flogged that day.

13,352. And he saw it?—Yes, he saw it.

13,353. Did he order it?—He ordered them to be flogged, and ordered when they finished flogging them every man must have a stone in his hand, and when they leave they tell them to run, and as fast as they run they pitch stones at them from the other side.

13,354. Do you say that every man was to have a stone in his hand, and was to throw it at the men as they went away?—Yes; they stone him all the way till he get up to the gate.

34,524. Did you ever give any orders of that sort? Certainly not.

34,525. And no other officer of the Sixth could be the officer referred to?—No.

34,526. Did you see any men flogged?—Every man I ordered to be flogged I saw flogged.

34,527. Was any man stoned after he was flogged?—No.

34,528. Did you see a stone of any kind thrown?—No.

34,529. You have said that two men were brought before you, and one was ordered to be discharged; did you, when you came back, make any inquiry respecting that man?—No.

34,530. Did you receive any information as to his having been executed in your presence?—Not to my knowledge; I have heard since, but not then, to my knowledge; I have heard between that time and the present, that he was executed by a black drummer; I have been told so.

34,531. Who told you so?—I do not know or remember from whom I heard it.

34,532. Do you know a man named Drummer Phillips?—I believe that is the man they say did it.

34,533. Do you know him?—No.

34,534. Did you receive any information on your return, that he had been executed by the order of Phillips?—No.

34,535. Did you order Phillips to return to Morant Bay on account of it?—No, simply as a straggling soldier.

34,536. Had you given any directions that the man who was not sentenced to be hung should remain till you came from Bath?—I never went to Bath, and could not have given the order.

34,537. Did you direct, that he should remain until you came back?—No, not to my knowledge.

34,538. Had you any drummer with you?—No, we had a bugler who belonged to the mounted Volunteers.

34,539. You had no drummer of the regular forces?—No.

34,540. You never asked for the man?—No—(*Passage from* 15*th day's proceedings read to witness.*)

13,292. What did the officer do when he came back?—He asked for the man, and Drummer Phillips said the man was hanged, and he said he would remove Drummer Phillips, and send him down to the Bay the next day; and next day Drummer Phillips went to the Bay.

(*Witness.*)—I sent him down to the Bay, on the 21st, and never saw him afterwards.

34,541. How far was he from Morant Bay?—I should think about five miles; I thought Leith Hall about five miles; it was about three quarters of a mile from Leith Hall. (*Question and answer* 3,109. *in the* 6*th day's proceedings read to witness by Mr. Walcott.*)

3,109. Were you present at any time of the inquiries or trials with respect to any of them?—There were no trials; they were all brought out from the mill-house where the soldiers were guarding them, to the back part of the house, with their hands tied behind them, yoked together, two men yoked together with a rope; all the Volunteers consisted of the overseers and book-keepers, and they were called out to identify anyone that they knew, and as fast as they said, "I see that man, he was one," he was ordered to get flogged.—(*Witness.*)—I say I did flog men without trial.

34,542. (*By the Commission.*) On your own authority?—Yes; I exercised my own discretion in the matter.

34,543. You have stated that no woman was ever flogged by your order, or in your presence, and certainly not Susannah Bennett?—I say that no woman ever was, and therefore Susannah Bennett could not be.

The witness withdrew.

Captain W. J. Ross.

Captain William James Ross sworn, cautioned, and examined.

34,544. You belong to the 1st West India Regiment?—I do.

34,545. Did you receive any orders on the 11th of October last?—I did.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Captain W. J. Ross.

5 Mar. 1866.

34,546. What orders did you receive?—I received orders to proceed to Morant Bay, as a disturbance was apprehended.

34,547. Where were you quartered then?—At Up-Park Camp.

34,548. What detachment was placed under you?—One hundred men of the 1st West India, and 20 of the Royal Artillery.

34,549. Did you embark on that day?—Yes, and sailed the following morning.

34,550. What time did you reach Morant Bay?—About 10 o'clock.

34,551. What did you do when you arrived there?—I caused the soldiers to bury the bodies we found in the neighbourhood of the Court-house.

34,552. Disembarked and employed the soldiers in burying the bodies?—Yes.

34,553. Did you do anything else?—I furnished escorts to persons desiring to embark in the "Wolverene" for Kingston.

34,554. Where were those persons?—Some were five or six miles away.

34,555. Did you send the escorts out?—Yes, with officers.

34,556. Did you march on the morning of the 13th—Yes.

34,557. Where to?—Port Morant.

34,558. Was any detachment sent from Port Morant when you arrived there?—Yes, a detachment of 35 men was sent, under Ensign Cullen, to Bath.

34,559. What were their orders?—To rescue the families residing in that district.

34,560. Did you march yourself that morning?—Yes.

34,561. Where did you go?—To Bath and the Rhine.

34,562. What time did you arrive at the Rhine estate?—About 11 or 12 the same day.

34,563. Then where did you go to?—I returned to Bowden wharf.

34,564. How were you employed in returning?—We were escorting the fugitives from Bath and the Rhine.

34,565. In what state were these people?—Some were partly clad, and some entirely—some had been in the bush several days.

34,566. Who were they?—Women and children. I do not remember their names.

34,567. On the line of march did you see any negroes in a considerable body?—Yes, a large crowd near Golden Grove.

34,568. Whereabouts did they make their appearance?—On one flank, the flank of the rear guard.

34,569. Were you in charge of the rear guard?—Yes.

34,570. Did they look at you only, or did they press you?—They were advancing towards us, and endeavouring, I assumed, to check our progress.

34,571. Of how many did the guard consist?—Twenty.

34,572. What did you do?—Fired about five shots in the direction of the crowd.

34,573. Did you fire particularly at them?—Especially at one man who had a fowling piece, and was following us closely with the intention, I presume, to cut off one or two of the stragglers.

34,574. Do you mean men dropping to the rear?—Not exactly to the rear, but too distant to be protected.

34,575. Do you mean to say that you had men of yout detachment so far to the rear that they were too distant to be protected?—By the main guard.

34,576. Were not you in charge?—Yes.

34,577. And being in charge did you allow them to drop behind?—Some of them were about 100 yards behind us. They were lame.

34,578. Was there any firing at you?—No.

34,579. Do you know whether the firing killed or maimed anybody?—No.

34,580. Not even the man with the fowling piece?—No. He was very near us, not more than 100 yards from us.

34,581. Were you removed from the rear?—Yes.

34,582. What then?—I had to take charge of the advanced guard sent by order of Captain Luke to rescue some families on an estate.

34,583. How far had you to go?—Two miles.

34,584. Was the advanced guard mounted or on foot?—Partly mounted and partly on foot.

34,585. Did you see any negroes on the road?—Yes, a great many.

34,586. Were they armed?—With cutlasses.

34,587. Did they stand when you approached them?—No, they fled into the cane fields off the road.

34,588. When you were advancing to the estate did you hear shots?—Yes, about 50.

34,589. Where from?—From the soldiers of the 1st West.

34,590. Were they mounted?—Yes.

34,591. Were they under your command?—They were sent on by Captain Luke before me, but were supposed to be under my command.

34,592. Were you mounted?—No.

34,593. Did you allow them to go before you?—They had proceeded before I could reach them.

34,594. Had they any orders to fire?—None.

34,595. Whom did they fire at; did they make any report to you?—Yes, to prevent prisoners they had captured from escaping. Three or four prisoners captured were escaping into the cane fields, and to prevent the others from escaping they fired in the direction of those who were escaping.

34,596. They had taken prisoners, three or four of whom tried to escape?—They had taken about 100 prisoners, and we could only retain 45; and the advanced guard reported to me that they had fired on those who escaped to prevent the other men from getting away.

34,597. Was anybody killed or wounded?—Not to my knowledge.

34,598. Of how many men did the mounted party consist?—Perhaps 10.

34,599. Was any complaint ever made of any of the troops under your command, or Captain Luke's?—None whatever.

34,600. Do you know whether any negro was shot by any men under your command?—No.

34,601. Are you quite certain?—There was no report of that.

34,602. Was any man to your knowledge shot?—No.

34,603. In the evening you escorted some persons to Bowden Wharf?—Yes.

34,604. Was anything found upon them, anything secreted on their persons?—The things found were principally in their houses; they were found in the possession of women at Golden Grove.

34,605. How long did Captain Luke's detachment, of which you formed part, remain at Morant Bay?—A day.

34,606. Did you remain at Port Morant?—Yes, altogether up to the 5th of November in that district.

34,607. Was any person either shot or flogged by the detachment of which you formed a part?—No.

34,608. Not one?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Ensign F. J. Cullen.

Ensign Francis James Cullen sworn, cautioned and examined.

34,609. You are ensign of the 1st West India regiment?—Yes.

34,610. You landed at Morant Bay on the 12th?—Yes.

34,611. On the 13th you were ordered by Captain Luke to embark in the "Onyx," and to go to Port Morant?—Yes.

34,612. You took 25 men under you for refuge?—Yes.

34,613. In the evening you were joined by Captain Luke overland?—Yes.

34,614. Did you by his orders go to Bath with 35 men?—Yes.

34,615. On the 14th October were you at Bath, and were you joined there by Captain Luke?—Yes, I was on the morning of the 14th.

34,616. Were you left at Golden Grove at the time Lieutenant Adcock marched forwred?—I went the same day as he did.

34,617. Did you go after he left on that day?—Yes, a few minutes afterwards.

34,618. You would have been left in command at the time he marched?—Yes.

34,619. But you went shortly after?—Yes.

34,620. Did you leave Captain Ford with the Special Volunteers there?—Yes.

34,621. Was there no other officer?—No.

34,622. No one was flogged or executed while you were there, after Captain Adcock had gone and before you left Captain Ford there?—None.

34,623. On your return from Golden Grove to Port Morant were any of your men wounded?—I did not March from Golden Grove to Port Morant.

34,624. Did you not go there?—I went to Manchioneal.

34,625. And there you joined Captain Hole?—Yes.

34,626. How did you reach Manchioneal?—I marched it.

34,627. Overland?—Yes.

34,628. Did you go from Manchioneal to Port Antonio?—No, I did not.

34,629. Were you ever there?—Yes.

34,630. How did you go there?—I went in the "Wolverine" from Port Morant.

34,631. Did you go from Manchioneal to Port Morant?—No, to Golden Grove, and from Golden Grove to Morant Bay.

34,632. And then to Port Morant?—To Up-Park Camp.

34,633. How did you get to Port Morant to get on board the "Wolverene"?—On the day I came from Bath with Captain Luke I embarked in the "Wolverene," and sailed the next morning for Port Antonio.

34,634. On your course from Morant Bay were several shots fired at you?—None, to my recollection.

34,635. Did you fire on others?—I saw one shot fired.

34,636. Was any man wounded?—Yes, I think one man was wounded; I fancy so.

34,637. What day was that?—On the 14th, I think.

34,638. You landed from on board the "Wolverene" on October the 15th at Port Antonio?—Yes.

34,639. Did you go from there to a place called the Castle?—I was marched there.

34,640. Was a Court-martial held at that place?—Yes.

34,641. Was that on Monday the 16th?—Yes, I think so.

34,642. Did you serve as a member of the Court-martial?—Yes.

34,643. Did you find the man guilty?—Yes.

34,644. Was he executed?—Yes.

34,645. Were the proceedings of the Court-martial written?—No, there were no means of writing them.

34,646. In your course from Manchioneal to the Castle, did you pass on the road the dead bodies of men?—A few.

34,647. Do you know how many you passed?—I cannot say.

34,648. On the 21st of October did you serve on a Court-martial at Manchioneal?—No, I did not.

34,649. After that day did you?—Yes, after that I did.

34,650. Did you serve under Captain Hole?—Yes.

34,651. Did you keep the proceedings of the Court?—Yes.

34,652. Were you acting in the Court together with Mr. Arthur Warmington?—Yes.

34,653. Were you ordered to go and join others from across the country to meet Lieutenant Adcock?—Yes, I was.

34,654. In your march were some of your men overcome with the heat?—Yes, a few feel out from fatigue, and being foot-sore.

34,655. Do you remember a great number of prisoners being brought in during the two days when you were at Golden Grove?—A good many.

34,656. Were they brought to you?—They were.

34,657. What did you do with them?—I did not think there was sufficient evidence, and I dismissed them.

34,658. How many did you dismiss?—I cannot say exactly, but I daresay 20.

34,659. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you at Port Morant when a man named Flemming was executed?—No, I was not.

34,660. Did you at any time remain at Leith Hall as an officer in charge of troops?—I never was at Leith Hall.

34,661. Never at all?—Never.

34,662. How many Courts-martial were held at Manchioneal or in the neighbourhood where you were present?—I cannot say.

34,663. Can you give us any approximation to the number?—No, I have no idea at all.

34,664. Can you tell us upon how many Courts-martial you sat when the result was the execution of any persons?—I cannot say how many.

34,665. Will you try to recollect?—I kept no notes of that matter.

34,666. You don't sit at Courts-martial every day when persons are ordered to be executed, was it not rather a remarkable circumstance?—Yes.

34,667. Try to tell us how many?—I have no idea what number, probably there were 10, there may have been more, or there may not have been so many.

34,668. You think there were about 10?—Yes.

34,669. Was Mr. Arthur Warmington President of all your Courts?—To the best of my belief I think he was.

34,670. Where did you stay while you were there?—At Muirton, Manchioneal.

34,671. Was that at Mr. Warmington's house?—No, it was not.

34,672. Whose house was it?—It belonged to a gentleman who went to England at the commencement of the rebellion.

34,673. Was that Mr. Bourne?—Yes.

34,674. Did Mr. Warmington live in the house during the time when the Courts-martial were being held?—Yes.

34,675. What other officers besides Mr. Warmington and yourself presided there?—Ensign Lewis of the 6th and Dr. Morris.

34,676. At any time during your stay there or in the neighbourhood, were you ordered to take part in the burning of any houses?—No.

34,677. Did you see any houses burnt during your service there?—No, I saw none, but I saw smoke in the distance.

34,678. Did you accompany a person named Codrington at any time?—No, I did not.

34,679. Did you at any time see any person shot in the village of Manchioneal?—No one.

34,680. Or in the immediate neighbourhood?—None.

34,681. Do you know of any reports which were made to the commanding officer with regard to that? I heard of none, and I recollect none.

34,682. Did you sit upon the trial of Samuel Panton?—I think I did, but I am not certain.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Ensign F. J. Cullen.

5 Mar. 1866.

34,683. Do you recollect what became of him?—No, I do not.

34,684. You say you do not recollect what became of him?—No.

34,685. Can you tell us how many persons were flogged as the result of Courts-martial at Manchioneal where you sat?—No, I have no idea.

34,686. Can you give an approximation?—Probably 20.

34,687. Do you mean that 20 were flogged, and can you tell us where they were flogged?—Quite close to Muirton House.

34,688. Was that at Muirton House?—Yes.

34,689. Did you see what was done to any parties, or was anything done to the parties after they were flogged?—Nothing whatever.

34,690. Were they pelted?—No, I never saw it.

34,691. Was there any such circumstance as that a party after being flogged was obliged to kneel down and thank the officers for having flogged them?—I never was present at such a thing.

34,692. What magistrates were present?—Mr. Codrington was one, I think, and Mr. Harrison was there part of the time.

34,693. Was Mr. Fleming there?—Yes, he was the senior magistrate there.

34,694. You say you saw some dead bodies on your march from Long Bay to Manchioneal?—A few.

34,695. Can you tell the number?—There were two or three.

34,696. Where were they lying?—By the roadside.

34,697. How far from Long Bay?—I do not know where that is.

34,698. How far were they from Manchioneal?—About three miles.

34,699. Did you make any inquiry as to who they were?—None whatever.

34,700. Were you in command of any detachment when you passed them?—No.

34,701. Who was?—Captain Hole.

34,702. You were with him?—Yes.

34,703. Did you ever see any dead bodies in the neighbourhood of Long Bay in the road as you passed? It may be in that neighbourhood that I saw them. I do not know the locality you speak of.

34,704. Were there any houses, can you distinguish the spot, was there any shop in the neighbourhood?—No.

34,705. Do you know a shop called David Maine's shop in that neighbourhood?—No, I do not.

34,706. Was Mr. Codrington present with the troops at the time?—I think probably he was, but I am not certain.

34,707. Was one of them with the troops?—Yes.

34,708. Can you tell which of them?—I think a magistrate.

34,709. What is his first name; his christian name?—I do not recollect.

34,710. Is it Christopher or James?—I think it was Christopher.

34,711. Do you know a person called David Maine?—No.

34,712. Were any other civilians present on that occasion than Mr. Codrington?—Mr. Warmington I think was.

34,713. Were any instructions given to have these bodies buried when you passed?—I heard none.

34,714. So far as you are aware, they were left to lie?—Yes.

34,715. Were you at any time informed of the black soldiers having shot some prisoners on the road?—I heard the report of it some time after it occurred.

34,716. Where were you then?—At Manchioneal.

34,717. Was inquiry made into the circumstances?—There was.

34,718. By whom?—I think by Capt. Hole, or Lieutenant Adcock; I am not sure.

34,719. Was it a military Court of Inquiry?—No, the man was sent to Morant Bay.

34,720. Then you discovered what man it was?—Yes.

34,721. Can you tell us his name?—Drummer Phillips.

34,722. Was that for his having shot two persons in Long Bay or Manchioneal, or at Leith Hall?—Leith Hall is what I spoke of, but it is mere report.

34,723. Did you hear of any inquiry as to the shooting of prisoners by a soldier in the neighbourhood of Long Bay or Manchioneal?—I never heard of it.

34,724. Was the spot called David Maine's Shop, where it was done I never heard of it being done.

34,725. Did Mr. Codrington ever mention such a circumstance to you?—No, he never did.

34,726. Did you ascertain how these dead bodies you saw on the road came by their death?—I never ascertained.

34,727. Was the party halted when you came to them?—No, we passed on for it was a forced march.

34,728. Were you mounted?—Part were mounted and part were not.

34,729. Were there any houses near?—There may have been, but we could not see them because it was thick bush.

34,730. There were no houses visible from the road?—None that I can recollect.

34,731. Where were you marching from when you came upon these bodies?—From the castle to Manchioneal.

34,732. Do you mean Belle Castle?—I only know it by the name of "The Castle."

34,733. Was it in the neighbourhood of Muirton?—Eight miles from Muirton.

34,734. Towards Port Antonio?—Yes.

34,735. How many miles from Manchioneal were they?—To the best of my belief, three or four miles.

34,736. Did you meet any party of constables with prisoners while you were on that march?—No, none.

34,737. You were sent forward to Golden Grove, were you not?—Yes.

34,738. Once on the 21st October, and again on the 23d or 24th?—I do not recollect the dates; I went twice to Golden Grove.

34,739. At intervals of three or four days?—A week, probably.

34,740. The first time when you joined Lieut. Adcock?—Yes.

34,741. The second time you were there alone?—Yes.

34,742. That was the time you released the prisoners?—Yes.

34,743. Had Capt. Ford gone?—He was there on the second occasion.

34,744. He left you there?—Yes.

34,745. While you were at Golden Grove on the second occasion were any women flogged?—None.

34,746. Did you see any men flogged?—No.

34,747. On the first occasion were any women flogged?—I saw none.

34,748. Nor men?—There were some men flogged.

34,749. Did you see them flogged?—I think I saw one or two.

34,750. On those occasions were they ever pelted after the flogging?—I never saw one.

34,751. At any place were floggings where performed were they pelted?—Never.

34,752. Did you ever see any women flogged anywhere?—One I think.

34,753. Where was that?—I think it was at Manchioneal.

34,754. By whom?—I am not certain.

34,755. Do you know by whom she was sentenced to be flogged?—I think by Capt. Hole, by sentence, by Court-martial.

34,756. Do you know where it was the Court-martial was held?—I have a very faint idea of the circumstances, but I think it was at Manchioneal.

34,757. Were you on the Court-martial?—I think I was.

34,758. Do you recollect what sentence it was?—It was 10 lashes.

34,759. Do you recollect the name of the woman ?—No, I do not.

34,760. Are you quite positive about this case ?—I am not perfectly certain about the time it occurred, but it was by sentence of Court-martial.

34,761. You are certain it was a sentence by Court-martial and the punishment was 10 lashes?—I fancy so.

34,762. You being a member of the Court-martial ?—Yes, I think it was the sentence of the Court-martial, to the best of my belief.

34,763. And you were a member of it ?—I think so, I am not positive.

34,764. Was it near the end of the time you were serving at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

34,765. Did you see the sentence carried out ?—No, I did not.

34,766. You did not witness the flogging ?—No, I did not.

34,767. You only knew of the sentence being carried out ?—That is all.

34,768. Was Jane McKane the person you speak of ?—I do not know.

34,769. Could it have been so early as October the 17th ?—It could not have been so early as that.

34,770. Was it as late as October the 20th ?—It may have been after that period.

34,771. Did James Codrington, a magistrate, serve on Courts-martial ?—Not with me.

34,772. You did not see the sentence carried out you say ?—No.

34,773. Can you say whether it was at Manchioneal where the Court-martial was held ?—I think to the best of my belief it was, but I have a very faint recollection of the whole circumstance.

34,774. Did you sit on any Court-martial except at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

34,775. On the one at Coley ?—Yes.

34,776. Except that at Coley and Manchioneal were you on Courts-martial elsewhere ?—Yes, I was at Golden Grove.

34,777. Would it be at Golden Grove ?—No, I do not think that it occurred there.

34,778. You cannot give any nearer date ?—I have no recollection of the date at all.

34,779. Do you remember the date you left Manchioneal ?—I left Manchioneal I think on the 22d.

34,780. The 22d of October ?—I fancy so.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES AUSTIN FOWLER sworn and examined.

J. A. Fowler.

34,781. You were at Leith Hall on Saturday, the 21st of October I believe ?—Yes.

34,782. Were you there all that day ?—Yes.

34,783. Were you there when Lieutenant Adcock came ?—Yes.

34,784. And at the time he left ?—Yes.

34,785. Were prisoners dealt with in your presence ?—Yes.

34,786. How many ?—I think I saw five or six flogged and one shot.

34,787. Of the persons you saw flogged were any women ?—No.

34,788. Are you certain ?—I will swear to it.

34,789. Are you certain all that were flogged you saw ?—I saw every person that was flogged.

34,790. How long was Lieutenant Adcock there ?—Very nearly an hour.

34,791. And were the people flogged within that time ?—Yes.

34,792. Did you remain after he left ?—No.

34,793. You went with him ?—I went with him.

34,794. Did you go there with him ?—Yes.

34,795. Then you were not there all the Saturday?—I was there all day Saturday. I went with his party.

34,796. But you were only there the same time he was ?—That was all.

34,797. What were you doing, you were in some force I suppose ?—I went down with the irregular force but I left them.

34,798. You were not acting as a Volunteer ?—No, I wanted to go through the country, I went down with the irregular force, under Captain De Cordova one of the mounted corps, but I did not approve of their proceedings, and I left them and went on with Lieutenant Adcock.

34,799. You say you did not approve of their proceedings ?—No, because they were ordered to go through the country and they refused.

34,800. You would not join in the refusal and left them ?—Yes.

34,801. Why did they refuse ?—Lieut. Levy said he had been instructed to go down to Morant Bay, and they were only enlisted for a special service which was to serve at Kingston.

34,802. A home service ?—Yes, I did not wish for that, I wanted to go into the country, and I went with Lieutenant Adcock.

34,803. Then you were there attached to nobody ?—No, to no particular body, I went with Lieutenant Adcock through the Plaintain Garden River district, and I returned with him.

34,804. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you not under Captain Astwood's command ?—No.

34,805. Were you attached to his troop ?—No, I told Lieutenant Adcock I would join his corps, he said, "If you join me, you must be under my orders." I said, "Certainly, I will do whatever you require."

The witness withdrew.

HERBERT AARON sworn and examined.

H. Aaron.

34,806. Were you acting as a Volunteer on the Saturday, the 21st of October at Leith Hall ?—I was.

34,807. Were you one of the men of Captain Ford's body ?—No, Captain Astwood's.

34,808. Did you go there under the command of Lieutenant Adcock ?—Yes.

34,809. Were you at Leith Hall all the time he was there ?—Yes.

34,810. How long were you there ?—About three quarters of an hour.

34,811. During that time did you witness the trial of any of the persons who were charged with sedition, or as rebels ?—There were some rebels when we were there.

34,812. Did you notice what became of them ?—One man was shot.

34,813. How many were flogged ?—About 10 or 12 of them I should say.

34,814. Did you witness their floggings ?—I did.

34,815. Did you see all the people that were tried ?—I did.

34,816. Was any woman tried ?—No.

34,817. Were any women flogged ?—No, if they were I must have seen them.

34,818. Are you quite certain you saw all that took place ?—I saw all that took place.

34,819. If such a thing had occurred you must have seen it ?—I must, most positively would have seen it.

34,820. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was this man who was executed, shot ?—Yes.

34,821. Was anything done besides that—was he hung up to a tree afterwards ?—No.

34,822. Do you recollect being present in the guard room upon any occasion before you went out at Morant Bay ?—No.

34,823. Were you at the guard room at Kingston ?—Yes, I was.

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H. Aaron.

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34,824. Do you recollect Lieutenant Brand being present while you were there?—Yes, I remember his being there one evening.

34,825. Did you hear anything said about the trial of Mr. Gordon at that time—can you tell what date it was?—I cannot remember exactly the date, but I think it was on the Wednesday night, as we left early on the Thursday morning.

34,826. You left Kingston for Morant Bay on the Thursday morning?—Yes.

34,827. You put it on the Wednesday before that?—Wednesday night.

34,828. When did you get to Morant Bay?—On Thursday morning, the 19th of October.

34,829. Then this would be Wednesday the 18th?—Yes.

34,830. Do you recollect Mr. Brand coming into the guard room?—Yes.

34,831. Do you recollect any conversation taking place, or anything being said about the trial of Mr. Gordon?—I don't know that I should be authorized in stating anything that passed in the guard room.

34,832. (*Commission.*) What time of night was it?—About half-past 9 or 10.

34,833. Was it after mess?—Yes, if was a little after mess.

34,834. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did Mr. Brand come with a despatch?—Yes, he brought some letters, I believe.

34,835. Why should he go to the guard room with letters?—He reported himself to Captain Astwood, I believe, as he did not know where the Custos was, and I took him up to the Custos.

34,836. He wanted a guide in fact?—Yes.

34,837. Well what took place?—I took him to the Custos.

34,838. What passed in conversation about Mr. Gordon?—He said they had arrested Gordon and they had got him there.

34,839. Where?—On board the "Wolverene."

34,840. You are all wrong—it cannot be; you are getting into confusion?—Oh yes, I remember he spoke about Gordon.

34,841. What did he say?—That they were going to take him, or they had taken him, something like that.

34,842. What did he say, for we must have the words, not something like it?—He said, "That fellow Gordon is going to be tried."

34,843. Are you sure you are talking about Wednesday, the 13th of October?—Yes, it was on the very night previous to our leaving Kingston.

34,844. This was the week after the riot at Morant Bay?—Yes.

34,845. Tell, what did he say, let us have the words?—I can't exactly remember the words, but it was something about Gordon, if they convicted him, and if they had not got to hang him, or they would see him hanged, or something like that; I can't remember exactly.

34,846. Try and recollect, and give us the words as exactly as you can?—I know what you are alluding to.

34,847. Then out with it, as nearly as you can recollect it?—I spoke to his nephew yesterday, about his making allusion to something about Lieutenant Brand, and I said it was not that kind, and he said, "Oh, it was something similar."

34,848. Was Joseph Gordon Smith present on the occasion?—I believe he was.

34,849. In the guard room?—Yes.

34,850. Tell us the words Mr. Brand used as near as you can?—I cannot recollect the words, but I heard that Mr. Joseph Gordon Smith mentioned about Lieutenant Brand saying something about Mr. Gordon, and I took him to task about it on Saturday, and said, "How can you say the man made use of "such expressions, when I don't believe he said "anything of the kind;" and then he began to speak about it; he said, "I did hear Mr. Brand say about the 'damned son of a bitch,'" or "I would hang him," or something of that sort, and I said, "He never made use of that expression in his life."

34,851. What did he say?—I can't say exactly the words he made use of.

34,852. Will you tell us from your own recollection of the proceedings in the guard room that evening, as exactly as you can, what Mr. Brand said?—I think he said, if they convicted him, and they had not got the hangman, he would hang him; but it is so long ago now, I cannot exactly say those were the words, but anyone would have voluntered to hang a man like that if it had been proved against him.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. Adcock.

Lieutenant H. B. Adcock recalled and further examined.

34,853. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you at any time at Morant Bay during martial law?—Yes, I was there during the whole time.

34,854. With the exception of your absence at Golden Grove?—At Golden Grove and Port Antonio.

34,855. During the rest of the time you were at Morant Bay?—Yes, one day at Port Morant, and one day I went down to Kingston on duty.

34,856. Had you an opportunity of observing the Provost-Marshal Ramsay, during that time?—Every opportunity.

34,857. Were you in frequent communication with him night and day?—I was.

34,858. I suppose that would arise from the nature of your duties as being Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Nelson?—Yes.

34,859. At any time, whether night or day, during the whole of the time you were present at Morant Bay, and in communication with the Provost Marshal, did you see him drunk, or in any way unfit for duty?—I never saw him at any time during the whole time the worse for liquor.

34,860. Did you see him in the performance of his peculiar duties?—I did.

34,861. Was he overbearing or tyrannical, or oppressive towards the prisoners under his charge?—No, I don't consider that he was.

34,862. Have you any idea of the number of prisoners at any one time under his care?—About 300, I should think, at the most at one time.

34,863. Do you know what guard he had to control those prisoners?—When they were in the military prison he had six men and a corporal; when they were in tents he had more, but I am not perfectly certain as to the strength of the guard.

34,864. Was he obliged to be severe in the execution of his duties in consequence of the smallness of the guard?—Of course he had to act with a certain degree of severity.

34,865. Would that be in consequence of the smallness of the guard considering the largeness of the number of prisoners?—I can hardly tell you that; I cannot answer that question.

34,866. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you ascertain from Lieutenant Adcock whether Captain Ford was left behind at Golden Grove, or whether you saw him after leaving Golden Grove on the three days absence; was Captain Ford left in command at Golden Grove while you were away?—No, he left with me each day; he was under my immediate command, with 30 men that I took out with me when I went on duty.

34,867. Then he was not left there in command at any time?—Ensign Cullen was left there in command always.

34,868. Did he return at night to Golden Grove?—Yes.

34,869. Did you leave Captain Ford there when you left ultimately to return to Morant Bay?—I did.

34,870. At Golden Grove ?—I left him at Golden Grove.

34,871. In command ?—No.

34,872. Who was in command ?—Ensign Cullen, under orders to proceed to Manchioneal.

34,873. Was not Ensign Cullen under orders to proceed there immediately ?—Yes.

34,874. Was Captain Ford to take command after that ?—At Golden Grove certainly not; he was not to take charge of any military position—when I left him, I left him under orders to report himself to the Brigadier-General, and to request instructions from him.

34,875. You left him in charge of an armed party at Golden Grove, with instructions to report to the Brigadier-General, is that so ?—Yes.

34,876. (*Commission.*) You stated that Depass and also Mr. Duffus gave in evidence that their lives were attempted by Mitchell ?—I believe I said both.

34,877. I understood you to say that they gave in evidence before you that Mitchell attempted the lives of each ?—They gave the most strong evidence that their lives were attempted.

34,878. Attempted ?—Yes.

34,879. Are you sure it was attempted and not threatened ?—I am sure it was attempted.

34,880. Did they describe the manner of the attempt ?—Mr. Duffus described that he attempted to cut his throat.

34,881. Did he describe the manner of the attempt to cut his throat ?—I don't remember if he described the manner in which it was attempted, but I know the evidence was so strong that I turned to him afterwards and said to him, "Mr. Duffus, you are a "magistrate of 12 years standing, will you swear to "the statement you have made ?" and he said, "I "will."

34,882. Do you remember whether or not, when Depass added to the evidence of Mr. Duffus with regard to his own life, that he (Depass) gave you to understand the manner of the attempt that was made upon him ?—No, I don't remember that he told me the exact manner in which his life was attempted; I know he swore to having his life attempted.

34,883. He swore to a mere threat ?—No, an attempt; and I think he said that his life was saved by the merest *fluke* in the world by two men.

34,884. Then he did describe some act ?—Yes, but I cannot remember it sufficiently to swear to it.

34,885. His evidence was not limited to the use of words as a threat ?—No, oh no.

34,886. These two men added to the evidence against Mitchell, which previously had only led to his being flogged ?—Yes.

34,887. That previous evidence related to his being at Morant Bay on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

34,888. And was limited to that only ?—To that only.

34,889. Then when Depass and Duffus added their testimony, was it then the sentence was changed from flogging to shooting ?—There was other evidence besides.

34,890. Of what nature ?—Of murder, or the attempt.

34,891. Upon whom ?—Upon Mr. Duffus.

34,892. Were there other witnesses to prove that ?—Yes, I believe so.

34,893. Do you remember who they were ?—I don't remember; I don't even remember the number; I know it was between five and six. I believe I sentenced a man to 50 lashes on the evidence of two.

34,894. That related wholly to his complicity with the people at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

34,895. But when the story came out with respect to Duffus and Depass, was it depending on those two persons evidence only, or were there other witnesses also on the same subject ?—I believe there was one other on the same subject, and that together with the evidence against him on the Morant Bay riots.

34,896. That led to being sentenced to be flogged ?—Yes.

34,897. But the evidence of Duffus and Depass changed it to his being shot ?—Yes.

34,898. This evidence of these two, plus the evidence of one other on the same subject, was that which led your sentencing him to be shot ?—Combined with the fact of his being at Morant Bay.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. Edward Bassett Key sworn and examined.

Rev. E. B. Key.

34,899. Are you a stipendiary curate ?—Yes, at Keynsham, Manchester, and Siloar, Saint Elizabeth; immediately previous to August I was at the Hope in Trelawny.

34,900. Where were you residing during July ?—During July I was residing at the Hope, but I had been over to Keynsham.

34,901. Then were you during June, July, August and September either in Manchester or in Saint Elizabeth ?—In August and September I was in Manchester and in July I was in Trelawny.

34,902. During your residence in Manchester and Trelawny in the months you have named, did anything present itself to your observation which led you to judge of the spirit and temper of the people at that time ?—Yes, I did note it.

34,903. What did you notice ?—I noticed that in Trelawny there was a great falling off in attendance at the lectures that I was in the habit of giving in connexion with my church. It was my habit to give lectures in the different districts there. For instance, at Deeside I noticed a great falling off, and I heard also there were drillings up in that district.

34,904. Did you notice anything of your own senses, not what you heard ?—I say I heard there were drillings, and I have every reason to believe it, and I saw some returning from the drill.

34,905. Did you observe anything yourself ?—I observed that there was a great falling off in my lectures.

34,906. I am talking about the drilling ?—I observed men coming away with guns on their shoulders as if they had been drilling.

34,907. What number ?—Three or four at that time.

34,908. When was that ?—I have noticed it two or three times when I have been returning from these lectures.

34,909. Was that at night ?—Towards the evening.

34,910. Was that in Trelawny ?—Yes, on the borders of Saint James.

34,911. What sort of guns were they, muskets ?—No, fowling pieces.

34,912. Was there anything in the manner of these people walking or returning with the fowling pieces to connect your mind at that time with the operation of drilling ?—Yes; they had the bearing of men who were trying to learn to drill. I was a Volunteer myself once when I was at college, and they gave me that idea.

34,913. You mean they walked like Volunteers ?—Yes, they walked as if they were trying to drill; I don't mean to say they were efficient at all.

34,914. I suppose they appeared rather as if they were coming back from being drilled ?—Yes; that is the reason I say I believe they were drilling, coupled with the fact that I was told there were drillings going on.

34,915. You say there was something in their manner which at that time made you connect them with drilling, rather than with persons who were carrying fowling pieces, and were returning from the amusement of shooting ?—Certainly.

34,916. Were they marching along the road, keeping step ?—No, that is a most difficult thing for a negro

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to do; they often try to do it; they usually walk in single file.

34,917. Were they in line on this occasion?—They were walking one behind the other; that is their usual custom.

34,918. How often did you notice that?—I should say two or three times.

34,919. And in what month?—That would be June or July I should say, but I do not recollect accurately.

34,920. You say this was in the Deeside country?—That was in the Deeside country.

34,921. Had you at that time heard the thing you mentioned, that they were drilling?—I heard it about the same time; I cannot say whether I heard first that they were drilling, and afterwards saw the men, or whether I saw the men first and heard of the drilling afterwards, but it was just about the same time, and I connected that with the feeling that I had in my own mind, that there was something going on among the people; I felt that sooner or later something of an outbreak would take place.

34,922. Was the conclusion drawn from what you noticed?—From what I noticed not only about the drilling, but about the teaching they were receiving.

34,923. You have mentioned noticing people returning from drilling, and also the falling off from your lectures; over what area of country were you then lecturing?—The church was the Good Hope Church, and I made a point to lecture in the little districts round the church. For instance, I was at Fontabelle on one side, and a place called Golden Grove on the other, and at Deeside.

34,924. Is that a large district; are the points at any great distance?—There is an interval of about six or eight miles.

34,925. Besides the two circumstances you have mentioned, the drilling and the falling off at your lectures, was there any other matter which came within your observation relating to the same conclusion that you drew?—Yes.

34,926. What other matter was that?—The fact that I found a book that was being circulated, and taught in some of the Baptist schools, holding up the people who had been condemned in the late rebellion of 1832 as martyrs; naming so and so, and saying what a pious man he was, that he was praying in his house and the authorities came and dragged him out and shot him, and how he sung hymns as he was led to the execution, making him out a perfect martyr.

34,927. A book of martyrs relating to people executed in 1832?—Yes.

34,928. Was that a book that had been published at any time?—It appeared to be a new book lately published. I don't recollect the date of it, but I know I made the remark at the time that the book was a treasonable thing, and that it would do mischief among the people.

34,929. When did you find that book?—Some months before.

34,930. Before the time you mentioned, July?—I know it was some months before, but I had had an idea for a long time that there was something going on.

34,931. Was this book found as early as January or February?—Oh, yes; before that.

34,932. Then it would be in 1864?—Yes, I should think it would be early, 1864.

34,933. Probably you are not now able to say in what period of 1864 it was?—No, but I should say the earlier part.

34,934. Did you ever find this book more than once in this place?—No, I cannot say I ever came upon the book again, but I know that speeches were made of the same nature.

34,935. Then it was clearly a book published as early as 1864?—Oh, yes.

34,936. It was not one that had been recently put out?—No, and I do not know that it was put out in this island; it may have been printed in England, but the tendency of it was to hold up to admiration as martyrs those who had suffered as rebels.

34,937. Besides the circumstances you have already specified, were there others which came under your observation during the execution of your duties, by which you were led to judge of the spirit and temper of the people, confining your attention more particularly to the months of June, July, August and September of last year?—I found them extremely disorderly and disorganized. I had lately come from England, and I found them in what I considered a very disorganized state.

34,938. You had never been here before?—No; I was perfectly unacquainted with the island before coming here; I thought they were rather a good sort of people at first.

34,939. Can you give us an idea of their disorderly and disorganized state?—One instance I can give, it is this—a horse had been left at my residence by a friend to be cured of a bad foot; it was placed on the penn where I was living; he borrowed another horse from the penn-keeper, and said if his own horse got well he would send for it; he was to pay the penn-keeper a certain sum for it. The penn-keeper's horse was only valued at 3*l.* odd. The gentleman afterwards sent for his own horse, intending to pay the man for the hire of his horse. I gave orders that his horse should be delivered up. The man refused to do so. I said, "What do you mean by not giving it up; you "cannot legally refuse to do so. If you think the gen- "tleman is going to impose on you the law is open "to you." He said no, he would not give it up, and he seized the horse out of my hand, and began wrestling with me, and that for a penn-keeper to do to a clergyman was a thing that had never been heard of in the country before; they are generally so polite and attentive.

34,940. This man had lent his own horse, and he knew nothing about whether he was to be paid for the other?—He knew me perfectly well, and that I was a person worthy of trust; moreover he had said that if the gentleman would sell the horse he had lent him, he should be glad to get rid of it, as it was so rubbishing a horse.

34,941. That is the kind of instance you refer to?—You asked me for one and that is one; it was an extraordinary thing that a penn-keeper on the very estate I was living on should think it right to wrestle with a clergyman.

34,942. That is an instance which you give of the class of conduct which led you to judge that the people were, as you term it, disorganized and disorderly?—Yes, I might further mention that you could not keep any fruit or anything that you had on the property.

34,943. You mean they steal it?—They steal frightfully; it's no use to plant yams or provisions of any kind, they would be walked off with as certainly as possible.

34,944. Had you any reasons besides those that we have now been listening to, which led you to judge that there was any organization among the people for opposing by force the constituted authorities?—I ought to say about the same time that Mr. Gordon and a native Baptist preacher appeared in Falmouth and stayed there some time, apparently with no business; it was not my business to inquire what they come for. I know most of the merchants there, and they had not any business with them; he appeared to go about among the people, and about the same time I heard of the drilling, and there was this very disorganized state of the people that I have spoken of; and it came to my mind that these people were getting up something, and I made that remark to others.

34,945. What was there at Falmouth which pointed to anything like organization?—Simply putting these different things together,—here was Mr. Gordon and this Baptist preacher appearing in Falmouth, the people were disorderly about the Hope district, and as far as Deeside, I heard of drillings at Deeside; and the whole thing points to a working in that district.

34,946. You conclude then an organization was going on in consequence of these things?—Certainly.

34,947. You had no other evidence of organization

bat that which you have specified ?—No, but I may say when I got over to Keynsham in Manchester.

34,948. Is that south of Mandeville ?—No, north of it, where it joins upon Saint Elizabeth's and Trelawny.

34,949. Before you go to that, at what time was Mr. Gordon at Falmouth ?—As far as my recollection serves me I think it was somewhere in June. No, it must have been in July as well as I can recollect.

34,950. When you got to Keynsham what occurred within your own knowledge ; not what other persons told you ?—When I took charge of the station at Keynsham there was a very large congregation there, and especially a large number of communicants. It had been the habit of my predecessor to take these people for preparation for receiving the Sacrament, and to examine them a few at a time, so that he might be able to speak to them better than he could with a large number at once. I adopted the same custom, and the first time I did so I had, I won't call it a riot exactly, but they were pushing into the Vestry much a great many more than it would hold. I requested them to stop, instead of that when that lot were let out the next came out worse still. I went out and spoke to them, and said, "Really my good people I "cannot have such a crowd in the vestry; I must re- "quest you to wait still in the church until you are "called." I went into the vestry and the same thing was done again, and in a very rude manner altogether. I went out and said if they did not stop I must mount my horse and go home. I would not go on in that way, it was not reverential ; two or three of them began openly to abuse me ; and I went to the vestry and shut the door, and the keepers, who are in other churches called deacons, what we in England would call district visitors, spoke to the people, and at last order was restored ; but in all my experience since I have been in the neighbourhood, I never found people so rude.

24,951. When was this disorderly and rude conduct on the part of the congregation you are now mentioning ?—Either the latter end of August or the beginning of September.

34,952. Was there anything particular that excited their interest on that occasion when they were crowding into the vestry ?—Oh ! dear no.

34,953. No subject of public interest ?—There are 400 and odd communicants belonging to that church, and of course I could not receive or speak to that number of people, as they are necessarily very ignorant, and require a great deal of instruction, in one mass. Therefore it was the habit to take a certain number at a time into the vestry, that they may be spoken with and examined as to their fitness.

34,954. You carried out the same principles that they had been accustomed to in former years ?—Yes.

34,955. In carrying out that duty in Keynsham in July last, this circumstance occurred of crowding into the vestry ?—Not in July, in September.

34,956. At the time you noticed these cases which led to your judging that there was an organization on foot, did you communicate your observation to any of the authorities ?—No, I did not communicate them to any of the authorities. I spoke to a justice of the peace about it. I did not make any official communication, but in the ordinary course of conversation I talked it over, and I must say that I was very much laughed at by some, for supposing that the negroes could make any organization ; they said it was impossible.

34,957. I don't mean of course officially, but you communicated it ?—I talked it over certainly, all these different points.

34,958. To the magistrates you speak of ?—Yes, and I coupled it with what I had seen since I had been there. I had some conversation with Mr. Coke, of Oxford.

34,959. Did you mention it to any of the magistrates in Trelawny ?—I daresay I may have done so. I could not say that I mentioned it to any particular man. I know I mentioned it in Trelawny.

34,960. I want to know whether any of the gentlemen you might have spoken to have been examined before us ?—I should think very likely—I mentioned it to Mr. Kitchen. I was often in the habit of talking to him upon the state of the people.

34,961. Did you mention it to the Custos ?—No, he was ill at the time.

34,962. Do you agree with many other witnesses who have been here, and have the charge of parishes as to the want of education among the labouring classes ?—Certainly, I don't mean to say that a great many of the labouring classes can read or write, but as to education there is none ; I might almost say there are very few schools, I do not suppose more than three that I could put my hand on and say they were conducted in what I should say a proper manner.

34,963. You mean there is no education of character and principle ?—Yes, I mean to say there are a good many masters who can read and write and teach that, but they do not train the children at all.

34,964. As to the standard of morality among them, have you any personal knowledge of that ?—It is exceedingly low.

34,965. Both in Trelawny and Manchester ?—Yes, both. I believe that the communicants of the congregation represent almost the whole married population. I have now 10,000 inhabitants under my charge, four churches, and about 1,200 communicants, and they embrace very nearly the whole married population.

34,966. Of that 10,000 ?—Yes.

34,967. Ten thousand grown up persons ?—It was estimated at 10,000.

34,968. Grown up persons ?—Hardly grown up perhaps.

34,969. Then, perhaps, not one half of those would be marriageble ?—I don't know how far the census went down among the children.

34,970. That your district is immoral you think ?—Very.

34,971. Should you judge from the want of morality and the want of education combined, that the people's manners would be rude and rough, and perhaps now and then overbearing ?—No. I don't think so with regard to the people there. I think the natural manner is rather cringing and polite to the white men as far as I have seen it in the island.

34,972. Do you think they are, as a whole, easily excited ?—Yes.

34,973. Do you attribute that characteristic to the absence of morality and education ?—I should attribute it to the want of education certainly, the same as I would the want of morality, because there is not the same excuse here that there would be in other countries for it. I may state that some of my congregation have come personally to me and said, if these things had not been put an end to in St. Thomas in the East, it would have spread throughout the island. And allow me to make one further remark, that is, the notification his Excellency the Governor sent down was not believed by my people ; they told me that the congregation believed I was humbugging them—that it was not his Excellency that wrote it, but that Governor Eyre had done it ; those words have been actually used in my presence. One man also mentioned in my presence, that if he had been arrested, or taken up at the same time the other men at Oxford were, he would have resisted, and blood would have been shed, for he would have fought for it ; and he said there were several others for whom some friends of his in Manchester were getting up a petition, or an address.

34,974. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are there any dissenters in your neighbourhood ?—Very few.

34,975. Any Catholics ?—None in my district.

34,976. Any Independents ?—No.

34,977. Baptists ?—Very few. There was a Baptist station there, but they did not get on.

34,978. Am I to understand that none of these dissenters are married people ?—It is exactly as I believe I stated, that my communicants represent nearly all the

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Rev. E. B. Key.

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married people. The Baptists you speak of are very small in number, and they make up for the small margin which I stated at the outset.

34,979. You say the standard of morality is very low?—Yes.

34,980. Does that apply to the whites as well as the blacks?—No.

34,981. What is the standard of morality among the whites?—Very high, certainly there.

34,982. Then it is only among the blacks there is the low standard of morality?—No, there are very few white people there, but I can speak exceedingly well of them, both in their business relations which is very fair, and in their morality.

34,983. Are these white people married people?—They are.

34,984. Are you speaking of St. Elizabeth's?—Yes, and Manchester.

34,985. You speak of Mr. Gordon's being at Falmouth in July last?—Yes.

34,986. Do you know that he went there with Mr. Crole?—I don't recollect the name of the person he was with.

34,987. Do you know that he delivered a lecture there on education?—I do not know it.

34,988. In the Court-house?—I do not know it.

34,989. Do not you remember one way or the other?—No.

34,990. You have also spoken about a book that you found—was that one book that you found in that one cottage in 1864?—It was handed to me as a book that was in use.

34,991. Do you remember the title of that dangerous book?—I do not remember the exact title.

34,992. Was it Montgomery's History of the West Indies?—I am not prepared to say what it was.

34,993. You are not prepared to say it was not?—I do not like to make a statement except I was perfectly certain.

34,994. You have not the book now, I presume?—I have not.

34,995. How long did your lectures continue in the districts around your church?—As long as I was at the church.

34,996. When did they begin?—They began soon after I took charge of the parish.

34,997. When was that?—I was at the church about 18 months.

34,998. When did that begin?—About last August 12 months.

34,999. How soon did the attendance begin to fall off?—After Christmas.

35,000. What was the subject of these letters?—Various subjects, both biblical and instructive, at least they were intended to be so.

35,001. You say you saw a number of persons walking with fowling pieces over their shoulders?—Yes.

35,002. Are you prepared to say that y would have dreamt of their drilling if you had not been informed they had been drilling?—Yes, certainly.

35,003. From what circumstance?—From their general air. I should have said these men have been drilling. I think there is a general air about people who have been drilled, at least it appears so to me, and I stated that as my opinion.

35,004. That case at Deeside I think we heard of?—Yes.

35,005. Mr. Mitchell, the Inspector of Police there gave evidence about it?—I believe he did, indeed I know he did.

35,006. Do you know that Volunteers escaped a certain tax?—No, that is a mistake, that is not the law—the law is this, that if they can produce from the inspector of their instruction a certificate of proficiency, then they might be to a certain extent exempt, but I am not aware they ever did receive that certificate, certainly I never heard it, nor did any person in Falmouth, beside your question relates to the *bonâ fide* Volunteers I believe, but these were not. I believe the regular Volunteers never received that privilege. Certainly, at Falmouth, they had no reason to expect it.

35,007. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Was this book you speak of, called the Voice of Jubilee?—I have already said I cannot recollect the exact title. I should be very sorry to say it is not so, it may have been the Voice of Jubilee, but if it was I should certainly condemn its circulation among the people.

35,008. From the tendency of the book?—Yes. There is one further thing I should state. I was riding just after the rebellion broke out across the mountains, and I overtook six men near Stewart Town armed, as I should say; they were walking in step, and talking very loud, and they had little bags tied over their shoulder as knapsacks.

35,009. (*Commission.*) What arms had they?—Very sharp cutlasses which they held over their shoulders as soldiers generally hold a sword; they were marching along—it was at night. I overtook them; they were talking very loud till I came up, and when they heard the clatter of my horse's hoof they were quiet directly. I noticed a very great peculiarity. I never saw negroes before carrying knapsacks tied behind their backs. I did not speak to them. I was perfectly alone. I rode pass them, and went on. I spoke about it when I got into Stewart Town.

35,010. When was this?—Soon after the rebellion.

35,011. Do you know the date?—I could give it by referring to my pocket book.

35,012. Was it after martial law had ceased?—I don't think it was after that. I would observe that it was reported at a meeting that was held at Montego Bay, at which I was not present, although I intended to have been there not knowing the character of the meeting, that the coolies were being brought into the country to do away with the labour of the black people.

The witness withdrew.

Capt. L. B. Hole.

Captain Lewis Blythe Hole sworn and examined.

35,013. Did you leave Port Royal on the morning of the 14th of October in the "Wolverene?"—I did.

35,014. And arrived at Morant Bay the same morning?—The same morning about 10 o'clock.

35,015. Did you then leave about 4 o'clock in the evening for Port Morant?—About 4.

35,016. Did you then take on board Captain Luke's detachment?—Yes.

35,017. And on the following morning, that would be the 15th, you left Port Morant, and arrived at Port Antonio the same day?—Yes, about 11 o'clock.

35,018. Did you then accompany the Governor on board the "Re-union?"—I did.

35,019. Were there a number of refugees on board there?—I don't exactly know the number, but I should say about 40 or 50 ladies were on board.

35,020. Did you then disembark?—I landed with the Governor and the Brigadier General, and Colonel, and Lieut. Adcock.

35,021. Did you proceed towards Manchioneal?—Yes, I did.

35,022. With what force?—With 44 men of the 6th, and 60 of the 1st West India Regiment, under Ensign Cullen.

35,023. Was Doctor Morris with you?—Doctor Morris was in medical charge.

35,024. Where there any magistrates with you?—Two magistrates.

35,025. Who were they?—Mr. Warmington and Mr. Codrington; Mr. Warmington also was a lieutenant of Volunteers.

35,026. Was Mr. Bunting also with you?—Yes.

35,027. He was not a magistrate, was he?—No, he was a lieutenant of Volunteers.

35,028. How many men of the 1st West India regiment had you ?—Sixty.

35,029. That is to say 60 were ordered, but you had more than that, had you not ?—Yes, more were found after I had been there for a few days.

35,030. Did you send on an advance guard under Ensign Lewis ?—Yes.

35,031. Mounted ?—Yes.

35,032. Had you, before starting, any orders from General Nelson ?—I had.

35,033. Have you got those ?—I have not got the written orders, they were shown me in pencil at the time ; we were marched off in a great hurry. The men were landed about 12 o'clock, and I marched off about half-past, and in that time I was getting horses for them, and getting carriages to take ammunition and other things.

35,034. Did you take any copy of the orders ?—No. I have taken a copy since, which I could recognize as the order I had then.

35,035. Let us know what it is ?—"From the Brigadier General. The object of the move is to reach "Manchioneal with as little delay as possible, to receive into his protection all Europeans and others "entitled to it. No time is to be lost by going off "the line of march in search of rebels, or in the pursuit of any. Arrived at Manchioneal circumstances "must guide Captain Hole ; and please return to "this point with as little delay as possible. Much "must depend upon information obtained on the "march. Captain Hole is authorized to act under "emergency upon his own judgment. Prisoners are "not to be brought in unless leaders of rebels ; those "found with arms to be shot on the spot.—Signed, "A. A. Nelson, Brigadier General."

35,036. Were you able to reach Manchioneal that night ?—No, I was not. I got other orders in passing the Court-house. I was stopped by direction of the Governor, and he asked me what my orders were.

35,037. You met the Governor ?—He stopped us coming out of the Court-house at Port Antonio ; I told him I was to proceed to Manchioneal and not leave the road, and to receive into my protection all the white people there for their relief; that was the first object of the move. The Governor said, as nearly as I can recollect, "Captain Hole, if you hear of any "body of rebels, you are to go off the road to meet "them and engage them, and make an example of "them," or words to that effect.

35,038. How far were you able to go that night ?—I got as far as Castle Comfort.

35,039. Is that 12 miles from Port Antonio ?—Yes.

35,040. Did any reports reach you there ?—Yes, all kinds of reports, the people were watching the house; the constables were there, and all the people were in a great state of alarm.

35,041. Did you receive any information as to the force you were likely to meet with ?—I heard, I think, there that they had come as far as Fair Prospect, about two miles further on, and that they had been turned back by the people there, who said they did not want them, and they were gone back to get reinforcements, and were coming down in large numbers.

35,042. Was any house pointed out to you at Boston on your way ?—Yes.

35,043. What house was it ?—It was a house in which John Murray lived, the man who had been at Mr. Hire's murder.

35,044. The man who was reported to have been there ?—Yes, not his house, but where he had been harboured.

35,045. Was there anybody occupying the house ?—There was nobody in the house when I came up to it, but I found dinner on the table, and also a lady's companion in the house.

35,046. You mean a reticule ?—A reticule, a thing with scissors and things.

35,047. What was done with that house ?—Burnt.

35,048. By whose order ?—By my order.

35,049. Who pointed out the house to you as the house where Murray has been harboured ?—A confidential servant of the Rev. Mr. Orgill.

35,050. Did you detach any men of the West India Regiment with constables in search of Murray ?—I did, the constables having said they could point out the spot, they thought, if I would give them two soldiers to go with them.

35,051. Did they bring anybody in ?—Two men and a woman.

35,052. Did you know the name of any of them ?—No ; I think one man, the man that was afterwards hung, was Donaldson, but I could not swear to it.

35,053. One that you have been informed was Donaldson ?—Yes.

35,054. Was any evidence given before you as to him ?—Yes.

35,055. What was it ?—There was evidence of Murray having arrived at Donaldson's house on Friday at mid-day, on Mr. Hire's horse and saddle ; there was also evidence that in the morning Mr. Codrington in passing by had told the same man, Donaldson, that Mr. Hire had been murdered.

35,056. Did Donaldson himself say whether or not Murray had been to his house ?—He acknowledged that Murray had been there.

35,057. Did he state whether or not he had been with Mr. Hire's horse and saddle ?—He acknowledged that also, and then I think he got frightened and would not give any more information.

35,058. He would not say anything more ?—No.

35,059. Did you ask him where Muaray was, or when he had left his house ?—I did.

95,060. And he refused to answer ?—He would not give me any information whatever ; I could not take prisoners then, not knowing the country ; I was going into an enemy's country the following morning, and it was impossible to hamper myself with any prisoners.

35,061. What did you do in consequence ?—I tried them under martial-law.

35,062. What do you mean by that ?—I took the opinion of the officers, and their opinion agreeing with mine I confirmed it.

35,063. And he was shot ?—He was hung.

35,064. Hung was he ?—Yes, on the borders of Portland and St. Thomas in the East, as a warning to others not to be rebels.

35,065. You heard the evidence against him ?—I heard the evidence, it was quite conclusive.

35,066. Upon oath ?—There was no Bible.

35,067. By declaration ?—By declaration.

35,068. You say it was quite conclusive, of what ?—Of his having harboured Murray ; I offered the man his life, even after he was condemned, if he would tell me what had become of Murray. I told him I did not wish to hang him, but he would not tell me anything ; the woman was also condemned for something, I forget what it was, but she was released.

35,069. Was his the house that was burnt ?—His was the house that was burnt.

35,070. You had burnt the house on the previous day ?—I believe so.

35,071. Was he killed by hanging ?—No ; he would have died by hanging if we had stayed on the road long enough.

35,072. You saw he was struggling, did you ?—He was struggling, and one of the officers put two bullets I think into him.

35,073. What with ?—With a revolver.

35,074. Who was the officer ?—Doctor Morris.

35,075. Was that in your judgment the quickest way ?—Of putting him out of his misery ; if he had not done it I should have ordered out a soldier to have done it.

35,076. Did you then go on to Fair Prospect ?—Yes.

35,077. Was anybody brought in before you there ?—Yes.

35,078. Who was that ?—An escaped prisoner from Morant Bay.

35,079. From Morant Bay prison ?—Yes.

THIRTY FOURTH DAY.

Capt.L.B.Hole.

5 Mar. 1866.

35,080. Had he been released by the rioters ?—Yes.

34,081. Who identified him ?—I think it was Mr. Warmington, I will not be certain.

35,082. Was there anything found upon him ?—Yes, stolen goods belonging to Mr. Sherwood of Manchioneal.

35,083. By whom were they identified ?—By Mr. Sherwood himself.

35,084. Had the man any arms with him ?—He had a matchet sharpened as a cutlass, sharpened in front and at the back.

35,085. Did you consult with the other officers as to him ?—Yes.

35,086. Then what orders did you give ?—To shoot him.

35,087. Did they agree with you ?—They agreed with me. Allow me to say his jacket was also covered with blood; whether it was human blood or not I could not possibly say.

35,088. It was not proceeding from any wounds of his own ?—No, it was at his back; it was covered with blood all down.

35,089. Do you mean down his skin or his clothes ?—His clothes.

35,090. At what time did you arrive at Long Bay that night ?—I arrived there in the morning, about half-past 7.

35,091. What did you find there ?—I found plunder lying on the side of the road, property of white people, of our friends.

35,092. How did you know that ?—There were mattresses, and I found some boxes. I think one of the first things picked up by Mr. Warmington, who was with me, was the likeness of his wife and child; then afterwards we saw matresses and an arm chair at another place, and boxes and so on; several things were identified by people as we passed.

35,093. Were any houses burnt there ?—I don't think they were at Long Bay ; at Cog Hall, adjoining Long Bay, there were.

35,094. When you were at Long Bay, was your attention drawn to any men in the bush ?—Yes; when I came up to this stolen property some men drew my attention to some few men lurking in the bushes of mangoves by the road side, and two or three men of the West India regiment ran out of the ranks and ran into the bush. I saw them do it and I did not disapprove of it ; they went into the place and I heard some shots fired afterwards ; whether they killed them or not I do not know.

35,095. How many shots do you suppose you heard ?—I can hardly recollect, I should say about three or four.

35,096. There were only about two or three men, I think, you say ?—About three men, I think.

35,097. Did you, at Long Bay, see any dead bodies ?—I saw about three, I think.

35,098. Did you make any inquiry respecting them ?—I did make some inquiry ; two of them I was informed were rebels, the other man I think was only suspected; my attention was drawn to them from the fact of a man being there who was said to be innocent. I inquired into the circumstances, and found that the advance guard had come up to these two men who were running with others, and this man ran out of the hedge to stop them and was shot with the others by a mistake.

35,099. Do you remember the names of any of those ?—I think the man that was said to be innocent was Panton, that is the only name I can recollect, and I cannot be sure of that ; there are lots of that name at that part of the world.

35,100. Was any prisoner brought before you at Long Bay ?—Yes.

35,101. What was the evidence there ?—I cannot recollect ; the only one on the Wednesday I can recollect was the one that was brought out of the bush; a flask of powder was found upon him, and I think there was some other evidence, but I cannot now quite recollect.

35,102. Was the same sort of thing, the same drumhead Court-martial carried on ?—We tried by martial-law on the march.

35,103. You called together three officers ?—I called together what officers were by; I could not state whether there were three or not.

35,104. Did you then go on to Cog Hall ?—Yes.

35,105. Had you received any information as to what you might expect at Cog Hall ?—Yes; I had got information before, that I might expect resistance there, that a stand would most probably be made in that quarter.

35,106. Did you find any people when you got there ?—I did not see any, it is bush. You cannot see perhaps 10 yards off the road on either side.

35,107. Did you make any arrangements for a regular attack ?—Yes, I sent a skirmishing party through Cog Hall, and I kept, I daresay, about 45 or 50 men together, in case of a mishap.

35,108. Did you hear some shots after you had sent the skirmishing party forward ?—I heard several shots fired.

35,109. By whom, or what was the result, do you know ?—I do not, to depose it on oath; of course I heard that they were several killed there.

35,110. Did your own men report that ?—I was informed by Mr. Warmington afterwards that there were only two killed there.

35,111. But the information you had at the time from your own men was, that there had been several killed ?—Yes, from the soldiers.

35,112. They reported that they had done a great deal more than they did ?—That might have been so.

35,113. Do you know on what information the number is supposed now to have been only two ?—Mr. Warmington told me that inquiries had been made, that is all I know. I think it was Mr. Warmington told me so.

35,114. Did you see any dead bodies there ?—Not there.

35,115. Did you examine their huts ?—I went into a few huts, and I found them piled up with all kinds of things. I opened some and found a pocket-book and a Bible with names written in it, which has since been restored, and a quantity of naburgh, women's dresses, ladies hats, and all those kind of things.

35,116. Was that the description of property that had been taken from the houses and stores in the neighbourhood ?—Yes.

35,117. What was done with the houses where you discovered the stolen property ?—They were burnt down.

35,118. About how many do you suppose were burnt at Cog Hall ?—20, at the outside.

35,119. What was your next place ?—After that I did nothing on that march.

35,120. Did you not pass Mr. Hinchelwood's house at Mullatto River ?—Yes, I can tell you what I saw, but I saw no men shot, or anything of that sort afterwards.

35,121. Did you see any bodies ?—I saw a few more bodies on the road.

35,122. Where was that ?—Between Cog Hall and Manchioneal.

35,123. How many did you see there ?—I should think altogether about six or seven.

35,124. You mentioned three before, I think ?—Yes ; I saw altogether, I think, during the whole day about 11 or 12 bodies, I don't think I saw more ; that was the eight miles of dead bodies.

35,125. Are you able to give the names ?—No, I know nothing about the names, but that was the eight miles of dead bodies that were put in the English papers.

35,126. Did you send on a party then to Betty's Hope ?—Yes, to bring in the white people.

35,127. You heard that there were some white people there ?—Yes, I knew that they were in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal before I arrived there, and I sent out parties in each direction.

35,128. By the next morning, the 17th, had you a considerable number of prisoners in custody ?—Yes.

35,129. What number do you suppose ?—I daresay I might have had 40 ; I ought to have stated that I found the stores gutted in Manchioneal.

35,130. Did you then direct a Court-martial to assemble ?—Yes.

35,131. How many days did that Court-martial sit ?—Allow me to refer to my notes, and I will tell you (*referring*). The Court-martial sat on the 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 28th, 30th, 31st, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

35,132. They did not always consist of the same members I suppose ?—They could not always.

35,133. Can you give the results of that Court-martial ?—I must tell you that a preliminary examination of the prisoners was made first by myself personally; I had no Provost Marshal to keep check over all the prisoners that were brought before me ; those that I did not consider sufficiently serious, I disposed of myself, by inflicting corporal punishment; they were always punished upon sworn evidence, and a magistrate was always sitting alongside of me when I was making the examination.

35,134. What number did you dispose of in that way by inflicting corporal punishment ?—You mean trials without Court-martial ?

35,135. Yes ?—I made out a return which I forwarded in of 73 names.

35,136. Have you got the names of all those ?—Those are the names of them all, (*handing in a paper*).

35,137. Some here I see were not punished ?—No, a man might have stolen goods found in his house, and his house having been burnt down I considered him sufficiently punished.

35,138. Where was that ?—At Manchioneal, and you will see a number of prisoners down there who were dismissed for want of evidence, and I dismissed any prisoner who showed the slightest contrition.

35,139. You say there were 73 cases that you did not send to Court-martial ?—Yes, about 73.

35,140. How many of those were flogged ?—The whole of those were flogged; there were several dismissed, as you will see there.

35,141. Those are beyond the 73 ?—Beyond the 73.

35,142. Could you give us a list of the names of the 73 ?—I could make it out from that; there was a list made which I sent in, in the answer forwarded to Mr. Cardwell.

35,143. What was the number of lashes you gave ?—From 12 to 150.

35,144. You did give as many as that ?—Yes, I can produce the cats I used, one cat I have with me here. (*The witness handed it in.*) That is a lighter one than any we use in the army ; about three of these go to one in the navy ; there was not a more severe cat than that used, there was one lighter.

35,145. This is not whipcord, it is only twine I see ?—That was the only thing I could get.

35,146. Is this the list you refer to ; Yes, that is the list; that does not take in the Court martial prisoners; there are the originals, I took them from that (*The witness handed in some papers.*)

35,147. How many did you send to be tried by Court-martial ?—Thirty-three went to Court-martial who were executed, and I suppose the other proceedings I forwarded with the prisoners to Port Antonio; they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and I sent down the original Courts-martial as a kind of warrant for them to be retained in custody to undergo their imprisonment.

35,148. How many did you send ?—I cannot state the exact number.

35,149. There were 33 executed, two flogged and imprisoned, and one imprisoned ?—Yes, but there were a lot of women sent down for imprisonment, and they had from three to nine months ; they are not included in that return at all, they were all those women that I recommended the other day to have their imprisonment remitted.

35,150. I make out your recapitulation to be this—"Courts-martial—eight hung, 25 shot, one flogged, one imprisoned ?"—That is at Port Antonio.

35,151. No, Manchioneal ?—Then that is wrong ; there were 33 executed in Manchioneal.

35,152. That is what I have given ; eight hung, 25 shot ?—Yes, that is right.

35,153. How many were flogged ?—Seventy-three were flogged besides.

35,154. Then besides that ?—Some prisoners were flogged by sentence of Courts-martial ; one man got 50 lashes, with a cat like that ; he was brought back before me at the end of the week, and you would not have known that he was flogged at all.

35,155. Did you see people flogged ; I was not present on all occasions, I was upon some, I think the majority, but I could not always be present ; I had my investigations to make during that time.

35,156. Did you order the persons that were flogged to be gagged ?—No, never.

35,157. Did any of those you saw flogged, have a stone held in his mouth by a white soldier ?—No.

35,158. You did not see anything of that kind happen when the men were flogged ?—No ; I saw a white soldier put his hand up to a man's mouth who was calling out very loudly, "Oh Christ! Oh God Almighty!" and such expressions, and I halloed to the soldier, "Tell that fellow to be quiet," I never ordered him to be gagged.

35,159. You have heard the evidence of one witness, who states that he saw 53 persons flogged, and that all these were gagged and gagged by your orders ; is that true ?—It is not true ; it is a lie from beginning to end ; I was only present three days at the floggings at Port Antonio, although I was in Port Antonio seven days whilst floggings were going on.

35,160. Do you remember a person of the name of James West being brought before you ?—Yes I do, he was executed on the 20th.

35,161. What day was he tried ?—I think he was tried the same day.

35,162. Is it true that the brother of this person came to you and asked you to let him go, and you said that you had not any evidence that he had done anything ?—Not true ; his brother came to me and told me that his brother was sick in bed that day, and I found out that was an untruth.

35,163. Do you mean on the day on which he was charged with having committed the offence ?—Yes, I think it was he was charged with having been searching for Mr. Fleming's life, but I cannot be certain about that ; the Court-martial will state that.

35,164. However, you did not make such statement you say ?—No, I found out both the father and son in untruths ; they wished to say that the man was in bed at the time, whereas it was no such thing ; I have plenty of proof that it was not so.

35,165. He says also when he was asked, "Did you hear why he was shot ?" "Mr. Codrington said he was a bad boy," was that the reason of him being shot ?—No ; the boy West, who gave that evidence, acknowledged to me that his brother suffered justly before he left Manchioneal.

35,166. Is that Samuel Barclay West ?—Yes, he acknowledged it to me the day after his brother was executed ; he said he was a bad man.

35,167. You have spoken of a number of houses that were burnt, do you include in the number you have mentioned all the houses that were burnt ?—Oh ! no, there were some houses that were burnt at Manchioneal by my orders.

35,168. Under what circumstances were they burnt ?—Because they were pointed out to me as places where the rebels had congregated, it was all in bush ; I went down there, assisted by some Volunteers and magistrates; they pointed out houses in which rebels had resided, and we went into several and found plunder, and we destroyed them as we found them.

35,169. What number do you suppose were burnt at Manchioneal by your orders ?—There might have been about 30.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Capt. L. B. Hole.

5 Mar. 1866.

35,170. Were any houses burnt without your orders?—Yes.

35,171. Did you ascertain by whose orders they have been burnt?—We sent out a party under Ensign Lewis to ascertain; an alarm was given about 9 o'clock at night, and I sent out and ascertained that some of the Volunteers had been there by Mr. Bunting's orders.

35,172. Did you communicate with Mr. Bunting on the subject?—I saw him next morning, and told him I would report him to his Excellency.

35,173. Did you do so?—I did not. He sent a letter of apology, and taking into consideration his store having been burnt down and his house sacked, I allowed it to pass.

35,174. Let us hear his letter?—This is it (*read*), "Dear Sir, I hope when you consider the great loss "I have sustained, you will allow what transpired "last night to pass over. I am sorry that I acted "wrong, but hearing that Richard Wilson was stop-"ing at the house, and that person, being concerned "in Mr. Hire's murder, and sacking shops, and in "firing my house, that you will allow it to pass over." This is dated the 28th of October.

35,175. Had you any difficulty in keeping the men of the West India Regiment together?—There was a little trouble with some of them.

35,176. As you were leaving Port Antonio did any soldier gallop past you?—Yes.

35,177. What number were there?—About six or seven, I think.

35,178. What steps did you take in their passing you?—I called to know what they were. They said they had been ordered on after me. I said, "Join the advance guard; report yourself to Mr. Lewis."

35,179. Did you afterwards ascertain something about them?—I did, some time afterwards.

35,180. What did you ascertain?—When I got in conversation with Mr. Lewis I ascertained that he had called out to them to stop, and they called out to him, "We have the Captain's orders to go on in front to Long Bay," and they did go on.

35,181. Did you take any steps to ascertain who these persons were?—I never knew who they were.

35,182. Did you take any steps to ascertain?—Yes; when I arrived at Manchioneal I believe I had the number all present that I started with from Port Antonio.

35,183. Then they did not belong to your party in that case?—I had some more men than I ought to have with me.

35,184. How many did you start with?—With 60 men.

35,185. Of the 1st West India Regiment?—Yes.

35,186. And you had 76?—I was joined by 25 two days after at Manchioneal, and then I found I had 94.

35,187. Independent of the 25 who joined you afterwards you had 16 that you could not account for?—No, about nine that I could not account for.

35,188. It is stated here, "Total, three officers, "144 men. Memoranda.—Sixteen more men of the "1st West India Regiment with Captain Hole than "ordered;" so you had a balance of 16 additional?—I had not so many as that; 60 was the number I should have taken with me, 25 joined me two days later, and three or four after I was at Manchioneal. On issuing out the rations I found out the number of loaves they wanted to draw, and then I found it out.

35,189. Did some men absent themselves without leave while you were at Manchioneal?—Yes.

35,190. Did you have any complaint made in respect to some?—Yes; I tried one man by Court-martial.

35,191. Do you remember what that was for?—I have got the charge that I gave the Court-martial (*producing it*). The charge is "against private John "Fenning; first, with having been absent without "leave from his commanding officer from the night "of October 24th 1865 from his quarters at Man-"chioneal, Jamaica, when on service in quelling the "rebellion on that island, and not having returned, "and being brought back by an escort on the morning "of the 28th of October. Secondly, with disgraceful "conduct, in having without authority and when "absent without leave committed the following de-"predations: First, for having stolen a gold ring, "the property of Susannah Walker, on the afternoon "of the 27th October 1865; secondly, for having "killed and taken away earlier in the morning of the "28th October 1865 a hog, the property of Peter "Nugent, a loyal subject, living in the vicinity of "Manchioneal." He was tried by a detachment Court-martial.

35,192. What was done with him?—He was sentenced to a forfeiture of his good conduct pay thence, 36 days' imprisonment, and 50 lashes.

35,193. Were they inflicted?—It was sent to the Major-General for confirmation, and I am not in a position to say. There was another man, of Port Antonio, of whom it was reported to me, about 12 in the day, that he had been burning houses in Long Bay. I sent a Maroon to capture him, and had him tried by Court-martial.

35,194. What was done with him?—I believe he was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

35,195. What was his name?—I forget his name.

35,196. Had you any other Court-martials among the troops?—Yes.

35,197. What number?—There were two more detachment Courts-martial. Two corporals were absent all night from the place. I waited till I could hear if any charge was coming against them; there was none, so I punished them in the military way.

35,198. Summarily do you mean?—No, I tried them by Court-martial, and deprived them of their corporal's rank.

35,199. You reduced them to the ranks?—Yes.

35,200. You waited to ascertain whether there were any misconduct while they were absent?—Yes, and there were no complainsts of misconduct.

35,201. Were there three men of the 1st West India Regiment who got separated, and who proceeded as far as Plantain Garden River?—Yes.

35,202. Have you got their names?—Yes, I sent in their names.

35,203. How did that happen?—They were out with Mr. Cullen. I detached Mr. Cullen to proceed to a place called Friendship, and the Maroons were sent to show them the way. Instead of taking them to Friendship they went up to Hayning, close to Jericho, two villages, and they appeared to have got separated in some way.

35,204. Did they come back again?—They came back again.

35,205. What did they report to you?—This is the report I got from the man, written by himself (*reads*)—"Corporal Eccles—I visit Amity Hall estate, Duck-"enfield estate. I shot five at Dalvy. One man shot "down. Recovered from Mr. Hoply 2*l.* in money."

35,206. Did those men inform you on their return how many men they had shot; did they tell you this: "They informed me on their return last evening that "they had shot 10 rebels, three of whom had been "concerned in the murder of Mr. Hire?"—Yes.

35,207. Did these three men who absented them-"selves report that to you?—Yes, and I immediately reported it on.

35,208. What happened to those three men?—Nothing was ever done with them. What surprised me was these three men being able to go down in what I may call the most disturbed parts of the district, where they remained two days, and came back with two waggons load of things which they had recovered belonging to white people. They pressed the waggons; the drivers and the people obeying them in the way they did quite astonished me.

35,209. This is what you say, I think: "Three "men broke away; they brought back with them "two carts load of recovered property, some of which "belonging to Mr. Hire and some to Mr. Shortridge, "having pressed waggons?—Yes.

35,210. And marched with this property through a very disturbed country?—Yes.

35,211. Among the people who you directed to be flogged were there any women?—There were.

35,212. How many?—About 20. I can give you all the names.

35,213. Are they all in this return?—They are all in that return.

35,214. What led to their being flogged?—The first thing that made me do it was, that it was represented to me by one of the magistrates—I think Mr. Codrington—that an idea had got amongst them that the women could steal as much as they liked and the soldiers would take no notice of them, and nothing was going to be done. I felt unwilling to resort to punishment of that kind. I had only one kind of punishment to inflict on them. There was no prison, no separate place to put the women in, and I must either let them go altogether, and let them keep their stolen goods, or inflict corporal punishment. On every occasion the women had the option, in the case of stolen property being sworn to as having been taken away by them from certain stores, to restore the things, and if they did that nothing should be done to them.

35,215. Did they ever restore any?—A few did, but the generality of them would not give up anything. The women were the greatest thieves, they were worse than the men—the men drank the rum and the women stole the goods.

35,216. What was the greatest number of lashes you inflicted on them?—Thirty.

35,217. Was that the largest number?—One woman got flogged twice, but that was a woman who it was reported to me could lick any two men, and she had been seen leaving one of the shops with about four or five bowls filled with goods; she would not give them up, and even when she was tied up and when she had got the first lashes, I said to her, "Now "you shall be let off if you tell me where the "goods are," she was on the point of saying, "Stop, massa, and I will tell;" but she changed her mind, and would not tell.

35,218. Then these goods have not been recovered?—No, I don't believe they ever will, they are burnt. I believe she burnt them herself.

35,219. Afterwards or before?—After our arrival at Manchioneal.

35,220. Were they burnt before or after she was flogged?—I believe when the troop arrived at Manchioneal some of these people got in a fright about the stolen property found, and they hid it in their houses, and when the houses were burnt I believe a great deal of property was burnt in that way.

35,221. Then if the property was burnt it could not be restored?—If they would only have confessed it it would have been all right.

35,222. Do you mean the option was to restore the property, or let you know what had become of it?—Yes.

35,223. You did not know it had been burnt at the time the option was given?—No, it was from what I heard afterwards.

35,224. Was there not a Court-martial on which Ensign Cullen sat, where a woman was flogged?—I know that a woman got flogged by sentence of Court-martial, and the charge against this woman was that she led on a mob to Mr. Duffus' house, that she went in and they smashed up the things; that she then went outside carrying a cutlass, and that she cut a hog in halves with her own hand.

35,225. That was at Port Morant?—At Morant Bay.

35,226. She was carried to Manchioneal?—Yes.

35,227. And sentenced to be flogged, and she was flogged?—Yes. I beg to be allowed to explain that the cat with which the women were flogged was a much lighter one than that, the cord was about three or four inches shorter than that.

35,228. Who flogged the women?—The soldiers.

35,229. Black or white soldiers?—I think both.

35,230. And that was at Manchioneal?—Yes.

35,231. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you ascertain at any time who it was, what individual, or what party, that had killed these 10 bodies that you say you saw on your way to Manchioneal in the course of your march?—No.

35,232. Did you make any inquiry?—I think I did.

35,233. What was the result of that inquiry?—I almost forget now, it is so long back; but as far as I could understand they were some men who were running away from the soldiers.

35,234. Did you ascertain that this individual that was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude was one of those who participated in these killings?—No.

35,235. What was his crime in particular?—Captain Luke will be able to tell you about that more than me; he tried him. All the evidences came to me at Manchioneal, at least some, and I directed them at once to proceed to Port Antonio where I heard the men had gone, and I despatched a letter by a Maroon to Captain Luke on the subject.

35,236. Do you recollect what those evidences were?—The only thing I recollect they gave in evidence was the burning of houses.

35,237. (*Commission.*) You do not recollect any murders of prisoners?—No, I do not.

35,238. Was the man's name Phillips?—No, Phillips came on to Manchioneal, I think.

35,239. And deserted?—No, I think he went on to Port Antonio.

35,240. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is it not Phillips that you now refer to?—No.

35,241. Were you ever informed of the killing of five or six prisoners who were in charge of constables by one of the soldiers in the West India Regiment?—I ascertained by an accident that such a thing had occurred. I rode out to Elmwood Great House to see the damage done there, that is just joining Long Bay. I saw a special constable there, and asked him to show me the names of the prisoners he had sent in to Manchioneal. He showed me a list in which there were several names of men shot by a soldier of the 1st West India Regiment, against which was put "ditto, ditto," and so on. I inquired of him who the man was and when it occurred, and I found that it occurred about two or three days after our arrival at Manchioneal; it was never reported to me, but I got the list and I asked him if he could identify the man, and he said he could not.

35,242. Was that a special constable named James William Codrington?—Yes.

35,243. Did you take any steps thereupon to endeavour to discover that soldier?—I asked the question, and he said he could not be identified.

35,244. Did you endeavour to ascertain by reference to any of your lists, or to any of the sergeants or corporals, what men were absent on the day on which this happened?—I think I did ask the question.

35,245. What was the result of your inquiry?—I don't think anybody can tell you who he was.

35,246. (*Commission.*) You had regular parades, I suppose, had you not?—We had a parade occasionally, not every day. I had roll calls.

35,247. You took care to see, I suppose, that every man was present?—Yes.

35,248. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was there any Court of Inquiry into the circumstances?—No.

35,249. Did you not think it worthy of a Court of Inquiry?—I had so much to do in looking after the rebel prisoners that I had very little time to spare.

35,250. Did you not order any Court of Inquiry by others, if you could not overtake the task yourself?—No, I did not.

35,251. Did you make any report of it to your superior officer?—I do not think I did.

35,252. Have you made any report to this date?—I think I mentioned it.

35,253. Did you ever mention it to anyone?—I think I have lately.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Capt. L. B Hole.

5 Mar. 1866.

35,254. To whom have you mentioned to anyone since the evidence began to be taken before this commission ?—I mentioned it to one or two, rather before the Royal Commission was talked of.

35,255. Did you mention it to your superior officer long before the Commission was talked of ?—I cannot state, I don't think I did.

35,256. Did Mr. Codrington, the magistrate, sit with you upon any preliminary Court of Inquiry ?—Yes, he sat alongside of me, Mr. Flemming was there also, an old magistrate.

35,257. That was while you were investigating these cases ?—Yes, I investigated all the cases before they went to Court-martial.

35,258. Then they sat along with you in your preliminary inquiry ?—They sat alongside of me one or other, nearly always.

35,259. Did they give you information as to the character of the people ?—They did.

35,260. And you took their information ?—Of course I did, I took all the information I could possibly get.

35,261. Will you glance at the names, (*handing some papers to the witness*) that is a list of the parties' names at Port Antonio gaol, and tell me if you recognize any of the parties as sentenced by you—compare with them your list ?—I don't think I recognize any of these, I see the name of W. B. Panton, I think he was one, but I cannot be certain about it.

35,262. Did you sentence by Court-martial anyone to flogging in addition to imprisonment ?—Yes.

35,263. Without a Courts-martial ?—No, I never sentenced to imprisonment myself.

35,264. Take this case, John Walker, date of trial 6th of November ?—That was at Port Antonio.

35,265. Your dates of Courts-martial only go up to 3rd of November, is that so ?—Yes.

35,266. Take Esther McKane, "28th of October five years imprisonment ?"—That is not one of mine.

35,267. Here is "John McKane, 25 lashes, and 12 months," and there is a remark in the margin, was that one of yours ?—No.

35,268. You don't recollect any of these names as having been sentenced by you ?—No, I don't think there was a man by that name.

35,269. Among the 73 that were flogged were any sentenced in addition to imprisonment ?—No.

35,270. Did you sentence anyone to imprisonment at Manchioneal ?—There were a few sentenced to imprisonment at Manchioneal.

35,271. Did you sentence any ?—No, I never did, the Court-martial did.

35,272. Can you tell us anything about their sentences ?—There are the proceedings.

35,273. Have you the proceedings of the Court-martial in the cases of the 33 who were executed ?—I have not.

35,274. Where are those proceedings ?—I handed them over to the Brigadier General.

35,275. In the case of the first man you executed, Donaldson, you burnt his house before he was executed ?—Yes.

35,276. You burnt his house before you tried him ?—Before I tried him.

35,277. Did you order Doctor Morris to go in charge of any party or parties while you were at Manchioneal ?—He never went in charge of any party.

35,278. Were you at any time informed that Doctor Morris had proceeded either by himself, or in charge of any party, for the purpose of burning houses ?—I really cannot say, I do not know, not to my knowledge.

35,279. To whom did you entrust the duty of burning these houses in Manchioneal ?—I was myself with the party who did it.

35,280. Who else was present ?—There was Mr. Warmington and Mr. Codrington, and there were others, Volunteers and constables.

35,281. And was Doctor Morris with the party ?—I don't think he was, I think he was with Ensign Cullen at some other place that day, but I did not know.

35,282. Did you ever appoint him to accompany Ensign Cullen to any duty ?—Of course whenever a party goes out into the field the doctor always accompanies them.

35,283. What party was this ?—I think it was the day that Ensign Cullen was to have gone to Friendship, but went up to Haining instead ; it is impossible for me to carry all these things in my head.

35,284. Did Ensign Cullen make any report to you of what transpired on that occasion ?—Yes ; Ensign Cullen reported to me on his return from Haining, I think it was, that upon arriving there he found the huts were all perfectly deserted, and not a soul there.

35,285. Was that all ?—I think that was all.

35,286. Did he report to you the execution of any rebels ?—No.

35,287. Any shootings ?—No.

35,288. Did you ever hear of the shootings of any person of the name of Gray while you were at Manchioneal ?—I do not recollect.

35,289. Was any complaint made to you of any act committed by Doctor Morris, while you were at Manchioneal ?—No.

35,290. Do you recollect whether you tried a person of the name of Deacon ?—Yes I think so.

35,291. Do you recollect what punishment was awarded ?—I do not recollect whether he was executed or not ; I recollect the name of Deacon ; I dare say I may come across him in my notes.

35,292. Did you make any report to any superior authority after Mr. Codrington informed you of the shootings of the prisoners by the black soldiers ?—No.

35,293. Did you ascertain whether any magistrates were present ?—No magistrates could have been present.

35,294. Did you make any inquiry into the proceedings at all ?—I asked the special constable.

35,295. And you were contented with his information ?—I asked the special constable and the persons I saw about there ; I asked Mr. Maine at the same time.

35,296. Then I understand you to say that there were parties who left your body at different times, first the one who passed you on horseback on your way to Manchioneal ; there was then the party of three who came in with the waggon loads of goods ?—They did not leave me.

35,297. You were commanding officer ; they left Ensign Cullen ?—Yes, they were on separate duty.

35,298. And there was a third party who went into the woods when you were on march to Manchioneal ?—No, I was aware of their going, they did not leave me ; I could have stopped them if I had liked.

35,299. You allowed them to go ?—Yes.

35,300. Did you make any inquiry as to what they had done in the woods ?—Really, I cannot recollect now ; I recollect one circumstance which I did not mention that I was informed afterwards, that the advanced guard from Long Bay into Manchioneal were accompanied by a lot of constables, and also by some Volunteers, and that they were pointing out persons as rebels to the advanced guard.

35,301. Who informed you of that ?—Mr. Lewis told me so.

The witness withdrew.

Ajourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Tuesday, 6th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

ALEXANDER SHELDON (a black) sworn and examined.

35,302. Are you a constable at the Portland district of Vere?—Yes.

35,303. Were you a constable there in September and October last?—Yes.

35,304. When did you first hear of the riot that took place at Morant Bay?—In September.

35,305. But they did not happen till October, when did you hear of it first?—It was first in October that Mr. M'Kenzie wrote me.

35,306. Is he the Custos of Vere?—The Custos of Vere.

35,307. You heard nothing of it before that?—No.

35,308. Have you the letter he wrote you?—Yes, there were two in October and one in September (*produced*).

35,309. Do you remember any meeting that was held at Vere before those letters reached you from Mr. M'Kenzie?—Yes.

35,310. When was that meeting, that you referred to, held?—In September the meeting was held.

35,311. Do you remember by whom it was held?—Yes.

35,312. By whom?—By one James Morris in his yard.

35,313. Who was he?—He was a common labourer.

35,314. Do you remember who was in the chair; were you there?—No, I was not there.

35,315. Do you remember the day of that meeting?—I did not keep the date of the meeting.

35,316. When did you first know of the meeting?—On the day the meeting was held I asked what was that meeting held for.

35,317. Who did you ask that?—I asked a little boy, Thomas Gelding.

35,318. Was that a meeting held at a place called the Alley?—No, it was in Portland, where I lived.

35,319. After the meeting was held did you notice any change or alteration in the manner of the people from what it had been before that?—Yes, I did. I inquired into the reason why they held the meeting.

35,320. Did you do that as a constable?—I do it as a constable.

35,321. Of whom did you make the inquiry?—Of a lad that go to the meeting. I asked him what he held the meeting for, and he told me that they held the meeting to learn themselves how to speak. I asked him what for, he said that when they go to court, if any trouble took them they would know how to deliver themselves. I told them that the meeting was not right, and to take care they don't bring trouble, that I did not like those kind of meetings going on; it was all nonsense.

35,322. That is the advice you gave about it?—Yes.

35,323. After you had done that and heard what the meeting was about, did anything come before you as you were acting as constable, which attracted your attention, in the manner of the people?—Yes.

35,324. What was it?—I was in a field one day and a man came to me and asked me a question, it was very strange to me when he put the question to me.

35,325. Who was this man?—Richard Brown.

35,326. Who is he?—A common labourer, a fisherman sometimes.

35,327. Living in Vere?—In Portland.

35,328. Did he say he had been to the meeting?—No, he did not tell me he had been to the meeting; he asked me a question, says he, "Mr. Sheldon, I ask "you, suppose all the white men went to Europe and "the blacks to Africa, who will this country belong "to?" I asked him, "What do you mean to ask such a "question;" he said, "I always gave him good advice;" I said, "Why do you ask me so, have you any meaning?" he said, "No;" I said, "I don't understand what you mean;" he said, "This country would belong to the mulatto then;" I say, "My good friend, you heard anybody talk so?" he said, "No, I just ask you;" I tell him, "If the white go away to Europe and "the blacks to Africa, the country would not belong to "the brown, it would never see them without the black, "this country cannot be left to them."

35,329. That was the result of that conversation?—Yes.

35,330. Was this man a man of such importance in Portland or Vere as to make it appear to you of any importance what he was saying, or was he talking to you like a child?—He was talking to me like a man.

35,331. You did not think his conversation seemed childish?—No.

35,332. Did it seem important?—Yes.

35,333. Was he connected with people in Vere which gave importance to what he said?—Oh, yes.

35,334. How was he connected with anybody in Vere or Portland which made you think his questions were of importance; did he belong to a set?—He belong to a class of people who if they hear any nonsense, take it into their heads directly.

35,335. Where did he live?—In Portland.

35,336. Amongst a number of people like himself?—Amongst a number of people like him; it made me look into it deeper when Mr. Gordon came and held the meeting down at the Alley, and most of them went to the meeting.

35,337. Was this conversation you are speaking of before the meeting in Vere at the Alley?—Yes.

35,338. And after the meeting at Portland?—Yes.

35,339. Were you at the meeting at the Alley?—No.

35,340. Where were you when it was held?—I was in Portland.

35,341. Did you ever hear of the meeting after it was held until to-day?—Yes, after it was held.

35,342. Did you hear of it directly?—Yes, they returned home, and I asked them what the meeting was held for; I told them, I won't go there.

35,343. Did the people attend who lived at Portland?—Yes.

35,344. They went to it?—Yes, this man made a speech.

35,345. What, the same man who had had this conversation with you?—No, a man named Halstead.

35,346. What did you notice as to the result of this other meeting at the Alley?—When they came home they said they were going to make a speech. I said, "I won't go there;" they said it was all right, I belonged to the white side; I said, "I do not mean to go there;" then I said, something is going wrong, and this led me think that if the white men go to Europe and the black men go to Africa, and the country belong to these people, something must be wrong.

35,347. Who did you say that to?—To the same man, Richard Brown.

35,348. You did not get any more from him?—No.

35,349. Did you get anything more from anybody else, had he attended the meeting?—No; I afterwards

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took this man up and brought him before the magistrates.

35,350. When did you do that ?—In September.

35,351. What did you say he had done ?—He told me that the white man must go to Europe.

35,352. That was the charge you took him up for ?—Yes.

35,353. How did you state the charge against him ?—That he asked me an improper question in a way that I did not like. They sent him down to the Alley and put him in police custody. They examined him, and he said to Mr. Gibbs, "I know the brown men "was keeping up a burial wake and they were asking "each other that question."

35,354. Is there any other question you heard him ask ?—No ; Mr. Gibbs said, "It is very curious you "seemed to have heard something from some of your "friends, you must not go on that way, my good "man."

35,355. After you had done all this, and heard all that you have told us, did you observe beyond that any preparation with the people living near you to get together to exercise force, or drill or threaten in any way ?—No ; after that they looked very sulky, and some of the wild young men looked very indifferent.

35,356. Was that after you took the man up before Mr. Gibbs ?—Yes.

35,357. Did you attribute that to anything you had done in bringing that man before the Justices upon any charge ?—Yes ; four of these young men who have been charged followed me into the churchyard and wanted to make a little quarrel.

35,358. Did that appear to relate to what you had done as to the man you had taken up ?—No, they did not touch that at all.

35,359. What did they touch upon ?—They were making a new bench at the chapel ; I was the beadle there ; they went to the seat, and they did not like I should put them on the seat where I wanted them to go ; they wanted to go by the side where the white people were ; I said, "No, it can't be done that way, the rule must be kept ;" they felt nettled and they wished to have some dispute with me.

35,360. On what matter ?—Because I did not like them to take the seat where the white folks were, they wanted to go to the magistrates' seat, and I said, "You must take up the right room."

35,361. Was that in September ?—Yes.

35,362. Did you give any information of what you had been observing to any of the authorities ?—I did, I told the minister about the conduct of the young men.

35,363. Did you mention it to any magistrate or the Custos ?—Yes, I mentioned it to Mr. Shaw.

35,364. When ?—The very same morning, Sunday.

35,365. Anyone else ?—These young men who wished to use insult before all the congregation in the chapel came back and begged pardon.

35,366. Was that all you did ?—Yes.

35,367. Did anything more come of it after that ?—No, they did use some improper words at the time.

35,368. Do you mean abusive language ?—Yes.

35,369. To you ?—Yes, in the churchyard. I did not bring them before the magistrate ; they came and asked pardon, and I did not.

35,370. What was the language you refer to, was it personal towards you, or general towards others ?—They curse and blast, and damned to hell, and said they don't care about any black man.

35,371. Nothing threatening to the authorities ?—No, nothing threatening to the authorities.

35,372. Is that all you have to tell us of what took place in Portland and Vere ?—Yes ; I got this letter from Mr. McKinnon afterwards and read it to the people.

35,373. That was in October ?—Yes, in October, and they were very quiet after that.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. Maria Jane Gordon sworn and examined.

Mrs. M. J. Gordon.

35,374. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect the evening before the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—Yes, Tuesday, the 10th.

35,375. What was the state of Mr. Gordon's health at that time ?—He was in very feeble health, he had had a cough for a long time.

35,376. Did he express to you any wish that he had been in a state of health to go to the Vestry meeting ?—Yes, he said he wished he was able to go, and I said to him in his present state of health it would be better for him to remain at home.

35,377. Was he then under the care of Dr. Fiddes ?—Yes.

35,378. Do you recollect Thursday, the 12th, the day succeeding the outbreak ?—Yes, he came home and said the news he had heard the day before was too true, that there was an outbreak, and he wished he had gone to the Vestry.

35,379. What did you do after the Thursday ?—I came down and drove him to the station, when he went to Spanish Town on court business.

35,380. Did you see him on his return ?—Yes, he said that many of the people were glad to see him.

35,381. Where did you reside after that Thursday ?—We stayed at North Street, Kingston, at a friend's house.

35,382. Do you recollect what day he was arrested ?—On Tuesday, the 17th, he gave himself up to the General.

35,383. Had you or anyone asked him to go away ?—Mamma did.

35,384. Mrs. Shannon ?—Yes.

35,385. What was Mr. Gordon's reply ?—He said he had no such intention, that he was quite innocent of anything that had occurred.

35,386. Did you see him after he went to the General's ?—Yes, he came back with the Custos ; he went with Dr. Fiddes, and about half an hour after he returned with the Custos, and then shortly afterwards he went on board the "Wolverine."

35,387. He went with Dr. Bowerbank in his carriage and you did not see him after ?—No.

35,388. Did you receive a letter from Mr. Gordon, written by him before his execution ?—Yes.

35,389. Have you got that letter ?—I have it with me. (*The letter was here read as follows*) :—

"My Beloved Lucy,

"General Nelson has just been kind enough to inform me that the Court-martial on Saturday last has ordered me to be hung, and that the sentence is to be executed in an hour hence, so that I shall be gone for ever from this world of sin and sorrow. I regret that my worldly affairs are so deranged, but now it cannot be helped. I do not deserve the sentence, for I never advised or took part in any insurrection ; all I ever did was to recommend the people who complained to seek redress in a legitimate way, and if in this I erred or have been misrepresented, I don't think I deserve this extreme sentence. It is, however, the will of my Heavenly Father that I should thus suffer in obeying his command to relieve the poor and needy, and to protect, so far as I was able, the oppressed ; and glory be to His name, and I thank him that I suffer in such a case. Glory be to the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I can say that it is a great honour thus to suffer, for the servant cannot be greater than his Lord. I can now say with Paul of aged, 'The hour of my departure is 'come, and I am ready to be offered up. I have kept 'the faith, I have fought a good fight, and henceforth 'there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness 'which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give to me.' Please to say to all friends an affectionate farewell, and that they must not grieve for me, for I die innocently. Assure Mr. Airey of the truth of this, and all others.

Comfort your heart. I certainly little expected this. You must do the best, and the Lord will help you, and do not be ashamed of the death which your poor husband will have suffered. The Judges seemed against me, and from the rigid manner of the Court I could not get in all the explanation I intended. The man Anderson made an unfounded statement; so did "Gordon," but his testimony was different from the deposition. The Judges took the latter and erased the latter. It seemed that I was to be *sacrificed*. I know nothing of Bogle, and never advised him to the act or acts which have brought upon me this end. Please to write to Mr. Chamerovzow, Lord Brougham, and Messrs. Hecknell, Du Bisson, and Co. I did not expect that, not being a rebel, I should have been tried and disposed of in this way. I thought His Excellency the Governor would have allowed me a fair trial, if any charge of sedition or inflammatory language were partly attributable to me, but I have no power of control; may the Lord be merciful to him. General Nelson, who has just come for me, has faithfully promised to let you have this; may the Lord bless him and the soldiers and sailors, and all men. Say farewell to Mr. Phillipps, and also Mr. Licard and aunt, and Mr. Bell, Mr. Vinen, Mr. Henry Dalouse, and many others whom I do not now remember, but who have been true and faithful to me. As the General is come I must close. Remember me to aunt Eliza in England, and tell her not to be ashamed of my death. And now, my dearest one, the most beloved and faithful, the Lord bless, keep, preserve, and keep you. A kiss for dear mamma, who will be kind to you, to Janet. Kiss also Ann, Janet, say good-by to dear Mr. Davidson, and all others. I have only been allowed one hour. I wish more time had been allowed. Farewell also to Mr. E. C. Smith, who sent up my private letter to him, and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all.

"Your truly devoted and now
"nearly dying husband,
"GEO. W. GORDON.

"I asked leave to see Mr. Parnther, but the General said I could not. I wish him farewell in Christ. Love to all. Remember aunty and my father.
"G. W. G.

"Mr. Ramsay has for the last two days been kind to me, and I thank him."

35,390. Did you receive another letter subsequently, through the Secretary of the Executive Committee?—I received one about six or seven weeks after.

35,391. Was that a letter written by Mr. Gordon on board the "Wolverine"?—Yes, on the very next day, the 18th.

35,392. Entering into details about his private affairs?—Yes.

35,393. Giving you instructions how to act if anything should happen to him?—Yes.

35,394. Can you tell us the date when you got that letter from the Executive Committee?—It was dated on the 18th, I think you will find the date on it when I received it, (*letter read*):

"Executive Committee Office,
"Madam, 12th December 1865.
"I am directed to forward to you the enclosed packet of letters, written by Mr. Gordon while on board the 'Wolverine.' I am to request that you will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this packet.
"I am madam, your obedient servant,
"W. R. MYERS.
"Mrs Gordon, care of Mrs. W. Shannon, Kingston."

35,395. Do you recollect the date of Mr. Gordon's letter?—The 18th of October.

35,396. Have you got that letter with you?—No.

35,397. Do you recollect the time of the Vere meeting being held?—It was held in September.

35,398. Do you recollect Mr. Gordon corresponding with any of the authorities in Vere respecting that meeting?—When he had the invitation to go down and take the chair he wrote to the Custos, and he got an answer.

35,399. Have you got the Custos's answer?—No, I gave it when we went down; it was that they were at liberty to hold the meeting.

35,400. (*Commission.*) To whom did you give it?—To Dr. Bruce.

35,401. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) That was from the Custos of Vere, Mr. McKinnon, to Mr. Gordon in relation to this meeting?—Yes.

35,402. Have you a letter in your hand, Mrs. Gordon, from your late husband to Mr. Henry Lawrence?—Yes.

35,403. How did you come into possession of that letter?—I got it from his son, young Mr. Lawrence (*at the request of Mr. Gorrie this letter was read as follows*):—

"DEAR SIR, Kingston 12th of October 1865.

I WROTE to you last post, but I believe the man on the road put the letter in the wrong box; I have again written to you to-day at Bath, enclosing draft 140*l.* for you to accept in reduction retirement of 160*l.* due on the 19th inst., Colonial Bank, and I enclose duplicate, which if you are at Bogg you can return to me post paid, and send to-morrow what money you can; I am much in need, I informed you of all the cheques being paid, also of the attempt to shake the Vestry, whose taxes we paid, also the bad news from Morant Bay, which I regret to hear, the people must have acted unadvisedly. Pray see about Bogg matters, bamboos, &c. We are getting into a sad state. Steamer and troops went up to Morant Bay to-day.

"Yours in haste truly,
"GEO. W. GORDON.

"Weak and debilitated still.—Geo. G."

35,404. Do you recognize that as Mr. Gordon's handwriting?—Yes.

35,405. (*Commission.*) You say your husband was staying at North Street, in Kingston?—Yes.

35,406. Is that your own house, or your mother's house?—It was a cousin of his.

35,407. What was his name?—Her name is Hargraves.

35,408. When did he go there?—On Saturday.

35,409. Saturday the 14th?—Yes.

35,410. And was he staying till the 17th?—Yes.

35,411. Had Mr. Gordon a house at Morant Bay?—I am not aware, there were some buildings.

35,412. Did he ever go to stop there for a short time?—I am not aware that he ever stopped there, he used to sleep very often up at Mr. Parnther's.

35,413. I am speaking of a house that is called his at Morant Bay; did he occupy that from time to time?—I was not often there with him, so I cannot say.

35,414. Were you ever there with him?—Yes; I used to stop about three miles from Morant Bay when he held his meetings.

35,415. Were you at a house at Morant Bay called his?—No.

35,416. Never?—No.

35,417. I thought you said you were not always there?—I was not always there, I stopped at Miss Hennis.

35,418. Did you always stop there?—I would sometimes go there, and sometimes go on with him to the Rhine.

35,419. When he visited Morant Bay did he stop at a house called his?—I don't know that he had a house there.

35,420. Are you quite sure you never went to a house there which was his residence?—No; I don't know of any house belonging to Mr. Gordon at Morant Bay.

35,421. I mean whether it was his own house, or whether he merely rented it or occupied it, was there such a house?—I am not aware of it.

35,422. How often have you been to Morant Bay with him?—It is years and years since I have travelled in that district with him.

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35,423. It is so often that you cannot remember how often ?—Yes.

35,424. Cannot you remember being in Morant Bay with him when he was stopping there for a short time ?—I don't remember any house there that was really his. He had many friends there.

35,425. Without its being Mr. Gordon's was there a house that went by his name called his ?—I don't know.

35,426. Would you not know if he had got a house which he had rented and purchased at Morant Bay ?—If it was, it was not a house that I would go to.

35,427. There was one that you would not go to ?—I don't know if it was furnished sufficiently for that.

35,428. Then there was a house not sufficiently furnished that he went to ?—I cannot tell ; I don't know any house that I used to go to with him.

35,429. Are you quite sure, whether his or not his, that there was some house he used for his own purposes ?—I don't know ; I would not say positively.

35,430. When were you last there with him ?—I think it was last June.

35,431. Did not you visit Morant Bay with him after June ?—No.

35,432. Nor near Morant Bay ?—No ; June was his last visit there, because he went in July and August to the north side of the island.

35,433. Was he never there after July ?—After June, no.

35,434. Not ? — No, not near there ; July and August were occupied in going round to the north side ; in October he was at Vere, and in October the tragic event happened.

35,435. Where had he been after he was at Vere ?—Nowhere.

35,436. He must have been somewhere ?—He was at home.

35,437. Where was that ?—Cherry Garden.

35,438. Is that in St. Thomas in the East ?—No, in St. Andrew's.

35,439. Were you with him at Cherry Garden ?——Yes.

35,440. All the time ?—Yes.

35,441. And remained there until you came to Kingston ?—Yes, till I came to Kingston on the Friday with him.

35,442. Was that a Friday in October ?—Yes.

35,443. Friday the 13th of October ?—Yes.

35,444. Had you been with him at Cherry Garden down to 13th October ?—Yes.

35,445. Had he been constantly resident at Cherry Garden during October till the 13th ?—Yes.

35,446. And all September after he had been to Vere ?—Yes.

35,447. How far is Cherry Garden from Morant Bay ?—I don't know, I am sure ; Cherry Garden is between six and seven miles from Kingston.

35,448. Is Cherry Garden on the road from Morant Bay to Kingston ?—No, not at all ; it is out of the way.

35,449. Up the high ground ?—A little, about a mile up the hill.

35,450. Did he at other times reside at Cherry Garden besides September and October which you have mentioned ?—Yes.

35,451. That was his ordinary residence ?—Yes.

35,452. He had several other houses in the island, had he not ?—Yes.

35,453. Property that he was interested in ?—Yes.

35,454. Did he ever reside upon them ?—Sometimes he would like to stay awhile at York Castle.

35,455. And then at the Rhine and Mr. Lawrence's ?—Yes ; Mr. Lawrence occupied below, and Doctor Major above.

35,456. And there was a house Mr. Gordon himself used to go to ?—Yes, when he went to see Mr. Lawrence.

35,457. Do you remember your last visit to Rhine ?—Last June I think it was.

35,458. Was that the time you say you visited Morant Bay with Mr. Gordon ?—Yes.

35,459. Then he had no property at all at Morant Bay ?—I don't remember that he had.

35,460. You don't remember ; you remember his having property at the Rhine, and Cherry Garden, and other places ?—There is a property called Spring, Blue Mountain Valley ; he was agent for that.

35,461. You remember that, but don't you know he had a place at Morant Bay ?—There was a wharf place at Morant Bay, but the lawyer can speak about that ; it was a wharf that he began at Morant Bay.

35,462. Were there any buildings connected with it ?—No.

35,463. No storehouse ?—No, I don't know that ; I have not been there.

35,464. Do you sufficiently remember now when you went from Cherry Garden, in June or July, to Morant Bay where you put up ?—Passing through I stayed at Miss Scott's, went on to Bath, and spent the evening with Doctor Major.

35,465. Is Miss Scott's close down to the seaboard ?—I don't exactly know.

35,466. You know where Miss Scott's house is ?—Yes.

35,467. Where is it ?—A little out of the Bay.

35,468. Towards Bath ?—It goes in a little ; you have to come out a little, before you go to the broad road.

35,469. Was that the only house you ever went to to stop at Morant Bay ?—I used to visit Mr. Parnther.

35,470. He has a house there ?—Yes.

35,471. In the Bay ?—You can see the Bay from his house.

35,472. Was there a third house that you ever went to ?—No, I don't know.

35,473. Do you mean you have forgotten ?—I don't remember going anywhere else.

35,474. Then you can say you never did ; you never did go anywhere else ?—No.

35,475. You came from Cherry Garden to Kingston on Friday ?—Yes ; but I went back and came back again on Saturday ; I merely came down to drive Mr. Gordon to the railway ; he was coming to Spanish Town on business on Friday morning the 13th.

35,476. He came on the 12th too ?—Yes, he came every day down to business.

35,477. To Spanish Town ?—No, he came on the 13th to Spanish Town.

35,478. Then had he been into Kingston every day in October, from the 1st to the 12th ?—I think there was one Saturday he remained at home.

35,479. But otherwise if he was stopping at Cherry Garden he came down to Kingston ?—Yes.

35,480. He came every day that was a business day with him ?—Yes.

35,481. And the same during September ?—Yes.

35,482. Then he remained in Kingston from Friday the 13th, or Saturday 14th, till the 17th ?—Yes.

35,483. Was he stopping at the same house you were at ?—Yes.

35,484. Had he business premises in Kingston ?—Yes.

35,485. Was he attending there, do you know, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ?—Yes ; he was not there on the Monday.

35,486. Not on the 16th ?—No.

35,487. Nor on the 17th ?—No.

35,488. Was he on the 14th ?—Yes.

35,489. The 14th was a Saturday ?—Yes, he was.

35,490. When did you first learn that people were seeking to apprehend him ?—On the Thursday when he came he said there seemed to be a great stir and feeling about him.

35,491. Did you know then, as far as you could know, that people were seeking to apprehend him ?—Yes ; everybody had it to say that he was the origin of it ; but of course he felt quite innocent, and he said it was not so.

35,492. Was anything said about his being taken up on the 12th ?—It was rumoured all about that he ought to be taken.

35,493. Did it reach you ?—Yes, it was just the talk.

35,494. Did you come into Kingston on the 12th ?—No, I was not in Kingston.

35,495. How did the talk reach you ?—The servant was in town and she came up.

35,496. And told you what she had heard ?—Yes.

35,497. That was on the 12th ?—Thursday.

35,498. Then it first reached you in this fashion through your servant on the 12th ?—Mr. Gordon came up on the 12th, and said the outbreak at Morant Bay was true that we had heard of on the Wednesday.

35,499. Had you heard that on the Wednesday ?—Yes, Wednesday evening he brought the news.

35,500. You learnt it first from him ?—Yes.

35,501. Then the next day you learnt it from your servant, and also from Mr. Gordon ?—It must have been the Wednesday that the servant came up and told me ; she was in town I know on Tuesday and Wednesday, and she came up on the Wednesday evening.

35,502. Should you say, as far as your memory goes, that on the Wednesday the servant communicated the rumours about Mr. Gordon's apprehension, probably it must have been the 12th—did you hear the day from your servant and from Mr. Gordon, the subject of the rumour about his apprehension. Was it the same day they both communicated the subject to you ?—Mr. Gordon said that the feeling seemed to be so strong to put a pistol to him and get rid of him as they did the President of America.

35,503. Was that expression made use of by him on the 12th, comparing himself to President Lincoln ?—He just came up and said it in an off-hand sort of way.

35,504. Was it on the 12th that he made use of that expression ?—On Thursday the 12th.

35,505. Was it the first time when he communicated to you the rumour of the attempt to arrest him that he used that expression about the pistol and the President of America ?—I think it was that day, the Thursday.

35,506. Was that the first form of expression in which he communicated to you about what he had heard or thought, that they wished to take him up—was that the form of expression that he first used ?—I don't remember his saying anything besides that.

35,507. That would be the first expression he used with regard to himself in the information he gave you ?—I got the information on the Wednesday before. On Wednesday he brought up the news about the outbreak, and when he went to town on Thursday, he said, " How sorry I am to see such a bitter feeling " against me, and it is so strong that they will think " nothing of despatching me."

35,508. That is what he said of himself and the feeling, but when did you first hear that they were seeking to apprehend him ?—I don't know ; it was on the Monday that mamma came up and advised him to go away. And he said no, he would not do anything of the kind, it would look as if he was guilty.

35,509. Did you hear before that that people were seeking to take him up ?—No, I had not heard anything. I was in the house. I did not hear the rumours that were abroad.

35,510. Did no news reach the house where you were living about what people were talking of in Kingston before that Monday ?—No.

35,511. Or before you came into Kingston ?—No.

35,512. You left Cherry Garden finally to stop at Kingston on the Saturday ?—I don't know that I left finally, because I fully expected to go home on the Monday.

35,513. But in fact you did not return on the Monday ?—No.

35,514. Why not ?—Because there was such an excitement in town.

35,515. Did that prevent your going back to Cherry Garden ?—Yes, it did.

35,516. Was there excitement in town on the Saturday ?—Yes, Saturday and Monday.

35,517. Was there, when you got into Kingston, appearances of a great excitement ?—It rained so heavily I cannot tell. It was on Sabbath afternoon, when the steamer brought in the poor unfortunate people, that there was great excitement.

35,518. The news of the events at Morant Bay was rife in Kingston on Saturday ?—I don't know. I called at no house, I simply called at my mother's, and then went on to the store.

35,519. Did you not see anybody ?—I never saw anybody to speak a word to.

35,520. Was there not great excitement in the street ?—I did not see any.

35,521. Did you not see people speaking to one another ?—No ; I was not in the heart of the city.

35,522. You were not in the thickly-inhabited part ?—No.

35,523. You went only to the store that day ?—Only to the store.

35,524. On the Sunday was there no conversation or rumour about the events in Morant Bay ?—I did not hear any, I went to church and came home.

35,525. Did you not meet any of your neighbours ?—No, I had no conversation with them.

35,526. Do you mean you spoke to nobody in Kingston all Saturday and Sunday ?—I spoke with my mother and my husband.

35,527. Anybody else ?—I don't remember, except the inmates of the house.

35,528. Had you no conversation about what had happened in Morant Bay ?—No.

35,529. Or one word about the probability that Mr. Gordon would be taken up ?—I had not the most distant expectation of the thing. I felt him to be so thoroughly innocent that my mind was kept calm and quiet.

35,530. On this Saturday and Sunday ?—Up to the very day of the execution.

35,531. But I am speaking of this Saturday and Sunday ; what did you hear upon those days ?—I did not hear anything.

35,532. But at that time you had already been told by Mr. Gordon, before you left Cherry Garden, how they would use him—did you think that remark was unfounded on his part ?—I had no idea. I heard him say it.

35,533. Did he not say that he heard there was excitement against him in connexion with the news at Morant Bay ?—He felt of course that he had enemies around, his career brought him that ; he said they attributed it to him, but he was well aware it was not so.

35,534. People told you this on the Thursday, you came on Friday and Saturday into Kingston ; did you not, having heard that, feel an interest to see whether the people were excited about him ?—No ; it rained so heavily all day on Saturday that I saw no one.

35,535. Was not your interest excited in his safety ?—It was not for me to go about and inquire ; I felt quite quiet and calm, convinced of his innocency.

35,536. Yes ; but if there was an evil spirit against him, which he expressed by apprehending that a pistol might be used, were you not alarmed about the feeling which he said he had seen against him ?—It was no common thing, Mr. Gordon had enemies for a long time—he had a great many political enemies ; it was his career that brought them.

35,537. Just think about this Saturday and Sunday. You left Cherry Garden, having been informed by Mr. Gordon, your husband, about the ill-feeling against him, and what he apprehended, you came to Kingston, and you say that during Saturday and Sunday you heard no such remark, and that you felt no interest to go out and inquire—had you any fear upon those two days ?—No.

35,538. Then when he told you what he did, about the people treating him as they did President Lincoln, you took no notice of the remark ?—No, I merely laughed at the remark.

35,539. You knew he had enemies, you say ?—Yes, and he had them for some time.

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35,540. But still you thought there was no reason for his fears ?—No.

35,541. Was he to have returned to Cherry Garden with you on the Monday ; did the plan of your going include his returning with you ?—Yes, he was to return after business.

35,542. Why did he not return ?—Mamma came and advised him to make his escape.

35,543. What did he do ?—He did nothing ; it was between 5 and 6 in the evening.

35,544. When she came ?—Yes.

35,545. On Monday he was not at his store, and before that Monday your maid had told you of the rumours which connected Mr. Gordon with the news at Morant Bay, and you stated that he told you that before you left Cherry Garden ?—My servant happened to be in town on the Wednesday, and she heard of the rumour and told me.

35,546. Did you not tell that to Mr. Gordon when he told you what he did, that you had heard from your maid the same thing ?—No, because they came up together in the carriage.

35,547. What did she say ?—She said there was an outbreak in Morant Bay ; a policeman was the first man who brought the news.

35,548. What did she say about Mr. Gordon ?—I don't remember. She just said that they had his name all about, that was the way she explained it.

35,549. Nothing more ?—No.

35,550. You took no notice of what she said, or what Mr. Gordon said ; you heard nothing all Satur day and Sunday till the Monday morning ; did you go out on the Monday ?—No, I did not.

35,551. Did he remain with you all Monday ?—Yes.

35,552. At home ?—At North Street.

35,553. On the Tuesday where did he go ?—Nowhere.

35,554. Remained at the same house ?—At the same house ; on the Tuesday Dr. Fiddes came and they went to the General, and on Wednesday he was on board the "Wolverine."

35,555. Had Mr. Gordon during 1865 been engaged in land speculations, had he been purchasing land at all ?—I don't know during 1865.

35,556. Do you know anything of his circumstances —his private business ?—Yes.

35,557. Pecuniary I mean—his buying and selling transactions ?—I know, but it was so vast, it was a difficult thing for me to understand all.

35,558. You knew, however, that he was engaged in vast transactions ?—Oh, yes.

35,559. Did they relate to purchase of land and other things ?—Yes, he bought a quantity of land.

35,560. What was the business he carried on at the office in Kingston ?—It was more an office for writing letters ; it used to be a liquor store in former days.

35,561. Had he ever used that office as a liquor store ?—He used to sell rum by the puncheon.

35,562. He speculated in the spirit trade ?—Not that alone, in flour and rice.

35,563. Did he buy and sell in the spirit trade, or were they the produce of his land ?—Both ; many years ago it used to be that, but when he got his own land he received his own produce.

35,564. How long did he go on in that business, was he engaged in it during 1865 ?—Oh, no.

35,565. When did he give it up ?—I don't remember.

35,566. Was it before 1865 ?—Yes, long before, because he had a partner in his business, Mr. Thompson.

35,567. Was Thompson his partner during the year 1865 ?—No, not for years ; he has been in Australia.

35,568. Had he not a partner lately ?—No.

35,569. Had he given up the business of trading in provisions ?—Yes.

35,570. He purchased land and sold produce ?—Yes.

35,571. What was his business in his office at Kingston ?—He used it as an office for writing, and receiving people from the estates, and receiving his bills and so on—post business.

35,572. Receiving the agents and managers of his land ?—Yes.

35,573. Do you know Mr. Lawrence, who managed the Rhine ?—Yes.

35,574. Had he several other agents ?—Mr. Lawrence's son was agent for the Bogg at Portland.

35,575. Do you know of any others ?—Warren at St. Dorothy.

35,576. Was Mr. Gordon during 1865 in any pecuniary difficulty—any financial difficulty ?—I don't know that it was more serious in 1865 or 1864 or 1863 or even in 1860.

35,577. Was he in 1865 in financial embarrassment ?—The depression of property brought him to that.

35,578. It brought him to financial embarrassment ?—Yes.

35,579. Had he been so from 1861 to 1865 ?—Yes.

35,580. Had his difficulties increased in consequence, as the time went on ?—No, he was rather sanguine, he hoped that things would get better and he would be able to get out of his difficulties.

35,581. Was it the fact that they were getting rather worse than better, during 1865 especially ?—I did not perceive it was so.

35,582. Was he not pressing for payments of rents from his lands ?—That is a very necessary thing.

35,583. Do you not know that he was in communication with Mr. Lawrence trying to raise money and to get the rents paid at once ?—Yes, because the tenants are slow in paying their rents, when you are depending upon them ; they are small, but it is the number that makes up the amount.

35,584. Do you not know that he was putting those tenants under pressure rather for payments of rents ?—No, he might tell Mr. Lawrence to get the year's rent up, and not only one year, but two or three years.

35,585. This is a letter you produce here to-day, I think ?—Yes.

35,586. This paper was attached to it ?—Yes.

35,587. You know a bill when you see it—is this a bill drawn by Mr. George William Gordon upon his agent, Mr. Lawrence ?—Yes.

35,588. The letter explains the object of this, to meet another bill that was running and becoming due ?—Yes.

35,589. This is a bill for 140*l.* drawn in October by Mr. Gordon upon his own agent ; do you understand what an accommodation bill is, this is drawn upon his own account to be accepted by his own agent ?—Yes.

35,590. And to be met by his own monies ?—Yes.

35,591. Did you not know, then, that in October, when he was about to draw for 140*l.* from a person who could only supply the monies out of his (Mr. Gordon's) pocket, that he was under financial pressure, and when he took up another bill that was becoming mature, does not that remind you that his circumstances at that time may be described as pressing ?—(*Not answered.*)

35,592. After reminding you of this, can you state just about this time, when this bill was drawn, the amount of debts standing against him ?—No.

35,593. You have not the slightest idea ?—No.

35,594. Did he never mention to you that there were large debts standing against him ?—I knew he owed a very heavy debt to his agents in England.

35,595. What was the amount ?—I do not know.

35,596. About what amount ?—I cannot tell.

35,597. Was it more than 1,000*l.*, was it counted by hundreds or by thousands ?—By thousands ; I cannot say ; it had been accumulating, it was the interest and compound interest. When he first got into the difficulties it was by coffee speculations, and he lost 8,000*l.* ; he was then in partnership with Mr. Thompson, and the agents wrote back to say they would never press him as they knew the speculation was for their good.

35,598. Did the 8,000*l.* apply to what he owed the agents in England?—Yes.

35,599. Did the total amount to upwards of 30,000*l.*?—I cannot know, I cannot tell.

35,600. Did you ever hear the sum mentioned?—No; but if it was that, it would be the interest and the compound interest.

35,601. Do you recollect when this coffee speculation took place?—No; but there are gentlemen who would be better able to tell you.

35,602. Who could tell me if I wanted to know?—I think Mr. Bravo.

35,603. Alexandre Bravo?—Yes.

35,604. You mean Mr. Bravo, the auditor general?—Yes.

35,605. Had you been aware that similar accommodation bills had been drawn from time to time by Mr. Gordon?—I don't know.

35,606. To take up outstanding bills?—I do not know. I know there was a bill of accommodation, it is a general thing I believe amongst gentlemen here.

35,607. I am talking of Mr. Gordon's transactions?—I fancy he followed it up when it was necessary.

35,608. You know of other accommodation bills?—There is one that he mentions in that letter, which I got six weeks after; I believe he mentions one or two there.

35,609. Other bills had been mentioned by him in letters?—Yes, that he wished to have squared.

35,610. Have you got those letters at home?—Yes, this one letter of 15 pages.

35,611. Written on board the "Wolverine?"—Yes.

35,612. And that refers to other accommodation bills?—I think there is one there mentioned.

35,613. Are there other accommodation bills mentioned?—I don't know whether they are accommodation bills.

35,614. But bills?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. Ann Shannon sworn and examined.

35,615. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where do you reside?—In Church Street, Kingston.

35,616. Do you remember the outbreak in Saint Thomas in the East?—I heard of it first on the Thursday, through a letter in the paper.

35,617. What was Mr. Gordon's state of health at the time of the outbreak?—He was very poorly, and had been for some time.

35,618. Do you remember anything connected with his illness on Monday the 9th?—His servant called at my house with a bottle, and said she was going for a doctor. I said, "Is Mr. Gordon still ill?" and she said, "Yes, he is still very poorly." He had been suffering from an abscess in his arm; the doctor was obliged to lance it. More particularly his illness was a severe cough.

35,619. After the outbreak was there great excitement caused, was he attacked very much in Kingston?—Well, I was engaged with my school, and I did not hear a great deal, except that letter in the paper.

35,620. What letter was that?—A letter accusing him of being the originator of the outbreak.

35,621. Was that letter signed "A Briton"?—Yes, it was published in the paper by Mr. Beckwith.

35,622. (*Commission.*) What paper was it?—It is no longer, happily, in existence—the "Tribune."

35,623. When was that?—Thursday the 12th.

35,624. The day after the outbreak?—Yes, it was shown to me in the afternoon. It had been printed in the morning, and it was that that caused the great excitement about Mr. Gordon, and nothing else. People are too apt to believe what is put in the papers. I felt very much agitated upon seeing that letter. I was engaged with my school. I have kept school nearly 30 years in Kingston.

35,625. Did Mr. Gordon take any steps about that letter?—He wrote, I believe; he said he wished the author of that letter, that he could not fight with a shadow, he must see the substance. Mr. Beckwith's answer to it was, "I will see to it."

35,626. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you mean that was a letter sent to Mr. Beckwith?—Yes.

35,627. Through Mr. Airey?—I don't know whether it went through Mr. Airey.

35,628. Do you recollect anyone coming to your house at any time in search of Mr. Gordon?—Yes, Mr. Nairne came.

35,629. The inspector?—Yes.

35,630. What date was that?—Tuesday morning. I thought it was about 10 o'clock, but Mrs. Gordon told me it was 9 o'clock.

35,631. Had you seen Mr. Gordon previously?—I saw him on the Monday.

35,632. Will you tell us what took place?—There was a great excitement; some of my pupils in fact came to Kingston in the vessel in a most deplorable state. I had to give them some clothes from my house; they had been in the bush, and the excitement was so great, saying that it was all Mr. Gordon, that I went over on the Sunday to see these young ladies, and they told me the excitement there was about Mr. Gordon.

35,633. These were the refugees from the Morant Bay district that had come up?—Yes, they were just opposite my house.

35,634. Then, in consequence of that, did you go and see Mr. Gordon?—Yes, and begged him to go away.

35,635. Was that on the Sunday?—Yes, I heard of the excitement on the Sunday. I was not aware he was in town. The day after a gentleman called at my house and advised me to tell him to go away.

35,636. Who was that gentleman?—I don't know, but on the Friday before a gentleman wrote me a letter. It was at the time of martial law, and he told me, "I am "not safe or you if this letter is seen, but advise Mr. "Gordon to go away. I don't believe the charge. I "believe he is innocent, but tell him to get away." I showed it to Mrs. Gordon and said, "Where is George?" She said, "I have just driven him to the train." I said, "Oh, do tell him to go away, the excitement is so great "against him." She said, "Why should he be afraid? "he has not done anything, he is not going to-day." I said, "I know, Maria, he is not guilty, I know him "too well, but look at this letter."

35,637. Did she look at the letter when you invited her to read it?—Yes, and she said, "Oh, nonsense, what has he done?" I said, "I know he has done "nothing, but it is not what he has done, but it is "what they say of him." I know he had many enemies, although he had more friends than enemies. On the Saturday he was at his store, on the Sunday he was at church.

35,638. (*Commission.*) But you said you did not know he was in the town on the Sunday, have you ascertained that since?—Yes, that he was in the town on the Sunday.

35,639. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Tell us what took place on the Monday?—On Monday I went to him, I begged him and implored him to go away, and he looked at me and said, "Why should you wish me to go away, do you wish to make me appear as if I was guilty?" I said, "No, I know you are not guilty, but I don't know "what may be the consequences if you are taken; "they will endeavour to rescue, and I don't know "what will be the consequence; if you don't go for "your own sake, go for others." He said, "If it is "for the tranquillity of society I will keep myself "quiet for a day or two, but to go away to make "myself guilty I never will." I tried all I could, but it was no use; I besought him with tears in my eyes to keep himself quiet, and he said he would. On the Tuesday Mr. Nairne came into my house and asked for Mr. Gordon, and I said, "You could "scarcely expect to find Mr. Gordon here. This is

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"not the place to look for him." I went with him all over the house, and he went to the back gate and told a policeman, "Now go to Cherry Garden."

35,640. (*Commission.*) You were not asked where he was?—I believe they did ask me; I cannot tell whether they did or not; if they had asked me, and I had known, I think I should not have told them.

35,641. You did not say to them, "Don't go to Cherry Garden, he is not there"?—No.

35,642. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see Mr. Gordon on the Tuesday before he went to the General's?—No, I never saw him again.

35,643. I think you have since learned that there were certain depredations committed upon your property at Spring during martial law?—Yes, they have ruined me almost. I have worked 30 years in Jamaica, and I will say before God I have never had an angry word from Mr. Gordon; my own son never could have treated me more kindly. I could have sold Spring, but they have burnt the house down. They burnt 13 houses.

35,644. (*Commission.*) Where is Spring?—In Saint Thomas in the East.

35,645. Whereabouts?—About seven miles I think from the Bay.

35,646. On the road to Bath?—Yes, I could not tell you; I don't know anything about it; I have not travelled in Jamaica.

35,647. Do you mean you have never seen it?—I have never seen it.

35,648. Was it your property?—Yes, it was bought with my money.

35,649. By whom?—Mr. Gordon bought it for me.

35,650. When?—About six years ago.

35,651. You know nothing about it?—No, I had some cattle that I wanted to send up; it is an excellent place for cattle.

35,652. Did you ever receive any income from the property?—Yes, I received a little when anything was sold. It owes a good deal of money now. I bought it, and I gave it in a deed of trust to Mrs. Gordon. I was to receive the interest of it as long as I lived.

35,653. What did you receive?—I was to receive five per cent.

35,654. What did you receive?—I can't say exactly. I have not received much lately. I have not cared much about it.

35,655. What was the sum paid for it?—260*l*. There was no great house on it then; the house has been put on it since, built with the wood that came off the property. I did not care; as long as I am able to work, I can do pretty fairly.

The witness withdrew.

A. Deleon.

AMELIA DELEON (black) sworn and examined.

35,656. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you servant to Mr. Gordon in October last?—Yes.

35,657. Do you recollect any persons coming to the house after the Morant Bay disturbances had occurred?—Yes.

35,658. What day of the week was it?—Tuesday; they took Mr. Gordon at 5 o'clock in the morning. I heard a talking in the yard.

35,659. Who came?—Two policemen. I don't know them. I made haste and went out to see what was the matter. I asked what was the matter. They said, "Nothing; we were only riding by, and we feel thirsty and called in for a drink of water." I gave the water. They asked me for a little fire, and I gave them the fire.

35,660. Did a larger body of police come subsequently under charge of Inspector Nairne?—Yes.

35,661. What occurred after Mr. Nairne came?—About 11 o'clock in the day Mr. Nairne came with some policemen. I can't number them.

35,662. Volunteers?—Two Volunteers and Mr. McNeil. I was ironing in the house and I heard footsteps.

35,663. Did they search the house?—I ran to see what was the matter, and I heard, "Stop! if you run I will shoot you," and I turned round and saw that a Volunteer was outside. Mr. Nairne met me at the door and asked me, "Where is Mr. Gordon?" I said, "He is not here." He said, "Where is he?" I said, "He is in town." He said, "That's a lie; if you tell me a lie I will take off your head." I said, "You "can't take off my head. He is not here; you can "look about." And they went in his bedroom and all over his house. Mr. Nairne opened the safe and said, "Is this a safe which shows a man is not in his house."

35,664. There was food in it, I suppose?—Yes. I said, "Mr. Gordon is living in the country, but he always provides for his house."

35,665. Did you hear any observation made by them about Mr. Gordon's fate?—I went in the bedroom, and one of the Volunteers asked me, "Whose bedroom is this?" putting his hands on the posts of the bed. I said, "It's Mr. Gordon's." He said, "This bed he will never lay in again." I said nothing to him. They asked me if there was anything to drink. I said, "No." By this time he asked me if Mr. Gordon had any loaded pistol or anything in his house. I said, "No, I have never seen him with anything but a gun, but they stole it."

35,666. Do you mean that it had been stolen before, or that the policemen stole it?—No, it was stolen before.

35,667. Did you remain in the house afterwards?—Yes, I did. Mr. Nairne asked if there was anything to drink. I said, "No." He went to look in the press to see if anything was hid. I said, "Don't break the press—I have the key." I took the key, opened the press, and he found nothing.

35,668. When did you leave Cherry Garden?—I left on Wednesday.

35,669. The next day?—Yes.

35,670. You don't know what became of Cherry Garden after that?—No; two Volunteers said that I must not weep, for George William's face I'll never see, his voice I'll never hear, and I never saw him again since that.

35,671. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was anything removed from Cherry Garden the day before, on the Monday?—No.

35,672. Nothing removed out of the house on the Monday?—No.

35,673. Are you quite sure?—Quite sure.

35,674. (*Commission.*) Had anybody been for Mr. Gordon on the Monday?—No, I did not see anybody.

35,675. Were you the only person in the house?—Yes.

35,676. On the Monday?—On the Monday.

35,677. Are you sure nothing had been removed?—No.

35,678. Not a single person had been there?—No.

35,679. Had you taken anything away yourself?—No.

35,680. Had anybody been up to the house after they left for Kingston?—No, only himself, going and coming.

35,681. He went to Kingston and came back again?—Yes.

35,682. Did he take anything down?—No, only a bottle of milk.

35,683. Was any message sent up to send down anything?—No.

35,684. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

35,685. Neither the Saturday, nor the Sunday, nor the Monday?—No.

35,686. Did you send anything down?—Only a bottle of milk I sent down every morning.

35,687. And nobody came up?—In the evening the boy returned who took down the milk, my brother.

35,688. Did anybody come besides him ?—No.

35,689. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did anything happen to that boy ?—I sent him down on Tuesday, and I never saw him until the Thursday. I went to the cage and saw him. They took him.

35,690. You found he had been imprisoned ?—Yes, for five days.

35,691. What was his name ?—John Ashley.

35,692. (*Commission.*) Is he your brother ?—Yes.

35,693. Are you married ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. Robert George Bruce recalled and examined.

35,694. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you at the Underhill meeting at Vere held in the summer of last year ?—Yes.

35,695. That was a meeting at which the late Mr. Gordon attended ?—Yes.

35,696. Do you recollect how that meeting was called ?—The first intimation I had of the meeting was I saw it in the newspapers.

35,697. Was it by means of a requisition ?—By requisition to his honour the Custos.

35,698. Did you see the requisition to the Custos ?—I did not.

35,699. Were you present at the meeting ?—Yes.

35,700. Can you tell us whether Mr. Gordon said anything about Hayti in the course of his speech ?—No one spoke about Hayti at that meeting.

35,701. Did you hear Mr. Gordon mention the word "Hayti" in his speech ?—No.

35,702. If he had made use of any such expression as "they should do as they have done in Hayti" would you have heard it ?—I was close to him, I should have heard it.

35,703. Do you know two persons in Vere of the name of William Robinson Peart and James Fyfe Humber ?—Yes, I know them both.

35,704. In what position of life are they ?—They are book-keepers of Mr. Daniel Callaghan.

35,705. Are they still book-keepers on that property ?—They are overseers now.

35,706. They were not reporters ?—No reporters at all.

35,707. Did you happen to see them at the meeting ?—I saw them both.

35,708. Did you see them taking notes or anything of that kind ?—No, I did not see them taking notes.

35,709. Were any of the Baptist missionaries at the meeting, Dr. Bruce ?—No.

35,710. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you receive a letter from Mr. Sidney Levien, dated 11th of September ?—I have been in correspondence with Mr. Sidney Levien, but I do not remember the date of his letters.

35,711. Did you receive one about the time or a little after the Underhill meeting at Vere, of which you have just spoken ?—Yes, I did.

35,712. Did you receive a letter of which this is a copy (*producing a letter dated 11th of September* 1865) ?—I believe this is a fair copy.

35,713. This passage is in that letter: (*Read*) "I "could scarcely command vital thought enough yesterday to do justice to your meeting, and, against "the wish of William, I wrote the feeble editorial that "appeared, to second the noble exertions of the Vere "people. All I desire is, to shield you and them from "the charge of anarchy and tumult which, in a short "time, must follow these fearful demonstrations. How "I succeeded you must judge for yourself." Was that sentence in that letter ?—I believe so.

35,714. Whereabouts were you sitting or standing at this meeting at the Alley at Vere ?—I was standing.

35,715. Whereabouts in the room ?—It was an open-air meeting under a tree.

35,716. Was there any place where the chairman took a seat ?—Yes, they managed to make a platform for the chairman.

35,717. Were you standing on the platform ?—I got up to return thanks for a resolution that they passed for my kindness to the people.

35,718. That was at the close of the meeting ?—Yes.

35,719. Were you not on the platform when the chairman opened the proceedings ?—No.

35,720. Who was the chairman ?—Mr. Gordon.

35,721. Who opened the meeting ?—Mr. Gordon.

35,722. You were not on the platform ?—I went up on the platform to return thanks.

35,723. Mr. Gordon addressed the meeting, did he not ?—Yes.

35,724. Were you in a position to hear every word Mr. Gordon uttered ?—Yes.

35,725. And you undertake to swear that Mr. Gordon did not say, "We must do as they have done in Hayti"?—No, I undertake to swear positively he did not, or any other man at the meeting. That is an old cry here about Hayti, it is never mentioned.

35,726. How do you reconcile that ?—What I mean to say is, that when they used to have meetings to prevent their bringing emigrants to this country, they used to write to the newspapers and say, they are doing as they do in Hayti; that cry was always raised by the planters.

35,727. Did you oppose the introduction of immigrants into the island ?—Yes, I attended two or three meetings to petition the House of Assembly that immigrants should not be allowed to come at the expense of the island.

35,728. And you say the cry is always raised about Hayti ?—Yes, by the planters.

35,729. And there was no foundation for it ?—No.

35,730. What were their complaints about ?—Always about wages, stoppage of wages; they were always quarrelling about the stopping of their money.

35,731. Were there any meetings held at which the labourers attended, and at which you addressed them about the immigration ?—No, there was no such meetings at all held where I gave them any such address. I had no power. I attended some.

35,732. And you say at this meeting nothing was said about Hayti ?—No; Hayti has been the cry of the planters for the last 35 or 36 years.

35,733. (*Commission.*) Have you been long resident in Vere ?—39 years.

35,734. Are they quiet and good people in Vere ?—Very quiet and good people.

35,735. Have they any complaints there that you know of ?—About wages. It is a dry parish, and when it is dry weather the planters have no work to give them, and then they are in a starving condition from want of work.

35,736. Don't you think that these meetings have a very bad effect upon the people ?—Your Excellency, I do; and I wrote to Mr. Gordon, but my letter has been destroyed. I wrote him that I would attend no more meetings, because I did not like the way in which he spoke, and I told him if he wished to correspond with me he must pay the postage of his letters.

35,737. When was that ?—The very post after he left.

35,738. Left where ?—Left the meeting.

35,739. The meeting at the Alley ?—Yes.

35,740. Was that the first time you ever wrote to him in that way about the meetings ?—That was the first time. He sent to me asking if he could stop at my house; I said, "Yes." That was the first letter I wrote to him after the meeting. I knew him as a member of the House of Assembly; I knew him before, but as a public officer I had no wish to attend these meetings, and I wrote to him that I would attend no more meetings. Mrs. Gordon told me she destroyed the letters.

35,741. Did you give him any reason why you would not attend the meetings ?—Because I was

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too old, and I did not wish to meddle more with politics.

35,742. Do you not think it would be much better to let the people alone than to excite them by speeches at these meetings ?—Yes.

35,743. What office do you hold in the parish ?—I am the Coroner of the parish, and I am a medical man. I was the medical practitioner of the Vere police, but His Excellency Governor Eyre, when he arrested me, took away my office.

35,744. But don't you think it is rather an indecent thing to make speeches against the Government ?—I made no speeches against the Government.

35,745. But being there, and sanctioning it with your presence ?—Yes.

35,746. And you made a speech there ?—I returned thanks for their resolution.

35,747. Did you not introduce Mr. Gordon to the meeting ?—Yes.

35,748. Was this your speech, Dr. Bruce (*reading*): "My friends, Mr. Gordon has come to Vere for the "purpose of hearing your grievances and advising "you. I hope you will speak your mind freely. I "hope there are no cowards here; you will be "allowed to say whatever you think proper. Mr. "Gordon is a friend of the people, and I, you know "what I am. I must now conclude, gentlemen, by "calling Mr. Gordon to the chair. Three cheers for "Mr. Gordon"?—That is not my speech. I never mentioned cowards, or anything of that kind. I simply introduced Mr. Gordon as a gentleman. I knew him to be their friend, and a good man, and I hoped they would hear what he had to say to them, and that they would behave themselves; but as to cowards, or what I was, I said nothing.

35,749. But do you think it a proper thing for a public officer, drawing salary from the Government, to attend a meeting where the object is to find fault with the Government and to find fault with the proceedings ?—I do not.

35,750. You do not think it a proper thing ?—I do not.

35,751. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did Mr. Gordon apply to you to lend your house for the purpose of this meeting ?—I don't remember whether he applied to me for my house, because my house is away in the bush.

35,752. Did he do so ?—I don't remember.

35,753. Do you remember what answer you gave him ?—What do you allude to ? I remember well telling him that I had no house at the Alley, but that Mrs. Bruce had a house there, and that he had better ask whether Mr. Shaw and the tenant there would be willing that the meeting should take place there or in the yard under a tree. I remember that.

35,754. You did not refuse for any particular purpose which you mentioned to Gordon at the time ?—No, I did not.

35,755. You say you wrote to Gordon that you disapproved of his speech at this meeting ?—No, I did not say that.

35,756. Did you not say in answer to a question from His Excellency, that you disapproved of Gordon's speech ?—No, I disapproved of the meeting.

35,757. (*Commission.*) You said you would not attend any more meetings because you did not like the way in which he spoke ?—Yes.

35,758. What was it that you did not like, did not approve of ?—Because he was speaking against the Government and Governor Eyre.

35,759. Just tell me what that was ?—He said that Governor Eyre was a bad man, and he said that the Queen's advice, the proclamation sent by Governor Eyre, was not true, that it was not the Queen's advice, but it alluded to the people of Saint Ann's.

35,760. Was that all ?—I think that was the worst part of it.

35,761. That was all you objected to; you did not like the way in which he spoke ?—I did not like the way in which he spoke, because, as a public officer, I could not attend meetings abusing the Government.

35,762. Had you been in the habit of attending other meetings formerly upon other occasions ?—Yes, your Excellency.

35,763. Did they also abuse the Government at those meetings ?—No.

35,764. Not at all ?—No.

35,765. This was the first time, in fact ?—That was the first.

35,766. Were there any more remarks in the speech that you objected to ?—The speech was against the Government and against the administration of justice in the island generally.

35,767. What was said about that ?—That the people had no justice, that they were robbed of their wages, and that they were starving and without clothes.

35,768. Were those the parts that you also referred to, when you wrote and said you did not like the way in which he spoke ?—Those are the parts that I referred to, and I said I would have nothing more to do with any meetings.

35,769. Because you did not like the way in which he spoke ?—Yes.

35,770. Are those parts you have mentioned the parts you did not like ?—I did not tell him the parts.

35,771. But in your own mind were those the parts that you were referring to, when you said you did not like the way in which he spoke ?—Yes.

35,772. Have you mentioned all that you recollect ?—Yes, I believe that I have left nothing out.

35,773. You heard his speech that day ?—Yes.

35,774. You introduced Mr. Gordon ?—Yes.

35,775. You spoke yourself ?—Yes.

35,776. And several others spoke also ?—Yes.

35,777. Just tell us what he did say, can you give us any part of it ?—I can remember well; he dwelt upon the want of work, the misery and starvation that there was in Vere and many other parishes; he said that Vere was the worst parish he had yet been in; he told the people that he would send home their grievances to Her Majesty the Queen through the Governor, and that they must be quiet and peaceable, and that everything would come right.

35,778. Is that all you recollect ?—That is all I recollect.

35,779. That is what you found fault with ?—Yes.

35,780. What do you understand by the cry, "Do as they do in Hayti ?"—It has no significance at all here—it means to cut the white people's throats.

35,781. What do you understand by the term, when it is used ?—It is that they are to kill the white people.

35,782. That they are to cut the white people's throats ?—Yes.

35,783. That is what you understand by it ?—Yes.

35,784. You say you heard Gordon speak, and he did not use that phrase ?—Yes.

35,785. Have you sufficient memory to say he did not make use of those words ?—My memory is excellent.

35,786. As to this particular speech ?—Yes.

35,787. Have you given us all that he spoke on this occasion ?—I have not given you all, I could not remember a long speech.

35,788. You don't recollect all you heard that day ?—I was there, and Hayti was not mentioned.

35,789. Do you recollect now all that he did say ?—No, I do not.

35,790. Should you recognize any part of it, if I read it to you ?—Yes.

35,791. Is this what he said (*reading*), "My friends, "I am here to-day to discuss the merits of Dr. "Underhill's letter; we applied to the Custos for the "use of the Court-house, but he refused, saying 'that "no magistrate or vestryman had signed the appli-"cation.'" Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,792. "We petitioned the Governor: he is a bad "man, my friends; what did he do but send over the "petition to the Attorney-General for his advice, "who, I firmly believe, my dear friends, is not sound; "and he gave it as his opinion that the Custos was

" right to refuse the Court-house, and had it in his " power to do so." Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,793. "Let me inform you that the magistrates " and vestrymen are your trustees for the Court-house. " Who elects the vestrymen? (A voice, 'The plan- " ters.') It is your right and privilege ; you pay " taxes and your money purchases the Court-house." Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,794. "The Governor is a bad man, and he " sanctions everything done by the higher class, to " the oppression of the poor negroes." Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,795. That was one of the parts you dis-approved ?—Yes.

35,796. " Now, my friends, a few words as to the " rates of wages, and how you are treated by your " employers ; the money that is said to go for the " cultivation of the properties goes in other ways, " which you ought to perceive." Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,797. "My people get 9*s.* per week; what do you get ?"—He never said that; he did not say anything at all about what he gave his people.

35,798. How can you say that this is not a part that you have not recollected ?—Because I know I would remember that.

35,799. You think you would recollect that ?—I am sure I would. He said all you have read, except that part about how much he paid his people.

35,800. Did he ask them, " What do you get ?"—Yes.

35,801. " Several voices, '2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, and 9*d.* " per week, and sometimes none at all.'" Was that said ?—Yes.

35,802. Then did he go on, " What is the price of rice at the Alley ?" Was that asked ?—Yes.

35,803. And a voice said "7½*d.* for 7 gills ?"—Yes.

35,804. "It can be purchased in England at 1½*d.* or 2*d.* per quart." Did he compare the price in England of rice with the price in Jamaica ?—Yes.

35,805. And did he say that the people in England were better off than the people of Jamaica ?—Yes.

35,806. Did he say, "Look at your clothes, half of " you are naked, your children and yourselves cannot " go to church for the want of clothes ; that is a " serious question ; the people of this parish ought to " be paid 12*l.* per year. The coolies get rich because " they work continually." Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,807. " But you do not. (A voice, ' The planters " alter the bargains, charge us twice, and give us only " half.')"—Yes, that was said in reply to what Mr. Gordon said.

35,808. Then did Mr. Gordon go on, "They report " to the Queen that you are thieves. The notice " that is said to be the Queen's advice is all trash ; " it is no advice of the Queen's at all ?"—I believe that was said.

35,809. "I am glad to say that there are a few men in Vere that are loyal and serve their God." Is that what you heard ?—Yes.

35,810. "The people in Vere are in a very low " state and very much oppressed. Educate your " children, and in time they will be able to take the " leading posts in the country ?"—Yes.

35,811. "Mr. Price and a few others that I could " name are worthy men. These gentlemen love their " people, but the gentlemen in Vere won't speak to " you." Was that said ?—Yes.

35,812. "I have been told by a great many of you that the planters work on Sundays, distilling rum." Did he say that ?—Yes.

35,813. " Why you are putting fire to your own " souls. Others of you, who stickle at the price " offered, are ordered to leave the property. Sabbath- " breaking is bringing down the curse of Heaven " upon Vere." Was that also what he said ?—Yes.

35,814. " What is to become of you as a people— " what is to become of your children ? I will write " to the Secretary of State and Lord Brougham that " I have been in Vere, and state the distress of the " people." He said that ?—Yes.

35,815. " I was told by some of you that your " overseer said that if any of you attended this meeting " they would tear down your houses."—He said that.

35,816. "Tell them that I, George William Gordon, say they dare not do it ?"—Yes.

35,817. " It is tyranny ?"—He said that.

35,818. " You must do what Hayti does ?"—No, not a word of that; there are 20 respectable men who will swear to that, and only two book-keepers who have lately been made overseers who have sworn to the other.

35,819. Are you so confident of his speech that you can say that the passage last read was no part of the speech delivered then ?—No part at all ; Hayti was never mentioned.

35,820. Were you so attentive all the time as to be certain whether such a sentence was uttered or not ?—Yes, I was.

35,821. Did he say this, "You have a bad name now but you will have a worse then ?"—No, he did not at all, he did not mention Hayti at all.

35,822. That is not what I mean, did he say, " This is tyranny ?"—Yes.

35,823. And then did he go on and say, " You have a bad name now but you will have a worse then ?"—No, he did not say that.

35,824. Would you have recollected it if he had said so ?—Yes.

35,825. Did you do anything but introduce Mr. Gordon to the meeting ?—I introduced Mr. Gordon to the meeting. I did not know it was to be held at all ; the first notice I had was I saw it in the newspapers.

35,826. But you only introduced Mr. Gordon to the meeting and returned thanks afterwards ?—Yes.

35,827. Did you afterwards say, speaking of this meeting, " I gave it them yesterday at the Alley right and left ?"—I do not remember anything at all of that kind.

35,828. Remember what ?—About giving it to them right and left.

35,829. But did you give that explanation of it the next day ?—Not that meeting at all.

35,830. Did you attend any other meeting at the Alley ?—No.

35,831. Did you write this letter to Mr. Phillips, " My dear sir, many thanks for your kindness. I am " glad your little one is doing well. I gave it to them " yesterday at the Alley right and left ?"—I believe I wrote that letter, but that alluded to one of Mr. Callaghan's overseers who threatened to kick me, and I brought him before the magistrates and had him punished.

35,832. Does that not refer to your speech at the Alley ?—No, not at all, it refers to one of Mr. Callaghan's overseers.

35,833. But it says, " I gave it to them yesterday at the Alley ?"—Yes, because I took up Mr. Robert Russell, who is a magistrate, for using abusive language and threatening to kick me.

35,834. But was that at the Alley ?—Yes, the Court is at the Alley.

35,835. What day of the week was this meeting held ?—I think it was on the 4th of September (Monday).

35,836. What day did the magistrates meet ?—Saturday.

35,837. Is the Alley a village ?—Half-a-dozen houses.

35,838. And the Court-house among them ?—Yes, there is a church and a police station among them.

35,839. That explains that ; it is right you should have an opportunity of explaining one or two other things—do you know a person of the name of James Riddle ?—Yes.

35,840. Were you at his house a few days after the

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outbreak at Morant Bay?—I was at the Alley, Mr. Skinner has got a tavern there.

35,841. Did you have your breakfast in the room of James Riddle on Saturday the 14th?—Yes.

35,842. Is it true, when they were talking about the outbreak in Saint Thomas in the East, that you said, talking of it, "That they took the wrong way to do it, they should have set the fire stick?"—Your Excellency and the Royal Commissioners, I must tell you that this Mr. Riddle——

35,843. Just answer the question first?—I did not say it.

35,844. Did you say anything of the sort?—Nothing of the sort.

35,845. Did you say anything about the way in which the matter had been conducted in Morant Bay?—Nothing at all. Mr. Riddle is a carpenter, a poor man, who is stupid, and tried to destroy my character by saying that I was the father of a young lady's child, many years ago; he would swear anything.

35,846. Did you at any time say that the rebels were fools for attempting to destroy the white and coloured people in the way they were doing—the better way would be to go throughout the island and massacre the whole of them; that the blacks should go to each estate in parties and murder them all?—I never said a word of that.

35,847. Or any part of it?—No.

35,848. Did you say anything about the Maroons having joined the rebels?—I don't know; I don't think I ever said anything about the Maroons, for I don't know anything at all about them. I was arrested on the 23rd. I did not know the Maroons were out at all.

35,849. Did you say that if there was a riot in Vere, the life of Mr. McKinnon the Custos would not have been worth a penny?—I think I did say that, in confidence, that if there was a riot in Vere, Mr. McKinnon was so very much disliked by the people that his life would not be worth much.

35,850. Do you know two young ladies named Hite and Douglass?—Yes.

35,851. Do you remember saying to Miss Douglass that she and her sister would soon be glad to have black men for their husbands?—I am certain I did not say that to them, because I would not insult the young ladies, whom I had known from children. I said there would be no white men left in 30 or 40 years.

35,852. Do you remember Miss Douglass saying, "Why do you say that, Dr. Bruce," and you said, "Be-"cause there will be no white men left, they will be gone "home, gone somewhere, or gone to the devil?"—No, I did not say that.

35,853. Had you a paper of names of persons enlisted for the Volunteers?—No.

35,854. Was there no such paper amongst your papers?—That is the paper that was found among Mr. Phillips' papers.

35,855. Is that Mr. Alexander Phillips?—Yes.

35,856. Had you not among your papers a paper in his handwriting which purported to be the names of persons enlisted as Volunteers?—I found that paper among mine, after getting them from Mr. Kemble.

35,857. A list of men able and who ought to enlist themselves in the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East?—It is a list that Mr. Phillips made out of men who were able and ought to serve as Volunteers.

35,858. Was that among your papers before you were apprehended?—No.

35,859. It was amongst the papers that were restored to you?—Yes; but the paper was taken at Mr. Phillips' house, and since he was acquitted I asked him what it meant, and he told me.

35,860. There are two papers, one the names of persons enlisted for the Volunteers, and the other names of persons to be enlisted?—I know nothing about either of them.

35,861. Did you find both those among your letters afterwards?—No, only one.

35,862. Are these people whose names are down here Volunteers?—I do not know.

35,863. Are you the medical officer connected with the Volunteers?—No.

35,864. Only the police?—Only the police.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. G. Airey.

Mr. George Airey sworn and examined.

35,865. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you a solicitor in Kingston?—Yes.

35,866. Did you act partly as solicitor for the late Mr. Gordon?—No, not as solicitor.

35,867. Were you solicitor for some parties in England who had mortgages on his estates?—Yes.

35,868. Do you recollect the day that Mr. Gordon was apprehended?—I do.

35,869. Did you receive any message that day?—Yes.

35,870. Will you tell us, as shortly as you can, what happened?—I received a message from Dr. Fiddes.

35,871. Do you recollect who brought that message?—Dr. Fiddes' servant.

35,872. Asking you to go over to the General's house, is that so?—Yes.

35,873. Did you go?—I went.

35,874. Tell us what took place?—Soon after I got there the Governor and Dr. Bowerbank called; I do not recollect exactly what conversation took place, but it resulted in Mr. Gordon's leaving the house in charge of Dr. Bowerbank.

35,875. When they came in they gave Mr. Gordon to understand that he was in custody?—Yes.

35,876. That he was their prisoner?—Yes.

35,877. Did you shortly after this receive a letter that Mr. Gordon had sent to you, but which did not reach you for some time?—I did.

35,878. Have you got that letter with you?—I have.

35,879. Did you know of a letter that appeared in the "Tribune" newspaper, signed "A Briton?"—No.

35,880. Did not you see that?—No, I know nothing about it.

35,881. You had better read this letter that you had received, if you have it?—This is the letter.

35,882. (*Commission.*) This is dated 17th of October, that would be the Tuesday, the day of his apprehension?—I did not get it till two or three days afterwards (*read*) "Private. North Street. My dear "sir,—As I learn that they were breathing some "threatenings against me yesterday, and felt unwell, "indeed this morning I am very weak, I was pre-"vailed upon not to go down to the city, and to allow "some evaporation of feeling. I am in the security "of a safe conscience and you will find it so, notwith-"standing all that has been said. I hope you will not "desert me in counsel on this trying occasion. I shall "not ask for much, nor for any beyond what you may "wish to give; you are, I believe, sound in your views, "and notwithstanding what Beckwith and others "say, my best and most confidential friends are white "men. It is with this class I have grown and lived, "and I really can have no other feeling but gratitude "and affection for them; this I beg you to believe; I "know you do. As so much is said about me, I think "of publishing the enclosed, and submit it for your "approval; pray don't grudge me the time, you can "just put it under envelope with notes, and don't "trespass upon your time to write, for I fear my "name just now is not very savoury, but God is able "to do all things. I wait patiently upon Him; if "you find me untrue in this, never trust a man again. "Sincerely and obliged, yours, Geo. W. Gordon. "I am glad to learn Mr. Georges continues to im-"prove." *Enclosure*—"Kingston, 18th of October,

" 1865.—Whereas it has been represented to me that " uncharitable imputations and breathings are being " made against me, with reference to the recent " calamitous events in Saint Thomas in the East, " this is therefore to declare and certify that, not- " withstanding what may have been said or written " by me, in no shape or manner was I concerned " directly or indirectly in advising any of the tragical " proceedings which have taken place, and by which " some of my own best friends have suffered, because " I was deeply afflicted. Dr. Major, of Saint Thomas " in the East, who called on me at the end of last month, " and also other friends, know that from the state " of my health I could not be certain of attending " the last Vestry, so that what is attributed to me in " that respect is also unjust. I have always been for- " bearing in my conduct, even when most reproached, " in the affairs of Saint Thomas in the East, and my " earnest desire has ever been the well-being of all " classes. And I state this sincerely before my Maker, " the parish of Saint Thomas in the East, and the " whole community of Jamaica. GEO. W. GORDON. " —Say yea or nay, and if required amend."

35,883. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you remember the day on which you received this communication ?—Two or three days after the " Wolverine " had left.

35,884. Can you tell what prevented your receiving it before ?—No, I cannot.

35,885. From whom did you receive them in the end ?—I think a policeman brought them.

35,886. Did you learn from whom the policeman had come ?—I think he said he came from Mr. Bicknell ; I won't be sure, I think he said Mr. Bicknell had sent him.

35,887. That is the police magistrate of Kingston ?—Yes.

35,888. You are solicitor for the mortgagees in England upon certain of Mr. Gordon's properties ?—I am.

35,889. I believe he was very considerably involved in his pecuniary affairs at that time, are you aware of that ?—I am quite aware of that.

35,890. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Had you seen Mr. Gordon about the 10th or 11th of October ?—A little before the 11th, three or four days before that.

35,891. Was he in such a state of health that he could go to his usual business avocations ?—He walked to his office and walked upstairs ; he was looking very ill, and he said he was ill ; still he was walking about the streets ; it did not keep him from his business avocations.

35,892. Were you aware of his coming to Spanish Town on the 13th ?—No, I was not, except by rumour.

35,893. Have you any idea what amount Mr. Gordon owed to one gentleman, your client?—Yes.

35,894. What was the amount ?—35,000*l.*

35,895. Was that to both your clients, Messrs. Grant and Kempshead and Messrs. Hamilton and Dubuisson ?—No, he owed Grant and Kempshead fully 35,000*l.* and Hamilton and Dubuisson 1,500*l.*

35,896. (*Commission.*) But they had security ?—They had security.

35,897. (*Mr Walcott.*) What was the value of the security ?—It is not realized yet ; I don't think it would produce 10,000*l.*, the property mortgaged.

35,898. (*Commission.*) Then was this money advanced on mortgage on the property ?—Not upon the property, it was taken to secure a debt already contracted, I believe, but I did not become the attorney of the mortgagees until the debt had been contracted.

35,899. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) The Mr. Beckwith alluded to in Mr. Gordon's letter to you is the editor of the " Tribune," I suppose ?—No doubt.

35,900. (*Commission.*) Was the whole of Mr. Gordon's land made over as security for the debt that had been contracted ?—No.

35,901. What estates were they, do you remember ?—The Rhine, the Bog, Crawl River, Cocoanut Walk, and Statore's Pen.

35,902. Then he had property beyond that included in your security ?—He had, but it was all subject to the judgment debts in this country ; as in England, judgments are chargeable on the lands of the debtor.

35,903. You had a judgment for the 35,000*l.* ?—Yes.

35,904. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was not a very large portion of Mr. Gordon's property settled property, settled on his wife ?—I do not know. I was not Mr. Gordon's solicitor.

35,905. You don't know it of your own knowledge ?—No.

35,906. (*Commission.*) Is there any land in St. Thomas in the East which is subject to the liability which Mr. Gordon had ?—The Rhine estate.

35,907. Any others ?—No, no others that I know of.

35,908. You do not know of any house at Morant Bay ?—I have heard that there was a house in Morant Bay.

35,909. Have you ascertained ?—No.

35,910. Any land ?—Some wharf land, I believe.

35,911. Any house ?—And a house.

35,912. Where was that house situated ?—I think the house is in the town of Morant Bay.

35,913. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You have not ascertained definitely about that house, I understand ?—No.

35,914. You are speaking of what you have heard ?—I am speaking of what I have heard. I have heard it from several sources that he had a house there.

35,915. (*Commission.*) Is there any registration of lands in this island ?—Yes.

35,916. Of mortgages ?—Yes.

35,917. But not of conveyance ?—Of all species of deeds affecting lands.

35,918. You are not able to ascertain whether he had any house in Morant Bay ?—No, I made no search to ascertain it.

35,919. Then as to the property at Spring ?—That I know nothing of.

35,920. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Might not there have been a conveyance and yet not be recorded ?—Yes, no doubt about it.

35,921. The registration is not obligatory, there is no legal necessity ?—No, there is the risk.

The witness withdrew.

HENRY MORRIS sworn and examined.

H. Morris.

35,922. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You are one of Astwood's troopers, are you not ?—I am not.

35,923. Were you ever in the guard-room at Kingston ?—Yes.

35,924. Do you recollect being there some time subsequent to the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

35,925. Do you recollect seeing any officers there, on any occasion ?—I recollect taking an officer there myself.

35,926. Who was that officer ?—I have since been told the officer I took there was Lieut. Brand.

35,927. Did you not know it then ?—I did not know that he was Lieutenant Brand. I knew he was commander of the " Onyx."

35,928. Will you tell us anything that occurred in the guard-room after you took him there. Was anything said about Mr. Gordon ?—Yes, he told me that he had some despatches for the Custos, and I took him to the guard-room, informing him that he would be sure to get some conveyance from that place. Captain Astwood called for a couple of troopers to take him up, and while they were in preparation he was asking about the doings at Morant Bay. He said he had had the pleasure of hanging the first damned rebel.

35,929. Who said that ?—The commander of the " Onyx."

35,930. What more did he say ?—And that he was so heavy he bent the limb of the tree, and then he blew his brains out. Captain Astwood then asked

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him, "What about Gordon?" "Oh," he said, "we "have got him on board the Wolverine, abaft the "mainmast. He sings hymns and reads his Bible, we "feed him on biscuit and water, and we have a sentry "over him." He was further asked, "What do you think will be done?" "Well," he said, "I have built a gallows as high as this room," or "We have got a "gallows as high as this room, and I hope I shall "have the pleasure of hanging the son of a bitch."

35,931. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was that said to Captain Astwood?—It was said to Capt. Astwood and the other gentlemen.

35,932. It was said to Captain Astwood upon his asking, what about Gordon?—Yes.

35,933. Then Captain Astwood must have heard him say that?—Oh, yes, Capt. Astwood must.

35,934. You are satisfied of that?—I am satisfied.

35,935. Do you know who else was present besides Captain Astwood and yourself?—Yes, there was Mr. Cunha, of the Commercial Exchange.

35,936. Could he have heard him?—He ought; but I am afraid he is a little hard of hearing.

35,937. He is deaf, is he not?—He is deaf.

The witness withdrew.

H. Clyne.

HENRY CLYNE (a black) sworn and examined.

35,938. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where do you reside?—At St. Thomas in the East.

35,939. Do you reside at Friendship Pen?—Yes.

35,940. Do you recollect any meeting taking place at Morant Bay in the course of last summer at which Mr. Gordon was present?—Yes.

35,941. Where was it held?—In the market, before the Court-house, in the Parade, under a gynep tree.

35,942. Do you know anything about a requisition being presented to the Custos about that meeting?—I do.

35,943. Was a requisition so presented, requesting the use of the Court-house for that meeting?—Yes.

35,944. Do you know it was refused?—It was refused.

35,945. Was it in consequence of that refusal that you held the meeting in the Parade?—On the day that was appointed the people came from afar, from different places, and as the Court-house was refused, they were agreed to have it at once, because they considered, I suppose, that the Custos had very little to do with it, and they would go on with the meeting under the tree—so they did.

35,946. Who was in the chair at that meeting?—I was called, but I refused, because I was not well, and I seconded a motion to put Mr. Gordon in the chair.

35,947. Did you hear his address on that occasion, as chairman?—The moment he got into the chair I turned myself and was going away, because I was not well in my stomach, and he called me back, and I stood by there; he said but very few words at that time. He spoke about five minutes, but because of my sickness I did not pay much attention.

35,948. Can you tell us the general character of the address—what he was speaking about?—I would not be able to distinctly tell you much of the address, I could not bring my mind to attend to it, because I was not well.

35,949. Was it what they call an Underhill meeting, or was it relating to the politics of St. Thomas in the East particularly?—It was intermixed.

35,950. It was a meeting upon both subjects; was it the general politics of the island and the local politics of St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

35,951. Were you apprehended at any time?—I was.

35,952. What was the charge against you?—None; I was tried by Court-martial.

35,953. What was the charge against you at the Court-martial, and where was it?—It was at Morant Bay; the charge was by Mr. Cooke with other persons, and Mr. Ramsay, and a man named Purious; and Garsia.

35,954. What was the charge against you—what did they allege against you?—They said that I was chairman for some meeting before, and they considered that I knew much about Mr. Gordon's concerns; Mr. Cooke said that I was always the chairman for Mr. Gordon's meetings, the others came forward with the same thing, but Mr. Espeut asked if they had seen me, and they said, "No," and he asked again, "Did you see him with any plunder?' they said, "No."

35,955. (*Commission.*) Was McIntosh tried along with you?—Yes.

35,956. What was the charge against McIntosh?—I and McIntosh were under a tent in the morning; I was taken on Friday, and on Saturday morning, this man Garcia came to the tent and pointed to me, and said, "I will have you hanged to-day." I pretended not to listen to him; he said to me, "It is you I am speaking to, I will have you hanged to-day;" he then went away for a little while.

35,957. Will you come to the point—what was McIntosh charged with?—McIntosh's charge was first of all that this man Garsia came into a house and saw us enter that house, and that each man had a piece of paper before him writing.

35,958. He was charged with being one of a meeting where everybody was taking notes—was that it?—Yes.

35,959. What more was he charged with, was he charged with any complicity in the riot at Morant Bay?—Yes, he was.

35,960. You were discharged, were you not?—Yes, from the prison.

35,961. What became of McIntosh?—He was hung.

35,962. What was his first name?—George.

35,963. Was it George B. McIntosh?—Yes.

35,964. Do you know whether that was the man who was in the Court-house on the morning of the riot?—So I was told.

35,965. You do not know it of your own knowledge?—No, I was present when the evidence was given against him.

35,966. Did you hear any evidence given against him that he had been in the Court-house on the day of the riot?—Yes.

35,967. And he had been invited to go out and speak to the people, had he not?—I will tell you all about it. Mr. Cooke said that the Volunteers were in the School-room near to the Court-house, and the police were standing at the door. McIntosh passed by the side of the Volunteers, and they were dancing forward; he came out and Mr. Cooke told him to go and stop the people, and Mr. Cooke said he saw him with his hands up in this way, but he did not hear what he said. The gentleman who was taking notes had his head down, and did not see the position of Mr. Cooke's hands to show whether he told them to go back or to come on, but Garcia said that it was he, McIntosh, who gave orders to set the Court-house on fire, when one of the officers who was writing said, "Did not you receive a shot?" he said, "Yes, sir," and he said the shot was in his hand when it was extended, that the Volunteers fired behind him and he received one; and the Volunteers never fired again, they did not ask him any more questions, and he was hung.

35,968. Did they not inquire whether the shot had entered behind or before?—No.

35,969. Did they make no inquiry whether he was wounded by a Volunteer or other person?—No.

35,970. Do you recollect Mr. Gordon being brought up to the Bay in the "Wolverine?"—I saw him in the Bay when I was sent for from my house.

35,971. Were you placed near him?—A man named Reid came for me, and Sergeant McKenzie was waiting at the river to receive me.

35,972. Were you placed in the tent beside Mr. Gordon ?—When I came to the Bay Mr. Gordon was sitting down on the ground at the entrance of the police station, and I was taken inside and tied ; there is the mark of it still (*showing his wrist*); after they tied me I saw Mr. Gordon.

35,973. Did you see Ramsay on any occasion come up to you and Mr. Gordon ?—Yes.

35,974. Was that when any people were being executed ?—Not at the very moment.

35,975. But upon any occasion while you were with him ?—Yes.

35,976. Do you recollect any remark that Ramsay made upon that occasion ?—Yes.

35,977. What did he say ?—He said in this way, "You see what you have caused."

35,978. Was that said to Mr. Gordon ?—Yes, "You see what is waiting for you, you rascal," then he went on with the list of the people who were to be executed.

35,979. You mean he turned to his duties ?—Not yet.

35,980. How many days was that before Mr. Gordon was executed ?—He was executed two days after.

35,981. Did you hear anything said to Mr. Gordon on the morning of his execution ?—No.

35,982. Were you not beside him then ?—No, we were parted some time before; but in the morning when we returned from the prison he was in the station, consequently I saw him.

35,983. Did you hear anything said to him, by Ramsay, upon that occasion ?—Nothing that I remember.

35,984. You saw Mr. Gordon executed ?—Yes.

35,985. Do you recollect any of these public meetings at Morant Bay ; were you chairman at any of them ?—I was at the first, that is about four years ago

35,986. Were you chairman of any meeting later than that ?—I had nothing to do with any other.

35,987. (*Mr. Walcott.*) At this gynep tree meeting was James Dacres present ?—I saw James Dacres come there, and he wished to make a speech, but Mr. Gordon would not allow him.

35,988. Was T. N. Smith there ?—I do not know him.

35,989. Was James Bowie there ?—I know Bowie, but I did not take notice of him. I know he has been hung.

35,990. But you don't know whether he was at that meeting ?—No ; I told you I was sick.

35,991. But you know James Bowie ?—I know him ; he was an old man.

35,992. Was he not there at that meeting ?—I did not see him ; I saw Dacres.

35,993. Did you see Paul Bogle there ?—I did.

35,994. Did you see Joseph Kelly there ?—I don't know him.

35,995. Did you see Moses Bogle there ?—He was there.

35,996. Did you see William Forbes there ?—I don't know him.

35,997. Archibald Bailey ?—I don't know him.

35,998. Thomas Graham ?—I don't know him.

35,999. Did you see William Bowie there ?—No.

36,000. You do know William Bowie, don't you?—I know the old man.

36,001. But not his son William ?—No.

36,002. Do you know James McLaren ?—Yes.

36,003. Was he there ?—Yes.

36,004. Stephen Cameron, was he there ?—I don't know him.

36,005. Charles Mayne, was he there ?—I do not know him.

36,006. Alexander Batson ?—I don't know him.

36,007. Was William Grant there ?—A brown man do you mean ?

36,008. You know, is he a brown man ?—William Grant is a brown man, a saddler ; he was not there.

36,009. Has he not a shop on the Parade ?—Not on the Parade.

36,010. Close by ?—By the police station.

36,011. Was he not at that meeting ?—No, he was not ; I did not see him.

36,012. Was Edward Howell there ?—I don't know him.

36,013. Was George Gordon there ?—I don't know him.

36,014. Was Abraham Anderson there ?—I did not see him. I did not stop, in fact.

36,015. Was Briscowe Patterson there ?—I don't know him.

36,016. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see McLaren executed ?—I did.

36,017. Were you close to him when he was executed? —Quite close.

36,018. Did you hear him say anything ?—Yes.

36,019. What did he say ?—When he had got about on the scaffold, he said that he was going to be executed merely because he could write ; and I heard him call a man, begging him to go to some one who owed him 7*s.* 6*d.* and get it and give it to his wife ; and that was all I heard him say distinctly and plainly.

36,020. Was there anything that you did not hear distinctly and plainly ?—He said again that they must take warning of him.

36,021. Why ?—Because he could write, and by writing for other people it bring him to that.

36,022. (*Commission.*) Was that all he said after he got up on the scaffold ?—Yes.

36,023. Are you sure of that ?—That was all I heard.

36,024. But was that all he said when he was on the scaffold ?—Yes.

36,025. After he had got up ?—That was all I heard.

36,026. Are you certain of that ?—I am certain.

36,027. Had you seen him towards the scaffold before he mounted it ?—I saw him come from the right to the left ; he was the first to the gallows.

36,028. Did you see him come towards it ?—Yes.

36,029. Are you deaf ?—A little ; I am a very old man.

36,030. Were you so near that while McLaren was walking towards the scaffold he may have said something that you could not hear ?—I was so near, and the manner in which he spoke was so loud that any person could hear.

36,031. Was that when he was on the scaffold?—Yes.

36,032. I am speaking of the time when he was moving along the ground towards the scaffold ?—I did not hear him say a word when he was coming.

36,033. You did not hear what was occurring then? —I was standing still.

36,034. Near the scaffold ?—Yes.

36,035. And he was coming towards it and towards you ?—Yes.

36,036. And then while he was coming you cannot tell what he said ?—No, I cannot say.

36,037. You had not the opportunity of hearing ? —No.

36,038. Do you live at Morant Bay ?—I live a mile from it.

36,039. How long have you lived there ?—Since the abolition of slavery.

36,040. Where is Mr. Gordon's house in Morant Bay ?—I don't know that Mr. Gordon had a house himself there.

36,041. Had he somebody's else house there ?—I know when he came there before, he used to stop at the tavern.

36,042. Had he no house there that you know of ? —Not of my knowledge.

36,043. At no time ?—No ; I knew he had bought a place to be a wharf, which was not built yet.

36,044. Was there no house that he went to, to hold meetings at ?—No.

36,045. Are you sure of that ?—I am sure of it. I never saw it.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

H. Clyne.

6 Mar. 1866.

36,046. Had James McLaren a house there ?—I never go to his house.

36,047. Then he had one ?—I daresay.

36,048. Had James McLaren a house there ?—I don't know where he lived at all ; if he did have a house, it must be in a village not in the Bay, or else I should have known it.

36,049. Are you certain of that ?—Yes.

36,050. You are certain that James McLaren had no house ?—I don't say that he don't have a house.

36,051. But not in the Bay ?—I never saw him had a house in the Bay.

36,052. Did he not come and stop there ?—I don't know ; I don't keep company with him.

36,053. Still you would know if your neighbour stopped in a place—do you know Mr. McKay ?—I know a Mr. McKay.

36,054. Who has got a house at Morant Bay ?—A house—the McKay I know has got a house at Shad Spring.

36,055. I am talking of McKay who has a house in the Bay, or close to it ?—I don't know him.

36,056. Did you never hear that he had one ?—I don't know him, so I can't tell.

36,057. Is Shad Spring close to Morant Bay ?—About three miles off.

36,058. No nearer ?—No nearer. About three or four miles.

36,059. Is there a house opposite to the house of McKay, at Shad Spring ?—No.

36,060. Are there other houses there ?—No ; he bought the piece of land, and it is scarcely settled.

36,061. Who had scarcely settled ?—I mean the land he had bought was scarcely put to right. It only had a hut upon it.

36,062. When was this gynep tree meeting of which you were to have been the chairman ?—In August.

36,063. Were there resolutions passed there ?—I did never see one man hold one piece of paper in his hand.

36,064. Were there resolutions passed at that meeting—think about it, and tell me ; you know there were resolutions passed, don't you ?—I tell you all the resolutions were in the hands of the chairman ; I never saw him hand one to a man.

36,065. Do you know that there was a list of resolutions to be passed at that meeting ?—I never was there for to see rightly, and therefore I cannot tell you whether they were passed.

36,066. Do you know whether they were to be proposed, whether they were passed or not ?—I daresay they passed.

36,067. You knew that they were to be proposed ?—Yes, I knew that, that they were to be proposed of course.

36,068. You, as chairman, were to have proposed them, only that you were too ill to take the chair ?—No ; I refused before I came.

36,069. But at the time you refused you knew that the chairman would have to propose some resolutions?—Yes.

36,070. And you had seen what the resolutions were ?—No, I never did, I only knew they were resolutions prepared to be passed, but I never looked into it, because I had not a mind to attend to it.

36,071. You knew there were resolutions ?—Yes.

36,072. And you knew that at the time when you refused to go into the chair ?—I knew that.

36,073. Of course you did, and somebody had told you what they were ; come, answer the question ?—Yes.

36,074. Now what were they ?—It is impossible for me to say, it is nearly a year ago. I am not able to answer the question properly.

36,075. You can recollect what they were, can you not ?—If you ask me the object or nature of the meeting I will tell you, but to go through all the resolutions I know nothing about that.

36,076. Tell us what the resolutions were in substance ; if you recollect what the substance of the meeting was, of course you can recollect what the resolutions were, tell us what they were ?—There was one that I proposed to support, Dr. Underhill's report.

36,077. That is one, now another ?—I would not be able to say.

36,078. Just brush up your memory, you recollect it well enough, what was it ?—Your honour, if I was well and stood there an hour and heard the resolutions I would be able to tell you.

36,079. But without that, before you refused to go into the chair you had been told what the resolutions were ?—I tell you how it happen, when I went from my place to the Bay I saw William Ward was writing.

36,080. He was writing out the resolutions ?—Yes.

36,081. And you saw him do it ?—Of course ; I can't tell what it was, I merely sat down for a moment, and he wrote it.

36,082. You saw him writing the resolutions ?—Yes.

36,083. And he told you what he was doing ?—I never ask him the question.

36,084. But he told you ?—He did never tell me.

36,085. How do you know he was writing resolutions ?—I know he was, because he was asked to do it.

36,086. Who told you that he was asked to do it ?—Who told me ?

36,087. Yes ; who told you ; answer—of course you know who it was ?—One of the members.

36,088. What was the member's name ?—That I cannot tell.

36,089. Oh, yes, you can, you know well enough what his name was ?—I know William Ward was writing the resolutions.

36,090. But who was the man who told you what Ward was doing ?—Some half-dozen persons were there and I know nothing about them ; am I compelled to tell their names.

36,091. Just tell me that man's name ?—I don't know the man's name.

36,092. He told you what Ward was doing ?—Yes.

36,093. Tell us what the resolutions were ?—I could not tell you.

36,094. Who was the man who told you what the resolutions were that you would have to propose if you took the chair ?—I refused that from the first ; as soon as I went to the meeting that day I heard, "Call Mr. Clyne to the chair." I waited ; there was a quantity of people in the street, and I heard them move that I should take the chair.

36,095. But who was the man who told you what the resolutions were that you would have to propose if you got into the chair ?—That is the very thing I have told you I don't know.

36,096. What did he tell you they were ?—I come here and I hear a deal, but I know very few of the gentlemen who sit round this table.

36,097. Will you tell me what the resolutions were?—It is impossible for me to say.

36,098. You said you knew the nature of them and what one was—what was the nature of that resolution?—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Underhill, and so on.

36,099. What was the so on ?—For his report he had made.

36,100. Go on and give us a little more of the nature of it ?—I cannot say any more.

36,101. Do you mean that was all ?—I can't say that it was not all.

36,102. What was the rest ?—That I cannot tell.

36,103. Do you mean to swear now, upon your oath, that you do not know what the resolutions were ?—That I can say with a safe conscience, I could not tell you.

36,104. Your memory is a perfect blank about what the resolutions were ?—Quite.

36,105. That you pledge your oath to ?—Yes.

36,106. Do you remember any meeting in the

month of July or August at which you took the chair ?—Me ?

36,107. Yes, you ?—In the month of August ?

36,108. July or August ?—Where, in Morant Bay ?

36,109. At any meeting ?—I never remember what you call a public meeting.

36,110. Do you recollect a meeting when some persons came in and you told them they were spies and they must go away ?—I told them.

36,111. You are somebody there ?—That I can answer for.

36,112. Do you remember that meeting ?—Yes.

36,113. Where was it held ?—In Morant Bay.

36,114. Where ?—In a house of Mr. Chisholm's.

36,115. Not a house of Mr. Gordon's ?—No, I don't know that Mr. Gordon had a house there.

36,116. Whereabouts was this house of Mr. Chisholm's ?—A few yards before you get to the police station, on the left going to the Bay.

36,117. Going towards Bath ?—Yes.

36,118. Is it on the same side of the way as the police station ?—Yes, on the left hand.

36,119. Before you get to the police station ?—Yes.

36,120. Further from Bath ?—Yes.

36,121. Near the school ?—Just over against the Wesleyan chapel.

36,122. You were the chairman of that meeting ?—It was not a meeting to have a chairman for.

36,123. Were you in the chair ?—It was not a public meeting.

36,124. Whether it was a public meeting or not, were you in the chair ?—I am in a chair now.

36,125. Were you in *the* chair—you know what that means perfectly well ?—You mean to make it a meeting so as to have a chairman.

36,126. Were you in the chair presiding over the meeting ?—Yes, yes ; I say I was in a chair presiding over a meeting.

36,127. And McIntosh was there ?—Yes, he was.

36,128. He was making a speech, was he not ?—No, not at all ; there was no speech at the meeting.

36,129. Was it a meeting at which you remember some persons coming into it, in the course of it ?—Yes, I do.

36,130. Were they told it was a private meeting and they were not to remain there ?—That never was said to the party.

36,131. What was said to them when they came in ?—Garcia came in ; he had quarrelled with McIntosh some time outside ; he came in in an abrupt manner. I was sitting quietly and he said, "What is the object of your meeting." I was the person that replied. I said, "Why do you come in here ? whatever it will be "will be submitted to the magistrates and the Custos "for approval, and I expect you will be here to see "what we intend, but I will not be able to tell you "anything more." That was my reply.

36,132. Were they allowed to remain ?—We were glad to receive them.

36,133. Did you not move that all strangers should quit the place at once ?—Not at all.

36,134. And did they not then go away ?—Not at all.

36,135. That is all untrue, is it ?—I can bring you a proof to state the fact.

36,136. You have heard it sworn that it did take place, have you not ?—What sworn ?

36,137. What I just now said—have you not heard a witness swear that that did take place ?—That what took place ?

36,138. That Garcia and other persons came to the room, and you told them it was a private meeting, and moved that he should quit the room ?—No, I never did.

36,139. I thought you said you were at the trial of McIntosh ?—Yes.

36,140. Was not that sworn at the trial of McIntosh ?—No.

36,141. You profess to give us an account of the evidence that was given, was not that a part of the evidence given at McIntosh's trial ?—No, not that way that you tell me now.

36,142. The chairman was writing with the other persons, was not that so ?—No, that is not true.

36,143. Was this stated at the trial, that McIntosh was speaking, "I ask what sort of a meeting is this "when the chairman stated it is a private meeting ; "we are revising our bye-laws, and by-and-by you "will hear all about it ;" and McIntosh got up and said, "You are not friends of this society, you are spies," and moved that strangers all quit the place, and upon that they went out ; was that a part of the evidence on McIntosh's trial ?—Not at all.

36,144. It was not ?—No.

36,145. You swear that nothing of that sort was deposed to on McIntosh's trial ?—No, nothing ; with the exception that the evidence said everyone had a piece of paper before them writing ; that was what he said ; in fact, Mr. Espeut would not allow him to say much ; he stopped him short by saying, "We know all about this meeting."

36,146. Where were you on the 11th of October ?—The 11th ?

36,147. Yes, the 11th ?—I was at home in my house ; I was sick.

36,148. Did you see anything of the people going down to Morant Bay ?—Not at all ; I was entirely confined to the house.

36,149. You did not see them pass your house at all ?—Not at all ; my house is quite far from the road.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Alexander Nairne sworn and examined.

Mr. A. Nairne.

36,150. Are you Inspector of Police for Kingston ?—I am.

36,151. Were you so during last year ?—I was.

36,152. After the news of the occurrence at Morant Bay had reached Kingston had you to act against parties who were drilling there ?—Yes, the Government desired me to make inquiries respecting the sham Volunteers. I did so ; I found them in active drill ; there were three companies organized ; their guns and sabres were made of wood. I attended their drills repeatedly, and I obtained their rules and regulations, which I transmitted to the Government.

36,153. When was this ?—In the month of June I think.

36,154. I was asking you after the news of the Morant Bay affair ?—There were no sham Volunteers then ; it had ceased.

36,155. That was what I was asking you ; whether, after the news reached Kingston, you had occasion to act against any of the Volunteers who were acting as such without any authority ?—No.

36,156. Then when was the drilling you was speaking about ?—That was in June.

36,157. What was the strength of the three companies ?—No. 1 company I think averaged about 30 ; No. 2 about the same ; and the Eastern corps about 50.

36,158. Did you make inquiry as to who had organized them ?—I did.

36,159. Who had done so ?—The men of No. 1 were chiefly labourers coaling vessels.

36,160. Were those the men who had organized them ?—Yes ; they had their regular ranks ; they had their generals, colonels, captains, doctors, and so on.

36,161. Had they medical men ?—Yes.

36,162. Were they real medieal men ?—Oh, no, it was merely an imitation, merely adopting what they had seen done in the regular corps.

36,163. Did you ascertain whether they carried out all the details of a regular corps ?—They carried it out to this extent, they had their orderly room meetings, which I have attended, and they fined the men 6*d.* for neglect of duty.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Mr. A. Nairne.

6 Mar. 1866.

36,164. Did they ever flog them ?—No.

36,165. How long did this go on ?—Before I took command of the Kingston division. When the Government brought it to my notice I inquired, and I was told by one of my sergeants that it had been going on for a year or so.

36,166. Was that the first you had ever heard of it ?—Yes.

36,167. Had it never been brought to your attention by any of your men ?—No, never.

36,168. When you found it out I suppose you made an official report ?—Yes, to the Custos of the parish.

36,169. Were any steps taken to stop it ?—We consulted with the chief organ there, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and he assured us there was no law to prevent these men from amusing themselves as Volunteers.

36,170. Was it all done in open day ?—Yes.

36,171. Did they see you watching them ?—Yes, I have been there, and they have seen me. On the Queen's birthday I went purposely.

36,172. Did they turn out on that occasion ?—Yes, and they gave cheers for the Queen.

36,173. Did they muster in large force ?—In very large force.

36,174. Did they march past ?—Not in the street ; they kept it confined to their own parade ground ; they went through their drill.

36,175. Platoon exercise ?—Yes ; forming, turning right, turning left, forming leading sections, and all those things ; and they did it very well. I thought their drill just as perfect as the regular Volunteers. They had discharged soldiers drilling them.

36,176. Men of experience who understood drilling ?—Yes.

36,177. Were they allowed to continue or were they put a stop to ?—It died out immediately martial law came out ; many of them joined the Engineer's corps.

36,178. You mean the Volunteers ?—The Special Engineer's Company.

36,179. Then did these men, as far as you know, whom you had seen drilling in June, break up their corps and unite with other bodies ?—They quarrelled among themselves, and the *esprit de corps* fell through.

36,180. And the contributions fell also ?—They converted those into evening parties.

36,181. Dignity balls ?—Yes.

36,182. And that was the end of it ?—Yes, they got very much alarmed during martial law ; they put up all their wooden guns and sabres.

36,183. Did they continue united as a corps until a proclamation of martial law ?—I cannot state that.

36,184. How long do you know they continued as a body ?—Up to the period of the breaking out of martial law in October.

36,185. You know that, do you ?—Yes.

36,186. They continued as a corps ?—Yes, then they got alarmed.

36,187. Alarmed about what, did you trace it to anything ?—They were alarmed at the outbreak and at martial law ; people were all alarmed.

36,188. And they did not continue their drilling ?—No.

36,189. But they joined other corps, you say ?—A very few joined the Engineers.

36,190. Of the whole corps what strength do you think joined the Special Volunteers, and what did not ?—The three companies I should say combined about 90 men.

36,191. And how many out of the whole joined the other corps ?—Not more than about five or six.

36,192. Out of the 90 ?—Yes.

36,193. You know whether a man of the name of Kennedy Bailey was one of that corps ?—No ; I know a man of the name of Boyd, colonel of No. 1 ; he gave us all the information ; he was an old soldier, and the son of an old soldier.

36,194. Did you see any of their printed rules ?—No, he gave them to me in writing.

36,195. Did you go to Cherry Garden ?—Yes, I did ; I was ordered there on the 13th.

36,196. Were you one of the force that went up to take Mr. Gordon at Cherry Garden ?—I was instructed or desired of his honour the Custos and the Executive Committee.

36,197. However you went up there to take him ?—Yes, with a warrant.

36,198. What others went with you ?—I had four policemen and two troopers.

36,199. When you got there did you hear anybody say to the maid at the house anything about Mr. Gordon ?—I questioned the maid.

36,200. Did you ever say to her, pointing to his bed, that Mr. Gordon would never again sleep in that? No, I did not.

36,201. Did anybody ever say it in your hearing ?—No, I did not hear it, certainly not.

36,202. Must you have heard it had it been said ?—I must have heard it if it had been mentioned.

36,203. What was said about him ?—Mr. McNeil, the Clerk of the Peace, who went up with me, was present. I inquired whether Mr. Gordon was there ; there was an intelligent young woman. She said, " No, sir, he went away on Saturday night and he did not come back." I said, " When was he here last ?" She said, " I told you Saturday night." I said, " Where is his bedroom ?" She said, " That is the bedroom." I said, " Where is his chest ?" She said, " Here it is." I opened the chest and searched, but I found no papers bearing upon the offence for which I had orders to arrest him, except his estate account, and so on.

36,204. Was anything to drink asked for ?—Yes, my men were there ; they had come up in the heat of the day, and I said to this young woman, " Have you anything here to drink ?" She said, " Yes, sir," and I ordered my men to get some brandy and water, and she gave it them, and nothing was said about it.

36,205. Was that all that passed about it ?—Yes, I had something to drink myself.

36,206. Did you or any of these men say to this maid that she would never hear Mr. Gordon's voice again ?—Oh, no.

36,207. You are quite certain of that ?—Quite decided about it. Mr. McNeil might be summoned to speak to the fact.

36,208. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Of course you were occasionally present where the young woman was, and all your officers were not with you ?—They were in the yard.

36,209. And perhaps occasionally you were out in the yard, while some of them were in the house ?—Yes, I was in the yard for a time, for I believe I went to search the outbuildings.

36,210. I believe you arrested all the political prisoners in Kingston ?—Not myself, but I arrested a good many ; of course I am responsible.

36,211. From whom did you receive your orders ?—From his honour the Custos and the members of the Executive Committee.

36,212. Do you mean you received orders from them sitting in session ?—Yes, they were sitting there on business at Date Tree Hall, and when I got those orders the Custos generally came out and stated to me, " Mr. Nairne, you will arrest so and so." I never had any warrants. I did not think it necessary ; it was supposed these persons were disaffected, and they were arrested for public safety.

36,213. Did you receive any list from the Executive Committee of those who were to be arrested ?—I had a list of the Haytiens.

36,214. Had you a list of the people of Kingston ?—No.

36,215. How did you know who to arrest and who to leave ?—I was told the names ; they were given me verbally.

36,216. Were they given to you one at a time or in a lump ?—I was told to go and arrest Mr. Goldson, and Mr. Kelly Smith, and Mr. Vaz.

36,217. Who gave you the order ?—The Custos.

36,218. Did he give it you sitting with the Executive Committee, or was he alone ?—He came out and mentioned it to me.

36,219. How many men did you arrest besides those three ?—Altogether about 32 or 33. I do not recollect all the names.

36,220. Were their names given to you by the Custos in twos and threes, in the same way ?—Yes.

36,221. Verbal orders ?—Yes ; we did not take them all at one day.

36,222. You got verbal orders to arrest twos and threes in that same way ?—Yes.

36,223. Had you any written warrant in any case ?—No, except in the case of Gordon.

36,224. From whom did you receive the warrant to arrest Mr. Gordon ?—From the Custos.

36,225. By whom was the warrant signed ?—I think by the Governor.

36,226. Did you see the signature at the time ?—I don't know whose it was. It was taken from me, and I have not seen it since. I delivered it to the clerk at Kingston Peace Office.

36,227. We had better have it ?—I have not seen it since. I think the Governor was there himself; the warrant was demanded of me by the Custos I think. I really cannot speak particularly who took it away, but I delivered it up on that occasion.

36,228. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was it a warrant issued from the office of the clerk of the peace, one of the regular documents issued by that functionary ?—No, it was not issued from the Peace Office to me, it was made up at Government House ; it was put into my hands by the Custos I think.

36,229. And what was the form of it ?—I did not read it, it was in the usual form.

36,230. When did you last see it ?—The very day I saw it it was in my possession, and I delivered it up four hours afterwards.

36,231. To whom ?—I think to the Custos in the Peace Office.

36,232. Did you deliver it into the hands of the Custos himself, or into the hands of one of his functionaries ?—I am almost of opinion, indeed I am impressed with the opinion, that I gave it to the Custos.

36,233. I daresay you recollect perfectly well what you did with it, tell us ?—I tell you I am not quite persuaded. If I recollected I should not hesitate to tell you, but I do not know who I gave it to. I gave it to the Custos, or somebody connected with the establishment of the Peace Office.

36,234. Who was present besides the Custos at the time ?—Governor Eyre was there I think.

36,235. Who was there connected with the Peace Office ?—Mr. Dayes, and I think Mr. Bicknell, the stipendiary magistrate.

36,236. How long was that ago ?—It was the very day or the second day after the warrant was placed in my hands.

36,237. Had Mr. Gordon been arrested ?—He delivered himself up the same day. I came down about 4 o'clock from Cherry Garden. I met the troopers at Halfway Tree, and they said that Dr. Fiddes had brought him forward.

36,238. Was that as you came back ?—Yes, as I was returning. I came straight down to the Courthouse and I was asked for the warrant, and I gave it ; that was on the 13th of October.

36,239. Did you take any parties from Kingston to Up-Park Camp ?—Several.

36,240. Tell us who they were ; I mean independent of the political prisoners that were afterwards taken to Morant Bay ?—I took a lot of them.

36,241. Do you recollect taking any parties to Up-Park Camp who had been apprehended in Kingston and taken before the police magistrate there ?—Do you mean previous to their being sent up to the camp ?

36,242. Previous to their being sent to the camp ?—No, the people were all taken up and carried up to he Kingston Barracks ; if they were persons of no respectability they were marched up by a guard who came up from camp. Those of any consideration I was ordered to take up in a buggy or omnibus direct to the camp, and I always had instructions from Colonel Elkington to make them comfortable.

36,243. Can you say then whether you took those parties to camp on the verbal orders of the Custos ?—Yes, I did.

36,244. You did yourself ?—Yes.

36,245. Without any reference to the police magistrate of Kingston ?—Certainly. I had nothing to do with the magistrates of Kingston, I was acting entirely under the order of the Custos ; the magistrates were never present.

36,246. Do you recollect a boy named David Phillips being apprehended at Kingston ?—No, I do not recollect.

36,247. Do you recollect taking a young man before Mr. Bicknell who had been apprehended by the Volunteers the previous night ?—I do not remember. I have no notes ; my books are not here.

36,248. Have you any notes of your proceedings during those days ?—Yes, every man that is taken up is recorded.

36,249. Could you from your notes make up a list of all the parties you arrested and what was done with them ?—No ; I have my own private notes.

36,250. (*Commission.*) From your own private note book could you make out a list and furnish us with it ?—Yes. Phillips I don't recollect, he may have been taken up by any of my sergeants, I never took him up.

36,251. Would a sergeant take up a person before a police magistrate without reporting it to you ?—No, it could not be done by any of my sergeants ; no arrest would take place without my knowing it, or its being brought to my knowledge.

36,252. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you outside Head Quarter House on the night that the Privy Council was held, the night of the 12th ?—Yes, I was ; I was at the steps.

36,253. Did you see Goldson and William Kelly Smith there ?—I did on the wall opposite.

36,254. In Beeston Street, I suppose ?—Yes.

36,255. Did you see when the Governor came down to get into Colonel Hunt's buggy to go away after the council broke up ?—I cannot specify particularly who I saw go away ; they went away by twos, and so on.

36,256. Did you see his Excellency the Governor go away ?—Yes.

36,257. Did Colonel Hunt accompany him ?—Yes, he did.

36,258. Do you know who was with Colonel Hunt and the Governor as the Governor was getting into the carriage ? Was Mr. Westmorland and Mr. Hosack there ?—Yes, they were all present in the verandah.

36,259. Were they outside in the street ?—No, I did not see them in the street. I do not believe they went out with the Governor. Colonel Hunt and the Governor alone went out.

36,260. Were you near enough to hear this, or any statement to this effect (*reading from the evidence of William Kelly Smith—see 12th day, Tuesday, February 6th*): "At that time the Privy Council "seemed to have finished their business for the night. "I recognized there the Honourable Mr. Westmor- "land, Mr. Hosack, two members of the Executive "Committee then in the island, Colonel Hunt, of the "Volunteers, and five or six gentlemen, Captain "O'Connor, and one or two others who I do not re- "member at the moment. I heard them talking, and "I heard Colonel Hunt say, 'We will proclaim "martial law to-morrow.'" Did you hear that ?—No.

36,261. Just previously to his Excellency coming out did you hear or were you sufficiently near to hear anything that was said by Colonel Hunt ?—I stood at the threshold of the door, of the steps leading into Head Quarters House. I saw his Excellency and Colonel Hunt coming out. I heard nothing. I do

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not recollect having heard Colonel Hunt say anything.

36,262. These are the words attributed to him: "I heard Colonel Hunt say we will proclaim martial law to-morrow, and we will lay hold of that fellow George William Gordon and we will make him skedaddle?"—I did not hear any language of that kind.

36,263. Did you hear a voice reply to Colonel Hunt, "We will hang him?"—No, I did not hear anything of the kind.

36,264. Do you know a man of the name of Alexander Miller?—Yes, very well.

36,265. He says he is a commission agent?—He keeps a shop.

36,266. Is that a shop where he has things sent for sale—jewellery and things of that sort?—Yes, I know him.

36,267. His statement was to this effect:—That you had seized about 80*l.* worth of jewellery and other things belonging to him, and which has never been returned to him since?—It is totally untrue; he never could have stated it. I am sure he did not. I arrested the man at midnight, and next day his son came to me with the key of his shop, which is the place where his furniture was, a sort of pawnbroker's, and the boy was present. I searched his father's papers and saw nothing of consequence. I saw a lot of papers torn up and strewed about the place; the boy locked the door and took away the key. He kept it for a long time. I sent to him for it shortly before the release of his father from Morant Bay prison. A lad brought the key. I was told that there were some more papers in the back part of his establishment. I went there, but did not see any. The boy again locked the door, and I told him to give it to police-sergeant Johnson. The boy afterwards came back to me and said he wanted the key. I gave him a note to Johnson for it, and he had possession of the key from that time. I cannot see that any larceny of any goods can be ascribed to Johnson. He had no opportunity to take out or abstract anything from the place.

36,268. Did you find 80*l.* worth of goods there?—No; the keys were in my possession, and given immediately to the son after the father's arrest.

36,269. When you went into the store to search for papers did you find any money there, or jewellery, or goods?—Assuredly not.

36,270. You did not see that amount of property there?—Certainly not.

36,271. What did you do with the key after you locked up the place?—I delivered it back to Miller's son, and he had the key over a fortnight.

36,272. Before it came back into your possession?—Yes, and he was present with me when I again entered the shop to search for the papers.

36,273. Was Miller's son present with you on both occasions when you made the search?—Certainly. Johnson, my sergeant, had the key for about five or six days, and I really cannot believe that he would have abstracted from the place 80*l.* worth of goods.

36,274. Were the goods there for him to abstract?—I did not see any goods but a few mahogany chairs and tables.

36,275. Were there no articles of jewellery in the shop?—I did not see any. I saw a good deal of furniture—chairs and tables; I saw no jewellery.

36,276. I suppose there might have been jewellery in boxes?—There might; I did not see it.

36,277. Listen to this, and say if it is correct (*reading Miller's evidence—see 21st day, question* 17,079)?—I do not recollect anything of the kind.

The witness withdrew.

Col. R. W. Hunt.

Colonel Robert William Hunt sworn and examined.

36,278. Were you Aid-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the late Governor?—I was Aid-de-Camp and Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica.

36,279. And Colonel of the Jamaica Militia and Inspector of Volunteers?—Yes.

36,280. On the afternoon of the 12th of October did you hear of the outbreak at Morant Bay?—I did.

36,281. And did you then drive towards Flamstead?—I drove off immediately for Flamstead.

36,282. Did you meet with the Governor on your way?—I met him about a mile and a half from the gardens.

36,283. Did he return with you to head-quarters?—To the General's house, in Kingston.

36,284. Did the Governor then send you round to collect the Council?—I was directed to collect the Privy Council, as many as I could—Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Salmon, the Attorney-General, if I could find him, and the Custos of Kingston—which I did; and I also collected Mr. Freeman afterwards, who assembled at Head-Quarters House for a Privy Council that evening.

36,285. Do you remember when the Council had finished its sitting?—I do.

36,286. Did you go to the Governor's carriage?—I went to my carriage to see whether it was ready, and I found that the candles were burnt out, and I turned to Captain Johnson, the Aid-de-Camp, and told him that mine were out, and asked him if he could give me some more. He got them for me. I immediately got them put in and saw that the carriage was ready.

36,287. Was he alone with you at that time?—At that time he was alone with me, close to the sentry-box at the entrance into the piazza.

36,288. At that time had any other member of the Privy Council come out?—Several members of the Privy Council and other gentlemen were standing under the piazza, but not close to me at the time.

36,289. There is a covered way from the pavement up to the house, I think?—There is, and some steps to ascend.

36,290. Did you see two or three persons standing about?—I did.

36,291. Did you say anything about them to the sentry or to Captain Johnson?—As a military man, I remarked to Captain Johnson that the sentry was not up to his duty to allow people to spy about the place, and that it was his duty to make them skedaddle, or something of that sort.

36,292. Was that the whole conversation?—That was the whole of the conversation upon the subject.

36,293. Did you then go up the steps and meet any of the party coming out?—I did.

36,294. Who came out afterwards?—As I went out the steps I met Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Freeman, and one or two more, I think, at that time; and the Governor and the General were coming out of the door to go towards the carriage. Mr. Westmorland remarked to me, "Now, Hunt, "don't forget to warn the five members of the "Council of War in Spanish Town," mentioning Mr. Jordon's name, Mr. Isaac Levy, Mr. Frank Lynch, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Mais, I think, were the five named to me; but he particularly pointed out to me to bring Mr. Jordon, the Island Secretary, and I told him I would not fail to do so. General O'Connor then turned round to me and said, "Won't you take something before you pass the lagoon?" I passed into the dining-room and took a glass of beer. During that time the General and the Governor had gone down towards my buggy.

36,295. Was anything said about Mr. Gordon?—To my knowledge Mr. Gordon's name was not mentioned during the whole evening.

36,296. Are you sure it was not mentioned as you came out?—I am quite certain of it.

36,297. On the following day did you accompany the Governor to Morant Bay?—I did.

36,298. Afterwards did you go on to Port Morant on the "Onyx"?—Yes, and arrived there about midnight.

36,299. On the following day was there a Court-martial held?—There was, at least a court for prisoners. We cannot call it a Court-martial.

36,300. Who attended the Court?—I was president, and there were two officers of militia with me.

36,301. You know the caution that we have been in the habit of reading to witnesses?—I do.

36,302. Were the other two officers Colonel Fyfe and Colonel Lewis?—Yes, they were the members of the Court.

36,303. Who was tried before you?—A man named Flemming, a boy, another man, and three or four women.

36,304. What was the result of the trials?—The man Flemming was sentenced to death, the boy to 50 lashes, and the remainder were discharged.

36,305. Were you sworn?—Yes.

36,306. Were the three members sworn?—The three were sworn first. I swore in the members, and afterwards the senior member swore me as president.

36,307. Were witnesses examined?—Five or six.

36,308. Did you take any notes of the examination?—Just merely a summary of the evidence; it was made out on the back of a bill, the only paper we could get at the time. A summary for the guidance of the general in command, which was handed to him immediately after the proceedings, were furnished in accordance with the rules of the service.

36,309. Do you know what has become of it?—I do not, after it passed from my hands.

36,310. Did you adapt the Court as nearly as possible to the practice of Court-martials?—Yes.

36,311. You say there were four or five witnesses?—Yes, there were, and the principal one was Mr. Hague, custom-house officer. There was also a tall brown woman, I forget her name; she lived somewhere about there; she had something to do with the shop at Port Morant.

36,312. Did you return that day to Morant Bay?—We returned to Morant Bay and brought back the prisoner there, the boy who was sentenced to a flogging.

36,313. What was that boy charged with?—With pillaging the shop.

36,314. What was Flemming charged with?—With threatening the life of the custom-house officer; taking a gun out of the police station, and going about threatening every white person and the police, and being the ringleader of all the people in that district.

36,315. Did you at Morant Bay preside at another Court?—I did.

36,316. Who were the members of that Court?—There were four, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Fyfe, Captain Espeut, and Mr. Heslop.

36,317. The Attorney-General, you mean?—Yes, he was the Attorney-General, but he is also a Captain of the Militia in the island.

36,318. Were four men and one woman tried before you?—They were.

36,319. What were the sentences there?—Three of the men and the woman were sentenced to death, the other man was sentenced to a flogging, the woman was also recommended for transportation for life; the sentence was carried into execution, approved of by the General.

36,320. Did you then go on to Port Antonio?—We then proceeded to Port Antonio, calling at Port Morant on our journey.

36,321. Did anything occur then?—Merely to see that ladies, children, and refugees that were brought from Plantain Garden River embarked on board the gunboat, and the troops under Captain Luke were taken on board the "Wolverine" prior to going to Port Antonio.

36,322. At Port Antonio did you attend a Court-martial?—I did.

36,323. Were the members sworn in the same manner?—Yes.

36,324. Was evidence taken on oath?—Evidence was taken on oath.

36,325. Was the Attorney-General present, although not acting?—He was present as a spectator at the trials at Port Antonio; he assisted me very materially in advising questions to be asked.

36,326. Do you remember how many were sentenced there?—To the best of my knowledge 27.

36,327. At Port Antonio?—At Port Antonio.

36,328. Then there were other Courts afterwards?—Yes.

36,329. You did not preside at all?—Only at one.

36,330. Was the sentence carried into effect upon the whole of these men?—After I handed the proceedings over to the General I had nothing more to do with it, unless it was attending the executions.

36,331. Did you after that return to Kingston?—We returned to Kingston, calling at Morant Bay.

36,332. Did you then have a communication from the Custos?—I had. He told me in driving down towards Kingston that he had orders to arrest Mr. Gordon.

36,333. In consequence of that did you take Captain Astwood's Volunteers with you?—I did.

36,334. Where did you go to?—I went to an outbuilding of the "Watchman" and "Tribune" office, and searched them for Mr. Gordon.

36,335. After searching the outbuildings did you enter the office?—After searching the outbuildings I entered the "Tribune" office, came down and sat at the doorway upon an old table.

36,336. Do you remember anything that was said to you there by Captain Astwood?—I do.

36,337. What was it?—He asked me coming along if we had sufficient evidence to convict Gordon. I said, "Wait until we get into the shade and I will talk to you;" when I sat down on the table I said to him, "I should like to catch that damned "fellow, and if all is true that I heard in St. "Thomas in the East the highest cocoa-nut tree "would not be high enough to hang him on;" that was the conversation that passed. Captain Astwood then remarked, "This is Mr. Gordon's nephew, Mr. Joseph Gordon Smith," or some name of that sort. I said, "I am sorry if I said anything to hurt Mr. Smith's feelings;" and nothing more occurred except calling for an old map to point out to Mr. Astwood where the various military stations were in the district.

36,338. Did you say this, "I wish to God, Astwood, "I had caught that damned son of a bitch and had "him at Morant Bay, the tallest cocoa-nut tree would "not be tall enough to hang him on"?—I did not; my expression was, "I wish I had caught that damned "fellow, if all I have heard in St. Thomas in the "East is true the highest cocoa-nut tree would not "be high enough to hang him on," and I beg to call upon Mr. Astwood and one or two of his men who heard the expression to corroborate my statement.

36,339. Did you afterwards meet Doctor Bowerbank and Mr. Gordon in a carriage?—I did.

36,340. Did you accompany them to the wharf?—I did.

36,341. Did you take Mr. Gordon on board the "Wolverine" as a prisoner?—I did and handed him over to Captain De Horsey.

36,342. Did you then proceed to Port Antonio in attendance upon the Governor?—I did.

36,343. Did you return to Kingston with him on the 21st of October?—I did.

36,344. Did you receive any letter from the Governor on the morning of the 11th?—I received several letter, but I believe the one you refer to was the one brought from Paul Bogle. I did not receive it. I had been in the Private Secretary's office from nearly half-past 6, writing to the General and several other parties, and I had left an orderly named John Thoma's of the 1st West India Regiment; he received the letter and took it direct to Mr. Jordon, the Island Secretary, whose business it was to receive it.

36,345. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect having any communication with a Mr. Wemyss Anderson on

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board the "Wolverine"?—A lame gentleman—yes, I had.

36,346. To whom did that communication relate?—He asked my permission to speak to Mr. Gordon. I told him that was not my duty, he was not my prisoner, he must apply to the captain of the ship, which is the military means of doing these things.

36,347. Did you hear Mr. Eyre give any directions to the troops when they were landing at Morant Bay?—No, Mr. Eyre would not interfere with the troops, he left that to the general officer in command; he knew better his position.

36,348. I merely ask the fact, did you or not hear that?—I did not.

36,349. I wish to ask you the same question with regard to Port Antonio, did you hear him address any body of armed men there?—I heard him speak to the Maroons to thank them for the manner in which they had come down to save the town the night before; those were the only persons I heard addressed.

36,350. Can you give us the substance of what he said?—No, I cannot, for at the time I was inquiring about the men to give them information of the numbers that were there.

36,351. Did you hear him give any directions as to the mode in which they were to conduct the campaign?—The directions I heard given by the Governor were in writing to General Nelson, and the only conversation I heard on that occasion was General Nelson's turning round to the Governor and saying, "You ought to have been a general, you mistook your profession."

36,352. Did you hear Mr. Eyre make any observations to the Maroons?—I did not.

36,353. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I should like to ask if you made use of these words, "That martial law would be proclaimed on the morning, and that they would catch that fellow Gordon and make him skedaddle?"—I did not.

36,354. Then there was no reply to you, "Then we will hang him"?—No, there was no such expressions used by anybody.

The witness withdrew.

Brigadier-General NELSON recalled, sworn, and examined.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson.

36,355. I see there are some Court-martials of which we have no proceedings, will you explain that?—Simply because it was not necessary at all for me to keep them, therefore I presume they got lost.

36,356. Then is it rather an accident that any have been preserved?—Decidedly.

36,357. Were there any soldiers reported to you as having been guilty of any violence towards the people?—Soldiers were reported to me as having entered a house without authority. I inquired into their case and had them brought to a regular trial, according to our custom. I told them I had not time to try them by Court-martial, and I directed some to have a fortnight drill, and I think I gave one 12 lashes, another 20, and so on, and sent them under guard to the Provost Marshal, directing him to inflict the corporal punishment.

36,358. They were punished summarily?—Yes, and it was never repeated again.

36,359. How many were there?—Five.

36,360. Can you give their names?—No, I cannot. When the 5th West India Regiment was broken up about a year ago, and sent to Africa, there was no means of sending them, and they were obliged to come here; some afterwards went away in the "Urgent," and some were discharged, and there is no means of getting at them.

36,361. Then they did belong to the 5th West India Regiment which was disbanded?—Yes.

36,362. Did you receive any complaint, as to the conduct of the troops under Captain Hole?—Decidedly not.

36,363. They would not naturally come to you?—I imagine they would. If they had I should have inquired into them.

36,364. If Captain Hole punished would that be reported to you?—No, not if he considered it an offence to punish on his own authority.

36,365. If it was an offence he would deal with himself he would not report?—No offence was reported to me. I am perfectly sure that he tried every man by Court-martial, so did Captain Luke, and either sent their proceedings to me. It was a regular Court-martial under the Mutiny Act, and they sent those proceedings down to the general officer to confirm them.

36,366. Where are they?—Most likely sent home to the Judge Advocate General of the army.

36,367. Who were they tried by?—They were tried by Court-martial.

36,368. You had warrant for that, had you?—I had a warrant for that purpose, I believe, but I rather think I was not justified in carrying it out; I really forget whether I had the warrant to carry out proper military courts; however I preferred sending down to the General as I was only so temporarily a general.

36,369. When were the Court-martials held upon the soldiers?—I cannot tell the dates, I sent them away, the very last thing.

36,370. Do you know whether it was before the expiration of martial law?—No, I do not; I recollect now that I had a warrant, but I did not choose to act upon it, as the offence was punishable by seven years imprisonment; I referred it to the general officer in command.

The witness withdrew.

Hon. CHARLES ROYES sworn and examined.

Hon. C. Royes.

36,371. Are you the Custos for the parish of St. Ann's?—I have been so for nearly 12 years.

36,372. How long have you resided in Jamaica?—Thirty-seven years in Jamaica, and in St. Ann's Bay 27.

36,373. Are you an owner of large property?—I am the owner of two sugar estates and three penns, and am attorney for a considerable number of estates there and elsewhere.

36,374. In the parish of St. Ann's?—A considerable number in the parish of St. Ann's, and in other parishes besides.

36,375. We understand that nothing disturbed the ordinary course of affairs or the peace of St. Ann's until the news of the events at Morant Bay had reached your parish?—The people of St. Ann's continued as they always have been, and as I have always considered them, quiet, peaceable, and industrious; they are rather a well-to-do people as a body; of course they have some few blackguards amongst them, as there are everywhere.

36,376. On the arrival of the news of the occurrence at Morant Bay, had it much effect on the black people?—A very great effect; there was a general uneasiness and anxiety displayed throughout the whole parish; it did not affect one in particular, but everybody.

36,377. I am speaking of the effect produced upon the minds of the black people?—There was great uneasiness manifested amongst them all.

36,378. Was that an uneasiness connected with alarm or discontent?—There were some few that I have no doubt were discontented and uneasy on that ground, but the uneasiness to which I specially refer was an uneasiness of alarm; many of them came to me to consult me.

36,379. Were those the black people?—Yes, black people; many came to ask me what they should do, asking the news, and regretting it.

36,380. Did the white people feel any alarm?—Very great.

36,381. Did they make any representation to you in order to get you to communicate with the Governor?—A Volunteer corps sprung up, and of course I followed out the Act by sending them to the Governor, and I also requested that arms should be provided. The police were unarmed and utterly defenceless there—20 policemen for a parish of 40,000 people.

36,382. Was that the substance of your communication to the Governor?—That was the substance of it.

36,383. When did you make that communication?—I used to make communications almost weekly as to the state of the parish.

36,384. But this particular matter about the defenceless state there of the police force?—That was at the first commencement, immediately upon the outbreak.

36,385. Was it the week following, or the same week?—It could not have been the same week, it must have been the week following.

36,386. You say after that you continued to make application to the Governor on the subject?—I continued to correspond with him, to let him know the state of feeling.

36,387. What state of feeling did you represent as existing in St. Ann's?—That there was general uneasiness throughout the parish.

36,388. Did you make any application to him founded upon that state of things?—I received the communication about a fortnight after the outbreak, from a magistrate in the Brown's Town district, which was sent to me officially by the Deputy Clerk of the Peace. That communication went to the effect that he had heard, from what he considered credible authority, his servants, that a riot was feared in Brown's Town, and that, although it might not be much, yet still no one could tell what excesses might be committed if once it commenced.

36,389. Did you forward that letter to Governor Eyre?—I did, and I likewise stated to him at the time that I could not tell how much exaggerated alarm or truth there was in the reports, but that up in that district I knew ill-feelings existed in consequence of the disputed lands.

36,390. Do you mean in Brown's Town?—In Brown's Town district.

36,391. That would be a communication by you then at the end of October?—Yes; and I stated that I had not the means of suppressing it if it should occur. The Governor then sent down some troops, which went up to Brown's Town.

36,392. That was in November?—Yes.

36,393. Then the immediate subject of alarm in Brown's Town was of a local nature relative to some land?—It was that, but no one could tell how far it might extend. There were constant reports that the people were in a great state of alarm there, that there was a great state of mistrust, and there were reports and rumours of all sorts.

36,394. When was that?—All throughout, from the first news of the outbreak.

36,395. You have mentioned the instance about land?—Yes.

36,396. Was that the immediate cause of apprehension?—I think it was considered to be the immediate cause of the riot that was feared.

36,397. Was that what led to sending the troops there?—Yes, to keep the peace, should there be one.

36,398. That was of a local character, as far as that particular subject went, referring to land near Brown's Town?—Yes.

36,399. It was not the question of land generally?—No.

36,400. It was a particular case?—Yes, where the people had taken possession of land, and were not to be ejected.

36,401. How long did the troops remain?—They are there now.

36,402. Are there regular barracks there?—No, only a few houses.

36,403. Do you think they might be moved now?—I think so. The people came to me and asked me what they were to do. I questioned them upon the point, and said, "What do you think yourselves; what are your own ideas?" They said, "Massa, I think our own people will be quiet, but if the rebels come here plenty others will join," and I believed so too. It was certainly one opinion, that unless it had been promptly suppressed at the time it was supposed it would have extended; and I say so from long experience, these things are contagious, and they are so without any particular disaffection existing in the parish. I knew of no disaffection in the parish.

36,404. There was no ground of dissatisfaction upon the subject of administration of justice?—I never heard of it. Of course there may be times when a suitor may be disappointed, and he would individually express some dissatisfaction, but there was no general dissatisfaction. We have four Petty Courts in the parish, and there are numerous cases, as may be supposed, among a population of 40,000 people; but during three years there have been but 20 appeal cases, and only six have been reversals; these were chiefly on points of law. The cases are chiefly between the people themselves, for abusive language, trivial assaults, trespasses, and so on; but there have only been, in that length of time, three cases of disputes between employer and employed.

36,405. In three years?—In three years.

36,406. Have those been complaints by the employers or the employees?—I cannot answer that question.

36,407. Do you think there would be more complaints if justice was cheaper and easier to be got at?—I think that justice is at every man's door almost; they frequently come to me in their quarrels, and say that they have not got the means to prosecute when they have been ill-used; and if, upon inquiry, I found that they had been seriously assaulted, I have given them the money to pay for the warrant, or ordered it to be sent out.

36,408. You have that power, have you?—I did it at my own risk and my own cost, but I always direct the Clerk of the Peace to do so, and he himself would not refuse to send it out.

36,409. When you suggest to him it is a case in which the fees ought to be remitted he would do so?—He would always; and he would do so himself if he thought it was a case in which to do it. I may state that I have an extended knowledge of labourers, because I employ from 1,000 to 1,200 a day, and I pay in wages from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* a year, so that I have a pretty good knowledge of the people.

36,410. Do you get plenty of labour now?—In our district we have abundance.

36,411. Is it continuous, regular labour?—There are certain seasons in which labour is not so abundant, but the people are employed; they are employed upon their own grounds, or in the pimento crop, and at that time we may feel a little want of labour.

36,412. Do you mean you cannot get labour then?—We cannot get labour for our particular sugar estates, because it is absorbed in picking in other crops.

36,413. Do they complain of larceny very much in your neighbourhood, robbing provision grounds?—Not so much lately as in the last two years, when there was great drought. Provisions are more plentiful now, and I do not hear many complaints; but they did complain grievously, and they suffered very much by not planting on that account.

36,414. Do you think there is a very good spirit in your district?—I think so; I don't think they would be bad if they were let alone.

36,415. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You have an estate at Brown's Town, have you not?—I have.

36,416. Were you aware last year of there being any general distress among the people in that district?—I think for the last two years, more or less,

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Hon. C. Royes.

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there has been some distress throughout the parish, there have been very dry years, and where the employer feels distress I think the employed feel also something of it.

36,417. Just above your estate is there a settlement called Philadelphia?—There is.

36,418. Do you know anything of the character of the people living there?—They have a very bad character indeed, they are a very bad, turbulent set indeed.

36,419. Do you know a man called Bacchus Williams, as one of those living in that settlement?—I know he is.

36,420. Do you think if there was any disturbance likely to be created in Brown's Town, that it would extend towards Philadelphia?—It would come from that direction I think.

36,421. From your knowledge of Bacchus Williams do you think he is a person likely to know what was going on?—He is a person likely to know almost anything that passes, but he is a person I would not trust.

36,422. But he would be likely to know any evil that was being concocted, would he not?—He would.

36,423. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) To concoct a story?—To concoct a story.

36,424. (*Mr. Walcott.*) What is your opinion of the present state of the country with regard to the value and security of property?—I think since this unhappy outbreak there is a very general uneasiness and uncertainty as to the future, and property has depreciated very much in value, so much so that I should be very glad to take a very handsome discount off my own and go away.

36,425. What is the name of your property near Brown's Town?—Knapdale.

36,426. (*Commission.*) Are the magistrates pretty nearly exclusively persons connected with estates?—There are 30 magistrates, and I think 26 or 27 of them are large landowners.

36,427. Do you think they are persons in whom the labourers would have confidence in reference to disputes between them and their masters?—I think that the labourers have general confidence; they have more confidence in some than in others.

36,428. You have no stipendiary magistrate I think?—We have no stipendiary magistrate now.

The witness withdrew.

R. W. Smith, Esq.

RAYNES WAITE SMITH, Esq., sworn and examined.

36,429. Are you a member of the House of Assembly and a magistrate for St. Elizabeth?—I am a member of Assembly and a Justice of the Peace for St. Elizabeth's. I was also a member of the Executive Committee under both Sir Charles Darling and Governor Eyre.

36,430. Were you so in October last?—No.

36,431. Are you a proprietor of estates?—I am a proprietor of one estate, a family estate, and two penns.

36,432. Is that in St. Elizabeth's?—Yes.

36,433. I believe you also represent a property, acting as attorney for it?—I represent family property, and also the property of other individuals.

36,434. In St. Elizabeth's was there an unsettled state of public feeling in August and September last?—Very great.

36,435. Whereabouts were you residing at that time?—On my own estate, Redman Valley, within five miles of Lacovia.

36,436. I believe you had during August some anonymous letters?—None were sent to me; I never received any, they were picked up.

36,437. Upon your property?—Not on my property

36,438. Was it near your property?—About four or five miles off at a place called Ealing; a storekeeper picked it up on the road, and as I was passing his store one day he called to me and showed it to me.

36,439. Was it addressed to you?—No, it was addressed to him.

36,440. Have you got it?—No, I have not; he took it back from me. I applied for it afterwards, and he told me he had followed the old Spanish proverb of keeping the lion.

36,441. What was the letter?—It was calling me a great man or something of that kind, holding me up to public obloquy, on the ground that it was very well known that I had received a great quantity of rice from the Queen for the poor people of the parish, and that I had appropriated to my own purposes.

36,442. That was the charge against you in the letter?—Yes.

36,443. Was that dropped under Norris's store?——In the King's Road, close to his store.

36,444. You do not attach much importance to these anonymous letters, do you?—They say a straw thrown up shows which way the wind is blowing; and knowing the negro population as I do I did attach some importance to it.

36,445. Do you suppose these anonymous letters were written by negroes?—There are many negroes that can write, and I see no reason why that should not have been written by them.

36,446. Do you find from your knowledge of their character that they are very secret in their proceedings amongst each other, especially those of an illegal kind?—Certainly, and especially connected with obeahisms they are very secret when they have anything to be done.

36,447. Can you explain how you reconcile the revealing of their intentions, by means of anonymous letters, with the secrecy of their proceedings?—I can only say this, that I have no doubt that the same person who knew what was going on, or who had heard it, would be very wishful in some way or other to reveal it, and took that way of doing so.

36,448. You mean a friend who wished to warn anyone?—No, I am not sure of that, it might be an indifferent person.

36,449. Would not that be departing from the secrecy of their character?—It might be so, such things do leak out occasionally.

36,450. After this did you take any steps with regard to yourself or the public peace as a magistrate?—Knowing that this great excitement prevailed, and coupling that with those anonymous letters that had been dropped, which threatened not only myself but the leading men of the parish——

36,451. We have not heard of any other, was there any other?—Not that came to my hands, but I understood there were some in which the other leading characters were threatened.

36,452. Did you forward any communication to Governor Eyre?—You asked me just now if I made any communication to the authorities—I did so after I had found these communications were being dropped about, and knowing how unsettled the people were; and I was also told of some expressions that were made use of about me, saying that my house was a large one and it would do very well for them by-and-by. I thought it my duty, after consulting with one or two magistrates, to communicate the state of affairs to the Custos, which I did.

36,453. After that communication was there a vessel of war sent off the coast?—The Custos I was informed had received communications of a similar character, and it was in consequence of those communications altogether that the vessel was sent.

36,454. Was it after your communication to the Custos that the vessel arrived off the coast?—I think it was. I wrote the letter on the 24th July, and I think the vessel reached the coast about a day before the 1st of August.

36,455. Did matters quiet down after that?—The public peace was not broken.

36,456. At no time?—At no time; but I am

satisfied that the presence of that vessel had a considerable effect in preventing it.

36,457. Is it true that after the arrival of the vessel the excitement quieted down?—I think the arrival of the vessel had a great deal to do with the quietness that then prevailed and which does prevail.

36,458. Then it did quiet down?—I suppose that follows.

36,459. Did matters remain quiet till the news came about the affair of Morant?—I think myself there was the same dissatisfied feeling prevailing until the account was received of the outbreak at Morant Bay.

36,460. There was no manifestation of it, was there?—Except the remarks that were made.

36,461. Remarks made to you?—No, not to me; they were made generally about me.

36,462. Subsequently to the arrival of the vessel, when you say the public had settled down, until the news of Morant Bay came, did they remain quiet?—They remained in *statu quo*.

36,463. After that was there any disturbance?—Not after that.

36,464. Was there any excitement about the Morant news?—There was a considerable chatting about among the people; they did not know what to make of it.

36,465. Was there anything done in St. Elizabeth's in the way of attempting to disturb the public peace?—There was no overt act committed that I am aware of. I was asked just now as to a letter I wrote to the Governor. I did write. I considered it my duty, in May last, in consequence of the agitation which prevailed in the country, to state my views with regard to the affairs of the country.

36,466. Was that a public despatch to him?—It was a letter written publicly, and published in the papers.

36,467. Was it written in your capacity as a magistrate?—I did not sign my name as a magistrate to it, but it was very well known from whom it came.

36,468. Have you got that letter?—I have it here; it was written on the 21st of June and published in the papers.

36,469. Not under your own signature, you say?—I signed it.

36,470. When you say it was published in the papers, do you mean the newspapers?—Yes; I do not think my evidence would be complete if I did not state the reasons which induced me to believe that this excitement throughout the country had been growing, and had not been the accident of a year. This has been the case, to my knowledge, ever since the negroes squatted on their one or two acres lot of land; and owing to the decay of civilizing influences in the country, from which they have been debarred in this district, I attribute much of the evil that has happened to this, that so many estates have been abandoned by the proprietors. Since the reduction of wages in 1846, all the smaller labourers went and bought one or two lots, and have remained far from civilization. From the drought, which happened two years ago, these people's grounds yielded little or nothing, and they suffered considerable distress, especially in that part of the parish of St. Elizabeth's with which I am acquainted—the Santa Cruz mountains; they suffered there more considerably from being deprived of the water which they formerly received from the tanks. They have again fallen into disrepair; they were formerly kept up by the proprietors of estates, and from those tanks the people took their supplies. Those have all been abandoned, and the people being too idle to do anything for themselves, when the drought came they soon felt the want of that necessary supply; and considering that happens in many districts in this island, where cultivation is now exceedingly circumscribed, and civilizing influences consequently very much circumscribed along with it, they not being a self-relying people, much of the evil must be attributed to those causes.

36,471. Do you think a system of tanks a good one in a country that suffers so much from drought?—We have the test of experience of that.

36,472. You formerly had a very good system of tanks, had you not?—Yes, there were large barbacues where water was collected.

36,473. (*Mr. Payne.*) You speak of the negroes squatting on the land, do you mean occupier—their buy land, or their hired land?—It is immaterial which, it is a fancy for every man to buy an acre or two.

36,474. I presume you will agree that when the vessel arrived at St. Elizabeth's, it had a good effect in restoring the confidence of the white people?—No doubt of it.

36,475. Have you taken from the post-office a letter belonging to a Mr. Gelling?—No; Mr. Gelling handed me a letter without any condition attached to it.

36,476. Is it not true that you took that letter from the post office?—No.

36,477. (*Mr. Walcott*) Was that a letter written from Underhill to Mr. Gelling?—Yes.

36,478. And did you give that letter to his Excellency the Governor?—Yes. I don't know if the letter was read, if there would be very much in it.

36,479. Is that the letter you wrote to the Custos (*handing it to the witness*)?—Yes.

This was dated 24th July 1865, stating his opinion of the danger that existed in consequence of a spirit of disaffection, and referring to a communication made to Dr. McCatty, of which the following is an extract:—"You will "shortly hear of great news. We are going to "do a great thing in August, and hope we will "find friends ready in St. Elizabeth's to work "hand in hand with us."

36,480. About August did any person tender their services to you as a protector or guard for you?—Certainly. I returned home to my place after being about on business, and I found, owing to the excitement that prevailed, all my neighbours had fled to Black River for protection; my head man came up to me, and said he was very glad to find that I had returned, for if there was an outbreak my own people were determined to protect me. I was waited upon by another person who lived in my district, to warn me not to leave my house during the August holidays; and I thought it right, coupling all these things together, to rally round about me some force for my protection, for I did not know what might occur, and my people came round me and guarded my house and premises during those August holidays.

The witness withdrew.

William Charles Groves, Esq., sworn and examined.

W. C. Groves, Esq.

36,481. Are you a magistrate of St. Thomas in the East?—I am.

36,482. Are you also lessee of a place called Dalvey?—Yes.

36,483. On Friday, the 13th of October last, did two men come to your estate at Dalvey?—They did.

36,484. Was that in the afternoon?—Towards afternoon.

36,485. From what place did they come; did you know them?—Yes, I knew them well, they came from Holland estate.

36,486. I believe they came to warn you about remaining at home?—Yes.

36,487. Did you remain at home?—I did not remain in the house.

36,488. Where did you go to?—I went to a negro house near by.

36,489. Did you remain there?—I remained there two days.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

W. C. Groves, Esq.

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36,490. Do you know a man of the name of Francis Hall ?—Yes, it was to his house I went.

36,491. Did you remain over the Sunday at his house ?—Yes, I remained until the Sunday night.

36,492. When you left his house where did you go to ?—I went to Golden Grove first, and from thence Fairfield.

36,493. Did anything take place at Dalvey, by the rebels ?—Yes, they attacked the house on the Friday night.

36,494. That was the night you left it ?—Yes; they sacked and destroyed all the furniture, and they carried away everything that was moveable.

36,495. Did you hear shells blowing and drums beating ?—Yes.

36,496. Did you ever see any of the men ?—I saw them frequently.

36,497. Near your house ?—Yes.

36,498. How many strong ?—They might be 40 or 50 from what I saw.

36,499. I believe your house was entirely gutted when you returned to it ?—Yes.

36,500. You, as a magistrate of St. Thomas in the East, had not been aware of any preparation, in way of drilling, at Stony Gut or elsewhere ?—No ; Dalvey is so isolated I hardly ever hear of anything until it has actually taken place.

36,501. Then had you heard nothing until these men came to you ?—I heard of the disturbance at Morant Bay, and I heard the breaking up of Duckenfield the previous night ; I could hear their yellings.

36,502. But you had not taken alarm, with respect to your own place, until these men came ?—No.

36,503. How long had you been at Dalvey ?—About six months.

36,504. Where had you been before that ?—At Holland.

36,505. And before that ?—And before that I lived at Serge Island, in the Blue Mountain district.

36,506. For what time had you known that district —Holland, Dalvey, and round about there ?—Over 25 years I have been resident there.

36,507. Did you employ any men ?—Not at Dalvey.

36,508. But on the different estates that you have been connected with ?—Yes.

36,509. (*Mr. Walcott.*) In 1863, about the time Mr. Gordon was canvassing as a member for the parish, did you hear anything about the election ?—It was said, if Mr. Gordon was not successful in being returned as member for the parish the Maroons were to come down and cut off the white people's heads.

36,510. Who said that ?—A labourer at Holland.

36,511. Is that the estate where you were overseer at the time ?—Yes.

36,512. Did you believe that was true ?—There is excitement at the election.

36,513. Was it not more an election trick than anything else ?—I don't know, I am sure.

36,514. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When the men came to you on Friday night, the 13th, what did they say to you ?—One man said that he would cut off my head, and then he would have no more rent to pay for the beach. He rented the Dalvey beach from me.

36,515. Was anything else said in your kitchen by anybody else ?—Yes; one man named Thomas Lewis said, "Yes, kill them all."

36,516. What had that a reference to ?—To the killing of the white people.

36,517. When was that ?—That was on the same day, I think the same Friday.

36,518. (*Commission.*) Do you know the name of the black person who made use of the expression you speak of at the time of the Vestry election of 1863 ?—Yes, his name was Joseph Henry.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Wednesday, 7th March 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

Colonel THOMAS FRANCIS HOBBS sworn and examined.

36,519. You were in command at Newcastle in October 1865 ?—Yes.

36,520. How many men had you under your command at that time ?—I think about 500.

36,521. Now before we proceed further with your examination it is necessary to read to you this paper (*caution read to witness*) ?—I have nothing to conceal.

36,522. How many men had you under your command at that time ?—I should say about 500.

36,523. Of what regiment ?—Of the 6th Royal regiment.

36,524. Did you receive an order on the 12th of October to send two companies to Kingston ?—I did.

36,525. Whom did you detail on this duty ?—Captain Hole, in command of letter A company, and Lieutenant Morton.

36,526. How many men about did you send ?—I ordered 60 rank and file per company, that would be about 120.

36,527. How many men were left at Newcastle after the two companies left ?—About 380.

36,528. Did you receive an order at 10 o'clock at night on the 12th to hold a company in readiness to march to Mahogany Vale ?—I did.

36,529. What company did you detail for this service ?—Captain Field's.

36,530. Had Captain Field a subaltern with him ?—Yes, Lieutenant Græme, then Ensign Græme.

36,531. Now state what orders you received from Major-General O'Connor ?—Finding that two companies had already gone I then had received no orders from Major-General O'Connor but to send that one company down the Blue Mountain Valley ; but I got a letter immediately afterwards from General Jackson, asking for another company.

36,532. State distinctly what orders you received from Major-General O'Connor, we want to know what orders you had to send any troops ?—There were verbal orders from the Adjutant-General. The first order was for two companies, and the other was also a verbal order, to the best of my belief, for a third company.

36,533. You received verbal orders through the Deputy Adjutant-General ?—There was a verbal order for the first two companies to go to camp, and I believe the second order was verbal also.

36,534. You had no written order ?—I am not certain, but I think not.

36,535. When you detached Captain Field what orders did you give him, either written or verbal ?—I ordered him to proceed to Mahogany Vale to place himself under General Jackson's command.

36,536. Under his command ?—Not under his com-

mand, but to receive instructions from him where to proceed.

36,537. Have you any written order that you gave to him?—No, I do not think I have.

36,538. Then the orders you gave to Captain Field to place himself under General Jackson's instructions were looking to him as a magistrate?—As a magistrate of course.

36,539. Did you give Captain Hole any orders?—No.

36,540. What was the object of sending troops down the Blue Mountain Valley?—To intercept the rebels, they were reported to be flying towards Kingston, with the view of burning it.

36,541. When did Captain Field's company march?—About midnight, I think, on the 11th or 12th.

36,542. You say you received the order at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th; did they march within two hours?—They did. They got under way immediately.

36,543. Do you know the distance from Newcastle to Morant Bay?—I do not.

36,544. Did you receive any letter from Captain Field asking for reinforcements?—I did.

36,545. What did you do?—I took upon myself the responsibility of sending another company, under Lieutenant Rowarth, and I wrote immediately to the General to tell him what I had done, and I got an answer saying he approved of my promptitude.

36,546. What orders did you give to Lieutenant Rowarth?—To place himself under Captain Field and aid the civil power to the best of his ability.

36,547. In what direction was he to go; did you order him to follow the line of march of Captain Field?—Yes, he was to proceed the same way.

36,548. Did you make any application to General O'Connor to be allowed permission to take command of Captain Field's force yourself in person?—I did.

36,549. Did you obtain leave to do so?—I did.

36,550. When did you leave Newcastle?—I got permission to go about midnight on the 13th, and at daylight on the 14th I started across the country.

36,551. Who accompanied you?—Lieutenant Hall, and a body-guard of 10 men.

36,552. You pushed on with all possible speed?—Yes.

36,553. Where to?—First to Mahogany Vale. Finding that the troops had gone from there I went on to Arntully.

36,554. When did you arrive there?—After dusk on Saturday night the 14th.

36,555. What reports did you receive on your arrival?—Reports of the very disturbed state of the country from everybody. The magistrates urged me to advance immediately into St. Thomas in the East.

36,556. Whom did you find at Arntully besides the troops?—A number of magistrates and refugees from St. Thomas in the East, very loud in the request that I should push on into the disturbed districts.

36,557. Did they name any place which they recommended as a place to which you should push on?—Monklands.

36,558. How many men had you at Arntully on the night of the 14th when you arrived there?—There were 110 when I arrived there, and I brought 10 with me; 120 men and six officers.

36,559. At Arntully did you receive intelligence that martial law had been proclaimed?—I did, late at night.

36,560. Did General Jackson go anywhere at that time?—I do not know from my own knowledge, but before my arrival I understood he had gone to Monklands.

36,561. He was not there when you arrived?—I do not think he was, but he was there shortly afterwards.

36,562. What did he report on his return?—That there were large bodies of armed rebels waiting to dispute the passage from Arntully Gap, a narrow gorge on the road to Monklands. Upon this a slight altercation took place between him and me as to his position. He was under the impression, I think, that he should take military command, and I told him I would allow no person to take command of my regiment but myself when I was present.

36,563. When did you leave Arntully?—About daylight on Sunday morning the 15th.

36,564. How far is it from Arntully to Monklands?—Between 4 and 5 miles, I should say.

36,565. Were any shots fired during the march to Monklands?—I heard one or two, but I do not think they were at us. I took them to be signals.

36,566. In what order did you advance in marching towards Monklands?—The roads are mere goat tracks, and we were obliged to go in Indian file, but whenever we came to any broken ground or open spaces I threw out an advanced guard of skirmishers.

36,567. Did your men fire at any people in the bush?—Not a shot was fired between Arntully and Monklands.

36,568. When did you reach Monklands?—I should say between 10 and 11; it might have been before 10 o'clock.

36,569. On Sunday morning?—Yes.

36,570. Your march, then, was a slow one?—Very slow indeed. Torrents of rain were falling.

36,571. What retarded your march?—The rivers were all what they call in this country "down," and took the men to their waists, and on coming out of the rivers the men had to take off their boots and empty the gravel out of them. We never made more than about two miles and a half an hour.

36,572. What state was the weather in?—It was frightful weather, raining the entire time.

36,573. In what state did you find Monklands, was anybody there?—No, except a few refugees and women, and the place was completely wrecked by the rebels.

36,574. What did you do then?—The men were jaded, and I rested and gave them a glass of rum each.

36,575. What did you do after resting?—I asked of the magistrates which was the nearest rebel settlement, and they said Ross Island.

36,576. Did you detach a party to go to Ross Island?—No, I never detached a party the entire time I was out.

36,577. From the reports you received did you suppose that the whole population were in open rebellion?—There can be no doubt about it, I think, whatsoever.

36,578. What were the reports that you received?—That all labour was suspended, that the negroes had taken to arms; and I saw signals flying over all the commanding hills, and flags of various colours, and heard occasional shots, and I found the house of Mr. Paterson, which they had broken into, completely smashed, and the doors broken up, and his shop—he kept a store—completely gutted, and numerous other indications, such as horns blowing and impromptu drums in the houses, and the houses all deserted, and a number of indications which it is impossible to mistake, besides which I found earthworks hastily thrown up on the hill tops.

36,579. First of all, from whom did you receive the reports?—From the local magistrates chiefly; Mr. Lascelles, I should think, and General Jackson, who lives in the neighbourhood, and a number of brown men and other people of apparent respectability, from Mr. Davidson, and I think we had altogether five magistrates with us that first day, and each of them seemed to corroborate the statements which the others made.

36,580. Did you yourself see these flags flying?—Yes.

36,581. Did you hear the horns?—I did. At first, once or twice, I did not know what the sound was, but I heard them. I should mention that as we advanced the body of rebels was retiring.

36,582. Did you see them?—No, we did not, but we had the most correct information. Scouts from Monklands ran back from time to time and said, "They are gone on."

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36,583. These earthworks, where were they?—Not at Ross Island, they were at Mount Lebanus.

36,584. Were the houses beyond Monklands deserted or occupied?—All were deserted; the furniture had been removed into the bush, and every preparation made apparently for troops advancing.

36,585. The shots that you heard did you hear them fired at Monklands?—The first shot I think I heard was between Arntully and Monklands, just as we approached Monklands, and then I heard one or two others from the hills that were signals. I believed them to be so, and I am sure they were. I heard them more as we got on.

36,586. You conceived them to be signals?—I did, and reported accordingly. I do not think they were fired at us.

36,587, Did you search the houses?—We did.

36,588. Did you find any plunder?—Not in Ross Island.

36,589. Did you cause houses to be burned?—Very few. The magistrates, singular to say, pointed out to us the houses which they said were the houses of leading rebels, a thing that from that day to this I have never been able to understand, how they knew so very soon after I entered the place which were the leading rebels. They pointed them out, but as I was anxious to pass on I only burned, I should say, about half-a-dozen houses at that time. Ross Island is a small settlement containing about 30 houses.

36,590. Had every house that you burned been pointed out by a magistrate or constable as belonging to a rebel?—Every one. I carried a piece of chalk in my holsters, and if I found a house in which a widow or a person nominally loyal or any woman was present, or even when a man was present, the presence of these people saved it.

36,591. After leaving Monklands did you see any people?—Not in Ross Island.

36,592. When you left Ross Island where did you go to?—We went through Ross Island to Mount Lebanus.

36,593. On the way to Mount Lebanus did you see any people?—Not a single one that I can remember.

36,594. Was the settlement of Ross Island quite deserted?—Quite deserted.

36,595. And from there you went to Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

36,596. Did you enter the chapel there?—We did.

36,597. What did you see in the chapel?—It had been raining very heavily; the floor was covered with mud; it was an earthen floor, and there were fresh marks of feet of people who had apparently at that moment left it. There were some cutlasses, and a large Bible which was upset upon the floor. I picked it up and saw that it had not been probably upset five minutes.

36,598. Did you bring it away?—No, we left it there; it was too large to carry.

36,599. What did you do with the chapel?—I had the Bible taken out and ordered the chapel to be set fire to.

36,600. Where did you go then?—Mount Lebanus is a large place, about three miles and a half long, I should think, from one end to the other.

36,601. Were all the houses at Mount Lebanus empty when you got there?—Yes, every one.

36,602. You say it is a large settlement, are there more than 100 houses in it?—I should say fully 100, but it was extremely difficult to see. There are large cocoa-nut trees in great numbers. It is a beautiful valley, and stretches up by the side of a river. I could not tell at the time how large it was. It was a week afterwards before I found out what was its extent.

36,603. On the Sunday, the 15th, were any of the goods of Mrs. Paterson, or goods that were said to be hers, found in any house?—Yes, in the house of a man called Alveranga, which is close to this chapel. In the chapel there was an unmistakeable effluvium of people having been recently in it.

36,604. Was the chapel burned as well as the house in which you found the goods?—The chapel was, but the house was not.

36,605. From something that was told you, or from anybody you met with, did you learn that they had been sworn in recruits in the chapel?—Yes.

36,606. How did you become possessed of that fact?—Simultaneously with this our men, who were stretching along these narrow roads, and occupied nearly a line of I should say fully three quarters of a mile from the first man to the last, some of the advanced guard at that moment captured two or three women. Amongst them was a girl who pretended to be deaf and dumb for some time, but at last she spoke. I asked her where the people were, and she pointed to where they had just gone out of the chapel. We got hold of an old man who confirmed this; we asked him had they just gone out, and he said, "Yes."

36,607. You became possessed of two prisoners who told you this?—Yes.

36,608. What amount of bludgeons and cutlasses were found in the chapel?—I should say half-a-dozen; they seemed to have run out, and dropped these upon our coming. I took up two.

36,609. Were there many bludgeons?—Two or three. We had not seen the bludgeons before, and we each tried to secure one.

36,610. After reaching the chapel and burning it did you see a large body of armed rebels running or creeping up a hill?—Yes.

36,611. Were they on each side of the settlement of Mount Lebanus?—We had by this time got more than two prisoners, and after an interval of about two minutes the men, seeing a number of people about, pointed them out on the opposite hill. We thought the main body was in an earthwork across the valley. Captain Field went up to it, and brought down a flag. He found no one in the earthwork, but directly afterwards we saw a number of men running down one side of the gully, and then they made their appearance going up the other side.

36,612. Were they running from the earthwork down the gully?—Yes, they had fled out of it.

36,613. At the approach of Captain Field?—Of the troops in general, but particularly his.

36,614. Was there more than one earthwork at that place?—Not there.

36,615. You say you were separated from the earthwork by a gully?—Yes.

36,616. Did you cross the gully and walk up to it, and look at it yourself?—No.

36,617. Did anybody?—Captain Field did, and I think one or two of the civilians.

36,618. You did not?—No, I did not.

36,619. At that time did some of your men fire upon the people who were passing from the earthwork down the gully?—When they made their appearance going up the hill on the opposite side of the gully I could see they were armed, and the prisoners said, "There they go." I asked them who, and they said, "The rebels." I looked at them narrowly with my eye, and also with my glass, and saw that they were armed. Some of them wore swords and had on uniform, to the best of my belief. One or two wore red shirts, and had arms—guns of some sort or other. I said to the advanced guard, "Fire," and about 10 men did fire, but I watched the men narrowly and I observed that they never put up their sights. I checked them for it, and told them to be careful and take good aim, and then they did, and when they fired again I think they fired 20 or 30 at these men. I was under the impression that they had hit them. I asked them how many they had killed, and they said, "From 10 to 20," but I afterwards found that the men had dropped down in the grass. I have caused some accurate inquiries to be made, and I have not been able to find that they were killed, but I was under the impression at the time that they were.

36,620. Did they fire on the troops?—No.

36,621. What number did you see fire?—About 20 altogether, I should think.

36,622. None of the men crossed the ravine ?—No, they did not.

36,623. Were you informed by the people who were in your power at that time of their being the main body of rebels present ?—Certainly I was.

36,624. Who gave the information ?—The prisoners that were captured, I think, were the chief ones. It seemed to be an established fact. I could not at this moment state who individually told it me.

36,625. Did you gather from any of your advanced guards or scouts who went up the hill that they had seen anything like a main body of rebels ?—No, I did not.

36,626. You were dependent entirely upon the prisoners for the information ?—Yes.

36,627. For that fact ?—Yes.

36,628. Nobody ever saw the main body, but you were under the impression that they were near you ?—Yes, this party upon whom I ordered the fire was represented as being their rear guard.

36,629. On this visit to Mount Lebanus were any other houses destroyed than the chapel and the house where Mrs. Paterson's property was found ?—I should say about 20; certainly 10 or 15, but perhaps 20 were destroyed—houses of the rebels ; but it was such a large settlement that I could not spare time to burn many. I was under the firm belief that I was every minute coming upon the rebels, and I have no doubt that they were near me, because Paul Bogle made his appearance immediately afterwards in the river below. I did not know him, but General Jackson rode out and saw him, and it transpired afterwards that the man he had seen was Bogle.

36,630. Did anyone see any force under arms at that time with Bogle ?—No, I think not.

36,631. Were any of the houses occupied by the inhabitants at the time destroyed by fire or otherwise ?—No, not a single person was in any house that we destroyed.

36,632. The settlement being three miles long did you go beyond it on that day ?—No, we did not go quite to the end of it at all. It may not be three miles long, but I think it is about that length.

36,633. But you thought so, and you returned to Monklands ?—Yes.

36,634. Monklands being at that time your head-quarters ?—Yes.

36,635. You say the houses you destroyed at Mount Lebanus were those of the leading rebels—on what information were you dependent for that fact ?—Upon the magistrates who accompanied us.

36,636. Do you mean General Jackson ?—He was one, Mr. Lascelles was another, and I think Mr. Davidson was another. I do not recollect any other names at this moment; but in addition to these magistrates I must tell you there were about 20 or 30 very respectable civilians who accompanied us—persons in the position of life of book-keepers, leading men in the district, and supposed to give good information ; and on their information, coupled with that of the magistrates, I set fire to the houses of the leading rebels, and should have burned the entire village, but it took a great deal of time.

36,637. Who were the civilians ?—One was Mr. Haliburton, who appeared to be a respectable brown proprietor, who gave good information, and his testimony appeared to be reliable. Then there was Mr. Ogilvie, a thoroughly respectable man, who seemed to know everything about the district ; and there were two or three other people who were sworn as special constables. Afterwards there were the two Wilsons, father and son, both respectable men, and quite above the average of their class. These men, I think, occupied the position in life of book-keepers, or of small settlers.

36,638. They were people with whom you were acquainted ?—Yes, they were accredited by the magistrates.

36,639. It was upon their information that you acted ?—It was upon their testimony, but not without the confirmation of he magistrates.

36,640. It was upon their testimony, coupled with that of the magistrates, that you acted in the assumption that the property you destroyed was the property of the rebels ?—Yes.

36,641. Then you retired to Monklands on Sunday night, the 15th ?—Yes.

36,642. Did you take back any prisoners with you ; how many did you take back ?—We brought six, I think, and I think eight more were brought in by some of the constables during the night, or during our absence. We had altogether, I think, during that night 14 prisoners.

36,643. The constables you have named were book-keepers and gentlemen resident in the district who were sworn in ?—Yes.

36,644. You remained at Monklands, and on Monday, the 16th of October, what course did you follow ?—We found that the troops were so extremely knocked up from the previous night's exertions that I could not advance further on the Monday, and I devoted the day to receiving information about the district and examining the cases of these 14 prisoners. I found that although they were all taken up in rebel districts, and appeared to me to be more or less connected with the rebellion, I had not sufficient proof to warrant their execution, except in the case of one man, who was called William Carr.

36,645. William Carr was executed on Monday, the 16th of October ?—Yes, his was our first execution.

36,646. Was he tried by Court-martial ?—Yes, he was tried, and got a very lengthened and patient trial. We had plenty of time, and every formality that it is possible to go through was gone through in his case.

36,647. And were the proceedings recorded and returned ?—Yes, they are with my Courts-martial, and I should like to call attention to the difference between that and others which were sent in afterwards.

36,648. There are two returns ; one bears the inscription of certified proceedings, and the other is the regular report of the evidence given—where are the proceedings of the Courts-martial that were held by you ?—They were sent to the Adjutant-General by order of the General. They were sent about the 7th of November, and I have never seen the originals since.

36,649. It is convenient to draw your attention to that, and that you should draw ours to what you wish to state—had you the proceedings written in each case ?—They were written in every case, but some were necessarily very curtailed.

36,650. Do you remember the particular trial of William Carr on Monday, the 16th ?—I do. [*The two reports of proceedings in the case of William Carr were here read to the witness.*]

36,651. Why were these two returns made, one dated the 26th of October, that is the first, and other dated the 1st of October ?—It does not appear to me that either of those dates is correct. They cannot be right as to date. I can explain why there were two documents. They should be both dated the 16th. The former is not in my handwriting. They are clerical errors I presume. I think I can fully explain why there are two. When we arrived there, never having had a drumhead Court-martial before, I was extremely anxious to take the full evidence before sending him to be tried by Court-martial, and I held a sort of committee, composed of officers and magistrates. That is why the first return is made, the Court-martial being held afterwards. I did that with the first man, and afterwards with the others, whenever time admitted. I had a regular Court-martial, and the first is what might be called in civil law a "grand jury."

36,652. In fact you had a Court of Inquiry to take the *précis* of evidence to see whether you had sufficient evidence to bring the prisoner before a Court-martial ?—Yes, but the dates are not mine, they were both held within an hour of each other.

36,653. This *précis* of evidence so made is not only as it appears upon the paper a taking of evidence by

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them, that you considered him guilty, but it is added and "hereby sentence him to immediate death?"—That was a sort of a joint court, composed of magistrates and officers, although the magistrates did not put down their signatures.

36,654. You will recollect probably whether this is or is not substantially what you returned. [*The heading of paper read to witness, "We the undersigned, &c."*] That is the heading of the return, and then there are the signatures of Captain Field, Lieutenant Rowarth, Lieutenant Hall, Ensign Græme, and Ensign Taylor, and it is confirmed and approved by "T. F. Hobbs, Colonel?"—That is the only way I can explain it, I do not remember it very accurately. I know we had a preliminary investigation. It is possible that, thinking that was not formal enough, I ordered another court. The first was a mixed court of officers and magistrates. I was at the same time drawing out proceedings to send to Kingston. [*Proceedings of Court-martial read.*]

36,655. Were there two returns or only one return made, which resulted in the execution of William Carr?—It strikes me there were two.

36,656. Do you remember whether that same day Robert Dyke, and nine other men, whose names were unknown, were flogged?—I do not remember.

36,657. Were any men flogged that day under your authority at Monklands?—I do not remember. It's possible that these were, but I cannot recollect that particular day. They were flogged under my authority if I returned them so.

36,658. Besides the Court-martial held upon William Carr, and whatever other sentences may have been carried out on that day, what further did you do in or near Monklands, with regard to suppressing the disturbances that were there?—The men were so very much knocked up, that I could do nothing more than keep a strong guard and look out, and the time of myself and my officers was taken up in examining the arms and getting them into proper condition after the severe weather of the day before, and investsgating the cases of the 14 other prisoners. I decided I would have nothing to say to them, and I wrote requesting instructions. I did not, however, wait for an answer, but sent them to Kingston. I did not think martial law authorized my dealing with people who were not caught in armed force, or proved to be ringleaders or resisting authority.

36,659. Were these 14 men sent to Kingston?—Yes, they were sent by me; I sent for instructions, and wrote in a despatch or rather a letter to the General, stating that I shrank from the responsibility of executing them without further instructions.

36,660. Do you remember whether it was on October the 15th, or on Monday the 16th, that you wrote; when did you write that letter?—I think it was on the 16th that I wrote the letter in which I stated that I shrank from the responsibility of executing them without further instructions.

36,661. Have you brought a copy of that letter?—Yes, I have. It is dated the 16th.

36,662. Is that a copy you made at the time of the original which was sent?—It is a copy which was made afterwards at Newcastle by a clerk.

36,663. Did you examine it with the original?—I did. [*Letter read, as follows.*]

"Monklands, St. Thomas in the East, Surry Co.
"Jamaica, Heart of Rebel Country,
October 16th, 1865.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to report for your information and also for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that Private Thomas Murton, of the 6th Royal Regiment, under my command, captured the rebel chief, William Carr, who entered this house in search of Mr. Paterson, with intent to take his life. He was this day shot. The moral effect of this has been most wonderful; as, ever since the execution, numbers of rebels have come in, having thrown away their arms and seeking protection. These men I cannot possibly undertake to guard, and I believe they are all worthy of death, but I shrink from the responsibility of executing them without first receiving the Governor's or your wishes respecting them. I have, however, suggested to the magistrates that all men of substance, or proprietors of land of 30*l.* value and upwards, be sworn in special constables, and ordered to escort these men to Kingston and hand them over to the civil power. I hope to-morrow, if all be well, to make a forced march towards Stony Gut, in this parish, where the rebels (driven due westward by Brigadier-General Nelson, as I am informed,) have assembled in great force, and where they have a large supply of gunpowder, arms, &c. As they are nearly all mounted on mules or horses, it is evident we shall have difficulty in following them up. I do not think the insurrectionist spirit extends into St. David's, where all seem loyal at present.

"I have the honour to be
"Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant
"T. Francis Hobbs, Colonel & Lt.-Col. 6th Royal Regiment Comdg. Troops, Monklands Dist. St. Thomas ye East.

"P.S. Since the execution of their leader, William Carr, rebels are coming in here in numbers, confessing their guilt and seeking protection. I have handed them all over to the magistrates, who say they cannot get special constables to guard them. I have no means of doing so.

"T. F. H."

36,664. What is the date of that?—Sixteenth of October.

36,665. Where was it written from?—From Monklands.

36,666. That was not the first despatch you had written, you wrote one on the 15th?—I did on the 15th.

36,667. On the 15th, at 6 in the evening, you communicated to Major-General O'Connor the proceedings of the day?—Yes, on my march to Monklands.

36,668. This passage occurs in that despatch, which perhaps you would wish to explain:—"The amount of horses, pigs, poultry, and comfortable clothing left behind by the people, as also the amount of coffee, and provisions of all kinds, indicate the utmost amount of comfort on the part of the people composing the rebellion, who (unfortunately aided by the natural advantages of the country, and numerous well-mounted scouts,) gave notice of our presence and fled. We, however, secured six prisoners, whom I would have shot, but from the fact of their being unarmed; I now regret that I did not do so, as they are no doubt rebels. We have, however, killed between 15 and 20 of them at extraordinarily long distances, having discovered since several groups of them on the hill sides and in trees?"—I have already explained, but I should be glad to give further information if I can. These were the same men whom I saw running up the hill side, the 15 or 20 alluded to.

36,669. But what about the six prisoners?—The explanation is this, I found that when I had extended clemency to them such an immense number came flocking in that the people said if I did not shoot them we should be overwhelmed.

36,670. Overwhelmed with what?—With black people about us. They would come in and claim protection. I thought it would have been better if I had not done so, and that it was a bad precedent, but I could not bring myself to do it as they were unarmed.

36,671. Did you apprehend that the surrender of so many black people would overwhelm you?—I did.

36,672. Did you think that the shooting of the six would have deterred them?—I thought it would.

36,673. Was it not your object that they should come in and surrender; you could have dismissed them if they undertook to behave well?—But in dismissing or flogging them you did not get rid of them, and I began to fear when I wrote that letter that my clemency might have a bad effect.

36,674. Would you not get rid of them by dismissing them, or by flogging and dismissing them?—

No, they would not go away from the camp, they still claimed our protection.

36,675. The rebels came in and surrendered?—Yes.

36,676. Then they would need no further protection; when they were pardoned they would go home and be quiet?—But they would not.

36,677. Up to this time you had had but six?—And that eight had been brought in before.

36,678. That is 14; you did not want them to go away because you were not going to deal with them until you had instructions from Kingston?—When I found that I had 14 on the first day I said to myself, how will this be going on every day?

36,679. Supposing them to be rebels, was it not your object that they should come in and give proof of their good intentions, that you might send them to their homes with a certificate and pass?—My view was that I wished to send them all out of the district, because I knew that if they remained in our camp they would give information to the rebels of what we were doing, and my object was to get them out of the district, and that urged me to send them to camp without waiting for instructions.

36,680. Is this the chief ground or the only ground upon which you were led to express this regret that you had not shot the six?—That is all that occurs to me at this moment. I do not know what induced me to make use of this expression, except that I feared that if I allowed the camp to be filled with these people they would give information to the other people of what was going on, and although I had not clear proof upon which I could shoot them, yet there was distinct proof that they were mixed up in the rebellion. They were not caught in arms, and I hesitated to kill them.

36,681. These 14 included William Carr?—No, they were exclusive.

36,682. And eight were brought in by constables?—Yes.

36,683. You had not inquired into their cases, formally, at any rate?—The constables in bringing them in reported upon what grounds they had brought them, that they were caught in the district, and that they believed them to be connected with the rebellion, and the men themselves said they were more or less.

36,684. On Monday you did not stir from Monklands?—No.

36,685. Did you on any subsequent day make excursions into the rebels' strongholds and settlements?—Yes, almost every day.

36,686. On Tuesday what district did you take?—The Somerset district, a very prosperous one.

36,687. Did that lie on the road or to the right?—No, it is to the left, I think.

36,688. What state of things did you find there?—From the reports I received and from what I saw of the houses it was in a still more advanced state of rebellion than even Mount Libanus. The houses there were in like manner deserted, every one, and there was not a single individual to be found in the houses; and in addition to that the constables all gave me to believe and the magistrates with them that this was in a more advanced stage of rebellion, and that every one in the place had risen in rebellion, whereas in Mount Libanus there appeared to be a few exceptions.

36,689. Somerset was equally deserted?—Yes.

36,690. At Mount Libanus you found nobody in the houses, nor did you find anybody in the houses at Somerset?—No; one schoolmaster, named Friend, who lives at Somerset, gave us correct information. He pointed out the houses, every single one by name.

36,691. Did you hear from him or from anybody else what had become of the inhabitants?—I did.

36,692. What information did they give you?—That they had all gone to Morant Bay.

36,693. Did Friend, amongst others, give you that information?—I think he did, and a man named Josephs, and I am almost certain that Mr. Bowen the magistrate was there that day.

36,694. Had you General Jackson with you there that day?—I rather think he was. Mr. Lascelles we certainly had, and Doctor Clarke, another magistrate, whom I have not mentioned, who was with us all through.

36,695. Did you observe scouts on all the hilltops?—We did, small groups of people watching us, and running and waving flags from one hill to another.

36,696. What did you find in the houses or about them?—Everything that would induce a person to believe that they were all plotting either rebellion or some military movement.

36,697. What were these things?—Powder horns and blocks of lead innumerable. I have one at Newcastle. They were immense blocks of lead, and bars of lead like solid bars of lead, about as thick as your hand. There were a number of powder horns and new cutlasses that appeared never to have been used for agricultural purposes, and there was a quantity of tea-meeting tickets.

36,698. About matters that more immediately related to the intention of rebellion, did you find any drums?—Yes, either there or at Mount Libanus, two or three impromptu drums, made of goatskin stretched over a barrel.

36,699. Were there any firearms?—Yes.

36,700. How many; were they a few scattered, or were there a large number?—There was a pistol in one house and a blunderbuss in another.

36,701. There was no depôt of arms?—No.

36,702. Were there any pistols?—Yes, one or two also.

36,703. Were there any bludgeons?—Yes, we found some bludgeons covered with blood.

36,704. Did you find any poison?—I did not.

36,705. Did you see it after it was found by others?—I did.

36,706. Do you know where it was found?—In the house of a celebrated ringleader named Wellington.

36,707. Was the house pointed out to you?—Yes, as the house of the leader of the district.

36,708. Was that the house in which the poison was found?—Yes.

36,709. Were any thumbscrews found?—I remember finding two in a place called Font Hill. We visited that place afterwards; it is lower down.

36,710. What is a thumbscrew?—A tourniquet.

36,711. How did you know what they were?—They stated to me that they were for that purpose. It was stated to me, but I cannot exactly tell by whom, that they had been used to compel the people to take the oath.

36,712. What became of the things that were found?—They were all destroyed, except some which the men brought to Newcastle. I have one of the thumbscrews and several blocks of lead. All articles of intrinsic value I desired to be destroyed by regimental order.

36,713. Did they look as if the people had fled in haste, and had not taken with them the most material part of their goods?—It would appear so to me.

36,714. Did Friend or any of the prisoners that you had say that the people had marched away or run away?—They said they had all gone off to Morant Bay to join the rebellion, and their wives had taken to the bush.

36,715. So far as these things were concerned they had left their weapons behind them?—In some few instances, but it was as if they had been manufacturing these things. The blocks of lead were so bright that they could not have been cut more than a few hours. The man Friend pointed out six or eight houses in Somerset as belonging to loyal people. All the rest I ordered to be destroyed.

36,716. How many houses were destroyed?—Somerset is also about three miles long. There are only six or eight houses left, and they belonged to rebels, but there were widows in them. I had given an order that wherever a woman was she should not be touched or molested in any way.

36,717. You mentioned that you found tickets for

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tea-meetings; did the face of the tickets show it was to discuss politics?—On the back of it. I had almost a portmanteau full of them.

36,718. The name of the chapel was printed upon the tickets?—"Native Baptist Chapel," and on the back, "Admission, one shilling," and in some few of them the words, "To discuss politics."

36,719. Was that printed?—It was in writing. Upon the tickets were printed the words, "Native Baptist Chapel, Mount Pisgah."

36,720. Did you see that in many instances?—No, I did not, but the men picked them up and threw them down again.

36,721. Did you carry away from Somerset any prisoners?—No, not one. I never saw any.

36,722. Did you notice any that day as you returned or as you went forward?—Later in the day. I came out of Somerset that afternoon.

36,723. Did you return to Monklands, or did you go forward?—We eventually returned to Monklands, but we had a very important afternoon's work.

36,724. What was done?—In crossing through the river back from Somerset, which was very much swollen, the men proceeded, as they seemed to be toodone up, to go back to Monklands. I proceeded to bivouac at the barracks, the residence of Mr. M'Pherson, who was brutally murdered at Morant Bay. We went into it, and I gave directions to stop there for the night.

36,725. Was that a station between Somerset and Monklands, or was it in advance of Somerset?—It is rather in advance, but almost parallel with it.

36,726. There you remained for the night?—I proceeded to do so, but did not.

36,727. What was it that was done?—We had just arrived, and the men's feet were blistered, and they were very much fatigued. It had been a very hot day, with alternate showers of rain, and the men pulled off their boots, and I gave directions to cook the dinners. I had sat down for a moment, having got off my horse, and we had not been there more than 10 minutes when we were surprised by the information that there was a body of armed rebels rushing up the road to meet us. I told the bugler to sound a "fall in" and "advance," and I got 20 or 30 of the men, and rushed out with them on the road on foot, and saw the rebels coming up from the Morant Bay district.

36,728. What time of the day was that?—About 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

36,729. What number were there of them?—We calculated that there were about 70. That was the number we considered were there.

36,730. What body had you with you?—I think about half my men rushed out, some barefooted and some in their stocking feet on the road. I caught the first man myself by the collar, and found he was a man who had deserted from us, having given us information on the day before, and I considered he had given these rebels information that we were at that moment unprepared. I was very nearly telling the men to shoot him, but he was a wretched looking creature, and I gave orders to the men to fire on all the other men they saw. The moment we came most of the rebels turned and fled. Some one or two stood and fired.

36,731. Did they go away?—They rushed along the road, and my men rushed down the road. Although the men did fire they were so excited, and the rebels were jumping right and left into the bush, they did not do anything at all but shoot two or three. I only saw two.

36,732. What arms had the men opposed to you?—Muskets chiefly and the machett, and they were shouting and yelling as they came up. I heard them myself, but when I got out they had turned and had a good start. Some of my men dropped on the knee to fire, and many of the rifles missed, and altogether they were too excited, and did not kill more than two or three. At first I thought there were more, but I believe there were not.

36,733. After that the rebels disappeared?—We followed them for four miles into a place called "Coley," through another very disaffected district of which I intended making a separate day, but we got to "Coley."

36,734. Was anything more done that day?—Nothing more. They burnt two or three houses close to "Coley."

36,735. Who did?—The men, by my orders.

36,736. You mean "we"?—Yes, the troops.

36,737. Whose houses were they?—The houses of another supposed gang of rebels.

36,738. Do you remember how you ascertained that?—Yes, the magistrates came to me, and Mr. Josephs, the schoolmaster, who lived in the neighbourhood.

36,739. Had Mr. Josephs and the magistrates accompanied you down the valley, or were they fresh magistrates who had joined you?—No, they were the same magistrates who had come through.

36,740. That would be General Jackson?—Doctor Clarke, Mr. Lascelles, and Mr. Davidson were with us two or three days. I cannot recollect each man what particular day he was with us. There was another magistrate, Mr. Sawers, who accompanied me as a friend. He was useful in giving me advice, but he was not a local magistrate, and I took no information from him.

36,741. This was on Tuesday, the 17th?—Yes.

36,742. Was anybody in the houses when they were burnt?—Nobody.

36,743. Was anybody turned out of them?—No, there was never a house burnt in which there was a human being.

36,744. But was any house burnt out of which people were first turned?—No, not even that. The presence of anyone in the house saved it.

36,745. Were you aware whether any property was found in a house before it was burnt which belonged to other parties?—No.

36,746. No such evidence was acted on?—No.

36,747. Did you remain at "Coley" that night or retire up the valley?—We came back to the barracks, the place where we bivouacked.

36,748. Were any men shot that night besides the men on the road?—No, no one, but we secured several prisoners.

36,749. How many prisoners did you take back with you?—About a dozen.

36,750. After you had rested at the barracks where did you go to?—To Monklands. I surveyed the place with a glass, and as it was in a hollow, and the people covered the hills, as I saw around as I thought thousands of them, I thought it would be an unsafe place to remain in, and we marched back to Monklands.

36,751. What was the strength of your force at that time?—About 120.

36,752. Did you ascertain that these thousands were surrounding you with sufficient accuracy either of your own sight or the information of third parties?—I saw myself the hills black with people, but when I said "there were thousands," that was more what the people told me, but several hundreds I myself saw. I saw the hills quite covered with people.

36,753. From any observation you could rely upon did you ascertain whether these people were armed, or were only fugitives?—I could not say. The hills were very far off, but I could see them running backwards and forwards.

36,754. You retired back to Monklands with 12 prisoners?—Yes, that night, the 17th.

36,755. What did you find had taken place during the day in your absence, were there any more prisoners there?—Yes, several more.

36,756. About what number of prisoners were there then?—Thirty or 40 more.

36,757. That was on the evening of the Tuesday; had any more Courts-martial been going on during that Tuesday?—No.

36,758. When was the first Court-martial sum-

moned by you at Monklands to try any of those prisoners. I cannot speak from memory, but I think it very likely it was on the next day, the 18th. We were occupied that day entirely in trying prisoners, as it was a day of rest.

36,759. And you recollect, or have you any note to assist your memory, how many were tried on the 18th?—No, I have not. I calculated that you would have the Courts-martial.

36,760. On the 18th a document is dated, which purports to be a return by you of a list of rebels shot at Monklands. It commences with the 16th of October, and William Carr is the first on the list, and on the 19th nine men are said to have been flogged, names unknown. It places those at Chigoe Foot Market. We are now at the 18th, and this list gives nothing till the 20th; Kelly, Ross, Smith, Francis, and others?—We had no executions at Monklands on the 18th.

36,761. What was done?—Prisoners were tried and flogged, and a number of them pardoned.

36,762. You disposed of a certain number of cases either against or in favour of the persons charged?—Yes.

36,763. Have you any return of what was done with those who were found guilty on that day?—No, there were no executions.

36,764. What were the sentences?—Flogging, nothing but flogging.

36,765. Have you the numbers flogged?—There is a compendium of them attached to my Courts-martial, but I have no records.

36,766. How many lashes did the men receive?—From 25 to 50. Fifty was the average, and there were two cases in which 100 were given.

36,767. Who flogged them?—The drummer.

36,768. What were they flogged with?—A cat; I have it here.

36,769. You made a return of the persons upon whom corporal punishment was inflicted by your order?—Yes.

36,770. Is it right to say that 100 lashes were the greatest and 24 the smallest number of lashes you awarded?—Yes, there were two men who got 100 lashes. Their cases appeared to me to merit a distinction. They were both island constables who had deserted their allegiance and whose badges were found. I have one of them myself, and these men had actually given information against another rebel, and the other man, a respectable young man, after he had had 50 lashes said, I have richly deserved my punishment, and I have nothing to gain now, but I wish to point out that that man (pointing to one of the constables who had given information against him) was the man who drilled me. We assembled the committee. In all cases of corporal punishment I had not a regular Court-martial. I was representing the Provost Marshal in person, but I always had a consultation of three officers. Time would not have admitted of a Court-martial.

36,771. You cannot distribute, nor is it very important, the cases in which floggings were awarded on particular days; the return gives no day, but gives the number of floggings as 37?—That was the number.

36,772. At Monklands?—Yes.

36,773. Were any women flogged?—No, we never touched a woman from first to last. We never flogged a woman.

36,774. You had women brought in as prisoners?—I applied to the general for instructions as to what to do with them.

36,775. Where is your application?—It is embodied in a despatch which I wrote on the 21st of October.

36,776. We have not a despatch of such a date?—I should be glad if you would allow me to read it:—"I should be glad to know what to do with rebellious "women, their name is legion, and the death of "their husbands has no effect whatever upon them, "except to loosen their tongues."

36,777. To that inquiry you had no reply?—No, no reply.

36,778. You were acting under some instructions; there was one letter dated 20th of October, addressed to you by Major-General O'Connor?—Yes.

36,779. That letter we have already; this is it:—

"Head Quarters House, Kingston,

"Sir 20th October, 1865.

"I have the honour to acknowledge your several despatches, as per margin, the last received this morning at 8 o'clock a.m. Clearly understanding the difficulties and impediments arising from the mountainous and flooded state of the country through which you are marching, and the continued inclement weather, I fully appreciate the steady perseverance and unflinching patience exhibited by yourself and the troops under your command.

Mahogany Vale, 14th Oct. 1865.
Monklands, 16th Oct. 1865.
Monklands, 18th Oct. 1865.
Blue Mountain Valley, 19th Oct. 1865.

"It is to be regretted that you did not arrive sooner at 'Stony Gut,' but the sailors and marines, under Lieutenant Oxley, had much greater facility and better roads in the advance from Port Morant.

"I instructed Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, acting D. A. G. to order you to make 'Monklands' your head-quarters for some time, sending out parties in various directions to scour the adjacent country and capture any rebels they may discover. I am much pleased by your adopting a decided course with regard to captured rebels the many you have sent into camp on mere suspicion or vague charges has caused some embarrassment. One of two courses seems to me, under martial law, to be the rule for your conduct; if, on careful investigation, the captured persons are innocent, always giving them the advantage of a doubt, then release them; but if guilty, and taken 'red-handed,' summary justice, and execution of the sentence.

"I request that you will convey to Captain Field, Second Sixth Royals, and Lieutenant Rowarth, and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Gibbs, the non-commissioned officers, and the soldiers of the detachment under your command, my more than ordinary satisfaction from their steady and orderly conduct, and hope that by continuing in the same creditable course an opportunity will be given me of bringing them to the notice of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "L. Smyth O'Connor.

"Colonel Hobbs, Second Sixth Royal Regiment."

(*Witness.*) Will you allow me to show the first I got? The first was a warrant to convene Courts-martial and carry out their sentences. But I also got this:—

"To Colonel Hobbs, Monday, 16th, 3 o'clock p.m.

"Memo. — The Major-General has your despatch from Monklands Valley, approves of all your proceedings, would like you, if possible, to form a junction with Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., at Easington, if only to communicate, and fall back to your own ground.

"Provisions are being sent over hence to Mahogany Vale for your force; a party of 40 men, Second Sixth, leave Newcastle to-day for Buff Bay and to return as a demonstration only. Stony Gut is said to be a hotbed of ruffians. It would be advisable if you looked it up. About Easington there are said to be a great number of these rascals.

"The Major-General would like you to be careful about burning villages, and not to do so without it is clear the inhabitants have joined the insurgents.

"The Major-General can give you no instructions, and leaves all to your own judgment.

"By command,

(Signed) "John Elkington, D.A.G."

36,780. Is that dated Monday, the 16th of October?—Yes.

36,781. And it came to hand on the 17th?—Yes.

36,782. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Is that what you call the warrant?—No, I have the warrant here.

36,783. (*By the Commission.*) What is the date of the warrant?—The 13th, the date when martial law was proclaimed. (*The warrant was handed in and read as follows*):—

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

7 Mar. 1866.

" By His Excellency the Major-General Commanding the Forces in Jamaica and its Dependencies.

" To Colonel T. F. Hobbs, Commanding in the Field against insurgents under martial law.

" By virtue of a warrant under Her Majesty's sign manual, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1865, empowering me (amongst other things) to direct my warrant to any officer (not under the degree of a field officer), having the command of a body of Her Majesty's forces, authorizing him to convene Courts-martial for the trial of offences committed by any officer or soldier under his command, every of which Courts-martial shall be constituted and shall proceed on the trial of such charges, and in giving sentence and awarding punishment, according to the rules prescribed by the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, and usage of the service, I do hereby authorize and empower you to convene general or other Courts-martial for the aforesaid purposes, and for the trial of the aforesaid insurgents, and according to the rules and regulations prescribed and lest any inconvenience to the service might arise if the execution of the sentence were delayed; until reference could be had to me, I do hereby authorize you, or the officer on whom your command may devolve during your absence, not under the rank of a captain, to revise the proceedings and sentence of such Courts-martial, and cause the same to be put in execution on the spot, or to suspend, mitigate, or remit the same, as shall be best for the good of the service.

" And for so doing this shall be, as well to you as to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant and authority.

" Given under my hand and seal at Kingston, Jamaica, this 13th day of October 1865.

" By command,

" L. SMYTH O'CONNOR,

" Maj.-General Commanding.

" John Elkington, Lt.-Colonel, A.M.S."

36,784. That authority to hold Courts-martial was regarding your troops ?—I took it to mean everything. In fact this is the only authority I held for doing anything.

36,785. That is a warrant authorizing you to convene Courts-martial for offences committed by officers and soldiers ?—Yes.

36,786. Did you then, in proceeding to Courts-martial, consider yourself acting under the authority of this warrant ?—I did.

36,787. In holding Courts-martial to try the inhabitants for acts of rebellion and violence in the district ?—I did most certainly, most decidedly.

36,788. When did you reach " Stony Gut ? "—The 18th was devoted to trials by Courts-martial, and in the evening I found an order to march to Stony Gut.

36,789. Whence had you that order ?—From the Adjutant-General.

36,790. That reached you at Monklands ?—Yes, on the 18th.

36,791. The 18th was a day when no executions took place, no trials for life, or Courts-martial ?—Some were tried by Courts-martial and sentenced to 50 lashes, but the generality were consultations by several officers.

36,792. Were the sentences returned to headquarters ?—No, except when the sentence was commuted.

36,793. Have you that order ?—Yes.

" Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Kingston, 18th October 1865.

" SIR,

" I AM directed by the Major-General to forward for your information and guidance, extracts of Brigadier-General Nelson's Despatches, and to order you to push on to Stony Gap [*Gut*] at once, if you have not already done so.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " J. ELKINGTON, Lt.-Col., D.A.G.

" Col. Hobbs, Comg. the Forces,

" Monklands or elsewhere."

(True copy.)

36,794. In consequence of that you left Monklands ?—At midnight that night, or rather before.

36,795. With a force of what strength ?—With the entire force. Perhaps there were four or five left behind as a guard, but I took with me about 115 men.

36,796. How far was Stony Gut from Monklands ?—About 14 miles I should say, and it was one of the most difficult marches that troops I suppose ever undertook. The rivers were all swollen and took the men above their waists.

36,797. Can you tell us about the number, how many rivers crossed your course ?—We had to cross the Johnson River 22 times, and the men were almost as much in the water as out of it.

36,798. Were the places deep where you crossed ?—Yes.

36,799. Was it during this march that you had to tow men over by swimming the horses ?—Yes, the men had to hold on, two to each stirrup, and one to the tail of each horse. I was nearly lost on one occasion. My orderly saved me and five men who had hold of my horse; one of the men who was carrying a rifle had struck the horse on the flank, and the horse plunged and got the bridle rein over the holster, and nearly sent us all over the precipice.

36,800. How many did you cross in this fashion ?—The whole of them, five to a horse. We could never have got over but in that way.

36,801. How many times did you do this ?—Twenty-two times. When I say that I may be wrong, we crossed the river 22 times. At some of the fords the men could walk, but in the greater number it was done by the horses towing them.

36,802. Then the men were wet to their necks ?—Many of them got under the water. One lost his rifle. It was the most arduous work I have ever known.

36,803. How did you carry over the ammunition dry ?—The men took up the pouches and held them as high as they could, and the magistrates used to come backwards and forwards as many as 20 times and carry them over and rifles. General Jackson lent his horse at least 20 times.

36,804. Did they follow you ?—They lent their horses, and we, the officers, were mounted.

36,805. Did the magistrates tow the men ?—Yes.

36,806. You started on Wednesday night ?—On Wednesday, the 18th, at about midnight.

36,807. What progress did you make during the night, and when did you reach your first halting place ?—About daylight in the morning of the 19th we arrived at Chigoe Foot Market.

36,808. During that night did anyone molest you ?—No, we never saw a soul. There was pitch-darkness and torrents of rain.

36,809. At Chigoe Foot Market what was done ?—We found a large party of men who said they were special constables, and I believe they were. They wore badges of white linen. They had 11 prisoners whom they said they had captured from Morant Bay, and they knew them by name and face as men who had been engaged in the riots at Morant Bay, and were intimately connected with the murderers of the people there. I was for leaving them till we returned, but the constables and others begged I would not, or they would be rescued, as the district was full of rebels and all the houses there were smashed to pieces.

36,810. What houses did you see smashed to pieces there ?—I saw them and the shop plundered.

36,811. In Chigoe Foot Market ?—Yes. There were two old coloured ladies who lived there whose house was completely sacked. The rebels had entered the house with swords and put them to the throats of the ladies and plundered the house.

36,812. Chigoe Foot Market is not a large place, is it ?—There are only two or three houses, a smith's forge, and a shop.

36,813. Are the houses huts ?—Yes.

36,814. What did you proceed to do as to the prisoners, these 11 ?—I found that these men were notorious rebels, as far as we could judge from the information we obtained.

36,815. On whose information did you rely ?—Chiefly upon that of the corporal of the Volunteers, who appeared to have charge of the special constables. I assembled a drumhead Court-martial to

try them, and the Court proceeded to do so. I had no Bible or anything available. We were under torrents of rain. These men, from the blood that appeared to be upon their shirts, and other indications, and the statements of the constables, were, as far as I could believe, notorious ringleaders. I assembled all the senior officers, and tried them as carefully as was possible under the circumstances, and all I could collect in the way of written evidence was a few pencil notes of the men's names, and one or two very small data indeed connected with them. Then the Court-martial reported to me, having taken the regular Court-martial oath. I swear them by holding up the hand, as is done in Scotland, the only alternative I had, having no Bible. They went through the words of the oath.

36,816. Is that the form you adopted for swearing them ?—Yes, on all occasions when we are in the open air.

36,817. But on this occasion ?—Yes ; then the court reported that they agreed, and found the prisoners all guilty and worthy of death.

36,818. Were you present when the witnesses deposed to the facts upon which they were convicted ?—Yes.

36,819. Were the witnesses Volunteers ?—And special constables, who had brought them in, and who stated that they had been engaged in the murder of Mr. Price and the Baron.

36,820. Were all the 11 then tried Morant Bay offenders ?—Yes.

36,821. Of the 11th of October ?—Yes.

36,822. On the information of evidence were the witnesses sworn in the same fashion as the members of the courts ?—Yes, by Captain Field. I went to the prisoners themselves and asked what they had to say, and they all confessed their guilt but one man. I was about to release him, to spare his life as he was an exception, when a special constable said he was the worst of the lot, he was a convict let out of prison by Bogle, and he begged hard for his life, stating that he was obliged to join.

36,823. Was he a brown man ?—No, he was a youngish man, rather nice looking, the only one of the lot who did not look ferocious.

36,824. Did you notice sufficiently to say how many of them were blood-stained ?—I think two or three certainly, but they all confessed it, except this one.

36,825. On the representation of some constables, who said he was the worst of the lot, your resolution to let that one go was changed ?—Yes.

36,826. Were all the 11 hung or shot ?—Shot, but I went through another form. I had received a letter the day before which urged me to more summary proceedings.

36,827. What letter ?—It was a semi-official letter that I got, urging me to stronger measures.

36,828. Do you mean an official letter from some one who had a right to address you ?—From the Adjutant-General.

36,829. Where is it ?—I have it here, but it begins, "My dear Colonel." I would rather not produce it ; but it is signed, "Deputy Adjutant-General."

36,830. It is for you to decide what the character of the document is, and give information to us whether it is a private letter ?—No, it is not a private letter. It came to me in an official envelope.

36,831. Were you, in consequence of that letter, led to act otherwise than you would if you had not received it ?—I was.

36,832. Then you are bound to produce it ; you say it influenced your decision ?—It did.

36,833. If it altered your conduct you must produce it ?—It did. My first intention would have been to send these men to Monklands to be tried, if I could have possibly kept them, and I should have made exertion to do so.

36,834. These 11 you mean ?—Yes.

36,835. Then you must, if you please, read the letter ?—It is signed "Deputy Adjutant-General." I took it to be the order of the General.

36,836. Where did you receive it, at Chigoe Foot Market ?—It is dated 11 a.m. on the 18th, and I received it just before starting. I should wish to mention that I could not read it if it were not signed so.

36,837. It is desired by the Commissioners that it should be read (*letter read as follows*) :—

"Dear Coll., 11 a.m., 18th.

"I send you an order to push on at once to Stony Gut, but I trust you are there already. Hole is doing splendid service with his men all about Manchioneal, and shooting every black man who cannot account for himself. (Sixty on line of march.) Nelson at Port Antonio, hanging like fun by Court-martial. I hope you will not send in any prisoners. Civil law can do nothing. Lots of food for you at Gardens. Send for boots if you need them at Newcastle, and write to me if you want ammunition as well as Newcastle, for I will send more to them. Do punish the blackguards well.

"Yours, in haste,

"J. Elkington, D.A.G."

(*Witness.*) It come to me in an official envelope, and I took it to convey the General's wishes.

36,838. In consequence of that do you now say that the 11, who were tried at Chigoe Foot Market, were not sent for trial at Monklands ?—Yes, that was the reason why I dealt with them in so summary a manner. They were all executed, having previously confessed their guilt, with the exception of this one.

36,839. Did they say they were guilty generally, or did they make any statement with regard to their complicity, and the circumstances of it, at Morant Bay ?—They did.

36,840. They said it relative to their proceedings at Morant Bay, "We are guilty of having killed Price, or being down there ?"—They said, "We are guilty, we joined the rebels, and we deserve death," or some such words.

36,841. They did not say they had taken part at Morant Bay, but spoke generally ?—Generally.

36,842. From there you proceeded on to Stony Gut that day ; you write on the 19th, that same day, at midnight, with regard to your proceedings at Chigoe Foot Market, in this manner :—"About day-" light this morning, in passing through this village, or " cross roads (where the rebels have destroyed every-" thing), I found a number of special constables who " had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel " camp ; finding their guilt clear, and being unable to " either take or leave them, I had them shot ; the con-" stables then hung them up on trees, 11 in number ; " their countenances were all diabolical, and they never " flinched the very slightest." You have already given us an explanation, do you wish to add anything to your explanation about that ?—Nothing, but that the proceedings were more summary than I would have made them, but that I thought it necessary to make an example at once, in consequence, as I told you, of receiving that letter.

36,843. You state it was because you would neither take nor leave ?—That was the reason.

36,844. Then it was not in consequence of the letter ; you say, "Finding their guilt clear, and being " unable to either take or leave them, I had them shot ; " the constables then hung them on trees, 11 in num-" ber ; their countenances were all diabolical, and they " never flinched the very slightest ?"—It was partly one and partly the other, because I could neither take nor leave them, and also in consequence of being urged to more extreme measures.

36,845. You did not state that in your despatch ?—I did not think that was necessary.

36,846. You describe what was done as follows :—"The constables then hung them on trees, 11 in number ;" have you any explanation to give of that description ?—No, they were hung on trees. I thought it was a good example to give to some of those in the neighbourhood who would see it.

36,847. Then you went forward to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

36,848. Had you a difficult march to Stony Gut ?—Exceedingly so.

36,849. What distance had you to go ?—About four or five miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

7 Mar. 1866.

36,850. What part of that road led you through a gorge?—The whole defile up, the whole place was a narrow gut, with sticky mud at the bottom.

36,851. Did you find the country heavy with rain?—Very; it was raining heavily the entire time.

36,852. At what hour did you reach Stony Gut on the 20th?—I should say about 11 o'clock.

36,853. Was that on the 19th?—Yes.

36,854. Was it in the morning?—In the morning between 10 and 11 o'clock.

36,855. Did you find Lieutenant Oxley in possession of the place?—I did.

36,856. Was he there with a party from Morant Bay?—Yes.

36,857. What did you proceed to do when you reached the ground of Stony Gut?—I saw that the place was altogther in a rebellious state and that Mr. Oxley had destroyed the chapel partially; and when I got there I proceeded to refresh the men and at once to return.

36,858. What length of stay did you make?—About an hour or an hour and a half.

36,859. While you were there, or as you departed, did you give any orders to fire the houses?—I did, I told my men to fire all the houses going down my way, and Mr. Oxley did the same the other way.

36,860. At Stony Gut you mean?—Yes.

36,861. Did you give him orders to that effect?—No, I did not undertake to give him any orders, he belonged to General Nelson's division, and I did not think he should take his orders from me. He reported himself to me as senior officer, but I did not undertake to give him orders.

36,862. He wrote a despatch to you, did he not?—No, he and I conjointly may have written a despatch (*despatch read as follows*) :—

"Sir, Stony Gut, October 19, 1865, 8 a.m.

"I arrived here yesterday morning at daybreak. I found the rebels had completely deserted the place. There are none in the vicinity, as far as I can learn.

"There is no accommodation whatever here for troops, as I have destroyed the principal houses. The General is expected at Morant Bay to-day. I intended to have returned to Morant Bay this morning, and shall do so unless I receive orders to the contrary.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "C. L. Oxley."

"Our force, 37 seamen, 27 marines, 9 royal artillery."

36,863. That was addressed to you, did you receive that?—No.

36,864. Never?—I don't remember it. It is possible, but I never remember. He may have handed it to me.

36,865. Are you sure that you left no instructions with him, as you were going to destroy the houses in your direction, that he was to do the like in his, without calling them orders. Did you inform him that you were going to destroy all in your direction, and that he might do the same in his, or that he should do so?—I did not. I gave him to understand——

36,866. What did you say?—I am going to burn the houses as I return, and you can exercise your discretion as to what you do in going back. I think he said some had been burnt, but I cannot remember that.

36,867. How many did you destroy on the march?—Not more than a dozen. They were very wretched hovels. It was an exception to all the other places I visited, for it was in a very low and dilapidated state, and appeared to be inhabited by a squalid class of negroes.

36,868. You found no inhabitants there any more than in any other district?—No.

36,869. Every place was deserted?—All, except a house at the bottom, where we found one wounded man.

36,870. What sort of wounds had he?—Gunshot wounds. He said he had been shot by Bogle for not joining his party.

36,871. Where was he shot?—In the thigh.

36,872. Did you learn if his name was Levison?—I did not hear.

36,873. What was done with him?—He was left unmolested.

36,874. Was he left where you found him?—Yes.

36,875. You don't know where you found him?—No.

36,876. On your return where did you first halt?—Again at Chigoe Foot Market, and bivouacked there for the night.

36,877. Did you carry prisoners before you?—No, I did not see a soul at Stony Gut.

36,878. We want you to have an opportunity of explaining this passage in the despatch you wrote: "After partaking of some biscuits and rum in Bogle's "chapel, sending off his lamp as a trophy to his "Excellency the Governor, and utterly destroying "this vile and rebellious settlement, I returned to "my jaded and footsore troops to this spot, where we "bivouac for the night in another ecclesiastical "building called the 'Jigger Foot Methodist Chapel.' "We have plenty to eat, and the few remaining white "and coloured people treat us most kindly; their "houses have all been wrecked and pistols pointed "at them. My men, who marched so gallantly, are "at present sleeping in their wet clothes as I write "this; and from being in the water so long are "nearly all lame, and were it not for the amount of "beef and rum I give them would have broken "down long ago. I have not had one single man "drunk since I left Newcastle." Have you anything "to say in explanation?—I have nothing to say on that.

36,879. Now this passage: "I have in my posses-"sion the most conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon "being a chief mover in this rebellion, and have sent "an express to Morant Bay requesting him to be "sent to me (if there) for execution, and request "you to give this publicity, should he be elsewhere. "I must not forget to tell you I have Paul Bogle's "valet for my guide, a little fellow of extraordinary "intelligence; a light rope tied to the stirrup, and a "revolver now and then to his head, causes us "thoroughly to understand each other, and he knows "every single rebel in the island by name and face, "and has just been selecting the captains, colonels, "and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners "just come in here, whom I shall have to shoot to-"morrow morning. One famous leader, and rejoicing "in the honoured name of Arthur Wellington, is "amongst them, and three others." This is addressed "to Major-General O'Connor, do you wish to explain how and why that was written?—I do. The whole despatch was written on the night of the 19th, or very late after my return from Stony Gut, and when I returned to bivouac at Chigoe Foot Market I found an immense gang of prisoners, probably about 50 of them, who had been brought in during our absence and were there waiting for us for protection and disposal. I went myself—the officers were with their men and I was not—and I investigated the cases with the sergeant of the regiment, who acted as clerk. Out of a large number I selected 27, on the testimony of the man Anderson, who gave me most conclusive proof that he knew everything about them in the most remarkable manner, and the whole of these prisoners I let off, and then I took the evidence to go before the trial on the following day. They all stated to me that they had been induced to join the rebellion on account of Gordon and Bogle. They coupled the two names together. When I first heard the name of Gordon coupled with that of Bogle I believe I did not couple the name of "Gordon" with that of Mr. G. W. Gordon. I had looked upon them at that time as two leaders, but I did not at first couple or connect this Gordon with Mr. G. W. Gordon; but when I afterwards found that it was Mr. G. W. Gordon I thought it very important indeed to let it be known.

36,880. When was that?—When I found that I knew that Mr. Gordon occupied a higher position than the generality of these people, I could not tell what part he bore in the rebellion. I knew nothing. I saw no newspapers down there, and I thought it

proper to let the prisoners state, before they were put to death, that it was his doing.

36,881. Were they the prisoners you found in custody when you returned from Stony Gut?—They were.

36,882. Did you examine them that night?—We did. I, with the sergeant-major and the man Anderson. In the morning, when the first 11 were shot, I had met him.

36,883. Where was he?—At Chigoe Foot Market. He had gone in search of Paul Bogle the day before with General Jackson. I should be glad if you will allow me to state by-and-bye further particulars about that man.

36,884. Certainly; but what we want to understand is how you got information from the prisoners you examined at Chigoe Foot Market on the night you returned from Stony Gut?—I did.

36,885. How soon after they had coupled the name of Gordon with that of Bogle did you arrive at the impression that it was Mr. G. W. Gordon; was it when they were being executed, or before?—I arrived at that conclusion early in the day, but I had heard Gordon and Bogle spoken of a day or two before. It was only on my visit to Stony Gut that I coupled his name and found out that he was Mr. G. W. Gordon, a member of the House of Assembly.

36,886. How did you find that out?—I think in this way—when we got to the chapel the little man, Anderson, who had been there before with Mr. Gordon when he gave the ground for the chapel to be built upon to Bogle, pointed out the lamp which was hanging in the chapel as having been given by Mr. Gordon.

36,887. Where did you first see Anderson?—He was brought in on the 18th at Monklands, and tried and sentenced to death I believe.

36,888. On the 18th you said there was no trial for life, or sentence to death?—I remember that he was tried by a Court-martial; the magistrates held an investigation, and he was about to be tried when he volunteered to go in search of Paul Bogle with General Jackson, and I allowed two or three men to go with him. He then went in search of Paul Bogle, and he joined us again at Chigoe Foot Market the following morning. That was the first time I may say when we had made use of him at all to discover rebels.

36,889. This boy or man, named Anderson, first started with General Jackson as a guide?—Yes, he went in search and in charge of Sergeant Neal of the 6th Regiment on the 18th. They went on in advance of us, with orders to join me at Chigoe Foot Market, and on the following morning when I found him, and the sergeant reported that he had behaved well, I took him on with me.

36,890. Are you sure that he volunteered to do this when he was about to be tried for his life, or is the statement true that he was offered his life if he would act as a guide to point out Bogle?—The first time I saw him he came into the dining room at Monklands and said to me, before I could get an opportunity of speaking to him, that if I spared his life for 24 hours he would find Bogle.

36,891. He was then a prisoner?—He was.

36,892. You are sure that was the way in which he became guide to General Jackson as far as Chigoe Foot Market, and subsequently your guide to Stony Gut?—Yes, I am certain.

36,893. He was with you?—Yes.

36,894. Was he with you at Stony Gut?—Yes.

36,895. You say you identified the Gordon he was speaking of as Mr. George William Gordon; that is to say, you coupled his name with that of Bogle first when you got to Stony Gut?—Yes, on the morning of the day of the 19th.

36,896. Then it was from information that you received from prisoners at Chigoe Foot Market on that night that you first identified the two names?—We heard the name first at Stony Gut.

36,897. From whom?—I think from this very man, Anderson. I had no conversation with him until we met at the chapel at Stony Gut, and he then said to me, "Mr. Gordon gave that lamp to Bogle." It was then that it first came home to me who he was. I cannot positively state the time when the impression was first made upon me, but it was perfectly confirmed when I got back to Chigoe Foot Market that Mr. George William Gordon was the leader of the rebellion.

36,898. From whom did you first hear the name of Gordon?—From this man Anderson.

36,899. Was that before you left Monklands?—No, at Stony Gut.

36,900. Then at that time you had made out that he was Mr. George William Gordon before you returned to Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes, I did.

36,901. Did he first mention the name to you?—Yes, I think he did.

36,902. Then at the same time, or within a short time after that, you must have coupled the name of Mr. George William Gordon? and your attention was attracted by the fact of the lamp?—Anderson mentioned him to me before that.

36,903. You thought that the Gordon mentioned was a different person?—Yes.

36,904. That was the first time you had heard the name of Gordon coupled with that of Bogle?—No.

36,905. Where did you first hear that?—I cannot tell.

36,906. Was not Anderson the first man who mentioned it? Did he ever speak until he got to Stony Gut, and did he not then point out the lamp, which made you know that the Gordon he meant was Mr. G. W. Gordon; it must have followed in a very short period?—But I am not prepared to state that they did not mention his name before that.

36,907. At night when you got to Chigoe Foot Market you had sufficiently arrived at the conclusion in your own mind that the Gordon mentioned by Anderson was Mr. G. W. Gordon as to say in this passage, "I have in my possession the most conclu- "sive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon being the chief "mover in this rebellion, and have sent an express to "Morant Bay requesting him to be sent to me (if "there) for execution, and request you to give this "publicity." Why did you (if you wish to explain) send for Mr. Gordon, or why did you assume that you had a right to execute him?—The testimony that the whole of these prisoners gave to me that night, *en masse*, coupled the name of Mr. Gordon with the rebellion directly.

36,908. Do you remember in what form that testimony was given?—I do, perfectly well.

36,909. Will you tell us how it was conveyed to your mind?—I said to the prisoners, "Why have you done this?" I went amongst them. They were pinioned together by the constables, and several of them were sitting in a sort of *stew*, the whole of them. I took some pencil notes of what the ringleaders said, and the man Anderson was called upon to select them. I said to them, "What made you join the rebellion, men?" I spoke to them kindly and friendly. They said, "It is not our fault, sir, it was Gordon and Bogle that made us join," and they were unanimous in saying that.

36,910. But how many do you think there were who said that?—There were at least 30 out of the whole batch, if it was not the unanimous statement of the men, for so it appeared to me.

36,911. Were these statements all you depended upon or prepared at the time you said you had conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon's being a chief mover in this rebellion?—That, with what Anderson told me before this, on that very night, that every soul knew that Gordon was in connexion with Bogle, and there was a little book brought to me which I afterwards sent to Colonel Nelson, in which I found this inscription, "Presented to Mrs. Bogle by her sincere friend G. W. Gordon."

36,912. Was that a Bible?—No, it was a little wee book containing the Epistle of St. Peter.

36,913. Who brought it?—A sergeant brought it out of Bogle's house.

36,914. Upon that you explain the passage which has been read to you?—I then thought Gordon was possibly in the field. I did not know anything about him.

36,915. If you recollect, that would hardly be what you thought, as you sent to Morant Bay for him?—I

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

7 Mar. 1866.

thought he might be at Morant Bay, or some place else; I cannot possibly remember how I coupled these two together, that letter was written to Kingston.

36,916. But it says that you have sent an express to Morant Bay that he may be sent to you, "if there?" —Morant Bay was the head-quarters of the rebellion.

36,917. But did you know that he was in custody? —No, not at all. I speculated that he might be there, or that he might be in the field.

36,918. How could they, at your suggestion, send him to you for execution from Morant Bay if he was in the field?—I mean if he was in that district.

36,919. Did you suppose that he was out amongst the rebels?—Yes.

36,920. Then how could they send him?—I thought Colonel Nelson might have caught him.

36,921. You didn't know that he was taken up on the 17th?—No, I did not.

36,922. This other passage perhaps you can explain: "Should he be elsewhere, I must not forget to "tell you that I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, "a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence; a light "rope tied to the stirrup, and a revolver now and "then to his head, causes us thoroughly to under-"stand each other, and he knows every single rebel "in the island by name and face, and has just been "selecting the captains, colonels, and secretaries "out of an immense gang of prisoners just come in "here, whom I shall have to shoot to-morrow morn-"ing; one famous leader, and rejoicing in the "honoured name of Arthur Wellington, is amongst "them, and three others?"—I beg to hand in a detailed account of that, which I gave in answer to Mr. Cardwell's letter. It embodies all I wish to say.

Extract from Colonel Hobbs' report handed in as follows:—

"Answer.

"William Anderson went with Major-General Jackson, J.P., Sergeant Neal, and four men, Sixth, all mounted, in search of Paul Bogle, tied by the wrist to Sergeant Neal for safety. Anderson being mounted also behaved so well, he was pardoned by me and let go free. Volunteered to accompany us, gave the most invaluable information, and never told an untruth. Knows all about the rebellion, lives with me now, and can tell what he knows. On the night of the 19th saw a gang of rebels marched in. Knew every one of them; told their names, rank, locality, &c. Every statement of his was afterwards confirmed. Knew Bogle well, was pressed into his service. Bogle gave him a gun when giving out arms to the rebels at Coley. Found the gun had no lock, and threw it down a gully. Knows part of the oath administered to the rebels by Bogle, A. Wellington, Abraham Kelly (local preacher). Never took the oath himself, but saw hundreds take it; oath different at the different places. It was, 'to pay no taxes, and to kill every buckra in Jamaica.' Is a married man, with wife and two children. Is 22½ years of age, is possessed of an extraordinary memory, power of cross-examination, and has saved many prisoners from execution, as well as giving the most correct and truthful account of every man taken prisoner in the district. Knows all the bye-paths, &c. The prisoners selected by William Anderson were all tried by Courts-martial and every one found guilty. Next to him, I think Evalina Williams, servant to Mr. Patterson, knows more of the rebels and rebellion than anyone in St. Thomas. I consider them a very extraordinary couple, and are both available to give any information necessary. Anderson's father was a local preacher, could neither read nor write; was tried, and shot. Was well known to Mr. Bowen, J.P., and his book-keeper, Mr. Francis, as a leader of sedition. Induced his son to leave the Church of England. Had a chapel of his own, wretched cabin, burned by me. Always preached from 'Luke,' and after service read the list and collected the money. Advised no one to pay taxes. As I have been accused of leading about a child by a halter, and shooting every one on his testimony, I trust that his Excellency the Governor will do me the justice to contradict this, and give the above publicity. On his volunteering to go in search of Bogle, I showed him a revolver, and told him that if he attempted to deceive General Jackson, run away, or not tell the truth, he would be shot. He never was tied to my stirrups. He was perfectly free during our marches, and is a man of extraordinary pluck and character, by far the most intelligent black man I have ever met of his class. The first day of his capture he gave me a list of about 50 rebels. I wrote them down, and he afterwards identified nearly them all from time to time, giving their names, residences, family histories, &c., in a manner that astonished every one.

"T. Francis Hobbs,
"Colonel and Lieut.-Col. 2nd Battalion
"Sixth Royal Regiment.
"Newcastle, Jamaica, December 29, 1865."

(*Witness.*) I wish to state that he never was tied to my stirrups. It was a very unfortunate observation to make; it was a figure of speech. I never did present a revolver to him, there was a revolver on the table, and when this man, a deserter from the camp as I thought, was about to be sent out, it occurred to me that if he were in search of Bogle and other people he might lead my men into ambush; I therefore said to him, "If you run away you are liable to be shot," and I pointed to the revolver. There was something about the little man exceedingly comic, and I was induced, probably by that, to write that passage. I cannot express how deeply I regret having written the unfortunate word "valet," but I had no objection in mentioning it. I feel greatly aggrieved that it was published. It was not written for the public eye but for the General's eye only, and I do not think I should have ventured upon that kind of writing if it had not been for the despatch which I have just handed in to the Commission; it was written to a certain extent in an open and cheerful style, and I wrote it in my corresponding style, in a way that I could not otherwise have done; I wrote the despatch in an open and a more homely manner than I would have ventured to adopt if I had thought the letter was to be published in the papers. I had no intention of doing anything of the kind.

36,923. On the night of the 19th you returned and rested at Chigoe Foot Market; what was done with the prisoners there assembled on the following morning?—On the following morning a drum-head Court-martial assembled in the open air, and the same formality was proceeded with as on the day before, but in a more regular manner this time. There was a little more regularity, although torrents of rain were still falling. A gang of 27 were found guilty at Chigoe Foot Market.

36,924. Out of about how many prisoners?—About 50.

36,925. Were they tried in batches or severally? —They were drawn up. I was not present when they were tried, but Captain Field and the officers who composed the Court-martial were very careful in their examination of them.

36,926. Were notes of the proceedings made and afterwards forwarded?—I myself took notes of the proceedings, and I had also some memoranda from the night before which I had made in pencilling.

36,927. Were these the only notes, or did the President make entries?—I could not be quite certain whether he did or not. I fancy Captain Field did.

36,928. But were proceedings in writing presented to you for confirmation?—No, none till I got to Monklands; the moment we got back and had materials the proceedings at Chigoe Foot Market were drawn up.

36,929. Have you any note which will enable you to tell us what became of the cases tried there?—No, except those who were sentenced to death.

36,930. Were all the cases of those who were sentenced to death there subsequently noted in the formal proceedings when you reached Monklands?—Yes, as soon as pen and ink were available.

36,931. Was that on the same day?—No, on the following day, the 20th I think.

36,932. On the 20th of October are entered the executions of Kelly, Ross, Smith, Francis, Reid, Walter, Sandy M'Farlane, Crossion, and 18 others; does that correspond with your recollection of what was done?—It does.

36,933. Were they all tried in a batch or severally? —They were drawn up in a batch, and each one tried severally. With regard to the special constables, I should also tell you that I went through a similar ordeal with them. I gave them the oath of allegiance that I might know they were loyal men before I went any further. Then they all came forward and stated the cases to the officers, and the officers investigated the cases as carefully as was possible under the circumstances.

36,934. You swore the Court-martial as before?—Yes, by declaration. I appealed to all the special constables as to whether they agreed, and I said to the soldiers, "Is there a single man amongst you who does not agree?"

36,935. What on earth had they to do with it?—It was to ease my own conscience. I was extremely anxious that, as we could not take as much time as one would wish, we should be as formal as possible.

36,936. Were you able to make returns of the proceedings of their trials as you had not their names?—The names were in a memorandum that I had, and they were obliterated by the rain, so that I could never make them out.

36,937. When you got to Monklands and were drawing out the proceedings of the morning at Chigoe Foot Market, did you manage to draw out the proceedings in the cases of the men unknown?—They were in the same lot—tried at the same time.

36,938. You drew up one proceeding for all as if they had been tried in a batch?—Certainly.

36,939. Were they all tried by one Court-martial?—Yes.

36,940. On the 20th of October were Courts-martial held under your authority at Monklands when you returned?—Yes, there were.

36,941. Before you entered upon that, will you tell me, in your progress from Chigoe Foot Market to Monklands, whether any houses were destroyed or fired, or people shot?—Yes, the 27 prisoners who came with me I divided into two batches to the different places they belonged to. We went back through Font Hill and Coley; the Font Hill rebels were shot at Font Hill, and the Coley rebels were shot at Coley.

36,942. That was in your progress up the Valley?—Up the Valley.

36,943. Were those the residue of the men left untried at Chigoe Foot Market?—No, those were the ones that were tried.

36,944. But those were for execution?—On the way back, according as [*we*] went through the places.

36,945. Then do you know how many were punished and let go out of the batch you found of 50 at Chigoe Foot Market?—I should say about 10 or a dozen, and there were two boys, youths of about 18, flogged, and the remainder were discharged; there was no proof against him.

36,946. And the rest were shot?—The rest were shot.

36,947. How many do you think were shot that day?—There were 25 I think, or 24 out of the 27. I had intended going back that day by way of Somerset, but I did not. There were nine shot at Font Hill.

36,948. Part of the 27?—Yes, and 14 I think were shot at Coley, and two were brought on.

36,949. Then very few were shot at Chigoe Foot Market?—Only the 11 the day before, none of the 27 were shot there, there were nine and 16, and two were brought on to Monklands.

36,950. Which two were they?—Arthur Wellington was one.

36,951. As 27 were tried and executed, and you let off one or two upon trial, what became of the rest of the 50 that you mentioned, were the number collected as prisoners at Chigoe Foot Market?—There was no evidence against them.

36,952. Then all beyond the 27 were let go?—Yes.

36,953. Of the whole body of about 50?—Yes, I should say between 40 and 50 were let go. There was no evidence against them. I took down the notes of all the evidence myself the night before, and I did not send any man to trial as to whom there was not some strong case for finding him guilty.

36,954. Were they buried by your orders after they were executed?—No, the first nine were not; they were hung up in the chapel at Font Hill; they were all represented to me as being rebels who had held their rebel meetings in that chapel, and I thought it was a thing which would be likely to make an impression by hanging them up there in the chapel.

36,955. Then the nine shot at Font Hill were hung up on a beam in the chapel which was called M'Laren's chapel?—Yes.

36,956. Did you know at that time that it went by his name?—Yes, I did; I knew he was the leader.

36,957. You left them there?—I left them there.

36,958. At Coley were they buried?—They were, by my order, by special constables.

36,959. Do you know who was ordered to dig the graves for them?—I do not, but Mr. Bowen a magistrate I think ordered some of his own people to do so. One man escaped there in a very remarkable manner; he had the rope cut from his hand, and he jumped into the cane-piece and got away.

36,960. That was the man that subsequently got into your custody again?—Yes, and I let him off in consequence of his extraordinary escape.

36,961. That was one of the Coley men, was it not?—Yes, I saw all the other men dead before I left them.

36,962. At Coley?—Yes.

36,963. Do you know whether the father of any of these men that you saw dead at Coley was employed to dig the graves of the men?—No, certainly not, not to my knowledge. It is possible, but I don't know it.

36,964. And you are certain that as far as Coley was concerned they were all dead at once?—They were all dead.

36,965. Then from Coley you proceeded on to Monklands?—Yes.

36,966. Burning no houses on the way, and shooting no person on the road?—No, no persons were shot, it was very dark and very wet.

36,967. You did not reach Monklands till very late on the 20th, I believe?—No.

36,968. Had you received a despatch by that time, or was it on the 21st, from General O'Connor, of which that is a copy (*handing it to witness*)?—I don't think I received that letter until the evening of Saturday the 21st.

36,969. I think there was some despatch, an extract from which you read a short time ago in reference to the further proceedings at Monklands?—Yes.

36,970. Read it in full, and say what it relates to?

"Monklands, St. Thomas in the East,
"Saturday night, 11 p.m.,
"Sir, 21st October 1865.

"Having found it absolutely necessary for the health of the troops under my command to give them rest after their late unusually hard work, I remained here quietly to-day, but although not actually on the line of march I am far from idle, indeed flesh and blood could not stand the incessant strain and never-ceasing wettings to which we have been exposed for the last nine days. I never ceased since morning investigating prisoners' cases and receiving valuable and confidential information, so valuable to a military commander in the field and in an enemy's country. I am induced to hope that the *awful example* that has been made is bearing fruit. I have this day shot four men, amongst whom were three leading rebels, flogged several others who were indirectly connected with it, and released several others from want of proper evidence, giving them the benefit of the doubt, as is the custom of war in like cases. I again report as my firm conviction that 40 lashes have far more terror for them than death; the writhing and intense agony of the lash is frightful to witness, whereas being shot or hanged produces no more impression on them apparently than being let go; the reason for this I cannot explain. I have still a large number of prisoners both here and coming here, on whom I fear the extreme penalty of the law must be passed; it is one of the most painfully distressing duties that ever fell to my lot, and, poor wretches, I feel bound to say they all seem, alas, too late, fully sensible of their guilt; the only ones of whom I have not the least particle of regret are these religious leaders, one of whom, the famous Lawrence M'Laren of Font Hill, is caught to-day, and another named Anderson goes to Morant Bay. A curious freak of a musket ball occurred yesterday; a row of 18 prisoners were drawn up to be shot, all tied together by waist and waist; 18 of our men fired, and 18 rebels dropped, 17 shot dead; one young fellow, however, jumped up and ran away to the astonishment of us all with his wrist broken, and on examination we found the bullets had completely cut the ropes from his hands and wrist,

and he escaped into a cane field, and I fancy he will in future be a loyal subject. I have mounted a few men of my regiment on captured mules and horses; they do great service, and are perhaps as regular a corps of cavalry as was ever organized. They report bodies of rebels moving about us still, of whom I hope to account satisfactorily before I leave. I should be glad to know what to do with rebellious women, their name is legion in this district; the death of their husbands have no effect whatever upon them except to loosen their tongues. The Somerset leader, Arthur Wellington, whom I shot to-day, and also his secretary, Graham, men, as far as I can hear, were more famous for their atrocities than Paul Bogle ever was; Wellington combining the rare qualification of murderer, cannibal, and obeahman, '*tria juncta in uno*.' Troops in excellent health and spirits, and supplies abundant.

" I have the honour to be, sir,
" Your most obedient humble servant,
" T. Francis Hobbs, Colonel Sixth Royals, Commanding Central Division, Monklands District, St. Thomas in the East."

36,971. That is addressed to General O'Connor?—To Major-General O'Connor.

36,972. That was written before you received his reply to a former despatch, dated the 20th of October?—I think it was, but I could not be positively certain; these despatches arrived very irregularly.

36,973. In that despatch you mention that 18 were put up to be shot at the time the man escaped by the cord being struck by the bullet?—Yes.

36,974. That was the Coley case?—Yes.

36,975. Were 18 shot at Coley or 17?—It was either 15 or 17.

36,976. Nine I think you said?—Nine at Font Hill, 14 at Coley. I would not be very certain as to the accuracy of these numbers, because I did not attach any importance to the numbers at the time.

36,977. You had informed General O'Connor, from a despatch you addressed to him early in the morning from Stony Gut, of which this is a copy I think (*handing the paper to the witness*)?—I have not got a copy of this despatch.

36,978. Do you remember writing that?—I think I wrote that in Paul Bogle's Chapel.

36,979. It is dated from there?—I don't remember.

36,980. You remember receiving the answer to your despatch?—Yes, I have got the answer here among my papers.

36,981. It is dated the 20th of October, and came to you on the 21st October at Monklands?—Yes, but I received one from General O'Connor on the 19th.

36,982. Then let us have that if it is in order of date?—(*Reading*)

" Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Kingston,
" Sir, 19th October 1865, 11 a.m.

" I am directed by the Major-General commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 'Monklands, October 18th, 5 p.m.,' and to inform you that he is quite sure you are using your best endeavours to put down the insurrection. He regrets, however, that you are now marching upon 'Stony Gut,' which is evacuated, having been visited by Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., and a party of sailors. You will make Monklands your head-quarters, and patrol from thence (without fatiguing your men), hunting out all the rebels you find; and the Major-General hopes you will deal in a more summary manner with them, and on no account forward prisoners to this place.

" Should you require any ammunition you must draw from Newcastle, sending an escort for it, as that garrison is too weak to furnish one beyond the 'Gardens.'

" I have the honour to be, sir,
" Your obedient servant,
" John Elkington,
" Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.G."

36,983. When did you receive that?—I received it at 10 p.m. on the 20th on my return.

36,984. Before the one you have just handed in?—Yes.

36,985. Was that in a reply to any despatch you had sent to him?—It would appear to be so; it acknowledges one of the 18th, that was one that was written before.

36,986. The one you have just read, probably about the women?—No, that was the 21st; this was one reporting my departure for Stony Gut. I pointed out to the General that it was possible, during our absence at Stony Gut, the rebels might get back to Monklands, and I fancy this was the reply to it.

36,987. They knew at that time, you see, that Lieutenant Oxley had reached Stony Gut?—Yes, I fancy there must have been some misunderstanding about this letter, because after I got to Stony Gut and came back I found this awaiting me, and I found then great difficulty awaiting me too on that occasion.

36,988. Would not it be an answer to that one, because you refer to Lieutenant Oxley being already in possession of Stony Gut, and it is dated from Paul Bogle's chapel?—No, this is dated the 19th. I should say this was an answer to a letter which I wrote on the 18th, pointing out to the General that, on marching to Stony Gut, the rebels might possibly get back to Monklands.

36,989. Have you got the original of that?—Yes.

36,990. Let us hear it?—(*Reads*)

" Monklands, St. Thomas ye East,
" Sir, October 18, 5 p.m.

" I have the honour to inform you that communication has been opened between this place and Easington, but as there are no troops there I do not attach any importance to this at present. A party of Mounted Volunteers, both military and civil, started this morning in search of Paul Bogle, with a deserter from his party, and as he is close to us and has left Stony Gut we are in hopes of capturing either himself or some of his sons. I leave him in hopes of hearing that a few (ever so few) men could join me here, but being anxious to push on to Stony Gut, have ordered all my party to make to-night for this place, and hope to storm it to-morrow; to attempt the passage *to-night with* the rivers down is, I am informed, impossible, as the men would be up to their thighs in deep mud in a narrow gorge commanded by rebels at top. I therefore hope to creep up the mountain's side in the dark. There are thousands of rebels all around us, and I think it right to inform your Excellency that it is just possible that during our absence they may seize Monklands, and cut us off from our supplies, as we have neither traps, mules, nor knapsacks; I however long to meet the main body, and hope for the best. Were you in a position (as I know you are not) to reinforce me, I should say this place should be strengthened by at least 200 more men.

" I have the honour to be, sir,
" Your most obedient humble servant,
" T. F. Hobbs."

36,991. What was the date of that?—The 18th.

36,992. Then came the answer to that of the 18th.—I think so.

36,993. Which you got on the 20th.—Yes.

36,994. Then came yours from Stony Gut to the General?—Yes.

" Stony Gut, Paul Bogle's chapel.
" The Heights 9.30 a.m. October 9th.
" To Major-General O'Connor, if at Morant Bay, or any other officer, naval or military.

" I have reached Stony Gut from my head-quarters, Monklands, having shot a number of rebels on the way. Stony Gut I found vacated by the rebels, but occupied by a party of seamen, marines, and artillery, who arrived here at daybreak yesterday. The rebels have fled towards Somerset and Mount Lebanus. As this is close to me, and Paul Bogle supposed to be near Monklands, I retire in that direction, bivouac where I can, and march early to-morrow, as there is abundance of work cut out for me. I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed.

" I have the honour to be, sir,
" T. Francis Hobbs, Colonel Commanding Troops in Central District."

36,995. No rebels were shot between Chigoe Foot Market and Stony Gut ?—No.

36,996. Were there thousands of rebels about you, as you refer to in that letter ?—So I was informed, and I saw the whole of the hilltops covered with them.

36,997. In the despatch from Bogle's chapel you mention finding Lieutenant Oxley there ?—Yes.

36,998. You say in that letter, "I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed;" that relates to your own direction to your own men ?—Yes.

36,999. Not to Lieutenant Oxley's ?—No.

37,000. Then you got a reply from General O'Connor on the 20th, when you were at Monklands ?—Yes.

37,001. Is that a copy of it that you have there ?—I believe it to be.

37,002. We have that in evidence. I think he informs you that he can give you no instructions directly ?—I found that letter at Monklands, awaiting me on my return, and I found it extremely difficult to know what to do with these prisoners. We had by this time nearly 100 come in during my absence; I was extremely anxious to exercise clemency, as far as I could, and I resolved then on the following morning upon making an example, in order to see if by so doing I might dispense with the constant executions; and finding that death by hanging and shooting had no effect upon them, I resolved on making an example the following morning of a celebrated rebel and obeahman that I then had.

37,003. This was done on the 21st ?—Yes.

37,004. On the morning of the 21st did you proceed to summons a Court-martial for the trial of the body of prisoners that you found at Monklands ?—I did.

37,005. Do you remember what number was then in custody ?—I think very nearly 100, I should say probably 80, from 80 to 100.

37,006. How many were tried on that Saturday ?—I cannot speak from memory.

37,007. I will repeat this to you in order to assist your memory—"Arthur Wellington, Daniel M'Laren, Graham, leaders of rebels, were taken up, and were tried to-day ?"—There were three or four more tried on that day I think.

37,008. There is no return of them ?—I think there were a great many men were sentenced to flogging that day.

37,009. First, with regard to those tried and sentenced to death; do you remember a man of the name of Thomas Collins among the party ?—Yes, he was tried at another place, I think either at Coley or Chigoe Foot Market, I cannot exactly remember where.

37,010. Had you any trials at other places besides Monklands and Chigoe Foot Market ?—No, except that I am not certain that there was not one tried on the line of march at Coley.

37,011. We have omitted that; can you supply that before we go to a later time ?—There was a man handed over to me at Coley.

37,012. I asked you whether you had taken any new prisoners on the road, and you said no; you now say there was a man that you took as you passed Coley ?—Yes.

37,013. What was done with him, was he taken to Monklands ?—I am not certain whether he was tried by the same court on the line of march, or whether he was taken to Monklands. I am under the impression that he was, but I have an indistinct recollection whether it was a man of the name of Francis or Collins that was tried, but one or the other of those men was represented to me as being a poisoner, and that he was instructed to poison the rivers by this man, Arthur Wellington.

37,014. Do you now recollect what was the fate of Collins and where he was tried ?—My impression is that he was tried either at Chigoe Foot Market or that he was brought on to Monklands, but I am not at all certain that he was not tried at Coley.

37,015. Where was he first taken prisoner; I understood you to say he was first handed over to you at Coley ?—So he was, according to my recollection.

37,016. That would be after the Chigoe Foot Market trial ?—According to the best of my recollection the documents about him were given to me at Coley; whether the man himself was given to me at Coley I cannot recollect.

37,017. Then you only first had your attention drawn to his case at Coley ?—At Coley.

37,018. Wherever he was captured ?—Yes.

37,019. What was done with him in consequence of the documents relating to his case ?—To the best of my belief he was tried there and then.

37,020. At Coley ?—I think he was, but Mr. Ewart, one of my officers, tells me he thinks he was brought on to Monklands and tried; I myself believe he was tried at Coley.

37,021. If he was tried at Coley did you make any record of the proceedings and return them with other Courts-martial ?—A separate one.

37,022. Did you make any written record of what happened at Coley, if he was tried there ?—No, I did not.

37,023. Then would it be one of those, if you did it at all, that you recorded when you returned to Monklands ?—It would.

37,024. As a person tried and executed at a place other than Monklands ?—Yes.

37,025. Amongst those that you had for execution in consequence of the Chigoe Foot Market trials ?—Yes.

37,026. Being again at Monklands you proceeded to try some of the numerous prisoners you had then in custody ?—I did.

37,027. Do you remember the trial on the 21st of October of Arthur Wellington and M'Laren Graham ?—I cannot say that I do remember their particular trials, but I know they were tried; there were a great number of men tried, and amongst others this man Wellington, but it is my impression that Wellington was tried at Chigoe Foot Market.

37,028. That Wellington was ?—I think so, to the best of my belief.

37,029. Then where was he executed ?—He was executed at Monklands.

37,030. I understood you to say that all the parties tried at Chigoe Foot Market were executed either there, at Font Hill, or at Coley, as being the places to which they belonged ?—I said that two men, Arthur Wellington and M'Laren Graham, were brought on.

37,031. Have you any clear recollection of the details of the execution of Arthur Wellington ?—Yes, I have.

37,032. Do you wish to state now the circumstances relating to his execution ?—I do.

37,033. Will you make a clear statement of what you know ?—It was my first intention to have executed that man at Somerset, but finding Somerset was so far from Coley, he was brought on that night to Monklands, and when I arrived at Monklands I found such a very great number of prisoners there that I really did not know what to do with them. I got this letter then, which I have handed in, telling me to deal with them in a more summary manner, and on no account to send them to camp. During the night I considered how I could best make an example. I thought of a great number of things, but I really could not decide what to do. However the following day I had a number of prisoners fall in on the barbacues at Mr. Paterson's works; there were about 100 prisoners, I had them before me in such a way that they could see what was going on. I then told the provost-sergeant to have the loading party close at hand, and to take these men up the hillside, where all the prisoners or special constables could see them, this man having been a celebrated poisoner, and there having been four ounces of arsenic found in his house for the purpose of poisoning the troops.

37,034. That you would hardly know probably ?—It was proved to me.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

7 Mar. 1866.

37,035. Was part of the evidence against Arthur Wellington that poison had been found in his house at Somerset?—No, it was not.

37,036. Poison had been found in a house alleged to be his?—Alleged to be his by a man of the name of Flemming, who brought in the basket, and it was examined on the morning after his trial at Monklands, the morning of the day on which he was executed, a basket containing this arsenic, and a number of small bottles, bones, and phials of various kinds, and a variety of things. Finding that death by hanging and shooting had no effect upon the people, and being anxious to make an example, I directed this man to be taken up the hillside, where all the prisoners and constables could see him, and in order to show the people that an obeahman was not invulnerable by bullet shot (that being part of their delusion), and at the same time to show the prisoners and others who were on the hillsides the accuracy with which an Enfield rifle could kill at a distance; it is true in that case I increased the distance to 400 yards; but if I did increase the distance I increased the killing power, or, in other words, the number of men to fire at him in the same ratio. I then directed the provost sergeant to have a few loaded men at hand to put him out of pain in case of his suffering from any wound. I then ordered the sergeant-major to fall in 10 or 12 men on the barbacues to shoot him; he did so; I myself was on the ground and close at hand, and I requested Captain Field, who was there, to superintend the execution. The men all knelt down together, I saw them distinctly drop on their knees together, and they shot him; but although they fired a volley at him the whole of their rifles did not go off at the same moment; about half went off together, and the remaining half the men appeared to dwell on their aim, and not to fire in the same short manner that they do on parade in firing blank cartridges. There was food given to the man before his death, and I sent to know if he wished to have Mr. Joseph, who I engaged to pray with him, but he declined to do so. I would wish to mention to the Commission that with regard to the distance it was a compulsory distance; that is to say, I had no option between a distance of 40 yards where no one could see the men, and 400 yards where everyone could see him. If you will allow me to explain I would like to show you what occurred; I wish very much I could have had a model of the place; this (*arranging some books by way of explanation*) would represent the edge of the barbacues, they are generally built on the side of a gully; the men stood here on the side of the barbacues, and they fired over against the hillside; the hill is on a slope, the men stood here, and the prisoners a little behind them, they could all see it from there; there was nothing left undone on my part to make the man's death rapid and painless, at the same time impressive; the provost-sergeant tells me that he was hit almost immediately, and two doctors who were on the ground assured me that his death must have been instantaneous. I would beg the Commission to ask the sergeant-major, to whom I gave the order to shoot him, what occurred.

37,037. What is his name?—Neale.

37,038. Who was the acting provost marshal?—His name is Naill, a man who has already been examined.

37,039. He was sent with the party over the gully?—Yes, but the other man to whom I allude, Sergeant-major Neale, is the man to whom I gave the order.

37,040. Did you witness his execution?—I did; I saw it myself.

37,041. Were you standing near the firing party on the barbacues?—Yes, about 20 yards from them. I went under a cocoa-nut tree.

37,042. What effect seemed to be produced by the first fire of the half of the men who did not miss fire?—I could not say that myself, but it appeared to me that some of them had taken effect, the whole thing appeared to be so rapid, it took effect, the man was struck in the neck, and he had two bullets in his chest.

37,043. Were the shots signalled from the other side by bugle?—No, there was no attempt at signalling, or anything of the kind, and I should wish also to state, in connexion with this, that immediately after his being shot I went away; I went down and saw the prisoners, and for the first time during the whole rebellion almost did I see that they were really frightened and terrified. There were a very large number then whom I could not send into camp, and who I found it extremely difficult to bring to Court-martial. I selected out of them therefore 10 or a dozen of the leading rebels, I administered a sort of oath of allegiance to the remainder, and I let them go, and I can most conscientiously and positively state that during the whole of my expedition I don't think I did anything that was so merciful in its effect as that. I cannot account of course for people putting an improper construction upon it, but the effect was everything I could have wished.

37,044. What number did you release under the circumstances just stated?—I should say upwards of 40 or 50.

37,045. Directly after Wellington's execution?—That day.

37,046. To return to the circumstance; have you stated all you wish to state about your narrative of the execution; if so, I want to ask you a question or two about the details?—I think I have stated all I wish to state.

37,047. Can you tell us, from your own knowledge, by whom this Arthur Wellington had been arrested?—I can, by this man Flemming.

37,048. Who brought the basket of poison and phials, the man you have mentioned?—I think it was he.

37,049. Was he a constable?—No, he was a very respectable coloured man I think, and he mentioned to me at the same time a remarkable circumstance, that while he was searching round the house he tumbled into a sort of pit or trap in which there were a great number of human bones, and he gave me to understand that this man had actually been a cannibal, he stated it most positively.

37,050. Did you examine Flemming more upon that subject, or rest contented with this statement of his?—I rested content, because he gave me over the prisoner at Chigoe Foot Market, and I made a very long examination myself of his case in the presence of the sergeant-major, and I accused the man of being the murderer of the Baron, which he was supposed to be also, and when I did that he put his hat over his face and hung down his head, and I scarce ever saw the man's countenance afterwards.

37,051. Flemming stated these things to you, did you know at that time who Flemming was more than that he was the person that brought Wellington in?—I did.

37,052. Who was he?—I believe him to be a farrier.

37,053. Where was he living?—At St. David's or St. Thomas's.

37,054. Had you ever seen him before that time?—I had, he had been shoeing some of our horses.

37,055. Where, at Newcastle?—No, at St. Thomas in the East.

37,056. At Monklands?—Yes.

37,057. Then the first time you knew anything of Flemming was when you got to Monklands?—Yes.

37,058. He brought Arthur Wellington to Chigoe Foot Market, making this statement to you about his poison and about his being a cannibal?—He did, and he handed me the basket, in which basket there was this powder found.

37,059. That was the arsenic?—Two ounce bottles of arsenic, some species of broken phials, and other things.

37,060. Do you mean by powder gunpowder or poison?—Gunpowder.

37,061. Was there much?—No, about two handsfull, it was in one of those little straw baskets.

37,062. Did you see what was done with Arthur

Wellington when he got over the other side of the gully ?—I did.

37,063. Where was he placed before aim was taken ?—He was placed with his back to a tree.

37,064. Was he tied ?—I heard that he was tied. I did not order him to be tied.

37,065. Did you see the object they aimed at at the tree, were you able to command that ?—Oh, yes, quite distinctly.

37,066. When the first party aimed and fired, you say about one-half missed, the guns did not go off ?—No, I did not say that. I said one-half did go off together, and the other half dwelt on their aim.

37,067. Did they go off directly after ?—They went off directly after.

37,068. So that before you could see what effect was produced by the first half the second half had fired ?—They had.

37,069. They reserved their fire, in short, as far as you saw ?—I think they did. I should like to observe that in all these firings there never was a clean volley fired at all. Some men from nervousness fired too quick ; others from nervousness on the other hand dwelt too long on their aim. Indeed it was a most painful thing, these executions generally, owing to the horrible scenes we had to witness, of men's heads being blown to pieces, and all these sort of things.

37,070. Do you know after the 10 or 12 fired whether they reloaded for a second fire ?—I do not of my own knowledge. I believe two of the guns were re-capped ; they may have been reloaded. I think a couple did reload ; whether they fired or not I cannot say of my own knowledge.

37,071. Were the rifles loaded for that occasion ?—No, they were not ; they were always loaded.

37,072. You remained on the ground long enough to see the end of the whole scene ?—I did.

37,073. After these people reloaded or re-capped did they discharge their rifles ?—I could not positively state that, but I rather think they did.

37,074. Then there was a second aim after the first 10 or 12 had fired ?—Well, I cannot even say that.

37,075. If they fired did you notice in what direction they fired ?—If they fired at all they fired at the man, but a couple of them missed, and whether they re-capped or reloaded I cannot positively say.

37,076. Can you state whether they discharged their rifles at all ?—I heard that they did, but I cannot speak to that of my own knowledge.

37,077. You were on the ground ?—I was.

37,078. But you don't know whether that was so ?—I think the sergeant-major can give you better information upon the subject.

37,079. After that was over did you observe on the opposite side of the hill anyone approach the body of Arthur Wellington and do anything to it ?—The Provost Sergeant came out a short way, and there was some motion made to him to go back, and he said, I think, " Not quite dead," and before he could get back the other men had shot him.

37,080. The men that had gone over the gully do you mean ?—No, the first 12 that went out. The man thought they had all fired.

37,081. Then was it between the intervals of the first and second fire ?—Yes.

37,082. Could you see that in the interval between the first and second fire ?—There was an interval of about a couple of seconds. The men were hid there and they rushed out.

37,083. They were out of the line of fire of course ?—Yes, some one said, I think, " Stay a bit," and then the others went off. The whole thing was done very rapidly indeed.

37,084. I am directing your attention to the time when the discharge took place from the barbacues ?—Yes, when the man went and cut him down, I saw him do that.

37,085. And nobody fired from the opposite side of the hill, where the party had been sent over for the purpose of despatching him ?—No, not at Arthur Wellington.

37,086. Are you certain that the party who went over with a view of despatching him, should the discharge from the barbacues not take effect, had no necessity to fire ?—No, they had not.

37,087. You are certain of that ?—I am.

37,088. The next thing you saw, and you saw everything that followed, was that they cut down the body from the tree ?—Yes.

37,089. Released it, in fact ?—Yes, released it.

37,090. Did you notice how it was dealt with ?—No, I did not.

37,091. Did you not notice what was done with the body ?—No, I did not. Directly after this I went away from the place, and I think the men also went away.

37,092. Which men ?—The men who had fired.

37,093. That is the 10 or 12 ?—Yes, the 10 or 12 who had fired.

37,094. Upon the same day a man of the name of Graham is said to have been executed ?—Yes, he was.

37,095. And at the same time ?—Yes.

37,096. Immediately in succession ?—Yes.

37,097. Were you away at the time of his execution ?—I was not there. I did not wait to look at it.

37,098. Then you did not witness anything further with regard to the disposition of the bodies of Wellington and Graham ?—No ; Graham was fired at, I believe, from the side by the loading party.

37,099. Did you know on that day of the burial of Wellington and Graham ?—Yes, I did.

37,100. Are the circumstances of their burial known to you ?—They are.

37,101. Were they buried on that day ?—On that day.

37,102. They were ?—They were buried.

37,103. Was anything done with the body of Wellington, to sever his head from the trunk ?—There was.

37,104. What was that ?—The bullets had nearly cut the man's head off, and a black man finished it, and took it off.

37,105. Who was that black man ?—I don't know. He was either a prisoner, or some Volunteer who had gone to bury him. I do not hold myself responsible in the least for that.

37,106. Did you see it done ?—I did not actually see it done, but I saw the head off, and if you wish it I will state what occurred. I don't wish to conceal anything about it.

37,107. Tell us all you know ; give us the best information, either that of your own senses or the information of officials ?—I would beg to premise it by this, that I have a very indistinct recollection of that part of it, but I will tell you to the best of my recollection what did occur. This man was executed about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and about 6 or about dusk that evening I was sitting writing a despatch, and some one, I think a magistrate, came to me and said, " Colonel, it would be worth your while to go over " and look at that man Wellington. He is a perfect " curiosity ; you have never seen anything like him " before." I said, " Is he not buried ?" I was quite sure he had been buried, for it was the custom to bury them almost immediately. However, it appeared they had not yet buried him, and the notion crossed my mind that some superstitious feeling might have prevented them from burying him. I went over and found him lying under the tree, and a black man was in the act of burying him, almost about to cover him up, and I said to the man that I had never, strange to say, seen his face rightly before. He had two extraordinary protuberances on his forehead, and he was altogether quite a remarkable looking man, and I said to the black man who was burying him, " Stop a moment, my man ; stop a " moment, don't cover him up ; I should like to show " him to the doctor. I think a cast of this man's " head would be a medical curiosity," and I sent over some one, I think another black man, to ask Doctor Sternwell to come and see him. He came over, and I said to him, " Sternwell, did you ever see such an extraordinary looking man as that ?" He looked at him and was very much astonished, and he

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said he was a very remarkable looking man; but whilst he was trying to get into conversation with this man, and while he was telling me a great deal more about his atrocities, and how he had bewitched the whole neighbourhood, I said to Doctor Sternwell, "If you would like to make any *post-mortem* exami- "nation, or any scientific examination of this man's "head, you are at liberty to do so." He said he had no set of instruments about him, and he did not particularly care about it, so the thing dropped. I then turned round and went about as far as that door to look at another man that was being buried, and when I looked back the man who was burying Wellington had taken off his head. I was very much astonished at it, and said to him, "What have you done?" He said, "Oh, sir, I thought you wished it done." I said, "No, I did not wish you to do it; cover it up this moment," and he did cover it up that instant. There was not a single soul belonging to the Sixth Regiment there but myself and Doctor Sternwell, and I doubt if Dr. Sternwell saw it done. Possibly the man thought I wished it done, as I had an idea, owing to this man's atrocities, that his head might be a medical curiosity.

37,108. Did you see the head and body then buried?—I did.

37,109. In the same trench?—Not in the same trench, the head was buried a little way from it, not close to it. Mr. Sternwell was standing quite close but there was not a single soldier there, nor a single woman, only one or two black people who were burying another body.

37,110. Although none of those were standing near you, was the formation of the country such that there might be persons not far off who might command the scene?—No, no person could have seen what occurred but those that were there, and I don't think there was a soldier of my regiment there.

37,111. None but those who were with you?—None but those who were with me.

37,112. Can you be certain, from your knowledge of the circumstances, that Arthur Wellington's head was not thrown into the river to go down the Valley?—Never, the head was buried up instantly, that I can positively assert, and it never was disturbed, I am sure, at least as certain as a man can be of anything of the kind; that night there was a very heavy fall of rain, which brought down a landslip from the hill and removed several bodies into the water, and I believe his amongst the others.

37,113. Then did it carry his head and body down the flood?—It either did that, or else it covered it up so much with the *débris* that the whole place was altered in the morning in appearance, no person could tell it was the same ground, it carried other bodies away, and I think Wellington's.

37,114. Then they were washed out of the trenches in which they had been buried, and were washed down by the flood?—Yes, two or three were left with their legs sticking out, it was a place where all the burials took place, and we sent men in the morning to cover up what remained, it was a horrible sight.

37,115. Then it may be that Wellington's head and body were carried from the trench and washed down by the flood?—It certainly may.

37,116. Do you know anything of the head having been placed on a pole or stick?—No, that never occurred, at least if it did it was never done by anybody under my command.

37,117. Did you ever hear of it?—Never till I heard it sworn to here, and I am perfectly sure it never did occur.

37,118. Was Flemming's evidence the only evidence you acted upon with regard to Wellington being an obeahman?—No, we had dozens of evidences to that effect, the whole of the prisoners acknowledged him as an obeahman, they were rather afraid to go near him in the guard room, and there was not the slightest attempt made to question the fact; Anderson told me of it, and Flemming, and he was well known in Chigoe Foot Market.

37,119. Then you relied upon the information of other prisoners with regard to what he had been?—Yes, that was the reason I executed him in the manner I did, he set himself up to be invulnerable to bullet shot, and I wanted to show them that no amount of incantation could prevent him from being shot.

37,120. Was Collins one of nine persons who were executed at once?—He may have been, I am not certain.

37,121. Had you information upon which you relied that Collins had instruction from Wellington to poison the rivers?—I had the most distinct evidence.

37,122. From whom?—From a special constable, I believe, who came to me, and he handed me this piece of paper; it was given to me at Coley, and that is what couples Collins' name with Wellington's. There were two prisoners executed, one by the name of Francis, and Collins, and I am not prepared to swear which was the one I coupled with Wellington, but I believe it to be Collins; the whole thing was described to me, the bottle that contained the poison to do it with, and all.

37,123. Who described it?—Flemming and another prisoner, either Collins or Francis, whichever one it was confessed it to me himself, when he was challenged with it.

37,124. Confessed what?—The fact of being employed for the special purpose of poisoning the rivers.

37,125. By whom?—By Wellington, I believe.

37,126. Then was the testimony of Collins or Francis, whichever it was, that upon which you relied in concluding that Arthur Wellington had authorized the rivers to be poisoned?—It was.

37,127. Do you know whether arms were found in the house of Arthur Wellington?—There were.

37,128. How many?—There was a sword and something else.

37,129. Not a regular depôt of them?—Oh, no, I think not.

37,130. Now with regard to the execution of the nine men, will you inform me what you know with respect to the manner of carrying the execution into effect?—These nine men, after being legally tried and convicted, were placed on a bank, a grave was dug for them, and they were shot together, and they fell into the trench.

37,131. Was the trench in front of them or behind them?—Behind them

37,132. They fell backwards, then?—They fell backwards.

37,133. Were you near the body of men that were shot?—I was, I was close to the firing party and saw the entire thing, and immediately after they were shot some of the black people rushed up to throw lime on the bodies; they were about to do so and I would not let them; they were then going to cover up the grave, which I would not allow them to do, because some had life in them, and I think the loading party that is always present at those times came and put them out of pain.

37,134. In what manner?—By shooting them close to them.

37,135. Did you notice how many were alive or partly alive?—I think two or three were.

37,136. Then the trench was dug before the execution?—Yes.

37,137. And the men were ranged in a row in front of the trench, having the trench behind them?—Yes.

37,138. And as they were shot they fell into it?—Yes.

37,139. Except one or two who were partly alive?—Yes.

37,140. And those were despatched by the firing party?—Yes.

37,141. Had they to reload for that purpose?—Oh! no, it was a separate party that is always at hand for that purpose.

37,142. Did you notice on that occasion the use of any pickaxe for the purpose of despatching those that were only partly shot?—No, I did not.

37,143. Can you state positively whether such a thing must have been seen by you if it had occurred? I can state most positively that such a thing as a pickaxe was never used.

37,144. Or any instrument that might be described as a pickaxe?—Nothing whatever, no instrument.

37,145. What instruments were used to cover over the trench?—Spades, and it was done by the black people; I never allowed a soldier under my command to bury a man at all, or to touch a dead body, they never touched them.

37,146. Was there a man there, a prisoner, employed to dig the grave and fill in the trench? How many men did you employ to fill in the trench?—There were always plenty of men. I daresay six or seven.

37,147. Was there a prisoner employed, a black man?—No.

37,148. Were you there at the time of the closing in of the trench?—I recollect the circumstance particularly.

37,149. Was that done by volunteers entirely?—Generally by volunteers or special constables, no soldiers had anything to do with it.

37,150. Was any prisoner employed?—No, no prisoner could be there.

37,151. No man who was taken up and was released?—It is very likely, very likely a pardoned prisoner may have volunteered.

37,152. By a volunteer do you mean any man who offered to do that particular job?—Yes.

37,153. Were they paid anything for it?—No, many who did this work were special constables.

37,154. Could any man have used a pickaxe in filling in the trench?—No, I am certain not.

37,155. Did you see any man use one?—No, I did not, and no man ever did use one; it is possible that a pickaxe might be used in digging the trench.

37,156. Would it not be difficult to dig it without a pickaxe?—No, not there, it is a loose soil near the landslip.

37,157. At the foot of the hill?—Yes.

37,158. And near the level of the water?—Yes.

37,159. You saw no pickaxe used?—No.

37,160. And you saw the burial of the men?—I saw the burial of the men.

37,161. Can you tell us whether any man, either a volunteer or other, was said to be the father of one of the men who was buried?—No, I cannot.

37,162. You did not know it?—No, I did not.

37,163. Was any one man so employed to bury, coerced to do it?—No, never; they seemed to take the greatest delight in volunteering to perform that office.

37,164. What class of men were they?—Some were pardoned prisoners, and special constables chiefly.

37,165. Are you certain that in the act of burial every man was dead before he was covered over?—As morally certain as a man can be.

37,166. I mean as far as the evidence of your senses could carry you?—Yes.

37,167. Was that all that took place on the 21st with regard to the execution of prisoners?—That is all that I am aware of.

37,168. Then the next day was Sunday?—Yes, Sunday, the 22nd.

37,169. Was anything done by you that day in regard to the parties you had as prisoners?—No, nothing.

37,170. How many had you still left at Monklands?—I cannot say.

37,171. Did you continue at Monklands much longer?—We continued there for two or three days.

37,172. On the Monday following the Sunday what proceedings were taken by you to carry out the suppression of the insurrection?—What day would that be?

37,173. Monday, the 23rd of October; nothing was done at all on the Sunday, was there?—No, and we did nothing on the Monday either; the rain was falling in torrents, and we were confined to Monklands, and I rather think other trials were proceeding that day.

37,174. Do you know one George Hamilton and one William Gillespie; were they tried and executed that day?—I think they were.

37,175. And George Rankin?—I think that was another man.

37,176. Have you ascertained the whole number of persons shot under your superintendence while you were in command at Monklands?—Yes, I have.

37,177. What number was ascertained as having been executed?—Either 63 or 64; they were all legally tried by Court-martial, as far as circumstances would admit.

37,178. And were proceedings recorded of their trials?—Yes, in every case.

37,179. Which were forwarded?—To the Major-General.

37,180. Does that apply to the cases which were taken on the road?—It does.

37,181. But these slips of paper, to which you referred as made out on the back of a letter, were they forwarded with the rest?—No.

37,182. Were not the executions at Coley and Font Hill made into memoranda and sent forward with the rest. I understood you to say you took pencil notes of their trials and executions, and when you got to Monklands you wrote out a formal account?—No, they were almost in a state of blotting paper from rain, and were very much obliterated.

37,183. You made no return of them?—No, I could not preserve them.

37,184. Not of the 26?—No.

37,185. Are the 26 included in the 64?—They are.

37,186. Are the proceedings of the Courts-martial forthcoming?—Yes.

37,187. There were certain trials of which a regular formal proceeding, it appears, was not written out; you committed those to the back of a letter?—Yes.

37,188. Are they forthcoming?—No.

37,189. Did you write out the proceedings afterwards which are embodied in those 64 cases?—Yes.

37,190. But there are not the proceedings of the trials of 64 forwarded?—I think you will find there are.

37,191. Where are those then on the back of the letter?—Those are included in what have been already read out in the 64.

37,192. Then we have the proceedings of 64, have we?—You have the proceedings of 64; there are 18 names unknown, but I count them to be of the 64.

37,193. When we were going over that part of the account of the trials at Chigoe Foot Market, and the executions at Font Hill and Coley, you said after you got to Monklands you reduced the rough notes into formal records of proceedings against them?—I did.

37,194. When you got paper and ink?—Yes.

37,195. Were those returned with the rest of the proceedings you mentioned?—They were.

37,196. Now on Monday you say nothing was done?—No.

37,197. There were no executions?—No.

37,198. What was done on Tuesday?—On Tuesday we marched again through Somerset to another rebel district called Garbrand Hall, and Spring, that would be the 24th.

37,199. Was that the first time after you reached Monklands from Chigoe Foot that you left it?—Yes, it was.

37,200. Did you start early on Tuesday, 24th, for Garbrand Hall?—Yes.

37,201. Was that down the Valley again, or on one side?—Down the Valley.

37,202. The same ground as you went over before?—Very nearly; we went through Somerset to get to it.

37,203. Upon your march to Garbrand Hall was anything done to life or property by your party?—No, not to my knowledge.

37,204. It was simply a march through the country?—Yes.

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37,205. Were no prisoners taken ?—I do not think so.

37,206. At what time did you reach Garbrand Hall on the Tuesday ?—Some time in the afternoon, about midday ; I should say about 1 o'clock.

37,207. What led you to go there ?—Information that it was another rebel settlement of importance.

37,208. And that they were there in force, I suppose ?—Yes.

37,209. When you got there what did you find ?—I found that that also was in a state of open rebellion.

37,210. Were the inhabitants there ?—No, they had all fled.

37,211. Was the place empty ?—The place was empty ; we found one man there, a book-keeper.

37,212. Was this an estate ?—It was a deserted sugar estate.

37,213. Then you found nobody there ?—We found nobody there ; the houses were all like those at Somerset, all deserted.

37,214. Was the Hall itself pillaged and smashed up ?—I did not go into the Hall, it was a very old place.

37,215. What did you proceed to do ?—I proceeded to search round to see if any rebels were forthcoming.

37,216. Were you accompanied by any magistrate on that occasion ?—Yes, I was.

37,217. By General Jackson ?—No, I think by Mr. Bowen.

37,218. Were the houses of the labourers there destroyed or searched ?—They were, those that were deserted.

37,219. Were they burnt ?—Burnt ; they were pointed out as the houses of rebels.

37,220. Pointed out by whom ?—By the magistrates, and also by the book-keeper himself.

37,221. Who was he ?—I think his name was Graham.

37,222. How many houses did you burn at Garbrand ?—30 ; there was small pox in the village, and I spared all the houses that had small-pox. I allowed no house to be touched where there was any individual ill.

37,223. Then there were persons afflicted with small pox, residing in the houses ?—Yes, and I would not allow them to be touched.

37,224. Except those that were so affected were all the other inhabitants gone ?—All the others were gone.

37,225. Women and children too ?—Every person had fled ; and there were frequent explosions in the houses ; there was a great deal of powder and a great number of firearms found in all that district.

37,226. The explosions took place, I suppose, while they were burning ?—Yes.

37,227. Did you notice the firearms, whether they were numerous or few ?—Very numerous in proportion to the houses. I broke a great number with my own hands.

37,228. How long did you remain at Garbrand Hall ?—Not more than two hours ; I halted and gave the men some refreshment, and then we went on our return to Monklands.

37,229. Were any further proceedings taken against any prisoners that day ?—No.

37,230. Neither floggings nor executions ?—No, not to my knowledge.

37,231. How many do you think you had at that time left, or were they still coming in ?—Still coming in, and being disposed of, and going back.

37,232. Was there a large body ?—A very large body ; there were almost more black than white people about the place.

37,233. How many had you in custody ?—In custody about 20, perhaps, and about 100 or 150 released prisoners, all about the place.

37,234. Those who were not in custody do you mean ?—Yes, I could not get them away ; I ordered them out of camp, but they said they were afraid of the Maroons and would not go.

37,235. Was anything further done by you on Wednesday, the 25th ?—No, I think not ; I think that was a day upon which nothing was done except some Courts-martial.

37,236. There were Courts-martial on the 25th ?—Yes.

37,237. A large body of men were executed ; just look at the names there (*handing a paper to the witness*), and see if these are the names of persons executed in pursuance of sentence by Courts-martial? —Yes, I believe them to be so.

37,238. When did you leave Monklands ?—I left Monklands on the 27th.

37,239. That brings us to Friday?—Yes, to Friday.

37,240. Were trials had on the Thursday ?—Yes, there were to the best of my belief. We had trials every day that week.

37,241. All by Courts-martial ?—All by Courts-martial.

37,242. And carried out under your sanction ?—Yes, I was present at almost every Court-martial.

37,243. You have also returned a list of persons who were flogged by your orders ?—Yes.

37,244. Does that include every person you are aware of that was flogged while you were in command in the Blue Mountain Valley ?—It does.

37,245. With regard to the man William Anderson after you got to Monklands you took him into your service ?—I did.

37,246. Has he been in your service ever since ?—He has.

37,247. He gave evidence against Wellington among other witnesses ?—He did.

37,248. He has told us this, will you have the goodness to say whether this is correct with regard to yourself :—

> " Were you tried by the Court-martial ?—Yes.
>
> " At Monklands ?—Yes.
>
> " That was on the Wednesday morning ?—Yes.
>
> " What were you tried for ; what was the charge against you ?—The charge of the constable was that I was a rebel.
>
> " What was the result of that trial, how did it end ?—The Colonel said to me if I took him and showed him Paul Bogle's place he would spare my life. I said I went to Paul Bogle's place once, and I know the road to go there ; but suppose we went and he made his escape was I to blame for that ? He said ' No,' he only wanted to know the place, and I took him up to Stony Gut."

Was that the first you knew of his being able to act under you as a guide to Stony Gut ?—It was.

37,249. He represents there that you said to him you would spare his life, or you offered him his life ; was that before or after, as you say he first volunteered to act, because that does not quite agree with your account that he first came to you as a volunteer to act as a guide to show you Paul Bogle's place ?—He had never been tried by Court-martial, but no doubt he considered he had. The magistrate had investigated his case, and very likely he considered that a Court-martial.

37,250. He says you first said to him that if he took you and showed you Paul Bogle's place you would spare his life, and you say he first offered to do it ?—He did most positively.

37,251. It would appear from reading this that you first proposed it to him ; you say he first proposed it to you ?—I do. He pointed out to me at Chigoe Foot Market all these rebels, and told me their rank.

37,252. So he says, but he does not agree that he pointed out colonels and captains ; he says he pointed out some of the leaders, but he did not know colonels from captains ?—He called one the head captain, and I said, " What do you mean by head captain ?" He said, " The same as you, sir," pointing to me. He also dointed out another rank that the rebels had among them called a land captain, which I after found out to mean a man who was to divide the land when the black people got possession of the country.

37,253. You say there was an important man brought in among the prisoners of the name of M'Laren ?—M'Laren Graham, and there was a man of the name of M'Laren, too, I think.

37,254. The man that had the chapel ?—Yes.

37,255. You say an important prisoner was brought in named M'Laren ; was that the person whose chapel was used to hang up the nine prisoners ?—I do not know.

37,256. Was the M'Laren that was executed the man you mean ?—I think he was.

37,257. After you left Monklands you went to Newcastle ?—Yes.

37,258. When did you arrive at Newcastle ?—On the 29th. I wrote a letter on the 26th of October, which I have here, and which I wish to put in (*read*) :—

" Sir, Monklands, 26th October 1865.

" I have the honour to report for your information that, having thoroughly scoured this part of the country, and having executed every leading rebel known to be at large, except one named ' Job Robinson,' I feel that after a very successful day's work I can now with safety withdraw all or a greater part of the troops under my command, either to Newcastle or to any other place where our services may be required ; and I have great pleasure in stating that both officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have performed their duties in the most gallant, cheerful, and humane manner, and notwithstanding the most trying weather it is an immense satisfaction to me to record that from the first I have not had a man on the sick list, and they are all now in the best possible condition. Since the arrival of our worsted socks and the new boots in the place of those lost at ' Stony Gut,' even foot soreness have disappeared; and from the number of leading rebels shot and flogged since Monday last, I am induced to hope that we have heard the last of the dreadful rebellion in this neighbourhood, which, being upon the borders of two other parishes, I consider from the first to have been a position of very great importance, and one which demanded the greatest amount of care, lest, by undue severity, the neighbouring parish of St. David's might be found to follow the example of St. Thomas in the East. In carrying out this line of action I had difficulties to contend with which I could only explain to you personally. I feel assured you will be as much pleased as I am myself at the fortunate termination of this rebellion in this neighbourhood.

" I have the honour to be, sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant,

" T. Francis Hobbs,

" Col. and Lieut.-Col. Sixth Royals,

" Commanding Central Division,

" St. Thomas in the East."

37,259. I believe you had a good many sick men afterwards ?—Yes, although we did not lose them in the field.

37,260. Did you lose men ; did they actually die ?—Yes, six men have died in Newcastle in consequence of fever contracted, not, strange enough to say, at Monklands, but in other districts.

37,261. Can you now tell us, from what you remember, whether more than 20 persons were shot in the field during the march ?—There were not more than 20, although when I wrote on the 15th I was under the impression that we had killed more, from the number that the men stated. I find out now they were not killed, they only dropped down in the grass.

37,262. What do you now understand were the utmost that were killed in the march ?—The very utmost killed I should say was 12 or 14.

37,263. Did you see any woman ever turned out of her hut before it was burnt ?—Never, except at Font Hill. I think there was one woman who Mr. Bowen pointed out as being in the house of a notorious rebel, and I am not certain her's was not left. I left a number of houses standing at Font Hill.

37,264. Did you see this woman turned out with her children just before the house was fired ?—I cannot state that I did.

37,265. When Mr. Bowen was there ?—I cannot remember that. I remember only one instance during the entire time when a woman was in the house, and Mr. Bowen said it was not her own house, she had only gone in there. It was the house of a notorious rebel, and I think that woman did leave the house.

37,266. Have you anything else to state ? — Nothing. I received that order during the march (*handing it in*).

37,267. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) When you started upon the expedition had you any instructions as to the manner in which you were to treat the population ?—No.

37,268. Can you give me any explanation as to what led you to execute and flog so-called rebels ?—Being found in arms, plundering stores, and supposed to be in rebellion from the clearest evidence.

37,269. Was there any regulation of the service or any instruction that you had received at any time that led you so to dispose of these cases ?—No, martial law is a separate thing in itself.

37,270. Did you understand that the proclamation of martial law warranted you in disposing of all cases of rebels in the manner which you have stated ?—Yes, I did, when I received a letter telling me to act upon my own judgment.

37,271. Where you found any evidence of plundering, did you assume that was evidence of rebellion also ?—I did.

37,272. Or did you take other evidence in those same cases ?—Other evidence as well.

37,273. Did you punish any persons as rebels against whom you only had proof of plundering ?—By flogging.

37,274. You punished them by flogging ?—Yes.

37,275. Then what were the other proofs of rebellion which you discovered ?—Being found in arms, and forming part of a gang that came up to attack Mr. Paterson's house, with a view of taking his life. Those were the chief points that were brought before me.

37,276. Was Mr. Paterson's life taken ?—It was threatened.

37,277. You found that Mr. Paterson's life was not taken, I suppose ?—It was not taken, but threatened.

37,278. Will you explain what you mean by being taken in arms ?—When the special constables brought in prisoners, and stated that they were armed, marching, and drilling with Bogle, I considered that when I had clear comprehensive proof, that was quite enough to show that they had joined the rebels, and they were tried and executed if the evidence was clear.

37,279. Did you execute no parties who were not proved before you to have been in arms marching along with Bogle ?—I cannot say.

37,280. I will put the question more directly ; did you consider the possession of a machett or the negro cutlass as being a rebel in arms ?—That depended on the way in which he was using it.

37,281. Did you discover in any of the cases that the cutlass was used ; was it used against your troops, for example ?—On one occasion the men rushed up with arms and cutlasses, with a view no doubt of attacking us with those weapons.

37,282. You refer now to the occasion when you described it as a kind of surprise ?—Yes.

37,283. What distance were the so-called rebels from you at that time ?—Forty or 50 yards.

37,284. Did they get within 40 or 50 yards of your position before they were discovered ?—I should think they did.

37,285. Did you see them at the time they were first discovered, immediately upon their being discovered ?—Yes, I did.

37,286. What body might they be ?—I stated before about 70, I think.

37,287. I think you said they immediately turned and fled ?—Yes, they did.

37,288. The moment they saw you were turning out ?—Yes.

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37,289. Were those parties armed with cutlasses? —Cutlasses and guns.

37,290. How many guns were there among them? I could not say; there were several guns. One man fired on us.

37,291. Were there as many as half a dozen muskets among the party, do you think?—Far more.

37,292. How many should you think?—I should think about half, as far as I could judge, were armed with muskets, and half with machets.

37,293. Were they in military order when you saw them?—No, they were not. They were when they first came up. I did not see them in military order. They came regularly marching up the road.

37,294. What kind of a road led to your position, then?—A little wider than the usual road.

37,295. Was it still a mountain road?—No, I can scarcely call that particular part a mountain road.

37,296. How many men could get up abreast?—In that place certainly three or four. That is the high road to Morant Bay.

37,297. Then they presented to you a very narrow front?—Yes.

37,298. Could you tell from seeing that narrow front how many of them had muskets in their possession?—I could form a very good opinion, because they turned and fled, and I could see some run faster than others, and that they were nearly all armed.

37,299. I presume when they turned there would be considerable confusion among them; a body of men coming up a narrow road, and suddenly turning to fly would produce considerable confusion, would it not?—Yes.

37,300. Then you might see the same rebel with a musket more than once as they ran hither and thither?—Yes.

37,301. So that it was very difficult to say how many rebels that were with muskets on that occasion? —Yes, I should think it was difficult.

37,302. I presume they ran pretty quickly?—They did pretty quickly.

37,303. How many seconds did you see them before they disappeared in the bush?—I could not say, the men kept running after them, and they kept disappearing.

37,304. Did you take any steps to ascertain whether these parties were coming in to deliver themselves up to you before you fired at them?—I heard they were not; they were marching up to attack us, and shouting.

37,305. You found that out subsequently, I presume?—No, I saw them.

37,306. But when you first saw them, and the men turned out hurriedly, you ordered them to fire?—Yes.

37,307. But before ordering them to fire you made no attempt to ascertain whether these parties were coming to deliver themselves up or not?—Yes, I did. The information came that they were marching up to attack us. Two or three men and some of our men on the road said, "Here they come," and they came up the road marching.

37,308. You got that information just at the same moment as you saw the people, I presume?—Yes, very nearly.

37,309. It was a thing of a moment the whole affair?—It was a thing of a very short time, I don't say of a moment, but a short space of time.

37,310. With regard to this man Anderson, you believed him to be a person of great veracity, I think you have mentioned?—I did, and I still believe him to be of great veracity.

37,311. What steps did you adopt to test his veracity?—I had a party of rebels drawn up, about 20 or 30, and I said to this man, "Do you know this man's name?" He said, "His name is William Johnson. "I said, "Is he a rebel?" He said, "He is a rebel." Then I said, "Who is the next man?" He said, "A man by the name of Davis." I said, "Is he a rebel?" He said, "No, but his sons are "rebels. He is a very good man, and tried to bring "up his children well." "Who is the next man?" "A drummer who was in the Fifth West India "regiment, and he was getting up a band." "Is he "a rebel?" "Yes, he is." "Who is the next man?" "That is the captain that marches at the head of "them." "Who is the next?" "He is the secretary. He does not carry any arms, but he writes." I then went and said to a special constable, "Is that man's name James or William, or whatever it was?" and as they confirmed him I believed him to be a man of very great veracity, and of very extraordinary observation.

37,312. Were they the only steps you took to ascertain his veracity that he could point out parties pretty freely, as to whether they were rebels or not; the only confirmation was that which you have described of ascertaining the names of one or two parties?—Their position, their houses, and everything about them, and telling what religion they were, and a variety of things. I applied the most accurate tests to find out that he was telling the truth.

37,313. Was Anderson's father among any of your prisoners?—After I left Monklands I believe he was executed. Captain Field remained after me, and Anderson's father was executed. I never saw his father. His father was a preacher, and his house was burnt down. His own son pointed out his father's house.

37,314. Was that before the son, as you have described, was selecting other people as rebels?—No, afterwards.

37,315. Did the son select his own father as a rebel, do you know?—No, he did not, because he came home to Newcastle with me, and he has since been my servant. It was done afterwards by others.

37,316. But the father was executed amongst those prisoners whom you have already told us of, was he not?—There were two men or three executed at Monklands, I believe, after I left. I think they are included in the 64, but this man Anderson's father was one of them.

37,317. Did the son give any evidence as to whether his father was among the rebels or not?—No, not on the Court-martial.

37,318. Was he not sent for and asked?—No, he was with me at Newcastle. He came back with me. I left on the 27th.

37,319. And when was this trial of Anderson's?— I think it was after I left Monklands. I believe Colonel Fyfe, of the Maroons, assembled the Court-martial there. I don't know the particulars of the Court-martial.

37,320. Did his information to you about Mr. Gordon lead you to make the conclusion which you have already stated in the despatch which has been read? —It had a good deal to say to it.

37,321. Was it, for example, because of his having presented a lamp to Paul Bogle's chapel?—Yes, that coupled the name of Gordon with Paul Bogle.

37,322. Did you take any steps to ascertain whether that statement was correct?—No, I did not.

37,323. Would it have had any effect on your mind if you had ascertained subsequently that that statement was not correct?—It would have had, decidedly.

37,324. Had you any conversation with the magistrates who were with you about Mr. Gordon's case? —Not to my knowledge, I cannot remember that I had, the whole thing was written off hastily.

37,325. Had you any conversation about it with General Jackson, for example?—It is possible, I don't remember it.

37,326. Did you find General Jackson a sagacious counsellor in your emergencies?—I never consulted him upon these things. As you ask me about General Jackson I should say I found him a very *plucky* man as a Volunteer, and a man who showed very great knowledge of what soldiers could do, and he was very hospitable, but I never consulted him upon military matters.

37,327. (*Commission.*) When General Jackson was with your column did he proclaim martial law?—He said he did.

37,328. Did you know of his having proclaimed martial law ?—No, not further than this, that he told me he was in correspondence with the Governor, and the Governor sent a message to me, through General Jackson, whilst I was at Monklands, stating how much interested he was in our acts and doings, and that he would like nothing better than to place himself under my command as a Volunteer.

37,329. Who said that ?—Governor Eyre.

37,330. I was talking about General Jackson ?—He had some letters from Governor Eyre which I think he misunderstood.

37,331. Here is a letter, dated October the 13th, which says, "The insurrection is rapidly increasing, "and I have, with the advice of my officers, de- "spatched an advance down the valley ; there being "no time to refer to your Excellency on such a "momentous emergency, I have declared martial law "here in the mountains of Port Royal, St. David's, "and St. Thomas in the East. I hope the same will "meet with your Excellency's approval." You know nothing about that ?—No, nothing whatever.

37,332. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) General Jackson made no report to you of that stroke of policy of his ?—No, he did not.

37,333. You mentioned something about Laurence M'Laren at Font Hill, in the despatch to the General I think it was, and said you thought it was right to deal severely with the leaders of religious bodies, you recollect that ?—No, I do not ; I may have said it, I don't recollect it.

37,334. Don't you recollect stating to the General that you had got the famous M'Laren of Font Hill, and that you thought it right to deal severely with the leaders of religious bodies ?—I think I did mention the famous M'Laren of Font Hill, but it was only an allusion to his having been caught.

37,335. I wish just to draw your attention to it for a moment, and to ask you one or two questions, I think it is in the letter of the 18th, will you read the passage ?—"The only ones for whom I have not the "least particle of regret are their religious teachers, "one of whom, the famous M'Laren, has been caught "to-day." I said that because it occured to me that it was the religious fanaticism that did so much mischief.

37,336. Did you understand that Laurence M'Laren to be the M'Laren of Font Hill chapel ?—I cannot say that I did. I do not remember the connexion in my mind ; there was a man of that name caught, and I think now, if I remember right, we caught the wrong man.

37,337. Was this man, Laurence M'Laren, executed ?—I could not say ; that will be seen by my Court-martial list. I don't think so.

37,338. Can you tell what you did with him ?—I cannot, I don't remember, there were a great number of persons by that name.

37,339. I merely wish to ascertain whether you considered that Laurence M'Laren to be the M'Laren of the chapel, or whether it was the secretary of the movement, as it was called ?—I could not tell.

37,340. You spoke of him as a religious teacher ?—That was the man I meant. I coupled his name with that of the religious leader, but I don't know who the man was, or anything about him now.

37,341. Do not you recollect whether you made any inquiry into the case, and what became of the man ?—No, I do not ; nor am I certain that that man did not go to Morant Bay, I am rather disposed to think he did.

37,342. Did you ascertain, or did anyone inform you, whether he was the M'Laren of M'Laren's chapel ?—I could not say.

37,343. Did you ascertain that he was the leader of the religious body, as you mention in your letter ?—Yes.

37,344. You ascertained that ?—Yes.

37,345. Did you ascertain where that religious body used to assemble ?—I presume at Font Hill. I do not really connect the two things now in my mind in the least ; it is a thing that has escaped me altogether.

37,346. You say that you have not the least regret for the leaders of the religious bodies, I wish to know whether you ascertained definitely that he was the leader of any religious body, and whether that religious body had taken any part in the rebellion ; did you make such inquiries ?—I did, and I found that the whole rebellion was got up under the garb of religion in one shape or another.

37,347. Was it got up by this Laurence M'Laren ?—I could not tell you that.

37,348. He was a prisoner of yours I presume at one time ?—I could not even say that. I think my letter says that one of them was caught that day, I did not say I caught him ; he may have been caught by me or he may not ; I do not remember the name the least, there were several M'Laren, hosts of them.

37,349. Then you tell us on one occasion during your march you saw thousands of rebels upon the hill-sides ?—Yes.

37,350. What kind of country were you marching through at that time ?—Through a wooded country, with occasional openings of large hills, and wherever I could see to the top of a hill, as a general rule, they were occupied by people whom I took to be rebels, because they were males, and they had something in their hands, which I saw with my glass and presumed they were arms, and I believe they were arms.

37,351. You did not see that they were arms at the time ?—With the glass I could occasionally see that they were arms.

37,352. You saw that there was something in their hands ?—Something.

37,353. But I presume at the distance at which you were they might have been sticks ?—Yes, they might.

37,354. Did you ascertain that they were males ?—I did, from time to time ; we occasionally saw females as well.

37,355. You ascertained upon your march, you say, that all the houses were deserted, both by males and females ?—I did.

37,356. Did it not occur to you that those persons you saw on the hillsides were the general population ?—No, it did not ; they may have been, I don't say they were not.

37,357. Did you take it for granted they were rebels from the reports you heard ?—Yes, I did.

37,358. I suppose you discovered that a number of reports which you got from the magistracy at that time turned out not to be strictly accurate ?—No, I cannot say that. I think the magistrates gave most accurate information.

37,359. General Jackson, for example, did he also give you accurate information with regard to the strength of the rebels ?—General Jackson did not set himself up to give us any information further than the Monklands district. I have described before the position he occupied with me, as a very brave and zealous officer, but he took no part with me, and very little indeed did I consult him as a magistrate.

37,360. But he gave you reports I presume upon the state of the country ?—No, I never applied to him, I judged for myself, and my own officers were very intelligent and painstaking, and kept me supplied with every information I wished for.

37,361. But in such a country you were, I believe, dependent a good deal upon the reports of parties who are natives living in the country ?—Naturally.

37,362. Did you receive reports from Mr. Lascelles ?—Yes, I did.

37,363. And from Mr. Davidson ?—Yes, I did.

37,364. Did they describe these parties as armed rebels whom you saw on the hillside ?—Yes, they did, and Mr. Bowen also.

37,365. Did the information they gave you partly lead you to the conclusion that they were rebels ?—Yes, coupled with the information of the special constables.

37,366. And your information through the glass, as you have mentioned ?—Yes, and the reports of the special constables and persons in a position like Mr. Josephs, who were in the neighbourhood.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

7 Mar. 1866.

37,367. Was Mr. Josephs attached to your party always?—For a considerable time he was.

37,368. Did you place considerable reliance on his information?—I did, in the localities he was acquainted with.

37,369. That is the same gentleman who you afterwards appointed to pick the coffee?—Yes, the same. He always volunteered to pray with these people, and being a man of their own colour he did it for them nicely and very creditably.

37,370. Did you take any military measures when you saw these thousands on the hill sides, to prevent your column from being cut off in the line of march?—No, I could not. I ran my chance of that.

37,371. You proceeded further into the country, leaving your flanks and rear covered with thousands of rebels?—Thousands is not my word; I said hundreds. I said it was reported that thousands were seen, but I made use of the word hundreds.

37,372. Who reported to you that there were thousands—was it the magistrates?—I think the first person that I ever heard make use of the word "thousands" was the corporal at Chigoe Foot Market, who said if we did not do something with the prisoners the probabilities were they would be rescued.

37,373. You had seen men on the hill side before?—Yes, but not in thousands, in groups.

37,374. About how large were these groups?—A group about as large as that of the persons at the other end of the room.

37,375. Were they standing in line? They were standing and running, and apparently keeping up a sort of communication with each other.

37,376. Did they look like people alarmed for their safety?—No, I can't say they did. They gave me the idea of people that were drawn up there to see what was going to happen, or if they could make a descent upon us, that was the impression I had.

37,377. If you had that impression did you not adopt any military measures to prevent their descent being successful?—I could not, my force was so very small, and I saw that it was absolutely necessary to push forward. I could not take any steps to guard my flanks.

37,378. Did you at that time know what you were pushing forward to?—Yes, I did. I knew I was pushing forward to fresh rebel settlements every day, where I expected to meet with more rebels, because I had constant information that there were a number of armed rebels in the neighbourhood.

37,379. Did you press on to meet a greater number while all those were still undisposed of on your flanks?—Yes, I did.

37,380. What about this earthwork you mention, you did not see that yourself, I think?—Yes, I did; I saw it distinctly. I saw more than one.

37,381. Will you describe what kind of earthworks they were, were they regularly built fortifications?—No, they appeared to be thrown up on what I may call a semicircular plan, not at all badly constructed.

37,382. Were you in this earthwork?—Not then, I was afterwards.

37,383. I thought you said this morning you had never been into it?—Not that day. I visited Mount Lebanus afterwards, and I did then go into it.

37,384. However you have been in it?—I have been to it. I would not swear that I have been inside it. I inspected it and saw that it was a semicircular erection of fogs and sods, which gave it very much the appearance of a place which would contain about 40 or 50 men.

37,385. Was it across the road, or across the line of march, or on the roadside?—On the roadside, with a gully between one of the hills at Mount Lebanus.

37,386. Was it anything like the coffee barbacues at Monklands, was it anything of that kind?—No, it was more like a ditch.

37,387. Had it been recently made?—Yes, quite, and a flag was flying from it.

37,388. What kind of flag?—A long bamboo, about 30 yards long, with a large piece of white calico flying from it.

37,389. Was there a ditch or parapet?—Only an opening; it was a ditch that had been made by throwing up the sods and embanking it. It had been very neatly made.

37,390. Was it defended in any way, did you find any arms about the place?—No, I did not.

37,391. And no one did defend it?—The rebels had just fled out of it that day; we heard from the prisoners we took. Captain Field brought the flag out himself; he can tell you more about it than I can.

37,392. But he met with no enemy defending the flag, I presume?—No.

37,393. You had previously seen several other flags flying that you understood to be signals at one time?—Yes, I had.

37,394. With regard to M'Laren Graham, did you find him to be a cannibal in the same way as you have described about Arthur Wellington?—No, I did not; he was a man that acted as secretary to Somerset leaders, who I think were in the most advanced stage of rebellion of any I ever visited.

37,395. What was the evidence of an advanced condition of rebellion?—The people were in extreme comfort; there was no want, nothing to complain of in the way of grievance; they had risen in rebellion, taken up arms, and deserted their dwellings. I considered that was an advanced state of rebellion, particularly when several were known to have been at Morant Bay and executed by General Nelson.

37,396. What I want is the proof of their having risen in rebellion?—I have already stated it.

37,397. Did you take it as a proof of rebellion that the people had fled from their houses as you approached?—No, I did not.

37,398. Or that you found a pistol in one house and a fowling piece in another?—When I found a large number of those things, and when I found corroborative evidence that the people had fled and joined the rebels, I did consider it so.

37,399. You say you found no depôt of arms in any one house?—No.

37,400. The arms were found in individual houses?—Yes.

37,401. Did it not occur to you that in a prosperous negro settlement there might be a fowling piece in the house without there being rebellion in the mind of the person who possessed it?—No, I could not think so.

37,402. Was Graham executed at the same spot as Wellington?—Yes, I understand he was.

37,403. Was he executed in the same way?—No, not as far as I can speak of my own knowledge; he was executed at the same tree, but shot from the side.

37,404. Was he shot by the party who went over the gully, do you recollect?—I cannot recollect; I have already stated that.

37,405. Was he shot immediately after Wellington?—Yes, he was.

37,406. Had you no other evidence than Flemming about Wellington being a cannibal?—A number of people mentioned it, indeed it was an acknowledged fact in the neighbourhood.

37,407. With regard to the things that were in the basket that Flemming brought to you, you had seen nothing of those until the basket was brought to you by Flemming?—No, I had not; I had heard this man's name mentioned, but I had no further particulars.

37,408. Flemming was the witness you had that these articles had belonged to Wellington?—Yes.

37,409. I presume the fact that was stated that he was a poisoner of rivers had a considerable effect upon your mind in determining the kind of execution to which he was subjected?—Yes.

37,410. Will you explain what you understood to be meant by the poisoning of rivers?—The witness who spoke on that subject distinctly proved that Wellington had commissioned him to go above the stream to watch when the soldiers were going over and poison the water, that the men might drink, and

also to poison the drinking fountains. They evidently gave to me to understand they expected the troops to arrive there.

37,411. Were not the rivers "down" at that time?—Yes, they were.

37,412. Was the evidence you obtained, although the river was so deep that your men were up to their knees, that they were to be poisoned by a handful of arsenic?—No, not that at all; it was intended that where the troops were to drink from was to be poisoned; they were to watch for them.

37,413. Were the negroes to throw the arsenic into the water when the troops were a mile or two distant, in order that the troops might drink it when they came to it?—Not at all; wherever the troops derived their supply of water from fountains or wells, or whatever it was, they were to poison that particular well or fountain.

37,414. Did you give credence to the story that it would have the effect of poisoning the men?—I did; I gave credence because Doctor Sternwell told me that there was enough there to poison 300 men if the water or spring had been poisoned.

37,415. Did the doctor state to you if the quantity of arsenic you found had been thrown into a river that was "down" it would poison 300 men?—I did not say that; if it was thrown into a spring from which the troops derived water it would do so.

37,416. But this was to poison the rivers, was the arsenic to be thrown into the springs out of which the rivers originally flowed?—I could not tell you that, but it was to poison the drinking water for the troops.

37,417. Did you give credence also to the story about the bones?—I did, implicit credence.

37,418. You believed that this man Arthur Wellington had been feeding upon human beings?—I actually did believe it.

37,419. And that these were the bones of a human being, the remnant of his feast?—No, not at all; I know a great number of human bones are used by obeahmen in their incantations.

37,420. Then the possession of human bones did not necessarily imply that Wellington had been a cannibal?—Not necessarily.

37,421. In fact the proof that he was an obeahman rather disproved the fact of his being a cannibal also, is not that so?—I cannot say that.

37,422. Do not you know that an obeahman is a kind of native doctor?—No, I believe he is nothing of the kind.

37,423. What is your notion of an obeahman?—He is something like a wizard, a man who tells the people that he cannot be wounded, and cannot be hit or killed, in fact it gives great courage to the natives having such supernatural men to impel them on; one of our sergeants in another district found a tub of shot upon which an obeahman had made some passes by which they were only to kill white men.

37,424. Can you tell who that sergeant was?—I heard it from Sergeant Webster of the Sixth Regiment.

37,425. Did he see the incantation?—No, it was a report of his in another district that he had found an obeahman who had done this.

37,426. Did you not believe that the effect of Wellington being an obeahman was that he would be thought to be invulnerable, not that he could make others invulnerable?—Yes, both combined, but especially invulnerable as regards himself.

37,427. Did you punish this man Wellington for his obeahism, or did you punish him for rebellion, or for both?—I did not punish him because he was an obeahman; my object in putting him there was example, to show the people that their belief was without foundation. I think I have explained that sufficiently.

37,428. That was when he was condemned for being a rebel?—Yes.

37,429. In the first instance he was tried for being a rebel?—Yes.

37,430. And then to make an example for others you executed him in the way you have described?—Yes.

37,431. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How many tickets did you find at Somerset with the marking on the back for that tea party where politics were to be discussed?—I did not find any myself, the men said so.

37,432. How many did you see with that on the back?—I did not see one, but I heard of them, and I got several others.

37,433. You saw none of them yourself?—No.

37,434. You have spoken about the parties making their confession as regards their deaths at Chigoe Foot Market?—Yes.

37,435. On the occasion of the execution of 11 men was it?—Yes.

37,436. Can you say that those parties did not make those confessions to you in the expectation that they were to be let off by making that confession when you came among them?—No, I don't think so, that is not my impression.

37,437. You were accustomed to discharge certain of the prisoners?—Yes, I was.

37,438. You have told us one, for instance, after Wellington's execution, where you went among the prisoners and selected a number to be discharged?—Yes, I always leant to clemency whenever I had an opportunity.

37,439. Then did their confession, after your interview with them, that they were rebels induce you in any manner to carry out the sentence?—Oh, yes, of course it did, at least it had some effect; if the man had denied it or begged to bring forward any witnesses I should not have hurried the execution.

37,440. You also appealed to the special constables?—Yes.

37,441. And to the soldiers?—I did.

37,442. Then had you a doubt in your own mind as to the proceedings of the trial being as complete as they ought to have been?—No, I can't say that I had, but I appealed to the soldiers as a sort of ultimatum, so reluctant was I to carry out summary punishment—it was my first case of that kind, you understand, and I wished to see there was no dissenting voice.

37,443. Was the letter which you have read from the Deputy Adjutant-General the first of the same kind you had received with regard to your proceedings in the field?—I would rather not answer that question.

37,444. Do you recollect about the man Collins, who was said to be a poisoner, was he a poisoner of the same description as those you have already indicated who were to have poisoned the rivers?—He was the man, he was in Wellington's employ, as far as I could understand.

37,445. Did you attach any importance to that document that you have exhibited to the Commission as proving his guilt?—I did, because it was given to me by a man who had written it out on the spot.

37,446. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was any case of wantonness or irregularity on the part of your troops reported to you?—No, never. I never had the slightest report of any case of wantonness from first to last, the officers all did their very utmost.

37,447. Did your men ever fire upon anyone without orders?—No, never.

37,448. Or burn houses?—No, never.

37,449. How did you treat the prisoners that were under your care?—I treated them with the greatest kindness, as far as the means admitted of it, with as much kindness as I could, and I engaged a person to pray with them before their death, and gave them any time they wished to ask for.

37,450. Did you receive the thanks of the Governor for your services?—I did, of the Governor and the Executive Committee, who voted me 100 guineas.

37,451. That was voted by the House of Assembly, I believe?—Yes, and there was also a private testimonial from the town, and an address from the magistrates.

37,452. (*Commission.*) Have you anything further that you wish to state?—Nothing, but during the entire time I exercised the best judgment I was possessed of to put down the revolt.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Colonel T. F. Hobbs.

7 Mar. 1866.

37,453. One William Christie, who has been here, has stated that his mother was flogged by one of your soldiers on a Sunday at Font Hill, do you know anything of that?—Nothing whatever, I was not at Font Hill on the Sunday.

37,454. Anthony Bicknell says that your soldiers at Monklands burnt seven houses on the Saturday you arrived there, the 14th?—No, there were no houses burnt there at all, we were not at Monklands.

37,455. Were any houses burnt at Monklands on the 15th?—Yes, in that part that joins Ross Isle.

37,456. Anthony Bicknell, a man whose name perhaps you may not know, says that you shot his son at Monklands, with 12 others, do you remember his name?—No, I do not.

37,457. He says his son was shot without trial, was that so?—No, there was no man shot without trial from first to last.

37,458. That you deny?—I do; a woman named Catherine Bennett, or Dennis, has given some information about something she says she saw at Monklands, and she has confessed to Anderson that she was never there at all.

37,459. A man of the name of Lewis Edward Davidson, of Coley, says that Joshua Francis and William Shaw were shot by your soldiers?—If they were shot it was by order of Court-martial, after due trial, in no other way.

37,460. There were some shot on your march?—That may have been, and those may have been the names.

37,461. Did you see a person shot as he was coming out of his house, a lame man with sores?—No, never.

37,462. I think you say no woman was flogged?—No woman was flogged at all.

37,463. Do you remember two constables of the name of Cross bringing a man named Johnson Graham to you at Chigoe Foot Market?—No, I do not.

37,464. And being taken by you to Font Hill?—No, I do not remember it.

37,465. I will just refer you to the evidence; he says, "Three constables came and took me during "martial law; their names were John and Richard "Cross and Samuel Coniston. *Q.* Did they take "you in charge?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* And carry you down to "Chigoe Foot Market?—*A.* Yes. To Colonel Hobbs? "—*A.* Yes. *Q.* What did any soldier do there?—"*A.* The soldier took a rope and put round my neck, "and when he put it round my neck as we all sat "down on the ground, and round another man's foot, "and he said to me, you must watch the rest." Do you remember that circumstance?—No, I do not; I don't think it ever occurred.

37,466. Then he says, "*Q.* Were you afterwards "marched to Font Hill?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* How many of "you?—*A.* I did not count them as I was a prisoner. "*Q.* Did some of you ask for water as you went "along?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* What did the soldiers say to "that?—*A.* The soldier said, 'I will soon give you "water with my gun;'" did that pass?—Never did I hear a word of the kind said to either man or woman the whole time.

37,467. Then he says, "*Q.* When you got to Font "Hill did you see the constables put Abraham Kelly "to the top of the chapel?—*A.* The constables took "the trash off the house, and Abraham Kelly was put "upon the house and tied by his leg, and when they "shot him his head came foremost on the wall." Was that ever done there?—Not in that way; he was a ringleader, and he was put up (in a sitting posture because he had a bad leg), to show he was the leader, and he was shot like the rest, and fell back.

37,468. On the wall?—On the wall.

37,469. What wall was it?—The wall of a little chapel; he being a leader I put him a little higher than the rest that they might see him.

37,470. How much was he raised?—About that height (6 *or* 8 *feet*).

37,471. Did they take the trash off the roof?—They did.

37,472. Before that was done?—Before that was done.

37,473. And then he was put on the top of the wall and shot?—He was.

37,474. Then was the chapel unroofed?—They pulled the trash off.

37,475. The man was asked, "Who gave the orders for that?" and he says "The Colonel. *Q.* Colonel Hobbs you mean?—*A.* Yes."—Yes, I did.

37,476. Graham was the man whose rope was cut by the bullet, and who escaped?—Yes, I recollect his case; he was afterwards pardoned.

The witness withdrew.

Sergt.-Major Henry Neale sworn and examined.

Sergt.-Major H. Neale.

37,477. Were you present at the execution of Arthur Wellington?—I was.

37,478. Whereabouts were you placed?—I was standing on the barbacue.

37,479. On the barbacues on which he was placed do you mean?—No.

37,480. Or from which he was shot?—From which he was shot.

37,481. Where the firing party was stationed?—Yes.

37,482. Had you the command of the firing party?—No, I had not.

37,483. What did that party consist of?—It was a small party, I think, of about 10 or a dozen men.

37,484. You say a small party; what is the usual size of a firing party?—There is no usual size.

37,485. Was this party smaller or larger than usual?—It was about the same size party; I have a very indistinct recollection of that affair.

37,486. Are you able to say how soon he was shot?—Yes, his death was almost instantaneous.

37,487. Was he killed at the first shot? did you see the guns go off together?—It was an irregular volley; the rifles had been drawn through the river the day previous and the powder had got wet, and the rifles did not all go off together.

37,488. What interval was there between the going off of the first gun and the going off of the gun by which he was shot?—That is rather a sweeping question; I don't know how to answer it; the whole thing seemed to me at the time so unimportant that I really do not think I can on oath give you any accurate answer to that question.

37,489. Were you there and did you help to remove the body afterwards?—I did not.

37,490. Did you see the way in which the body was removed afterwards?—No, I did not.

37,491. The men fired by word of command, I suppose; what were the orders given to them, was it for the whole party to fire?—That I cannot say.

37,492. Were they ordered to sight at any distance?—Not to my knowledge.

37,493. You were not in command of the firing party?—No, I was not; I came to speak about the man's death, I can say that his death was instantaneous, but I do not remember all these minute matters.

37,394. Did you see him drop?—Yes, immediately the report went I saw the man drop and he was taken down.

37,495. When you speak of his death being instantaneous you say you do not know how long it was between the guns that were first fired and the gun by which he was brought down?—The time was so short that I cannot describe it in any other way, I consider the death was instantaneous.

37,496. Did you see, after the first fire and so many rifles went off, Sergeant Naill run up to the man who was tied to the tree?—He had his guard up there.

37,497. But did you see the acting Provost Sergeant go up to the man that was tied to the tree, before the second party fired?—No, I did not.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Sergt.-Maj. H. Neale.

7 Mar. 1866.

37,498. You do not think he did ?—No.

37,499. In fact, if I understand the answer to the question, it is this, that after the men fired there was so short an interval between those that fired the volley and the straggling shots which fell afterwards, that the man fell dead at once ?—Yes.

37,500. You never saw anybody go up to him till he was dead ?—When the sergeant went up to him I cannot say whether he was dead or not, but I saw that his head was reclining on his breast when the sergeant went to him, and I believed he was dead though I could not swear it.

37,501. Do you know whether any guns were fired after that ?—Not from the barbacues.

37,502. None ?—None from the barbacues, not at this man, to my knowledge.

37,503. The firing party under Sergeant Naill shot another person up there afterwards, in the ordinary way, I suppose, did they not ?—Yes.

37,504. They never fired at Wellington; no man of Sergeant Naill's party fired at Wellington ?—No, none that I know of.

37,505. Was there any signal from the other side as to the man being dead or shot ?—There was no signal.

37,506. You know when you are firing at target practice you signal the shots, was there any signal of that sort from the other side that the man was dead ?—I saw none.

37,507. Nor heard of any ?—Nor heard of any.

37,508. Did you see the death of M'Laren Graham afterwards ?—Yes.

37,509. How was he shot ?—He was shot by the sergeant's guard.

37,510. He was not shot from the barbacues ?—No, he was not, to my knowledge.

37,511. Can you swear that he was not ?—The sergeant told me so; as I said before my ideas are rather indistinct on the point, the sergeant told me that he put him up on the same tree and shot him with the guard; his orders overnight were that these two men were to be shot, but Wellington only should have been taken up the hill side, but he took the other man up for his own convenience, and he had them both shot at the same time.

37,512. After Wellington was shot the other sentence of the Court-martial was carried out by shooting Graham ?—Yes; Graham was shot afterwards on the srme tree by the sergeant's guard.

37,513. He was tied to the tree afterwards, I suppose ?—I don't know whether he was, I cannot say.

37,514. Was he tied to the tree afterwards ?—Not to my knowledge; he was put up to the tree and shot by the guard, the other man was tied because it was intended that the party should fire at him from the babacues, and the sergeant had to disappear somewhere with his party for security.

37,515. Do you know when Graham was put up there ?—Almost immediately after the other man was shot.

37,516. But you do not know whether he was fired at from the barbacues or not ?—I believe he was not.

37,517. You say the sergeant took the second man over by a mistake ?—Yes.

37,518. He had no business to do so ?—No.

37,519. And having [*him*] there he shot him with the guard that was intended to put Wellington out of his pain if the others had missed him ?—That is so.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Alexander Ingram sworn and examined.

Mr. A. Ingram.

37,520. What are you ?—I am a contractor of roads and a planter.

37,521. Have you been residing in Jamaica long ?—I was born here.

37,522. Did you know the late Mr. George William Gordon ?—Yes, for many years.

37,523. Did you at any time meet with him shortly after he was dismissed from the commission of the peace ?—Yes, I did.

37,524. Did you say something to him respecting it ?—Yes, I said, "I have seen a notification in the "papers that you have been cashiered of your com-"mission."

37,525. What did he say to that ?—He said it arose through the pampered clergy and the Governor.

37,526. Anything more ?—As far as I can remember, it is a long time now, he said, the "Governor is a bad man, he hates coloured people."

37,527. Did you see him again in June last year ?—Somewhere about June 1865.

37,528. Where was this ?—At the Moneague, St. Ann's.

37,529. What did he say to you then ?—In the course of conversation he said, "Suppose I ask you to assist me in having public meetings in the parish." I said, "What about ?" He said, "Suppose I want "some bills or placards stuck up there, would you "do it ?" I said, "I don't know, what is the nature of them ?" He said, "When they are sent there will you explain to the people ?" I said, "No, I will not interfere, because I am a public officer." He said, "Well, if I thought you would not have done so I "would not have taken the trouble to mention it to "you or asked you," that was all.

37,530. (*Mr. Walcott.*) I think you could tell a little more ?—I don't know anything else.

37,531. Try and recollect the exact words that Mr. Gordon said to you ?—He said, "Would I explain it to the people ?" It was a thing that did not concern me, and that is all I remember.

37,532. Did he tell you for what purpose he wanted to hold the meeting ?—No, I don't know that he did.

37,533. Did you not refuse to aid and assist him in consequence of what he told you was his object ?—No, he did not tell me what his object was, he said to hold a public meeting, that was all.

37,534. Did he not tell you his object and intention in holding the public meeting ?—No, he did not. Remembering an advertisement I saw in the paper issued by Governor Eyre that no public officer should write upon or interfere in any public political matters, that guarded me from having any further conversation with him.

37,535. As a contractor of roads you are not a public officer ?—I am crier of the court in St. Thomas in the Vale.

37,536. What was the object Mr. Gordon pointed out to you of this meeting ?—I don't remember that he pointed out any object.

37,537. Did he not tell you that it was to excite the peasantry ?—No, not to my knowledge.

37,538. "George William Gordon asked me to "give publicity to his notices, to read them to the "people, and excite the peasantry;" now, did he do that ?—I know the source from whence that comes; I may inadvertently have used such words, but, as far as my recollection goes, I do not believe he did use those words to me.

37,539. But did you ever say so ?—I might have said so.

37,540. Now you say, although the time is still longer since the conversation occurred, he did not use those words ?—No.

37,541. What induced you to say that he did ?—I might have said so in the course of conversation with Mr. Taylor, it was only a trivial conversation between us.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Thursday, 8th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

A. Penny.

8 Mar. 1866.

ALFRED PENNY sworn and examined.

37,542. Are you a seaman on board H.M.S. "Wolverine" ?—Yes.

37,543. Were you on the 18th October on shore at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

37,544. Did you assist in flogging a man named Marshall that day ?—Yes.

37,545. Was he tied to a gun ?—Tied up to a wheel.

37,546. While the flogging was going on do you remember his saying anything ?—Yes.

37,547. What was it he said ?—"D——n and b——r all the white men, and God bless Bogle."

37,548. Did he use any other language to Ramsay ?—He nodded his head at Mr. Ramsay and said, "I will do for you."

37,549. Were those the exact words ?—Yes.

37,550. Could you make out from the nod that accompanied the expression that it was meant for Ramsay more than you ?—Yes, it was meant for Mr. Ramsay.

37,551. Why do you say so ?—Because I was behind him.

37,552. Did he turn his head towards Mr. Ramsay ?—Yes.

37,553. Where was Ramsay then ?—Standing out in the square.

37,554. Were you near to Marshall ?—Very near to him.

37,555. You could be certain it was meant for Ramsay and no one else ?—It was meant for no one else. Mr. Ramsay was by himself.

37,556. (*Mr. Gorrie,*) How many persons were being flogged at the same time as Marshall ?—I cannot say.

37,557. Try to recollect. Was it in the morning or in the evening ?—In the morning.

37,558. Was there anybody else being flogged at all ?—There had been some men flogged.

37,559. Were they all completed before Marshall was flogged ?—No, there were some flogged after him.

37,560. Was more than one man flogged at the same time ?—One man at a time.

37,561. How many had been flogged before Marshall ?—I cannot say how many had been flogged before Marshall, I did not keep an account.

37,562. Were there two, or half a dozen ?—There might have been 10.

37,563. Were you present at all the floggings ?—Not at all of them, a good many.

37,564. Did you know this man Marshall before he was tied up on the wheel ?—I did not know his name, I knew him by countenance; I could pick him out amongst a good many more.

37,565. How did you happen to know him by countenance ?—When I went down he was always kicking up a noise among the other prisoners.

37,566. Where was that ?—Down in the square in the tent.

37,567. How many days had he been in custody before he was flogged ?—Two or three.

37,568. Were you the guard over the prisoners ?—I was up along with Mr. Ramsay at the police station.

37,569. Where were the prisoners ?—Down towards the church and underneath the tent.

37,570. The partly built church do you mean ?—Yes.

37,571. Your duties attached you to the police station ?—Yes.

37,572. Would you explain how you happened to see Marshall if you were at the police station and he was at the church ?—I used to go down there and stop about there two or three minutes, perhaps.

37,573. During those two or three minutes you say you heard Marshall making a noise ?—Yes, because he was in the first tent when we went down, he was always put in the first tent.

37,574. What do you mean by the first tent ?—The first tent you come to.

37,575. Did you put all your prisoners in the same tent ?—No, we gave them up to another guard.

37,576. What took you into that tent ?—I went in to see what the men were at, making such a noise.

37,577. Was there any sentry over that tent ?—Yes, two or three sentries.

37,578. For what purpose did you go to the tent ?—To see how many prisoners were in there.

37,579. Did the sentry allow you to pass ?—Not to go too near them.

37,580. Then you were not in the tent ?—Not to say inside.

37,581. You were outside ?—Yes, outside.

37,582. And you heard Marshall making a noise ?—Yes, he was the first one.

37,583. What do you mean by making a noise, what was he doing ?—Singing.

37,584. What was he singing ?—I cannot say.

37,585. Did the sentries allow this ?—No, they tried to stop him; I saw one man try to stop him.

37,586. How many times a day did you go to that tent ?—Only twice all the time I was there.

37,587. And did you hear Marshall singing both those times ?—I heard him sing once.

37,588. On the other occasion was he quiet ?—I cannot say anything about his being quiet.

37,589. Can you say anything as to his making a noise ?—No.

37,590. Then on the second occasion there was nothing to remark in Marshall, is that so ?—Nothing particular.

37,591. Then when you say he used to make a noise in the tent it was that one singing you heard ?—Yes.

37,592. How long was that before he got flogged ?—I cannot recollect.

37,593. Try to recollect ?—I cannot recollect.

37,594. Was it a week ?—No it was not a week, it might be two or three days.

37,595. I suppose you saw a great number of persons at that time brought into the tents ?—No, not brought into the tents; I gave them up to the man Gordon when they were sent to the police station.

37,596. Was that the first time you had been to Morant Bay ?—No.

37,597. Did you know anyone there ?—No.

37,598. You did not know Marshall before this ?—No.

37,599. What kind of a man was he in personal appearance, was he as stout as you are ?—No.

37,600. Was he a thin man ?—Yes, rather thin.

37,601. What coloured man was he ?—Brown.

37,602. In point of height, was he as tall as you ?—I don't think he was so tall as I am.

37,603. When he was flogged just tell us where Mr. Ramsay was exactly with regard to Marshall ?—A little way away from him out in the square.

37,604. Out in the Parade was he?—A little way from him when he was flogged, not far.

37,605. Was he behind Marshall or before him?—Mr. Ramsay?

37,606. Yes?—He was behind him when he was getting flogged.

37,607. Was Ramsay standing on the Parade behind where the guns were?—The guns were in front of Mr. Ramsay.

37,608. And Marshall was tied up to a gun with his back to the place where Ramsay was?—Yes.

37,609. How many sailors flogged Marshall?—Three.

37,610. Which of the three were you, first, second, or third?—The first.

37,611. How many lashes did you give him?—I gave him 12.

37,612. After you were done where did you go?—I stood on one side.

37,613. Stood back?—Stood back.

37,614. When was it that he made use of this expression?—Just when we were going to cast him off.

37,615. How many lashes had he got by that time?—Between 20 and 30 when he was cast off.

37,616. Did each of the sailors give him the same number?—I cannot say whether the others gave him the same number; I gave him 12.

37,617. Were you watching the proceedings?—No, no more than when I was on duty giving him the 12 lashes.

37,618. You were not attending after that?—No more than in readiness to cast him off.

37,619. Did Marshall say this in a very loud voice?—Loud enough for me to hear it, not very loud.

37,620. Did you hear it quite distinctly?—Yes, quite distinctly.

37,621. Who else was standing by at the time?—Two more men, ready to flog if required.

37,622. Who were they?—Plompton was one.

37,623. Who else?—Plompton and some other man—he is here.

37,624. Did he come up with you to give evidence to day?—Yes.

37,625. Were they the sailors that had flogged him previous to his being cast off?—Yes.

37,626. The whole three who flogged him are here?—Yes.

37,627. Who else was standing by?—The three standing to flog, and Mr. Ramsay the Provost Marshal.

37,628. Standing behind?—Yes.

37,629. Was there any other person there?—A good many more, I don't know their names.

37,630. Was there any officer present?—Yes, two or three officers.

37,631. Let us know who they were?—I don't know their names.

37,632. Was there any naval officer present?—One.

37,633. Who was he?—I don't know.

37,634. Did he belong to your ship?—No.

37,635. Do you know what ship he belonged to?—No, he was an army officer.

37,636. Do you know what regiment he belonged to?—I don't know.

37,637. Did he belong to the artillery?—I do not know.

37,638. Did you see him after that at all?—I saw him knocking about there two or three days.

37,639. He was on duty in Morant Bay after this happened?—Before this.

37,640. Both before and after?—Yes.

37,641. Was he a tall or a short man, or what?—I did not take that notice of him.

37,642. How was he dressed?—He had regimental clothes on.

37,643. What kind of regimental clothes?—Dark clothes.

37,644. Had he a red jacket?—A jacket.

37,645. Had he a red coat?—No, a dark coat.

37,646. Was it dark red, or dark blue, or what? I cannot say, it was a dark coat.

37,647. Had he a blue coat and brass buttons?—I saw some buttons on it, brass buttons of some sort.

37,648. You know the distinction between the officers pretty well, do you not?—No; between my own officers I do.

37,649. You know an officer of marines when you see him, do you not?—No, I cannot say I would know one. I know one if he was on board of the ship.

37,650. Would you not know him on shore too?—No.

37,651. Were there any civilians present—men not in uniform?—Yes, plenty of prisoners.

37,652. But men who were not present—lookers on?—No, I can't say as there was.

37,653. Did you see any?—No.

37,654. What day of the week did this happen?—The 17th or 18th I think.

37,655. Have you been talking about this lately?—No, not before. I was named last night to hold myself in readiness to come up here.

37,656. You never heard of it before?—No, not since the day I flogged the man.

37,657. Did you hear anything about Mr. Ramsay being apprehended?—No.

37,658. Did you not make a statement to anyone of what you have said to-day?—No.

37,659. What are the words that Marshall used?—"D——n and b——r all the white men, and God bless Bogle."

37,660. Do you know whether Bogle had been apprehended that time?—No, I do not. I was sent on board ship after that.

37,661. Well, you knew whether Bogle had been taken?—I knew they were in chase after him.

37,662. Were they at this time in chase after him?—Yes, when this man got flogged.

37,663. Did he merely say "Bogle," did he not use the christian name of Bogle?—No, he said, "God bless Bogle."

37,664. Did he say this speaking to anyone in front of him?—No, he said it out so that I could hear him. I don't know whether he said it intentionally to anyone at all.

37,665. Was he cast off at all?—One hand was cast off.

37,666. When did you first mention this circumstance to anyone about what Marshall said?—Not before this.

37,667. You never mentioned it to anyone before this morning?—No.

37,668. Before you said it here?—No.

37,669. Did you speak about it in the ship at the time?—No; I spoke about nothing.

37,670. What happened after he said these words?—He was ordered to be hung.

37,671. By whom?—Mr. Ramsay.

37,672. What did Mr. Ramsay say?—I cannot say the words Mr. Ramsay used now.

37,673. If you recollect Marshall's words why not recollect Ramsay's words?—I cannot remember, he said he was to be hung.

37,674. To whom did he say that?—To me. I had him under my charge.

37,675. Did you then hang him?—Yes.

37,670*a*. Did Mr. Ramsay give any directions as to where he should be hung?—No, only the same place where I see one hanging before.

37,671*a*. Where was that?—Underneath the arch.

37,672*a*. Was that the upper arch?—I did not see whether it was the upper or lower. It was one of the arches.

37,673*a*. Did you assist to carry him to the place of execution?—I led him.

37,674*a*. Do you recollect whether you led him up the steps?—I did not go up any steps.

37,675*a*. Then it was the lower arch you mean?—It was the arch underneath.

37,676. Did Ramsay give no direction?—He said, "Go and hang him under the arch," and I went and hung him up.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

A. Penny.

8 Mar. 1865.

37,677. Were any of your own officers present?—No, I don't think they were, I can't say for certain.

37,678. There was one officer belonging to a line regiment, could you tell us what regiment it was?—I cannot.

37,679. Were there any soldiers of a line regiment in camp at that time?—Yes, two or three in camp, at guard over these prisoners.

37,676*a*. What line regiment was it?—I don't know what regiment it was.

37,677*a*. Did Marshall repeat this with a loud voice or not?—Loud enough for me to hear him.

37,678*a*. Was it loud or not?—The same tone of voice I am speaking in now, about as loud as I am talking now.

37,679*a*. It was muttered then rather, was it?—It was not muttered at all.

37,680. Was it spoken out?—Yes.

37,681. In a loud voice?—Not over loud, plain enough for me to hear him.

37,682. Had he been crying out while he was flogged?—No, he was a hardened wretch.

37,683. Did you observe his back?—No.

37,684. You saw his back when he was being flogged?—Yes, just to strike in the same place, strike fair play.

37,685. Was he very much cut up by the flogging?—Not so over much.

37,686. Was he bleeding?—No.

37,687. Did you see his side when he was stripped for the flogging?—No, I saw his back.

37,688. Did you not notice anything particular about his back before you began flogging?—No.

37,689. Nor his side?—No, I did not notice anything at all particular about him.

37,690. Do you say he was not bleeding when he was taken down?—No, he was not bleeding.

37,691. What effect had the flogging on his back?—I cannot say.

37,692. But you saw?—I flogged him, and I stood on one side after I had given him my 12 lashes.

37,693. How many paces off were you?—About five or six paces back.

37,694. You could see perfectly well?—I was not looking at him all the time.

37,695. Had the flogging any impression upon his back at all?—He did not bleed.

37,696. Then he did not cry out all the time he was being flogged?—Never said a word.

37,697. And all he gave utterance to was this expression?—Yes.

37,698. Just repeat again what he said?—"D——n and b——r all the white men, and God bless Bogle."

37,699. (*Commission.*) What kind of tent was this that the prisoners were confined in, was it a bell-shaped tent, a round tent?—A round tent.

37,700. Were the flags up?—They were down.

37,701. How far were you from the tent when you heard him make this noise?—Not very far, about as far as from here to that window (*20 feet*).

The witness withdrew.

J. Plumpton.

JOHN PLUMPTON sworn and examined.

37,702. Are you an able seaman on board H.M.S. "Wolverine?"—Yes.

37,703. Were you at Morant Bay on the 18th of October and ashore?—Yes.

37,704. Were you one of those who flogged a man named Marshall that day?—Yes.

37,705. Do you remember during the time he was being flogged his saying anything?—Yes.

37,706. What did he say?—"D——n and b——r all the white men, and God bless Bogle."

37,707. Did you hear him say anything more about that?—I did not hear him say anything; I heard him muttering something after that.

37,708. Was this said at the time you were administering the lashes or while you were standing?—While I was standing.

37,709. Were you engaged in flogging him at that time?—No, not at that time; I had just finished.

37,710. Did you follow Alfred Penny?—Yes.

37,711. Do you know how many lashes you gave?—Yes, 10 or a dozen.

37,712. Do you remember how many Penny had given before you?—Somewhere about the same.

37,713. Who flogged after you?—McClocklin.

37,714. Was there a fourth man?—No.

37,715. Only three?—Three only.

37,716. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was this said after you had done flogging him?—Yes.

37,717. Before his punishment was completed?—I am not certain whether it was finished or not.

37,718. You know another man flogged after you?—Yes.

37,719. Then his punishment could not have been completed?—I don't know whether his punishment was completed or not, it might have been.

37,720. Did you see another man flogging after you?—Yes.

37,721. And that expression was used after you had done flogging?—Yes.

37,722. Who was present besides you three sailors?—The Provost Marshal was behind him, Mr. Ramsay.

37,723. Where was he?—Not far off.

37,724. Was he behind Marshall?—Yes.

37,725. Was Marshall's face looking towards the Court-house?—No, sideways to the Court-house.

37,726. What officer was present besides the Provost Marshal?—Mr. Jones of the Royal Artillery.

37,727. Where was he standing?—Alongside of the Provost Marshal.

37,728. Was any naval officer present?—I cannot say whether therewas or not; I did not take notice of that.

37,729. Were any of your officers of the "Wolverine" present?—I can't say.

37,730. Was there not an officer usually on duty when you were on duty?—Yes, there was always an officer there.

37,731. Was there one upon this occasion?—I cannot say.

37,732. Was there anybody else besides Mr. Jones standing by the Provost Marshal?—I did not see anyone.

37,733. Was any naval officer on the Parade before the flogging?—I did not take notice of any.

37,734. Did you see any shortly afterwards?—I went away soon after.

37,735. Where did you go to?—I went to get my breakfast.

37,736. Did you go on board ship again?—No.

37,737. Was this in the morning or evening?—In the forenoon.

37,738. Before breakfast?—Before I had my breakfast.

37,739. What time had you your breakfast generally?—All times, all depended upon where I was.

37,740. When did you have your breakfast on this particular day?—Between 10 and 11.

37,741. And this flogging of Marshall took place before that?—Yes.

37,742. Had you flogged many people that morning?—A few.

37,743. Do you recollect how many?—I do not.

37,744. What day of the week was this?—On a Wednesday.

37,745. Was that the Wednesday following the riot at the Bay, do you recollect; was it the first Wednesday after you had been there?—I cannot say.

37,746. Might you have been there for a week before this was done?—I might.

37,747. Might you have been there a fortnight?—I might have been there a fortnight.

37,748. What kind of a man was Marshall?—He was a Mulatto.

37,749. Was he a big man?—About the middling size.

37,750. Was he a strong thick-set man?—He looked a strong man; he was not a very big-limbed man.

37,751. Did you know him at all before?—Only when I saw him at the police station.

37,752. How long was that before the flogging?—It might have been two or three days.

37,753. Did you only see him that once at the police station?—No, I saw him in the tent with the other prisoners.

37,754. How many prisoners do you think there were there at that time?—About 50 or 60.

37,755. Had Marshall been crying out while he was being flogged at all?—No, never spoke a word. I am almost certain he did not, only what he had said after I had finished flogging him.

37,756. Did he speak this with a loud voice?—Loud enough for anyone who was near to hear.

37,757. Or was it muttered through his teeth, which of the two was it?—He spoke that out in a loud voice.

37,758. Could anyone hear it 20 yards off?—Yes.

37,759. Could they hear it at 30 yards off?—No.

37,760. You think it could be heard 20 yards off?—Yes.

37,761. Was there anybody else present, besides Mr. Jones and the Provost Marshal?—Yes.

37,762. Who else?—Me, Penny, and McClacklin.

37,763. But besides you three sailors?—No, not that I am aware of.

37,764. Did you see no civilians present?—Only the prisoners.

37,765. When did you first tell this statement about the words that Marshall used?—Last night.

37,766. To whom?—They asked me what I knew about the matter.

37,767. Who asked you?—One of the officers.

37,768. Of the "Wolverene"?—Yes.

37,769. Who was it?—Mr. Bernard.

30,770. What is he?—Assistant Master.

37,771. Was he alone present when you were asked?—Yes.

37,772. Was Penny present?—No.

37,773. Did Mr. Bernard speak to him after?—He spoke to him before I saw him.

37,774. Did you make a statement to any other person, either last night or this morning?—No.

37,775. All the statement you made was to Mr. Bernard?—No, only what they took down just now what I stated.

57,776. Did you ever speak about this at Morant Bay, from that time till last night?—Yes.

37,777. Did you assist in the execution of Marshall?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES MCCLACKLIN sworn and examined.

C. McClacklin.

37,778. Are you an officer's servant on board the "Wolverene?"—Yes.

37,779. Were you at Morant Bay on the 18th of October?—Yes.

37,780. Ashore?—Yes.

37,781. Did you assist to flog Marshall?—Yes.

37,782. You acted together with Alfred Penny and John Plumpton?—Yes.

37,783. Were you the third flogger, the last one?—Yes.

37,784. Do you remember anything said by Marshall during the time that he was receiving the lashes?—When he had received about the 29th lash, the last I gave him, he sung out, "God d——n all the white men, and bless Paul Bogle."

37,785. Did he say more than that?—He was ordered to be taken down then, and whilst being cast down he turned to the Provost Marshal, and ground his teeth, and said, "I'll do for you."

37,786. At whom was he looking when he said, "I will do for you?"—He was looking towards the Provost Marshal.

37,787. And how near was the Provost Marshal?—Just within swing of the cat.

37,788. Are you sure you distinctly recollect the words that were used by Marshall?—The words were to that effect, "God d——n the white men, and bless Paul Bogle."

37,789. Do you think he said "Paul Bogle?"—To that effect it was, I cannot remember exactly the words.

37,790. "Bless Paul Bogle?"—Yes.

37,791. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You say the words were to that effect?—Yes.

37,792. You don't remember exactly the words that he used?—Not exactly; as far as I can recollect, those are the words he made use of.

37,793. Have you ever spoken about this circumstance since you were at Morant Bay?—No, never, until I was spoken to last night, and told I was to come here.

37,794. Who spoke to you last night?—Mr. Oxley; he did not tell me what for.

37,795. Then the words might have been different from what you have stated?—They might have been slightly different.

37,796. You have only stated the effect?—Yes.

37,797. When were these words used?—The last cut that I gave him.

37,798. Then you were the third man?—Yes.

37,799. How many lashes had been given him previously?—Two dozen, a dozen by Plumpton and a dozen by Penny.

37,800. Was he cast loose from the gun when he said this?—No, he was ordered to be cast loose when he spoke these words; and after he was loosed he turned towards Mr. Ramsay and said, "I will do for you."

37,801. Then did he speak the first words before he was loosed at all?—Yes.

37,802. Did he speak in a loud voice?—So that they who were close to him might hear it.

37,803. Did you require to be pretty close before you could hear it, or could it be heard by a person at a distance?—Not so very far from him to have heard it.

37,804. What kind of a man was Marshall?—Slightly coloured.

37,805. Was he a big strong man, or was he the reverse?—A slight-built man, rather tallish.

37,806. Had he been crying out at all while he was being punished?—No, not till about the 29th cut, when he uttered these words.

37,807. Did you say he ground his teeth?—Yes, when he turned round to the Provost Marshal.

37,808. Was that an unusual thing with prisoners on being flogged?—No; I have seen them grind their teeth, and likewise bite the wheel they were lashed up to.

37,809. That is the result of the infliction of the punishment, I suppose?—Yes.

37,810. How many men did you flog at Morant Bay altogether?—I cannot remember.

37,811. Who ordered you to attend those floggings?—I was standing by at the time and I was called out.

37,812. Were you called out or did you volunteer?—I did not volunteer, I was called out.

37,813. (*Commission.*) You were called on duty?—Yes.

37,814. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) By one of your own officers?—Yes, I believe it was.

37,815. Was he present at the floggings?—I cannot say, he might have been.

37,816. Did he tell you to flog that man?—They

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C. McClacklin.

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called me because I was left-handed, and there was no other man in the place.

37,817. Why did it require a left-handed man upon this occasion ?—I don't know I'm sure.

37,818. Was this man Marshall flogged differently from any other person?—No ; I have seen them flogged right-handed and left-handed both.

37,819. Were the other men who flogged Marshall left-handed ?—Oh, no ; they were right-handed.

37,820. Did your naval officer appoint you to flog this man Marshall ?—It was asked whether there was a left-handed man amongst those there, and one of the men said I was, and I was called out.

37,821. Was it one of your officers who said that ? —I don't know.

37,822. Do you not recollect whether you were ordered on duty by one of your own officers ; you obey the orders of your own officers, and not the orders of anybody else ?—I should obey the orders of any officer who was there.

37,823. Tell us what officer it was who asked you to flog this man ?—I cannot say, somebody called me out.

37,824. When did you come on shore, that morning? —I went on shore when the whole of the men went on shore. I was on shore all the time. I had been on shore for some days then.

37,825. You were under the charge of some officer, were you not, on shore ?—All the naval officers were in charge of us.

37,826. But some officer of your ship would take charge of the men who were on shore ?—There were either two or three officers left, all the others were at Easington.

37,827. Who was the senior officer left in charge ? —Mr. Worgan, the sub-lieutenant.

The Right Rev. Reginald Courtney (Lord Bishop of Kingston) sworn and examined.

Right Rev. R. Courtney.

37,828. Could you state to the Royal Commission the number of clergymen of the Church of England who have benefices within the district near Morant Bay, and within a few miles of it ?—There are only three, I think, that can be reckoned, the rector himself, at Morant Bay, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Douet, at least he is now clergyman at Bath, formerly Mr. Herschell, and Mr. Sloane, in the Plantain Garden River district.

37,829. Are there acting clergymen of the Church of England up in Portland and Port Antonio, or Manchioneal, in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes, there are three others, the Rev. Mr. Jones, there is the station of Mr. Gray, and that of Mr. Orgill, at Boston, Manchioneal, Cog Hall, and Boston.

37,830. Was the late Mr. Herschell acting at the time of his death ?—To the best of my belief. I was not in the island at the time of the outbreak.

37,831. Can you inform us in round numbers about how many members of the Church of England are contained in that district ?—Hardly. I am afraid to venture to state that.

37,832. Or the proportion that they bear to the population ?—I may state that two clergymen connected with that district are here this day ready tobe called upon to supplement my evidence.

37,833. Are those the rector of Morant ?—Yes, and the curate of Plantain Garden River, Mr. Sloane.

37,834. Then you cannot say what proportion the members of the Church of England bear to the rest of the inhabitants of that district ?—No.

37,835. Do you know whether many of the black population are members of the Church ?—Yes, principally so. I should think their attendance in proportion is as good as any other colour at least.

37,836. Have you from time to time officially received from the clergymen you mentioned accounts of the attendance of congregations at the different churches ?—Yes, from time to time.

37,837. During the latter part of last year, and especially the summer months, can you say whether the attendance of the people at the churches was regular and constant ?—It was very good, I believe, in Bath, very good, also, in Morant Bay. I am not prepared to say whether it was so in Plantain Garden River ; I don't recollect having received any information respecting that district.

37,838. As to the people of Manchioneal, were they constant in their attendance ?—I do not consider the attendance there good.

37,839. And Port Antonio ?—The parish church of Port Antonio had overflowing congregations generally.

37 840. Durin gyour visitations in these districts have you been able to form an opinion of the conduct of that class of black people who belong to the Church with regard to their loyalty and disposition to obey law ?—Certainly. I have never seen any indication to the contrary. I think the people connected with the Church that I have visited are generally a docile and a loyal people, from all I have ever seen.

37,840*a*. Upon the occasions upon which your lordship has had to deal with them personally or in bodies have you noticed anything that has characterized their conduct as to their obedience to magistrates and the authorities existing in the district ?—I could only infer that from their demeanour towards myself and other gentlemen present when I have been visiting them.

37,841. I think you say that in Morant Bay and Bath the attendance has always been good and steady ? —I may mention that the church at Bath has been very recently enlarged in consequence of increased attendance, caused by the appointment of Mr. Herschell.

37,842. Did he administer at Bath ?—Yes.

37,843. While he was resident at Potosi ?—Yes, not far off.

37,844. How long had he been there ?—From 1858, I think.

37,845. Had you had an opportunity when there of seeing his influence with the members, especially the black members of his own congregation ?—Yes, I had some opportunity. I think his influence was decidedly good as far as I could make out.

37,846. And their disposition towards him ?—I inferred that principally from the great interest manifestedby the people in the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new church at Morant Bay, when he was present with others.

37,847. Was Mr. Herschell a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of his living ?—He was. Potosi was the property he had purchased, and there were some others.

37,848. In the neighbourhood of where his cure was ?—Yes.

37,849. Do you not think that it is an inconvenient arrangement for a clergyman to be a landed proprietor ?—I must confess that I do not think it did work well in Mr. Herschell's case, but I cannot quote any other instance than that, except as a mere matter of suspicion. I might think a clergyman might be too much employed on his property.

37,850. Is there any other clergyman in your diocese who is a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of his cure ?—On a small scale ; some of them have left.

37,851. Not an estate ?—Not just now. The Rev. Mr. Robinson for a considerable time had a very large property ; he has now left it and gone to the Potsdam school.

37,852. Why do you think in Mr. Herschell's case that it was inconvenient ?—I think he was of a disputacious, litigious disposition rather, a man who would not let a trifle pass unnoticed when it would have been better to do so.

37,853. Your lordship thinks that involved him probably in questions with the peasantry ?—I conceive it did. I conceive it would, probably, because I have a general recollection of circumstances of dispute, I cannot recollect now, but disputing about boundaries and so on, where he had the law on his side.

37,854. Sometimes it is almost necessary to have land in order to have a residence, is it not?—Very frequently a man hires a house with a certain quantity of land for his own horses and cows.

37,855. We are talking rather of such an estate as Potosi, where a large cultivation of sugar produce takes place?—It was a penn only.

37,856. Potosi was an estate, the proprietor of which let land, was it not?—Potosi was only a penn, I think.

37,857. There was an estate adjacent which, I believe, Mr. Herschell was interested in?—Not in sugar.

37,858. There was a small property, I think they call it Sunning Hill, which he had purchased and which he was selling off in small lots?—I am not aware of that.

37,859. That was the property of which Mr. George William Gordon had been the previous owner?—I heard that; I believe that is so.

37,860. Is it within your knowledge that Mr. Herschell did have disputes with the peasantry of that district?—It is from the authority of the judges who went on circuit in that district.

37,861. Could you tell the Commission whether the members of the congregations in that district have suffered from the disturbances at Morant Bay?—I have given my attention to that, and if the Commission will allow me, I will hand in a written statement from one of the clergymen, Mr. Cooke.

37,862. Is he here to-day?—No, I believe he will be here to-morrow, but I cannot say.

37,863. From sources of information that have come to you officially are you able to inform us whether, amongst the parties who suffered early or late in October, many have been members of the Church of England?—I cannot ascertain the names of more than 15.

37,864. In what district?—More than 15, 21.

37,865. Twenty-one altogether?—Yes, including some persons who were flogged for plunder.

37,866. Do you know the districts over which the 21 are distributed?—These three districts you have just been referring to, Morant Bay, Bath, and Plantain Garden River.

37,867. In what proportion does your lordship know?—Three in Morant Bay, six in Plantain Garden River, and 12 in the Bath district.

37,868. Has your lordship been able to ascertain whether their sufferings were those of being shot in the riots, or being punished afterwards?—Some were shot, the majority were hanged of those that suffered death as far as my information goes, and I think some eight or nine were flogged.

37,869. Those who were hung were executed after the riots?—Yes.

37,870. And were those who were shot shot at the time or after?—One who was alleged to have been guilty was shot on the spot by the soldiers because he would not give information as to where the rebels had gone to.

37,871. I only want to know those who suffered, either rightly or wrongly, under what heads they come, whether they fell during the riot, or were punished, or executed afterwards?—They were all punished afterwards.

37,872. Either by being shot, or hung, or by being flogged?—Yes.

37,873. I suppose in these districts we are speaking of there have been schools for the education of the younger members of the Church of England?—Yes, all of them.

37,874. There was no school at Manchioneal, I think?—No.

37,875. Are the schools you have mentioned well attended?—I think so.

37,876. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you happen to know that there are no Baptist chapels or mission houses of the Baptist denomination in St. Thomas in the East?—I really am not acquainted with it locally in any way.

37,877. You have not noticed any in your visitations?—No, I don't remember seeing any; I don't know whether I ought not to mention this, if it is not evidence the Commission will not receive it, that Mr. Herschell was well aware of a certain ill feeling between the late Mr. Gordon and himself, and expressed himself very strongly on the subject to me.

37,878. (*Commission.*) It was an expression coming from Mr. Herschell to your lordship?—Yes.

37,879. Not one from Mr. Gordon?—No.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. Joseph Ware Sloane sworn and examined.

Rev. J. W. Sloane.

37,880. Have you duties to perform in connexion with the Church of England in Plaintain Garden River district?—Yes.

37,881. How long have you been there?—One year and 11 months.

37,882. We hear from his lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, that there is a school in that district connected with the Church of England?—Yes.

37,883. Is your congregation a large one there?—The attendance, I think, is about 400.

37,884. Where is the church?—At Golden Grove.

37,885. Is that where the school is also?—No, the school-room is at a place called Stokes Hall estate, about a mile from the church.

37,886. Are you able to tell us from your observation during the time you have been there, whether the 400 have been steady in their attendance?—I think for about six months preceding the rebellion he attendance gradually decreased, even of the members of the church.

37,887. What would be the average amongst 400 of the people who attended, on Sundays for instance?—I think the average may be put down at about 200.

37,888. In what proportion was the falling off in attendance shown?—I think that the church has only been about half full during the six months preceding the outbreak.

37,889. Then it fell from one-half to one quarter?—From 400 to 200.

37,890. The average was 200, and it fell off about half, that would reduce it to 100?—No, the attendance had been about 200 during the six months preceding October.

37,891. Did you try to inquire into the cause of that?—I had no idea of what was to happen at the time, or else perhaps I might have made inquiries.

37,892. You did not in fact try to find out why the reduction in attendance took place?—I put it down to the very heavy weather we had had there during the last few months; the rains had been unusually heavy in St. Thomas in the East this year, I believe they have not been so heavy for 10 years.

37,893. Were they heavy during the summer months of 1865?—Yes, and we have had a great many wet Sundays, and it is the custom of the black people who live in the mountains not to come out if they think a shower will fall.

37,894. Have they far to come from Golden Grove?—I think about four or five miles.

37,895. They dwell over a radius?—Yes, 36 square miles is the radius distance.

37,896. Besides this falling off was there any behaviour towards you, or in the religious services, that you noticed?—I have noticed want of respect amongst some of them.

37,897. I mean during the summer months of 1865, at the time the falling off took place?—Nothing struck me then at the moment, because I cared very little about external marks of courtesy towards myself in the village, but since the outbreak I have attributed the diminution of courtesy to a rebellious spirit.

37,898. Did the diminution of courtesy towards you, in the summer of 1865, and prior to October, so attract your attention as to make it an object of interest to you?—No, it never made much impression upon me.

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Rev. J. W. Sloane.

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37,899. Did you particularly notice it at that time beyond any other period ?—No.

37,900. Were your people well off?—They are all working on the estates.

37,901. Chiefly labourers ?—Yes.

37,902. Are any of them possessed of provision-grounds?—They hire most of the grounds.

37,903. An acre or so of land ?—Yes.

37,904. Are many of them in that condition ?—I believe most of them have their grounds, according to the information they have given me.

37,905. And join with that the labour on the estates ?—Yes.

37,906. Do they send their children regularly to school ?—No ; I have had great difficulty in getting them to send their children to school. They don't care much about their children ; they keep them at home to go to their provision-grounds, and to fetch their water and milk. The children are turned into slaves ; the parents use them very badly, often flog them most unmercifully. We get them to the school until crop time comes, and when that time comes on, they send the children into the fields to work, to earn the money to pay for their clothes.

37,907. The children are placed in gangs ?—Yes, put under an old man or woman.

37,908. What will a child earn during crop time ?—They get from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a day, I believe. I may mention with reference to the disposition of the people in St. Thomas in the East that when I first went there, nearly two years ago, I lived at a place called Richmond Hill, which is situated between Plantain Garden River estate and Port Morant, and a number of negro houses were about the hill ; there was a right of way through my property, and I was constantly annoyed by the people calling out about the house, "Parson," and especially with their own quarrels about the unfair distribution of wages among them.

37,909. (*Mr. Payne.*) Have you heard any complaints about wages ?—I always make it a rule never to interfere in those matters.

37,910. You have not heard any complaints ?—I have heard complaints, but I never interfere in any way. I have had two or three anonymous letters thrown into the Vestry to me, but I have taken no notice of them.

37,911. Do you remember any complaints about the administration of justice ?—Yes.

37,912. Do you remember Sunday the 4th of February last year ?—Yes.

37,913. Did you preach at Golden Grove on that occasion ?—I really forget ; there was one day I went down with the intention of preaching.

37,914. Did you come down on a Sunday, at 20 minutes past 11 ?—Yes.

37,915. And did you then dismiss the congregation ?—Yes, and the reason of it was this : that I had no time to send them notice, and the people did not come down to church.

37,916. Were there no persons waiting about the church ?—I think there were three or four belonging to the village.

37,917. Not 30 or 40 ?—No, if I had found half a dozen I should have had service.

37,918. Are you the clergyman of the Church of England who took a pistol into your pulpit ?—No.

37,919. Nor a revolver ?—No.

37,920. And you did not threaten to shoot anyone from your pulpit ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. S. Cooke.

The Rev. Stephen Cooke re-called and further examined.

37,921. You are the rector of St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes, I am residing at Morant Bay.

37,922. Have you a large congregation attending that church ?—We had as many as the church could conveniently hold.

37,923. What number would that be ?—Rather more than 300, as a general average. The church will hold about 400, but not more.

37,924. Did 300 steadily attend ?—They used to do so very well. In the month of June last they began to fall off, particularly the men.

37,925. What was the full number of your community, the people connected with the Church, as members of it ?—The population of the parish of Morant Bay, St. Thomas in the East, is divided into five districts for ecclesiastical purposes, Blue Mountain Valley, Morant Bay, Bath, Plantain Garden River, and Manchioneal.

37,926. All within that parish ?—Yes.

37,927. For ecclesiastical purposes, each with a district church ?—Yes.

37,928. Your district is Morant Bay division ?—Yes.

37,929. Can you state in general numbers how many dwell in that district that are members of the Church of England ?—That I think is a very hard question to answer. I have upwards of 360 communicants, and if you take the females with them that will give a larger number.

37,930. Have you other members that you would not strictly call communicants, but still members of the Church, who came to service ?—Yes, every person baptized in the Church is a member, though he may not come to the communion.

37,931. Are there any others besides the 300 you can name ?—If we come to the actual numbers of persons who are attached to the Church of England, about 2,000.

37,932. Your church is in a very dilapidated condition, is it not ?—It is completely so, almost tumbling down.

37,933. It was built by the Spaniards, was it not ?—I can hardly say that, I think it was in the reign of Queen Anne.

37,934. Why is it that it is out of repair ?—It has been allowed to go on a long time without repair.

37,935. Has it ever been repaired since it has been built ?—Oh, yes ; it has been repaired a little in my time, but the idea was not to spend money on the old church, but to build a much larger church.

37,936. You have no parish rates in Jamaica, I believe ?—No.

37,937. Did you notice any falling off in the attendance of your congregation in the summer months of 1865 ?—I did, a very great falling off, and I rebuked the people from my pulpit, threatening to have a list of the communicants read every Sunday.

37,938. How many fell off, do you think ?—200, I should think. There is a gallery there that will hold 140 people, and there was not six people in it, the men especially, and I threatened if they did not attend more regularly I should have a list of the communicants read.

37,939. Did that have the desired effect ?—Only for a few Sundays ; but then at that time there was a meeting held by Mr. Gordon.

37,940. When did you first notice the non-attendance most ?—About June, July, and August.

37,941. Do the people send their children to school ?—They do not.

37,942. Have you a good school ?—Yes, and a very good schoolmaster, and it costs them nothing for education or books.

37,943. How many can you accommodate there ?—Soon after freedom took place, we had a school of about 200 children ; now the outside number is about 95, and the average attendance is about 50.

37,944. Is there any religious exclusion ?—No, we never thought of such a thing as that.

37,945. You admit every person ?—Yes ; there is no feeling of that kind existing in the parish at all, even among the people.

37,946. And they receive entirely a gratuitous education ?—Yes, the master receives his salary of

20*l.* a year, and in order to make it worth his while I generally combine the situation of organist; the present master is organ regulator, which brings him 24*l.* a year.

37,947. That makes 44*l.* a year?—Yes.

37,948. Did any of the members of your church suffer from any of the disturbances at Morant Bay; I mean either during the conflict or after?—I don't know that the members themselves suffered much, except the white population, and one or two of the coloured people.

37,949. Were all those people that were killed on the 11th of October members of the Church of England?—No, one gentleman was a Romanist.

37,950. Did any of the black members in your congregation suffer?—I believe some of them were plundered.

37,951. But they did not suffer punishment?—Yes, three of my congregation did, three of the communicants; two of them were hung, and one shot. The wives I have excommunicated, if I may so speak. I will not allow them to communicate, I have excluded them altogether, and that I have done with the approbation of the congregation.

37,952. Is that a punishment allowed by the Church?—Yes, we can do that.

37,953. What! for being the widow of those people?—No; but they were privy to it.

37,954. But are those three widows denied the holy communion and the comforts of the Church?—They are allowed to come to church, but I do not admit them to the communion until some time to come and further investigation into the matter; there are a great many under suspicion there, and I thought it better to wait a little. We have re-admitted about 200, but these are the only three holy communicants of the Church.

37,955. Two hung and one shot; the Lord Bishop told us that was subsequently to the 11th of October?—Yes.

37,956. At Morant Bay?—Yes; I believe two of the parties were residing in the Blue Mountain district and one in the Morant Bay district. A number of my congregation come from the Blue Mountain district.

37,957. That is from another ecclesiastical district?—Yes, but they are near to my church; that does not prevent them coming to my church, they had been communicants for some time.

37,958. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) At the time when the people began to fall off in their attendance was there a strong political feeling in existence at Morant Bay?—There was a very strong feeling with regard to Dr. Underhill's letter, and about the meetings to be held shortly, I think in July, at Morant Bay, and to show that feeling, I must observe, after the morning service it is our habit to catechise the elder classes, they are formed into, classes and instructed by oral instruction, and I read this letter, and I read the Governor's proclamation, or at least Mr. Cardwell's letter, and I advised them strongly not to go to this meeting of Mr. Gordon's or to have anything whatever to do with it. I have always found them remarkably attentive and very respectful to me, but on that occasion about 120 or 130 of them got up and just quietly walked out of the church while I was speaking.

37,959. You advised them not to go to Mr. Gordon's meeting?—Yes, because I told them it would get them into trouble.

37,960. In fact, Mr. Cooke, you took a very active part in the Vestry meeting against Mr. Gordon's party?—I don't know about Mr. Gordon's party. I took the part of the Custos against Mr. Gordon, who was the greatest nuisance any parish ever had. I never knew such a man in my life, he was attacking everyone, and when I found this I did take so far a part in it that I went among the magistrates and requested them to attend and meet the Custos, and the result was that Mr. Gordon was beaten down, and he was nobody in the Vestry.

37,961. You don't mean physically beaten down?—No, he was floored, he could do nothing more in the Vestry.

37,962. Was your advice to the people, not to attend the meeting, subsequent to that or previous?—Subsequently to this.

37,963. After flooring him at the Vestry you wanted to floor him at the meeting?—I told my people to have nothing to do with him there. There was a man named McIntosh, not a communicant; he came to church occasionally, and after the meeting I spoke to him. I told him I was very sorry that he had attended, as it would bring him to grief. I found he was sticking to Mr. Gordon which he, as a tradesman, had no right to do.

37,964. You think no tradesman has any right to do that?—Not to interfere with political matters in the parish where a man has to get his bread from the people.

37,965. Do you confine political meetings to rectors?—I never attended a political meeting in my life.

37,966. But a Vestry meeting?—That is not a political meeting; we go there simply to discuss the affairs of the parish, if politics were mentioned, it was by Mr. Gordon.

37,967. We will call that local politics for want of a better name?—It is the business of the parish, and I attended it as a vestryman of the parish.

37,968. Would you allow a tradesman to take part in the Vestry?—If he was a member.

37,969. If he was elected a member?—Yes; but I am speaking of his standing upon a tub in the Square and telling the people that they were to get a dollar a day. Allow me to tell you, as Chairman of the Board of Works, of the Building Committee, I gave that man, McIntosh, a job of 250*l.* for our poor-house; I got him the repairs in the school-room 150*l.* more, and I told him I would get him a third job.

37,970. Was that the man who spoke to you in the Court-house on the day of the riot?—Yes.

37,971. The man who went out and made a motion to the people?—I did not see him do that; he was eventually hung.

37,972. Did you go and see him at all after that day?—I did not see him at all. I was very anxious to serve this man and had served him effectually, and I advised him not to have anything to do with Mr. Gordon, or to take any part in politics.

37,973. You had a party in the Vestry, had you not?—We had no parties there.

37,974. Did you not take an active part in getting your two sons into the Vestry for the purpose of opposing Mr. Gordon?—I took no further part in the matter than giving them both my vote.

37,975. Did you canvass for them?—I never did anything of the kind; I went to the poll and gave my vote, that is all. I have only one son in the Vestry as a vestryman.

37,976. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You did not say, if I understood you rightly, that you addressed the people from the pulpit upon this subject?—No; it was after a class-meeting, after the general services.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. Benjamin Millard sworn and examined.

Rev. B. Millard.

37,977. Are you a Baptist missionary, residing in St. Ann's?—Yes.

37,978. Connected with the local Baptists?—The English Baptist Missionary Society.

37,979. How long have you been resident there?—Over 25 years.

97,980. Had you been in the island previous to that?—No; the whole of my missionary life has been in Jamaica.

37,981. In St. Ann's?—Yes.

37,982. Have you been acquainted with the feeling in your district?—Yes.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Rev. B. Millard.

8 Mar. 1866.

37,983. Have you a large congregation there?—My average congregation up to about three years ago was 1,200 at St. Ann's, and about 800 at Ochio Rios.

37,984. Has it been less since?—Since 1863 there has been a falling off, and I should say the average congregation when I am present is from about 800 to 900 at St. Ann's, and at Ochio Rios about 500 or 600.

37,985. I suppose you are in constant communication with the members of your church?—Constant.

37,986. And also with others in the district besides those who form part of your own church?—I apprehend you mean members of other communities?

37,987. Yes?—Constant.

37,988. Then you knew the state of feeling in the district generally?—Yes.

37,989. What, in your opinion, was the state of feeling in the spring and summer of last year with reference to a desire for the continuance of peace and order?—The state of feeling was as usual.

37,990. Did you see any symptoms at that time of any dissatisfaction with the law?—No.

37,991. You had no reason to suppose, either among your own people or among those with whom you had communication, that there was any desire to have recourse to a system of disorder?—None whatever.

37,992. You had no communication with the Governor previously to December upon that subject, had you?—No, except in connexion with his circular in reference to Dr. Underhill's letter.

97,993. Before that you had been in communication with reference to the alleged distress among your people, had you not?—With the Governor? Yes.

97,994. But not with reference to whether or not there was any symptoms of disturbance?—No, not in regard to sedition or anything of that sort.

97,995. Was there during the spring and summer of last year a good deal of distress among your people?—There had been a great deal of distress since the beginning of 1863, from 1863 onwards up to June and July 1865.

97,996. Was that arising from the drought which prevailed in 1863 and 1864?—That was one cause.

37,997. Was that the principal cause?—It was one cause that created a great deal of distress in reference to want of food; but there were other causes operating at the same time, such as failure in obtaining work.

37,998. Although there was a good deal of distress, you think there was a thorough feeling of loyalty and desire to uphold order?—Oh, certainly.

37,999. In your district was there confidence in the administration of justice, in your judgment?—I should say in St. Ann's generally there was, but I have heard repeatedly dissatisfaction expressed in reference to the western part of St. Mary's,

38,000. Which is St. Mary's?—It adjoins St. Ann's.

38,001. Is it towards St. Thomas in the East?—No. The Retreat Court is in that district, and since Mr. Stipendiary Walsh has departed from the island I have heard considerable dissatisfaction expressed among the peasantry.

38,002. Was he stipendiary magistrate in your district?—In St. Mary's; but some of the people of my congregation live in St. Mary's.

38,003. When did Mr. Walsh leave?—I think about five or six years ago.

38,004. You are secretary to the Baptist Society, are you not?—Secretary to the Jamaica Baptist Union.

38,005. Are any ministers of your denomination in St. Thomas in the East?—The Rev. H. B. Harris is in St. Thomas in the East.

38,006. Whereabouts is he?—Near Manchioneal. We have three congregations there—one at Manchioneal, one at Leith Hall, and one at Stokes Hall.

38,007. You had none at Morant Bay?—Never.

38,008. There is another body of what are called Native Baptists—they are not connected with your body at all?—Not at all.

38,009. Were there some of them at Morant Bay?—I do not know; I only know from hearsay that there were Native Baptists there.

38,010. There are places we have heard of there—McLaren's chapel and Paul Bogle's chapel?—I have heard there are such places; but we have no correspondence with them—no communication with them.

38,011. Is there anything else you would like to say?—With reference to what I put in about the petition of the poor people of St. Ann's?

38,012. Our inquiry is confined to the origin and nature of the outbreak, and the means used for its suppression?—As to Dr. Underhill's letter, the Governor, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, has stated that the petition of the poor people of St. Ann's was the firstfruits of that letter. I wish to observe that that is not so. Dr. Underhill's letter was sent out, if I may take dates as a guide, with the despatch of the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell. That despatch was dated the 27th of January, covering Dr. Underhill's letter. That, therefore, could not have come out here till about the 20th or 21st of February; and the first appearance of the despatches was in the "Guardian" newspaper of the 21st of March, which did not come down by post till the 24th of March. Now, early in March, several of my congregation at Ochio Rios came to ask me for advice as to whether they should sign a petition that was going to be addressed to the Queen, and I told them I could not give them any advice in the matter until I had seen it; if they would allow me the opportunity of seeing the document then I should be able to tell them.

38,013. Then before Dr. Underhill's letter was known that petition was prepared?—It was more than three weeks in preparation previously to the arrival of Dr. Underhill's letter, and therefore it could not be the firstfruits of Dr. Underhill's letter to the Colonial Secretary.

38,014. (*Mr. Payne.*) In speaking of the condition of the peasantry and their loyalty or otherwise, have you made diligent inquiry since as to the spirit in which the news was received by them?—Most decidedly. As soon as we received news of the outbreak I made it my duty to inquire on every hand, by visiting the people and by intercourse with the most influential of the members of my congregation, as to the state of feeling, and found that all was right—that there was no spirit of sedition at all. There may be bad characters, but they are not seditious.

38,015. Can you say whether there had been an inability to find work, and that the distress was caused by that?—I have constantly heard complaints that people cannot get work, especially in the Ochios Rios district and in the Penn districts; and a great many people in the sugar districts complained, too, that they are constantly sent away from the estates, that work is not sufficient for the hands that apply.

38,016. I believe Mr. Harris is the only minister of the Baptist denomination in St. Thomas in the East?—The only one in St. Thomas in the East.

38,017. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Who are these Native Baptists?—Some of them were in connexion with our churches, and some have sprung up exclusively.

38,018. Taking those that were excluded as a nucleus?—Yes.

38,019. Were they excluded or did they leave?—I have heard that some of them were excluded for different matters, and some of them spring up in connexion with their own churches.

38,020. Excluded for misconduct?—Yes.

38,021. Do you know of any estates in your neighbourhood where people have been turned away?—Yes.

38,022. Will you name them?—Dorax Hall, Seville, Richmond, Blenheim, and Llandovry.

38,023. Those are all the estates in your neighbourhood?—All but one, of which I cannot speak positively; that is Mami Bay, but at times hands have been turned away from everyone of those estates as not wanted.

38,024. In all seasons of the year?—Yes, except

when there was a large pimento crop, then there is a superabundance of labour.

38,025. You don't mean that they have been turned away?—Yes, they have gone at 6 in the morning, and the rangers have told them that they were only to take so many hands.

38,026. Did you get this from the people themselves or did it come under your observation?—Under my own observation. I have seen them returning from the fields, and when I have been in the village to see the people I have asked them why they are there, and they say they have been to the estate and they were sent away.

38,027. They have told you that?—Yes.

38,028. Have you been to the overseer's and seen them sent away?—Yes, I have been at the gates where the head-man takes as many as he wants for work.

38,029. Is that at the gates or down at the works?—At the gates generally.

38,030. Where did you see this?—At Windsor and Seville in the morning early; and I have seen people going away on the road at 6 o'clock back to their villages besause they have not been able to get work. I have asked them, and they have said, "We have been turned away, we can't get no work."

31,031. Have they been turned away sometimes for not coming early enough?—I should say our people generally turn out at 6 o'clock, and I have been down in two cane-pieces where I have seen the people at five minutes for 6 ready for work.

38,032. Was that in the neighbourhood of St. Ann's Bay?—Yes, at Windsor and Seville.

38,033. Have you been out as early as that?—Sometimes I go down to Bath with my children, and sometimes take a drive. I sometimes take a drive to Drax Hall, and I keep my eyes open.

38,034. Was the falling off of the people shown in the smallness of the contributions towards your church?—Partly; if there is a decrease by thousands of pounds in money, I apprehend there will be a decrease in other ways.

38,035. Did they account to you for the smallness of their contributions that they could not obtain work?—Repeatedly; and I have been told by gentlemen that they could not give the people work.

38,036. Is there a power of renting land in your district?—Yes.

38,037. Is it easier to obtain land for those that cannot get regular employment?—In some districts; in Ochio Rios it is difficult to get such lands as the people can work near by; for instance, there is one thrown up estate, Water Castle, about seven or eight miles from Ochio Rios, which is very good land, and I believe the best land in the neighbourhood; and the people are now flocking to get it, as it is difficult to get land in other places in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality to render it worth working.

38,038. What portion of land do you reckon it takes to keep a family—a man and his wife and three or four children?—I should say an acre or two.

38,039. One acre, would it not?—I am told not.

38,040. What I want to know is whether the people who could not get regular employment could work their own land and obtain a living?—Sometimes they cannot get their provisions in the dry weather.

38,041. But would it be difficult generally?—In the Ochio Rios district it is difficult for them to obtain good land.

38,042. Have you become acquainted with what are called the free settlements?—Yes, constantly among them.

38,043. Where they have become the owners of land themselves?—Yes.

38,044. Have you had an opportunity of seeing whether they are well affected generally?—With regard to the Government?

38,045. Yes?—Decidedly. I have a letter which I sent to the Governor, of the 1st of December.

38,046. By forming those free settlements are they rather removed from wholesome influence?—Not in our neighbourhood.

38,047. Are you able to state whether that has been the case at all in St. Thomas in the East?—I know nothing about St. Thomas in the East. I never was there.

38,048. The Royal Commission are to understand that there were no persons connected with the local Baptist Mission at Morant Bay?—Not at Morant Bay.

38,049. None?—None.

38,050. How near were they?—At Manchioneal. There is one station at Leith Hall, a sub-station, and another at Stokes Hall. I think Leith Hall is about 13 or 14 miles from Morant Bay.

Rev. David Jonathan East sworn and examined.

Rev. D. J. East.

38,051. Are you connected with the Baptist Missionary Society?—I am.

38,052. How long have you been in Jamaica?—14 years in January.

38,053. Are you President of the Calabar Institution?—Yes.

38,054. Is that an institution for the education of ministers?—For the training of ministers and the education of schoolmasters.

38,055. Where is that?—In Trelawney.

38,056. Have you any congregation of your own?—I am pastor of the church at Rio Bueno.

38,057. How many people are there in your congregation?—About 600 or 700, including the females and the children. The various members of the families are about 600 or 700 in connexion with the congregation.

38,058. Are you in very constant communication with the members of your congregation?—Almost daily.

38,059. Are you also in communication with persons of other communities in your district?—As living constantly among them I have daily opportunities of observing them and having intercourse with them.

38,060. Did you in the spring and summer of last year observe any change of manner or deportment amongst those people which led you to suppose that there was a desire to disturb the Government?—Not the slightest.

38,061. Had you any reason to suppose that there was not a perfect feeling of loyalty towards the Government?—Not the slightest reason.

38,062. Was there any falling off in your congregation at that time, and in the attendance in your school?—The falling off both in the congregation and in the schools has been considerable, but dating back from a period considerably further back that.

38,063. Your attention was not drawn to any change whatever in the manner or deportment or conduct of the people during last year?—Not at all in the period you refer to.

38,064. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you take particular pains in making very careful inquiries to ascertain the disposition of the peasants at Trelawney at the time of the outbreak, to see how the news was received?—I did use very considerable care in making inquiries with that object.

38,065. What was the result?—The result was entirely satisfactory as to the state of feeling generally prevailing, not only through my own district but in other districts which I had occasion about that period to visit.

38,066. I think you went over the country with your daughter unprotected?—I had several journeys to make between Rio Bueno, and Lucia in Hanover, and also a journey between Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay. The last journey I made two or three days after the outbreak with my daughter.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Rev. D. J. East.

8 Mar. 1866.

38,067. What was the feeling of your people when they heard of the outbreak?—First a feeling of incredulity, and then, when they found it was true, a feeling of shame and grief that people of their own colour should have perpetrated such deeds.

38,068. I think you were travelling through Hanover?—I was visiting the congregation there.

38,069. What did you find the feeling there?—Exactly the same.

38,070. And in Montego Bay?—Exactly the same, as far as my intercourse went. It was not so great with the peasantry at Montego Bay, as it was with the congregation at Lucia.

38,071. You heard, I believe, one or two rumours which were circulated in one of the parishes?—I heard, in passing through Falmouth, a rumour with regard to one or two disaffected in dividuals; but I was subsequently informed that they were two worthless characters who had used some ill language, the nature of which I did not hear.

38,072. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You signed an address, did you not, to his Excellency Governor Eyre, from the magistrates and clergymen of Trelawney?—Yes; but the Governor understood it with a breadth of meaning which I and others did not intend, and we felt it our duty to retract our signatures.

38,073. You read it, I suppose, before you signed it?—Yes.

38,074. And you signed it, fully understanding the purport of it?—Yes, I understood it in the sense in which the words might be fairly construed.

38,075. When was the address presented to Mr. Eyre?—It was signed towards the end of November.

38,076. (*Commission.*) You withdrew your names from it because you found the Governor understood it in a different light to what you meant to convey?—Yes.

38,077. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you not in a sermon, approve of the Governor's acts?—I did not, beyond the actual suppression of the outbreak at Morant Bay; the sermon was preached on the 29th. I have it with me I may state that the sermon was received by two congregations to which it was preached in such a spirit which I feel sure it could not have been received in, if their minds had been the least disaffected towards lawfully constituted authority.

36,078. It enforces upon very high grounds, loyality to the Government, obedience to the law and the payment of taxes?—I forwarded it to your Excellency, and I forwarded it to his Excellency Governor Eyre, and received an acknowledgment of it.

36,079. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You did not say anything about the payment of wages in that, did you?—I did not.

38,280. (*Commission.*) I suppose this is the passage (*reading*): "I need not refer at length to the awful "calamities which a number of rebellious and "seditious spirits have brought upon the land, by the "frighful outbreak, of which all have heard, in some "of our eastern parishes. It appears to have been a "rebellion against lawfully constituted authority; "for all magistrates and officials were cruelly massa-"cred, and among them the finest and best educated "black man in the whole community, because he was "a magistrate. Happily for us,—happily for all the "interests which are most dear to us, whether secular "or religious—happily for our families, our homes, "and our churches—happily for the cause of civilisa-"tion, and for the cause of God in the land—through "the vigour and promptitude of our Governor and "his executive the rebellion has been crushed. Law "and order have triumphed, and the infatuated rebels, "with their diabolical leaders, are reaping the awful "retribution with which such wickedness is sure to "be overtaken. In such times it is for us to betake "ourselves to our Bibles, and see what the Bible "teaches in relation to sovereigns and their subjects, "to governors and magistrates, and to those over "whom they are appointed"?—That is part of my "sermon.

38,081. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You sent that to the Rev. Mr. Phillipp's to approve of before publication?—I did.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. E. Hewitt.

Rev. Edward Hewitt sworn and examined.

38,082. How long have you been in the island?—Twenty-four years in Jamaica, 19 years living in St. James's. I have a congregation in the mountains of Westmoreland, and about 10 miles from that a congregation at Mount Carey.

38,083. What are the numbers?—Mount Carey about 900 persons. and at Bethel Town about 800; occasionally or regularly there are some 2,000 or 2,500 that come under my instruction.

38,084. Have you heard the evidence given by the last two gentlemen who have been called?—I have.

38,085. Do you agree with them as to the same spirit existing among your people, as they have spoken to as existing among theirs?—I made the most careful inquiries, when I heard of the outbreak, amongst my people. I talked with them, and endeavoured to ascertain their feeling, and they expressed great sorrow, dismay, and some of them horror, that their own class should have behaved as they had done.

38,086. Had you any reason to believe, from what you observed in the spring and summer of last year, that there was any disaffected spirit among them?—No.

38,087. After the news of the events in Morant Bay, you took some steps to see the clerk of the peace, Mr. Brown?—Yes.

38,088. How soon after you had heard of what had occurred?—I think it was the first post after. I happened to be in the town at the time. I felt anxious.

38,089. Was it immediately after?—Immediately; on the same day as the post arrived, on the Friday.

38,090. You went to the clerk of the peace, and suggested some plan for meeting any apprehended disturbance?—I went to Mr. Brown, the clerk of the peace, because Mr. Phillips, the Custos, was not on the Bay; he was ill and preparing to leave. I went to Mr. Brown, therefore, as an official of the Government, and I said, "Mr. Brown, I think there should "be a special meeting of the magistrates for the pur-"pose of taking the matters, that are now occurring "in St. Thomas in the East, into consideration. "I am under the impression that the parish should "be divided into districts, and that there should be "special constables appointed in each district."

38,091. That was the general scheme you had for keeping the peace?—I thought as a matter of precaution we should be prepared, lest unfortunately anything should occur.

38,092. And you proposed that some of the best black people should be appointed as constables?—Yes, I said there were several men I knew who were trustworthy persons, who would range themselves on the side of law and order at the same time. I said there were a number of worthless characters, who might do mischief, if anything occurred down there.

38,093. That communication you made to the clerk of the peace in October?—Yes; and afterwards I went to Mr. Hart, a magistrate, and suggested the same thing to him. The people living in the district where I labour are many of them settlers, with a tolerably large portion of land, and they have too much at stake; three-fourths, perhaps, of the ginger in the island is grown among the people with whom I am associated, and a large quantity of sugar also.

38,094. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you remember the soldiers going to Kew Park?—I don't remember their going to Kew Park; a mistake, was made as I understood, instead of their going there they took a wrong turning, and went to Randall.

38,095. Have you heard any expression of feeling among the people, expressive of their regret at the soldiers having been sent there?—Several people came to me and asked why the soldiers had been sent there, as they were peaceful, or supposed to be peaceful.

38,096. Did you hear of any complaint that was sent to the Governor by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cooke?—I heard so.

38,097. Do you find a want of confidence among the people or not in the magistracy, in the administration of justice?—I do not think the people in those districts have confidence in the magistrates for two or three reasons, because they are all one class; they are all planters. I know the people have often preferred going down some 10 or 20 miles to have their cases tried before the stipendiary magistrate at Montego Bay rather than have them tried at the petty Courts which were once held up there, and I think in fact it was in consequence of the people not going there that they were given up; they would rather go down to Montego Bay where the stipendiary magistrate is.

38,098. Is there any other cause of discontent?—I believe there is general want of confidence in the magistracy. I think the moral position and the moral conduct of the magistrates derogates very much from the influence they would otherwise have.

38,099. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Is the Custos of the parish of St. James a man who is very much respected or not?—I believe he is respected.

38,100. He was a member of the Legislative Council, was he not?—I have heard so.

38,101. And of the Privy Council?—I do not know.

38,102. Do you not know it as a fact that the peasantry of the parish have very great confidence in the Custos?—No, I do not.

38,103. Do you know whether they have not?—I have some reason to believe they have not confidence in the Custos.

38,104. Why did you apply to Mr. Brown immediately after you heard of the outbreak, what was your reason?—I stated just now.

38,105. I should like to have your reason a little fuller?—When the first news of the outbreak came I was anxious lest anything should occur in St. James'.

38,106. Had you seen anything to make you anxious?—No.

38,107. What made you anxious?—Because of what had happened in St. Thomas in the East.

38,108. Had you reason to believe it would be followed in St. James'?—No, but I think under such circumstances any parish ought to have been prepared for any eventuality, that was a special circumstance; here was an outbreak occurring at the eastern portion of the island, it seemed to me that St. James' in common with other parishes should use such measures as were necessary to prevent any outbreak.

38,109. Did you apprehend an outbreak among the people?—No.

38,110. Then you were not anxious about that?—I was anxious that that should not be; that everything might be done to preserve order and peace.

38,111. Did you fear lest it might spread into your own district?—I really did not know at that time, but at the same time I thought we ought to be prepared lest by possibility it should.

38,112. It was only a bare possibility?—That is all.

38,113. Then it did not excite much anxiety in your mind?—I can't say sufficient anxiety to lead me to go to Mr. Burn and say what I did, but when I ascertained what the feelings of the people were my mind was more perfectly at rest.

38,114. That was among your own people?—Yes.

38,115. Are they the whole people of St. James'?—No; I told you what the number was.

38,116. How many thousand persons are there in St. James'?—I think, if I remember right, 27,000 or 28,000.

38,117. And you have a congregation of some 1,500 or 1,600?—Some 2,500.

38,118. Then the bulk of the population you know nothing about?—I am travelling about a good deal.

38,119. Did you travel at that time?—Yes, I travelled about on purpose.

38,120. Did you travel about in the hotbed of the outbreak of 1832?—I did.

38,121. Did you ascertain the state of the people there?—Yes.

38,122. Was the feeling good?—Yes; I went to the battle-field.

38,123. They are a very moral people there?—Yes.

38,124. Now at this present moment?—Yes.

38,125. Whereabouts would the bad spirits be likely to be found in St. James'?—I don't know.

38,126. Are there any at all?—I don't believe there are.

38,127. There were none then at that time?—I do not know.

38,128. Did you tell Mr. Hart that there were 5,000 you thought were ready to break out in rebellion?—No, I did not.

38,129. (*Commission.*) I suppose you would be of opinion that though the great mass of the people were sound, a very few would do a great deal of mischief?—Exactly so.

The witness withdrew.

Captain Spencer Field sworn and examined.

Capt. S. Field.

38,130. You are captain of the 2nd battalion of the 6th Regiment?—Yes.

38,131. You were stationed at Newcastle in the month of October last?—Yes.

31,132. Did you receive a verbal order on the night of the 12th to have that regiment in readiness to march?—Yes.

38,133. What order did you receive, and from whom?—When I went to Newcastle about half-past 3'clock, I received orders to hold the company in readiness to march.

38,134. From whom, the commanding officer?—Yes, from the adjutant.

38,135. How strong was your company?—Fifty.

38,136. Did you receive any orders before you marched as to what you were to do?—Yes, I was to get a letter directed to General Jackson, I think it was from Governor Eyre, which I was to give to him on my arrival at Mahogany Vale; and I was told to assist, or I was to receive orders from him as a magistrate and act as he might instruct as to what part of the country it was necessary to take the troops into.

38,137. In fact you were told you were going to aid the civil power?—Yes.

38,138. Were any orders given as to the treatment of the inhabitants you met with on your line of march?—None.

38,139. When did you march?—On the morning of the 13th, about half-past 3.

38,140. What time did you arrive at the Gardens?—About 6, or half-past.

38,141. In which direction did you go on leaving the Gardens?—Towards Guava Ridge.

38,142. Had you any guides?—Yes, policemen.

38,143. At what time did you reach Guava Gap?—About a quarter to 8.

38,144. When did you meet General Jackson?—On my way, between Mahogany Vale and Guava Ridge.

38,145. Did you deliver the Governor's letter to him?—I did.

38,146. Did he attach himself to you?—He did.

38,147. What time did you arrive at Mahogany Vale?—About 10 o'clock.

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38,148. You had all your party still up?—All of them.

38,149. How did you post your company when you arrived at Mahogany Vale?—My own company were knocked up, and General Jackson said he would go for some reinforcements.

38,150. Where did you place them?—I put half of them about a mile, nearly a mile, over a gut near Mahogany Vale in one of his properties, and the other below Mahogany Vale in another part of his property.

38,151. Was the place called Chesterfield that you put the detatchment in?—I don't know the name.

38,152. What accounts of the state of the country did you receive from General Jackson or anybody else you saw?—Rebellious.

38,153. Were there any other magistrates or people there?—Mr. Lascelles, I remember.

38,154. After what you learned did you not necessarily suppose that these people occupied the mountain passes?—Yes, from General Jackson's account. He told me that they had been at Hagley Gap.

38,155. Did General Jackson lead you to suppose they made an armed resistance?—Yes.

38,156. Did you in consequence of the intelligence you received consider it desirable to have further reinforcements?—Yes, I did.

38,157. What did you do?—After holding a consultation, I and General Jackson wrote to Newcastle for further reinforcements of 50 men.

38,158. What time did you leave Mahogany Vale?—About 4 o'clock.

38,159. On what day was that?—The same day, the 13th.

38,160. In what direction did you march then?—We marched then to Arntully, by Greva Vale.

38,161. Was any particular advantage to be gained by occupying Arntully?—I was led to suppose from news received at Mahogany Vale, that the rebels intended to destroy the property of Mr. Lascelles, and also, if possible, to stop the communication between St. Thomas in the East and St. David's, at a gap immediately above Mr. Lascelles' house.

38,162. In fact that point commanded the road?—Yes, it is a gap above the houses which is the only pass, I believe, in all that part of the district; but I do not know the district well enough.

38,163. You considered that that pass commanded the road which led from St. Thomas in the East; but when did you reach Arntully?—About half-past 8.

38,164. Was it a difficult march?—Very, and my company were very much knocked up, so much that I hesitated very much whether I should march there or not.

38,165. Did you cross any streams or rivers?—None of any consequence.

38,166. Now, do you think, supposing you had had the enemy posted about, he could have checked your march?—I think they could.

38,167. It was a country in their defence, you think?—Natural defence. I think it would be almost impossible to have gone through those parts of the country if there had been an enemy posted there.

38,168. Whom did you find at Arntully?—The house was deserted.

38,169. Who was there?—Nobody. Mr. Lascelles, the owner of the house, accompanied the detachment.

38,170. Did anybody else?—Several other magistrates.

38,171. You do not know their names?—Dr. Clark, I think.

38,172. What account did these gentlemen give you?—They were all of opinion that all property was to be destroyed.

38,173. Did they tell you of any fugitive ladies in the bush?—Yes, we head that at Arntully, and I sent on Saturday morning and rescued them from the bush.

38,174. Who were brought in?—Mrs. Paterson and her sisters.

38,175. Were the rebels—or these people called rebels—reported to you to be in possession of the whole valley from Monklands to Morant Bay?—Yes.

38,176. Did General Jackson remain with you or return to Mahogany Vale?—He marched with us from Mahogany Vale, but I received orders from the Custos, I will not say any orders, but I was made acquainted that martial law was proclaimed by order of Governor Eyre.

38,177. Who was the Custos?—Mr. Mais.

38,178. Did not General Jackson proclaim martial law before that?—He held himself responsible for that sort of thing, but I took no notice of it.

38,179. He did not issue any proclamation of martial law?—Well, verbally, he did.

38,180. You say he returned to Mahogany Vale?—He left us on the way to Arntully.

38,181. Did he rejoin you afterwards?—He left my party; he gave me some order which I did not consider judicious, and he no longer remained with me.

38,182. Did he ever join you again?—Oh, yes, with Colonel Hobbs.

38,183. On the afternoon of the 13th were you joined by reinforcements?—Yes, on the Saturday.

38,184. Of what sort?—50 men.

38,185. Who were the officers, do you recollect?—Mr. Rowarth and Ensign Taylor, and Mr. Hall.

38,186. Did Colonel Hobbs join you soon after this?—He joined soon after them, with Lieutenant Hall.

38,187. On the evening of the 14th?—After the main body reached Arntully, Colonel Hobbs joined with Mr. Hall; I think about 6 o'clock in the evening.

38,188. Well, how many men had you at Arntully on the evening of the 13th, when Colonel Hobbs joined you?—On the 14th.

38,189. Yes?—50 men.

38,190. How many altogether?—100, with the two or three who had fallen out, it was 100 strong.

38,191. Well, you say General Jackson joined you with Colonel Hobbs, did he go forward to Monklands?—Yes.

38,192. What night?—That evening.

38,193. What did he report on his return?—That he had seen the rebels, that he had seen the shop of Mr. Paterson broke open, and supposed the rebels to be all around him.

38,194. When did you leave Arntully?—On Sunday.

38,195. That is the 15th?—On Sunday morning.

38,196. Where did you march to from there?—We marched to Monklands.

38,197. How far is it from Arntully to Monklands?—Between three and four miles.

38,198. Did you hear any shots fired during the march to Monklands?—None.

38,199. You heard no shots at all?—None.

38,200. How did you advance?—In file sometimes, broke into fours, and we threw out skirmishers now and then to the left.

38,201. Did your men fire on any people in the bush?—No.

38,202. When did you reach Monklands?—I cannot tell.

38,203. You cannot tell?—Not to an hour or an hour and a half.

38,204. What state did you find Monklands in?—We found it deserted. I saw the shop of Mr. Paterson broken open.

38,205. Were there any women and children there?—None. Mrs. Paterson accompanied us.

38,206. You found no women or children there?—Very few; there was a village close by.

38,207. Was any party sent out to clear the valley from Monklands?—I forget. I think there was an advanced guard, but it was before we entered Monklands, and they formed up.

38,208. Who commanded that party?—I do not remember. It was so little in advance it would hardly be commanded.

38,209. Now, from the reports you heard, did you suppose the whole population was in open rebellion?—Yes.

38,210. Were the houses beyond Monklands deserted?—Yes, they were.

38,211. Were any of them searched?—Yes, they were.

38,212. As you marched through did the troops enter the houses?—Yes.

38,213. Was any plunder found in any of them?—Very little indeed.

38,214. Were any houses burnt?—Yes, a number of them.

38,215. What houses were burnt?—Those houses pointed out to us by the constables and magistrates that were supposed to be the property of rebels. We marked those houses by a piece of white canvass on the top.

38,216. Were any marked on the top that were not to be burnt?—Yes.

38,217. Were the houses burnt in which plunder was found?—I suppose the plunder was burnt with them.

38,218. Where they found any house with plunder in it was it burnt?—I think so.

38,219. You say some were burnt with plunder in them?—The plunder might have been taken out.

38,220. Was it in consequence of plunder being found in them that they were burnt?—Yes, the houses with the plunder taken out. I do not specify plunder, I saw very little.

38,221. You say some houses were found to have plunder in them; you are asked was it in consequence of the plunder being found in them that the houses were ordered to be burnt?—I was thinking of only one house with plunder, and that house was not burnt. I do not remember any plunder being taken out of any of these native huts.

38,222. So that every house that was burnt was pointed out by a magistrate or constable, as belonging to what they called the rebels?—Rebels; yes.

38,223. After leaving Monklands, did you see any people in arms?—At Duckworth, I think the place is called, we received orders from Colonel Hobbs to fire. There were men running up the opposite hill into the bush.

38,224. Were they armed?—They were armed with machets.

38,225. Not with fire-arms?—The distance was almost too far to see what kind of fire-arms. I suppose they were old guns of some sort.

38,226. Did your people fire?—They did.

38,227. Did the people fire on the troops?—I do not think they did. There was a report or two in the woods, but I think it was too far to say positively whether it was firing on the troops.

38,228. You did not hear positively two shots fired?—I did not. There were reports of fire-arms in the bush on the opposite hill.

38,229. Do you know whether any men were killed or wounded by the fire of your troops?—I do not.

38,230. Well, now, after this did any negroes give themselves up, did they come forward out of the bush?—No, not on that day. I don't remember. On that day we took one or two men on the roads, about Duckworth. I do not think they gave themselves up.

38,231. That is, on Sunday?—I think they only stopped at the firing. We took one or two men in the bush.

38,232. Were any men sworn in as special constables at this time?—Yes.

38,233. Were they sent in search of fugitives?—Yes.

38,234. Did they bring in any fugitives?—They did.

38,235. After leaving Monklands, what was the first place at which you arrived with your detachment?—Duckworth.

38,236. After you left Monklands on Monday?—On Monday we remained at Monklands quiet.

38,237. On Tuesday you went where?—On Tuesday the 17th, I was allowed to go to Newcastle. I received a letter from there.

38,238. When did you return?—On Tuesday evening.

38,239. Did you go to Mount Lebanus with your detachment?—Yes. On the first day, on Monday, we went as far as Mount Lebanus.

38,240. Did you go on Monday or Sunday?—On Sunday. On Monday we were at home.

38,241. Did you advance as far as Mount Lebanus on Sunday?—Yes.

38,242. Or was it on Wednesday?—I think it was on Sunday.

38,243. Were you personally there?—Yes.

38,244. On Sunday?—On Sunday, I think.

38,245. Did you enter a chapel at Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

38,246. Describe what you saw in the chapel?—It was empty.

38,247. Did you find any plunder there?—No, we found some blood.

38,248. Did you find a Bible lying there?—I don't remember it.

38,249. Well, what was done to the chapel?—It remained, nothing was done to it then; we returned each day with the exception of one day to Monklands; we advanced nearly every day; we had to go through the district every day.

38,250. On Sunday evening, the 15th, you returned to Monklands?—Yes.

38,251. On the morning of the 16th were a number of prisoners brought into Monklands?—Yes, several.

38,252. Was it decided that the Court-martial should sit at that time?—Yes; on, I think, only one man, named Carr, as far as I remember. I am not sure whether Carr was executed on Sunday or on Monday I rather think now that it was Sunday morning, but I am not sure.

38,253. Did you preside at the Court-martial at Monklands?—Yes.

38,254. Who were the other officers upon the Court-martial?—Mr. Rowarth, Mr. Hall, Mr. Grœme, and Mr. Taylor.

38,255. They were not always the same?—No.

38,256. There were different Courts-martial, but you presided in all, did you not?—Not all.

38,257. Where was that first Court-martial held?—The first was at Monklands on a man named Carr. I forget what day that was—Monday or Sunday. I am not sure, but the memoranda will tell.

38,258. Did you take any note of the evidence?—Not written, we took the evidence on oath.

38,259. But you did not write down the evidence?—No.

38,260. You did not write the proceedings?—It was impossible, the cases were too numerous.

38,261. Was Colonel Hobbs present at the Courts-martial?—Yes, in almost every instance.

38,262. Not as a member?—No.

38,263. You did not record the evidence in these proceedings?—No. We did not consider it a regular Court-martial. It was a drum-head Court-martial.

38,264. Did you take evidence?—We took evidence on oath.

38,265. How?—Swore them on the Bible.

38,266. Not at Chigo Foot market, did you?—We had no Bible there.

38,267. Was Colonel Hobbs present at all these Courts-martial?—He was present more or less, in and out of the rooms; he would not sit during the whole of the Court-martial; he would not sit in the room in all the Courts-martial.

38,268. Did he hear the evidence in every case?—No, not in every case.

38,269. But there were always other officers present who heard the whole of the evidence?—Yes, certainly.

38,270. And were there magistrates present?—Always magistrates.

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38,271. Did they give you their assistance ?—Very often.

38,272. Do you remember you mentioned the case of William Carr ; did you have any statement made by him before his execution ?—Yes ; he confessed that he had joined the rebels, that he was with Paul Bogle, and was very sorry for it ; further than that I don't remember.

38,273. You were present when that was said ?—Yes.

38,274. Then Carr, you think, was tried—on what day do you say ?—On Monday.

38,275. Had he been tried previously ?—I don't remember.

38,276. Where was he tried ?—At Monklands.

38,277. Did you hear a warning read to Colonel Hobbs that you need not give any answer to criminate yourself ?—No.

38,278. Do you wish this caution read to you ?—No.

38,279. We want you to explain this if you can. Before the Courts-martial assembled for the trial of prisoners, was there a preliminary examination or Court of Inquiry into each case ?—Yes, there was.

38,280. Was that evidence given on that preliminary inquiry, or before that Court of Inquiry recorded ; was it taken down in writing ?—It was an inquiry made by the magistrates, and sometimes by an officer. If I remember, the prisoners having been brought in great numbers, many of course had no evidence against them, then in those instances they were dismissed, and only those prisoners against whom evidence was apparent were brought before the Court. That was the preliminary inquiry, the only inquiry that I know of.

38,281. The proceedings of these Courts-martial contained 10 names of the members of the Court, the swearing in of the Court, the charge against the prisoner, the finding and the sentence ; but they contained no evidence ?—No, that was not done.

38,282. The papers we have got show that evidence was taken upon oath ; tell us this, before men were tried by Court-martial was a preliminary examination taken upon oath, and evidence heard ?—No.

38,283. And recorded ?—No.

38,284. When you had a prisoner put up for trial you had evidence against him ?—Yes.

38,285. Was that evidence examined in every case ?—By my Court certainly, not by any preliminary Court that I know of.

38,286. And was no reference made to any preliminary examination ?—No, I don't remember ; there might have been a preliminary inquiry by magistrates in another part of the house, but I do not remember them.

38,287. These are all the proceedings of your Courts-martial ?—I cannot say that.

38,288. They are just as they left your hand ?—Yes.

38,289. Colonel Hobbs approved of these Courts-martial ?—Yes.

38,290. Did you take oral evidence without recording it ; was he present at these trials ?—He approved of the proceedings of the inquiry. The Court having found the prisoners guilty and the proceedings being signed by the President, he approved of them.

38,291. But he could not have approved of them without hearing the evidence ?—He did hear the greater part of the evidence of almost all the Courts-martial. He was convening officer. We found upon the evidence that the prisoners were guilty or not guilty, and he approved of them.

(*Document handed to witness.*)

38,292. Look at that document and tell us whether you signed that or something like it ; do you recollect anything corresponding to that with your name at the end ?—Yes.

38,293. What inquiry does that relate to ; you will see the prisoners' full confession on the next page, and there you will see a witness called Evelina Williams, and a man named Graham ; did you ever see the substance of that before ?—Yes, I think so.

38,294. Now, when was this evidence taken, or when did you sign your name to this document ?—It is not my signature.

38,295. No, it is a copy of it ?—It must have been on Monday.

38,296. What inquiry does it relate to ?—The inquiry into the case of William Carr. That was the only Court-martial, I think (I do not say positively), where evidence was taken down, but I think so.

38,297. Was that Court-martial after evidence had been sworn to before magistrates ?—I think that was in the morning prior to our inquiry.

38,298. Prior to your Court-martial ?—Yes.

38,299. This was an inquiry at which you assisted ?—I do not think I assisted. I was present ; it was given to me afterwards, if I remember rightly. It is so long ago I forget individual instances, but I believe I did hear the evidence of Evelina Williams against William Carr.

38,300. Was that a preliminary inquiry where it was taken before magistrates ?—I think it must have been. It is such a long time ago that I cannot say positively, but if my signature is to it it is quite enough ; I do not recollect it distinctly.

38,301. Did you assist at an inquiry before magistrates before you sat formally as a member of the Court-martial ?—I think I did.

38,302. When did you sign, if you ever did, the papers intended to represent the evidence you took when you assisted ?—I really cannot remember when I signed that, whether at the time or after the execution, or after my inquiry ; I do not know.

38,303. You remember signing the papers ?—Yes, I think I did.

38,304. Was that a preliminary inquiry at which Mr. Lascelles and Mr. Davidson assisted as justices ?—I think it must have been. If I signed these papers it must have been so, but I have no distinct recollection.

38,305. At that preliminary inquiry justices were present ; did you sign the Court-martial ?—(*Proceedings of Court-martial put in.*) Yes.

38,306. Did you sign two sets of documents ?—Yes.

38,307. Are you sure now that you can bear in memory that you signed two sets of documents about William Carr ?—I think I can.

38,308. Are you quite sure ?—Not quite sure, but I believe I did. I believe I was present during the inquiry, the former examination of Carr, the inquiry in the field on Carr. There were two sets, but I have forgotten the former inquiry. I am not certain about it, and would not state positively. One inquiry was held that morning in a field.

38,309. The final Court-martial ?—Yes.

38,310. That was subsequent to the preliminary inquiry ?—Yes.

38,311. Was Carr present while the preliminary inquiry went on ?—Oh yes, I believe he was.

38,312. When did you leave Monklands, on Tuesday night you were there ?—Yes.

38,313. Where did you go next ?—On Wednesday ?

38,314. Yes ?—As far as I remember, I think we remained at Monklands.

38,315. When did you leave Monklands ?—On the Thursday.

38,316. In which direction did you go when you left there ?—I am not sure at all ; I do not remember any distinct days that I left a place ; I do not remember days.

38,317. Where did you move from Monklands, in which direction ?—Down towards Morant Bay, to Chigoe Foot Market, from day to day, with the exception of one day when we went to Stony Gut, that was the only day we did not return to Monklands.

38,318. When did you arrive at Stony Gut ?—I don't remember the day.

38,319. Whom did you find there ?—We left Lieutenant Oxley with some marines and sailors.

38,320. What took place when you arrived there?—We rested the men; they were broken, and rested about an hour and a half or two hours.

38,321. Now, had the weather been very bad when you left Arntully?—Very bad indeed.

38,322. Did you cross any rivers?—Oh yes, a great many.

38,323. Were they very much swollen?—Very much.

38,324. How did you get the men across?—We assisted them by those mounted, some getting up behind and others getting hold of the horses' tails.

38,325. Now, was there any order on the line of march against plundering the inhabitants or their houses; did you give orders to your men against it?—Yes, there was.

38,326. Were your men regularly rationed on your march; how did you feed them?—We did not receive our rations very regularly.

38,327. You never allowed the men to forage for themselves?—No.

38,328. Were you sent to Somerset, on the 17th, in command of a party?—No.

38,329. Did you ever go to Somerset?—Yes; I commanded no party separately.

38,330. Whom did you go with?—With Colonel Hobbs.

38,331. Was it before or after you went to Stony Gut?—Before, I think.

38,332. Was it after you had been to Newcastle on leave?—Yes.

30,333. It would be on Wednesday?—I don't know.

38,334. You went to Newcastle on Tuesday?—On Tuesday.

38,335. That is the day after the trial of Carr, that is Tuesday. The day after you had been at Newcastle you marched from Monklands to Somerset?—I really don't know whether the place is called Somerset or not, but we went down the district.

38,336. Do you recollect anything about the time or days?—No.

38,337. Do you remember a place which we call Somerset, or a place called Alveranga's chapel?—Yes.

38,338. On approaching the chapel did you see any men flying up the hill-side opposite?—I saw people creeping along the tops of the hills.

38,339. Did the soldiers fire on them?—Yes, I think they did.

38,340. Did they fire on the troops?—No.

38,341. Were they armed?—I did not see that they were.

38,342. Were any of these men killed?—Not that I know.

38,343. Did you see any earthwork thrown up on the hill opposite?—The only earthwork I saw was apparently to me the commencement of a new fence, but it had in my opinion no pretensions to be a fortification whatever.

38,344. Were you in the work?—It could not be called "a work," if it is the same I mean. It was underneath a large flag on a bamboo, which I went and took down myself. I saw no earthwork or fortification; I could not call it anything approaching a fortification.

38,345. Was there a gully between you and it?—There was a hill on the left and a gully to the right.

38,346. You went into it yourself?—I stepped over the ditch. I did not look at it as an earthwork, if it is the same that I mean.

38,347. Was it recently excavated?—Yes.

38,348. What was it, a ditch?—It was a ditch round the hill extending a few yards.

38,349. You think it was an ordinary fence?—There were several small holes in advance of it, and they looked like places cut out for a pit. I saw nothing like rifle pits.

38,350. There was no attempt, for instance, at a flanking defence?—None that I saw whatever.

38,351. Nothing like a loop-hole?—Nothing.

38,352. You would not call it a parapet even?—Oh, no; it would just cover a man's body; it was apparently the commencement of a boundary line.

38,353. How deep?—About two feet; the inside of the ditch was not perpendicular.

38,354. There was flag on a bamboo?—Yes, a very large one, not quite half way down the hill.

38,355. It was not on the crest?—Oh, no.

38,356. That was the day you visited some place down the Valley, before you proceeded to Stony Gut?—Yes.

38,357. The day you returned from Stony Gut you returned to where?—Chigoe Foot Market, and stayed that night. About 50 prisoners were brought in.

38,358. Did you try men next morning at Chigoe Foot Market?—We did.

38,359. How many did you try, more than 30?—No, I do not think quite 30; I think we tried about 28 there.

38,360. How were they disposed of?—Some were shot at Fonthill and others at Coley.

38,361. Were any shot at Chigoe Foot Market?—Not that morning.

38,362. Those tried and sentenced to execution were carried forward either to Coley or Fonthill?—Yes.

38,363. When you got to Fonthill were some of the prisoners hung in the chapel of McLaren?—Yes.

38,364. Did you notice the vestryman or clerk coming out with the pegs, who was shot by your soldiers?—No.

38,365. Do you know of the case at all of a lame man said to be coming away?—No, I saw nobody shot that day, except those prisoners who were hung in the chapel.

38,366. They were shot first?—They were shot when we arrived there.

38,367. Was there any man to your knowledge who, as he was standing in the doorway of his house, was shot by your soldiers?—No, not to my knowledge.

38,368. Do you know that every prisoner shot or hung was executed in pursuance of the sentence of the Courts-martial held at Chigoe Foot Market?—In pursuance of the sentence of the drum-head Court-martial at Chigoe Foot Market.

38,369. Were any men shot on your line of march along the road as they were running away?—None that I remember.

38,370. What time did you leave Monklands?—That night.

38,371. About 11 o'clock?—That is on Friday night.

38,372. Were you there on the next day?—At Monklands?

38,373. Yes?—I think so.

38,374. Did your serve on a Court-martial on that day?—If we remained there that day we did, but I do not remember days at all.

38,375. Did you witness the execution of prisoners at Monklands that day?—If we were there, certainly.

38,376. Do you remember the case of a person who was taken across the gully to be executed from the barbecue?—Yes.

38,377. Was that the day you returned back to Monklands?—I think it was the day we came from Coley.

38,378. Were you present at the execution of that person?—Yes.

38,379. Did you see it carried out to the end?—Yes, I did.

38,380. He was taken across to the opposite side of the hill?—Yes.

38,381. Did you see the party who fired?—Yes, I did.

38,382. Can you give us your impression of what occurred then, how it was done?—The men knelt to fire a volley at this man, but owing to the wetting, I suppose, of the rifles, few of them exploded, and the men of course had to put on fresh caps, and a man under my left, Sergeant Simms, seeing that the rifles

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Capt. S. Field.

8 Mar. 1866.

had not gone off, as they should have done in a volley, fired his shot. I observed that it hit the man. I could see the man was hit, and then immediately some of the other rifles went off from the right, and the man was hit again. We immediately ceased, having no bugler down on the barbecue. The provost-sergeant had gone up with a firing party, which was to be at hand in case the man was not shot, to shoot him immediately.

38,383. What was the name of the man who went over ?—Sergeant Neal.

38,384. Had he any occasion to carry out the object for which he was sent over ?—No.

38,385. Did you receive Arthur Wellington as you returned to Monklands ?—Yes, I saw him taken from a tree.

38,386. Was he tied to a tree ?—He was tied.

38,387. When he was shot, was he untied and laid down by the tree ?—I did not see him after that.

38,388. After this Saturday did you not remain some time at Monklands ?—After Colonel Hobbs had left ?

38,389. Yes ?—I was in command after he left about a week.

38,390. Were any Courts-martial held after he left ?—Yes.

38,391. And did you try men and sentence them to death ?—Yes.

38,392. And amongst those whom you then tried and sentenced was there a man named Anderson, now said to be the father of Anderson, a servant of Colonel Hobbs at the present time ?—I think there was a man named Anderson. I think he was tried the same day as a man named Billy Kelly, at the same Court.

38,393. After Colonel Hobbs left do you remember trying a man who was said to be the father of this first Anderson ?—I do not remember.

38,394. Do you know how many you did try and execute ? Did you return all you tried and executed to the Adjutant-General's office ?—I returned them to the officer commanding, Colonel Hobbs.

38,395. How many days were you there carrying out the trials of prisoners and their execution ?—We had only two Courts-martial after that, one convened by Colonel Fyfe and the other by Captain Annesley.

38,396. Were they there after Colonel Hobbs' departure ?—They came there afterwards.

38,397. You say only two Courts-martial ?—The trial of two separate prisoners or batches.

38,398. Were they all in one day ?—No.

38,399. Then after that you left Monklands and returned to Newcastle ?—Yes.

38,400. As you went down the Valley did you see any instance of women being turned out of their huts before they were fired ?—I do not remember any. I remember women standing about outside the houses.

38,401. While the houses were being fired ?—Yes, but whether they belonged to those houses I cannot tell.

38,402. Do you remember being called upon by a woman near Mount Lebanus to protect her when several soldiers were molesting her, and pushing her into the bush, and ordering them off ?—No.

38,403. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What kind of a flag was it you saw near the earthwork, was it a bit of calico or not ?—It was a bit of calico, about two yards and a half long, on a bamboo, about three or four, and 30 feet long.

38,404. What colour was it ?—The flag ?

38,405. Yes ?—White.

38,406. And did you take it as a token of truce, or what did you regard it as at the time ?—As a token of deception; I pulled it down.

38,407. Then if a white flag was displayed at that time at all would you have come to the same conclusion ?—I think I should.

38,408. Do you recollect while the houses were being burnt hearing any explosions ?—No.

38,409. At Wellington's execution, do you say the provost-sergeant was sent round with a party in case the prisoner should not be shot immediately ?—Yes.

38 410. Can you explain what was the particular reason for putting him at that distance, if you wished him to be shot immediately ?—It was my commanding officer's doing. I did not question the reason; I cannot tell what was the reason; I did not reason with my commanding officer.

38,411. You had no judgment of your own as to the reason ?—That I keep to myself.

38,412. Suppose you give it now.

38,413. (*Commission.*) You said you had none, but obeyed orders, is not that what you say ?—Yes.

38,414. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I do not wish your judgment upon your superior's act, but I wish you to explain the reason, if you have any, why the man was put at that distance ?

38,415. (*Commission.*) You say your reason is you were doing as you were ordered ?—I did not put him at any distance.

38,416. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You did not command ?—The senior officer was present, which is tantamount to commanding.

38,417. (*Commission.*) What time elapsed from firing the first shot to the death of Wellington ?—A few seconds.

38,418. You say that you are not able to speak as to the time of the trial of Anderson. After seeing your paper, do you think the father's name was Abraham Anderson ?—I do not know.

38,419. Is not this your signature (*document shown to witness*) ?—Yes, that is my signature.

38,420. That may refresh your memory as to when Abraham Anderson was tried, what day was it ?—The 1st of November.

38,421. That was by order of Colonel Fyfe ?—It was.

38,422. Do you know anything of this return to which your name is appended (*return handed to witness*) ? Perhaps you will be able to give us the number that were executed and flogged ?—The number executed, I think, was 64, and flogged, about 39 or 38.

38,423. You can give the exact number, can you not ?—Thirty-nine flogged, and 64 executed.

38,424. Were all those who were flogged tried by Court-martial ?—Yes, they were.

38,425. As to the so called earthwork, what was the length of it ?—About 18 or 20 yards.

38,426. Was it across the road ?—It was round the base of the hill or mountain.

38,427. Is that where a road or path had previously gone ?—There was a path 15 or 16 yards below it leading from the chapel and town to the main road.

38,428. Had that ditch been dug across the path ?—No.

38,429. So that the path was left perfectly free ?—Quite free.

38,430. Did the path go up to it ?—It passed below it, far below it.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. C. Rowarth.

Lieutenant CHARLES ROWARTH sworn and examined.

38,431. Did you march from Newcastle on the 13th of October ?—Yes, I was ordered by Colonel Hobbs to take command of my company, and march from Newcastle to reinforce Captain Field. I was ordered to report myself at Mahogany Vale to General Jackson, a justice of the peace.

38,432. Were you ordered to assist the civil power ?—Yes, I went out with that direction.

38,433. Subsequently you learned that martial law was proclaimed ?—Not until I joined Captain Field. I marched from Mahogany Vale, on the morning of the 14th, under the impression that there was no

martial law. I joined Captain Field on the morning of the 14th.

38,434. In the course of your march did you meet with any opposition ?—Not the least.

38,435. Did you see any persons who appeared to be assembled with the view of opposing your force ?—Not between Newcastle and Arntully.

38,436. Did you at any place ?—Yes, after our advance from Arntully, on the morning of the 15th, we saw those whom we supposed to be rebels.

38,437. What was it you then saw which led you to suppose them to be rebels ?—Because we were totally in a rebellious district ; the houses were entirely deserted, and plunder was found in many of them.

38,438. That can be supposed as a reason for supposing the district to be rebellious ; but what led you to suppose that the persons you saw were intending to offer opposition to your forces ?—I did not suppose that they were intending to give opposition, but I supposed that they were almost all the rebels who were in sufficient force to attack us.

38,439. Were they running away ?—They did when the troops advanced, and that was another reason why I supposed them to be rebels.

38,440. In what numbers were they ?—I should suppose the greatest number that I saw at any one time might have been 100 ; there might have been others.

38,441. Did you see whether they were armed ?—It was almost impossible, the distance was too great.

38,442. You could not tell ?—No.

38,443. Were any shots fired ?—Not on the first day.

38,444. On the next day were any shots fired ?—On the next day we remained in. On the third day shots were fired, but whether with the view of letting the remainder of the insurgents know that we were approaching I cannot say ; the shots did not reach us.

38,445. Were they shots fired, not by any part of the troops—were there any shots fired which were not fired by of the troops ?—There were at Coley.

38,446. But whether they were as signals or fired at the troops you could not say ?—I cannot say.

38,447. Did you see flags on the hills ?—I did, and in the Valley as well.

38,448. Could you see what was the object of these flags at all ?—We supposed them to be posted up with the idea of giving the rebels notice of our advance.

38,449. Did you see them removed in any way, or anything done with them that would lead you to suppose they were signals ?—The only one I saw removed was by Captain Field.

38,450. Was that were there had been a ditch dug ?—I cannot say whether there was a ditch ; I did not notice a ditch.

38,451. Did you burn any houses as you went along ?—All those pointed out by magistrates as belonging to rebels, not those that were inhabited.

32,452. Did you sit upon different Courts-martial ?—On several.

38,453. Was the evidence sworn before you ?—Always.

38,454. And Captain Field presided at all of them, did he not ?—On all that took place in the central division, because he, being the only captain present, he was the only person next to the commanding officer who could.

38,455. Was the charge told to the prisoners ?—The charge was read over to the prisoners.

38,456. Were they asked for their defence, whether they had any ?—They were always asked whether they had anything to say.

38,457. Did they apply for time in order to get witnesses ?—I never knew one to do so.

38,458. Did you see a person of the name of Carr after his sentence ?—I was on the Court-martial by which William Carr was tried. He was convicted and sentenced to death, the shooting or firing party being under my command.

38,459. Did you have any communication with him between the time of his sentence and execution ?—No, but I heard that he confessed.

38,460. You heard from other persons ?—I saw him talking to other persons.

38,461. And they made this communication to you ?—Yes.

38,462. Did you see the execution of Wellington ?—I was not present. I was at Monklands, but not present at the execution.

38,463. Did you see the body subsequent to the execution ?—I saw a body which was pointed out to me as being that of Arthur Wellington.

38,464. Where was it ?—Near the river, the usual place where executions took place.

38,465. Did you see it buried ?—I did not.

38,466. Did you see anything done to the body ?—Yes, a special constable—I think he was a special constable—cut off the man's head with a cutlass. Why he did it I cannot tell.

38,467. You did not hear what was said about it ?—I never heard anything said about it.

38,468. What was done then, did you see ?—Not the last. The head was taken up, and I never saw body or head afterwards.

38,469. You did not hear that any directions had been given to him, or what could have taken place before that to lead him to do that ?—No, I heard no remark made, and left almost immediately.

38,470. When you went up to Stony Gut did you meet with a man who had been wounded ?—I did. He was sitting on a doorstep with a bandage round his neck, in the midst of his family. He pointed to the wound. I looked at it ; it appeared to be a recent wound, and I called up the surgeon. He said he had been wounded by Paul Bogle five days before, because he would not join Paul Bogle's people. The expression he made use of was that "Paul Bogle "had a new gun, and was going about to shoot the "people who would not join him."

38,471. Was he taxed with having been at Morant Bay ?—He was.

38472. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) What became of the man ?—The wounded man ?

38,473. Yes ?—He was allowed to remain, being surrounded by his family, and being wounded I undertook to leave him alone.

38,474. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was Colonel Hobbs present when the head was cut off ?—I think he was, but I would not say.

The witness withdrew.

Lieutenant Robert Græme sworn and examined.

38,475. You sat on Courts-martial at Monklands ?—I did.

38,476. In all cases were witnesses examined before you ?—They were.

38,477. Were they sworn ?—They were sworn.

38,478. And you acted on the testimony given in your presence ?—On the testimony given at the Courts-martial ; the witnesses were sworn.

38,479. (*Mr. Walcott.*) A body of men were said to have been tried and executed by an open ditch on the 9th or 13th ; do you know anything about it ?—No, I only shot four at one time ; the only time I did.

The witness withdrew.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Ensign M. H. Taylor.

8 Mar. 1866.

Ensign MASSEY HENRY TAYLOR sworn and examined.

38,480. You left the barracks at Newcastle with Lieutenant Rowarth on the 13th of October, at 4 o'clock in the morning ?—No, at 4 in the afternoon.

38,481. What time did you get to Arntully ?—I do not remember.

38,482. Did you join Captain Field there ?—Yes.

38,483. Was that on the next day ?—That was on the next day.

38,484. After leaving Newcastle ?—Yes.

38,485. The day after that you advanced to Monklands ?—Yes.

38,486. On Sunday did you go to Ross Island from Monklands ?—Yes.

38,487. On that day did you also join the expedition which went to Mount Lebanus ?—Not that day.

38,488. What day was it ?—I believe it was Monday.

38,489. Are you correct in that ?—I am not sure.

38,490. Did you go to Somerset as well ; did you go to Alvaranga's chapel ?—I do not know.

38,491. Was there a chapel at Somerset which you went to ?—No.

38,492. After you had been down to Mount Lebanus did you return to Monklands ?—Yes.

38,493. On the following day were you a member of the Court-martial that tried a man named William Carr ; do you remember the circumstances which attended the inquiry into his case ?—No.

38,494. Not at all ?—No.

38,495. Do you know whether you sat in more than one inquiry ?—I do not remember.

38,496. Do you know whether you signed the papers in respect to that inquiry ?—I signed one paper.

38,497. Only one ?—I believe so.

38,498. Was that a paper which related to a Court-martial ?—Yes.

38,499. Were you present during that week when Arthur Wellington was shot ?—I was in the house.

38,500. Did you see him executed ?—I saw him tied against a tree.

38,501. Did you see him shot ?—I did not see the soldiers.

38,502. Did you see him ?—Yes.

38,503. When he was shot ?—Yes.

38,504. Can you say whether the effect of the firing was instantaneous or not ?—I cannot say.

38,505. Were you watching him after the firing was over ?—I was watching him when the firing was going on.

38,506. Did you see him after it was over ?—Oh no.

38,507. You cannot say what effect took place ?—Oh, no.

38,508. Did you see him after he was removed from the tree ?—No.

38,509. You saw nothing more of him ?—I saw nothing more of him.

38,510. Did you go to Garbrand Hall ?—Yes.

38,511. Was it at the time we are speaking of ?—I cannot say.

38,512. Were any people shot at Garbrand Hall while you were there ?—No, not while I was there. I am not quite certain. I saw nobody shot there.

38,513. How long did you remain there ; you did not make any stay ?—We made about five minutes stay.

38,514. Was anybody shot, whether by execution or otherwise, at that place ?—No.

38,515. From there where did you go to, to Spring ?—To Spring.

38,516. And then returned to Monklands by the Valley ?—By Coley.

38,517. On that occasion, as you returned by Coley to Monklands, were any men shot ?—I cannot remember.

38,518. You have no recollection whatever of your return ?—I have recollection of our return, but I do not remember anything of the sort.

38,519. You mean to say they might have been shot, and you forgotten it ?—No, I do not remember seeing any shot.

38,520. Then you can say you saw nobody shot ?—I saw nobody shot.

38,521. Were men shot in your passage back from Spring to Monklands ?—No.

38,522. Did you see two constables at Mount Lebanus of the name of Lee ?—I do not remember them.

38,523. Were you ever at Leith Hall ?—Never.

38,524. Were any of the 6th there ?—I do not remember.

38,525. Did you see any women flogged ?—No, not a single woman.

38,526. Did any woman appeal to you for protection from soldiers, who were pushing her down the Valley ?—Never.

38,527. A woman having a child in her arms ?—No.

38,528. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

38,529. Were you present on one occasion when a number of people were flogged ?—I was.

38,530. Who were present with you ?—Lieutenant Adcock and Lieutenant Brand.

38,531. How many people were flogged on that occasion ; was it on a Saturday ?—I do not remember the day, and I am not sure how many were flogged.

38,532. Was it at the termination of martial law ?—Before that.

38,533. Can you give us an idea of the number who were flogged ?—I cannot tell.

38,534. Was it 20 or 50 ?—I have not the slightest idea.

38,535. Was it one ?—More than one.

38,536. I suppose you did not flog people every night there ?—No, I do not think we did.

38,537. Try to recall your mind to these occurrences at Morant Bay ?—I have not the slightest idea.

38,538. Were there five flogged ?—I cannot tell.

38,539. Was it less than that ?—I cannot tell you whether 200 or 100 were flogged.

38,540. What is the particular reason you cannot discern between 200 and 100 ?—I cannot tell ; it is a long time ago.

38,541. But these were rather particular circumstances, were they not ?—They may have been, but I cannot remember.

38,542. Did you take any notes ?—No, I did not take a single note.

38,543. How do you recollect Lieutenant Adcock and Lieutenant Brand being there, if you cannot remember between 200 and 100, how many were flogged ?—It is easier to remember that.

38,544. Is it not peculiar that you can recollect one thing about the circumstance, and not recollect something more ; try if you can go a little further than that, were there 50 flogged ?—I cannot tell.

38,545. Who flogged them ?—Some of our soldiers.

38,546. Some of the Sixth ?—Yes.

38,547. Were they taken out on to the Parade and flogged immediately after sentence ?—There was no parade.

38,548. I do not mean a regimental Parade ; I mean a place called the Parade at Morant Bay ?—This was at Morant Bay.

38,549. Where did you flog them ?—At two posts, on each side of the door of the prison.

38,550. How often were these posts filled and emptied ?—I cannot tell.

38,551. More than twice ?—It is impossible to tell.

38,552. How many soldiers were engaged in flogging ?—About four soldiers, who took it in turns.

38,553 How many turns did they take ?—I don't remember.

38,554. It is curious your memory just fails at that

particular point; you recollect all the other circumstances ?—Yes, I do.

38,555. Had they three turns each ?—I cannot tell you.

38,556. Did each soldier flog one ?—Yes.

38,557. And there were two posts ?—Yes.

38,558. You had more than a dozen at all events ?—I cannot recollect.

38,559. Try to recollect ?—My memory fails me.

38,560. Where did you come from when you came to the prison ?—I came from the Head-quarters House, where General Nelson was.

38,561. That was up a little bit from the Parade ?—No, about a mile and a half away.

38,562. What do you call the Parade; before the Court-house ?—This was not before the Court-house at all.

38,563. This house was in the higher part of the the town ?—The Head-quarters House was.

38,564. Was there any list of those to be flogged; did you get any list from General Nelson ?—No, no list, we had evidence.

38,565. Had you the evidence written ?—No, they were witnesses at the prison.

38,566. You went down to the prison, and you heard witnesses ?—Yes.

38,567. Was any other person there but you and Lieutenant Brand ?—Lieutenant Adcock.

38,568. You heard witnesses in the prison, and decided upon the cases yourselves ?—Yes.

38,569. Had you any instructions from anybody to do so ?—I forget.

38,570. These were rather unusual services ?—We had authority, I suppose, from General Nelson.

38,571. You suppose ?—I was not the senior man there.

38,572. Quite so; but you would know under what instructions you were acting. Did you go and sit as a Court-martial ?—We were up in the porch, and had prisoners brought out, and heard witnesses against them. I wrote "passes" for them.

38,573. Do you recollect the highest number of lashes inflicted upon the people you tried there ?—About 25 to 50; that was a strong case.

38,574. Were there many received 25 lashes only ?—I don't remember.

38,575. Were there any with 25 ?—Of course there were.

38,576. Were there as many as half-a-dozen with 25 ?—I cannot say.

38,577. How many were there with 50 ?—I cannot tell you.

38,578. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Would this be true, "On "Saturday the 4th, I was summoned by the boat-"swain before Ensign Taylor and another officer." This is Alexander Phillips, on the 21st day's proceedings, "I was ordered to receive 100 lashes. They told me to take off my clothes to receive 100 lashes." Did you do so ?—No; it is false from beginning to end.

38,579. Did either you or any individual officer, Lieutenant Brand, or anyone, do so in your presence ?—No, we were all together.

38,580. He did not do so in your hearing ?—No.

(*Passage from 21st day's proceedings read*): "Was "any charge read against you ?—No. Did "you receive 100 lashes ?—Yes; I complained "in a submissive letter, and he told me to let "him see my back, and he said, 'You have a "good back to receive it.'"

38,581. Now did that take place before you ?—I never heard it.

38,582. You say you took evidence ?—Yes, every prisoner tried had evidence brought against him.

38,583. You did not make him turn round and show his back, and say, "You have a good back to receive it ?"—No.

38,584. "After that was done, he told me to kneel before him." Was that done ?—No.

38,585. Did you tell him to kneel before you ?—No, I did not.

38,586. Did any individual officer ?—Not that I am aware of.

38,587. You were present ?—I wrote passes in the room at the side; there is a sort of ante-room.

38,588. He says, "I did kneel before him. He "said, 'Say "God bless the Queen," say D——n "every black man,' and I said so. He said, 'Rise and "take up your clothes and go away, and after this I "hope you will never interfere with politics.'" Did you say that to him ?—Never.

38,589. (*Commission.*) Did anything of that sort occur that day ?—No.

38,590. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you witness many executions at Morant Bay ?—I did.

38,591. Did you at any time see the feet of any man executed touching the ground ?—I did not.

38,592. Can you state how far off the feet of those you witnessed executed were from the ground ?—Three feet.

38,593. Were you present at the execution of a body of men that were executed at the side of a ditch or trench,—a ditch for their burial—a body of nine or 11 men at Monklands ?—I don't remember anything of the kind.

38,594. Do you remember the rope to which a number of prisoners who were executed were tied being cut by one of the balls and a man running away ?—No.

38,595. Do you remember a body of nine men being executed as you were going to Monklands ?—No.

38,596. In front of a ditch ?—No.

38,597. (*By the Commission.*) Do you remember one man getting away ?—I do not remember that.

38,598. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Do you remember at any time a prisoner being executed and a man knocking him in the back with a pickaxe ?—No.

38,599. Did you go to Font Hill with your detachment ?—I did.

38,600. Do you remember a lame man being shot as he was coming out of his house ?—No.

38,601. Do you know whether any of your soldiers fired at anyone without orders from the officer in command ?—No.

38,602. Was any such evidence brought before the officers ?—No.

38,603. And all those persons executed at Monklands, are you aware, were tried before execution ?—Oh, yes.

38,604. Then it would not be true that one Bignall was shot at Monklands without trial ?—It could not be true.

38,605. (*Commission.*) Do you recollect General Jackson riding away ? You went with him to Monklands ?—By himself—an expedition by himself ?

38,606. Yes ?—I never went with him.

38,607. (*Mr. Walcott.*) When you were at Font Hill was it on a Sunday ?—No, I do not remember.

38,608. Do you remember any woman at Font Hill being taken out of a house, stripped half naked, and tied up and flogged ?—No, I was not there.

The witness withdrew.

Colour-Sergeant Sims sworn and examined.

Col.-Serg. Sims.

38,609. You are a sergeant of the 6th Regiment ?—Yes.

38,610. Do you remember being at a place called Monklands on a day when a man was executed, being placed on the opposite side of the gully ?—I do.

38,611. You don't remember what day that was ?—I do not.

38,612. Did you witness the execution of him ?—I did.

38,613. What time of the day was it when you saw that done ?—I cannot swear to the hour.

38,614. Was it about mid-day or morning ?—I cannot call to memory.

38,615. You saw it ?—I saw it.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Col.-Serg. Sims.

8 Mar. 1866.

38,616. Who gave the command for the men to fire?—The senior officer in command, Captain Field.

38,617. Were you called to go to him?—I was not by him.

38,618. Did anyone call you to go?—I went out with a party.

38,619. You were ordered to go into the barbecue?—Yes, and when they got into the barbecue I formed them up.

38,620. That was a firing party?—Yes.

38,621. How many had you there?—Between 12 and 16.

38,622. The man they were to shoot, how far was he off?—He was under 400 yards.

38,623. Did you hear the order given to the men after you had drawn them up to fire?—Yes.

38,624. What was it?—The order to present.

38,625. Was any command given with respect to sighting distance?—I cannot be certain as to the number of yards.

38,626. Were the party in single file?—They were.

38,627. Now, you saw the firing carried out?—There was a volley fired. Two or three rifles missed fire and went off a few seconds after the remainder.

38,628. Did any of those that missed fire on the first occasion afterwards fire?—They did; they fired a second or two after.

38,629. Did you see what effect took place on the man on the opposite hill?—After the volley was fired the man fell forward.

38,630. After the volley had been fired, as you describe it, did anybody fire again?—They did not.

38,631. Did you ever receive an order to take aim at him?—I did not.

38,632. When did you ever fire?—I did not discharge a second shot.

38,633. You fired once?—I fired in the volley when the body of men fired.

38,634. Did you see after you had fired what was done on the opposite side of the hill?—I did not. I went away and saw no more.

38,635. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Who was the officer that gave the order to fire?—Captain Field was in command of the party.

38,636. And was it the usual order, "Party will fire a volley so many yards—Ready?"—Yes.

38,637. Was it 400 yards?—I know it was 400 yards; we knelt to it.

38,638. What was the distance you knelt to?—Over 300 yards.

38,639. Is not 400 yards first kneeling distance?—No, it is 350 yards.

38,640. Remember that this was in October?—It was. I beg pardon; 400 yards was the first kneeling distance.

38,641. So it must have been 400 yards?—It was not 400 yards, and this is why I know—we were surprised at having to kneel at such a number of yards.

38,642. You would not have knelt if it had not been a proper distance?—We got the order to kneel.

38,643. When you get a number of yards above a certain number don't you kneel down without orders?—We do if we are at rifle practice, but if we are firing a volley we get the word to kneel before we do kneel. At target we kneel as a matter of course at 400 yards, and would not require a further order.

38,644. (*Mr. Walcott.*) On this occasion you got the order to kneel?—Yes.

38,645. (*Commission.*) You were surprised at the order to kneel because it was less than the usual distance?—Yes.

38,646. Did anybody load his rifle after the first fire?—I never saw anybody do so.

38,647. Did anybody fire a rifle loaded a second time?—No, not that I am aware of.

38,648. Must you have known it if they had done so?—Yes.

38,649. How many were there of you?—From 12 to 16.

The witness withdrew.

W. W. Anderson.

WILLIAM WEMYSS ANDERSON sworn and examined.

38,650. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You are a solicitor and clerk to the peace for Portland?—Yes.

38,651. And you reside at Port Antonio?—Yes.

38,652. You have practised as a solicitor for a long period in Jamaica?—For about 33 years.

38,653. And are you well known as a solicitor to all Jamaica men of any position?—I think I am; I practise also still.

38,654. Were you in Kingston on the 12th of October last?—Yes.

38,655. Did you see Mr. Gordon at that time in your office?—I think he came in on that day. That was the day when the news came from Morant Bay.

38,656. The day when the news of the massacre arrived?—Yes.

38,657. You asked for a passage on board the "Wolverene" to go from Kingston to Port Antonio?—I did, and I saw Mr. Gordon on board.

38,658. Did you make efforts to get access to him to act as his adviser?—Yes, I expressed a desire to confer with him. I had done business with him in previous years, and I had been intimately acquainted with him for 25 years.

38,659. Will you explain what efforts you made?—As far as I recollect, when in conversation with the officers in the ward-room, I think they term it, I told them what my acquaintance with him was, and the deep interest I had in his fate, and asked whether I might speak to him; and they said they did not think I could speak to a prisoner. It was the subject of conversation for some hours with me and the officers as gentlemen conversing together, and I went into detail, which I need not go into now, about the long intimacy I had had with him, explaining why I felt an interest in him, because, in the position Mr. Gordon then was, I felt it necessary to show some reason why I should feel such particular interest in him.

38,660. Did you apply to Colonel Hunt?—I applied to Colonel Hunt; I was told none of the navy gentlemen would do. I did not see Captain De Horsey, and a gentleman told me Colonel Hunt was the only person I could make an application to. Colonel Hunt was sent for. I was acquainted with him previously, and I explained to him the grounds on which I thought I might give Mr. Gordon some advice that might be useful to him. These grounds I need not repeat just now. I explained to him the grounds on which I, as a lawyer——

38,661. Did Colonel Hunt know you to be a solicitor?—Colonel Hunt has known me a very long time. He knows me perfectly, having on one occasion met me at the King's House.

38,662. What was the result of your interview with him?—He said, "Well, Mr. Anderson, these are "questions I cannot determine at all." He said, "I "am no lawyer and cannot understand the bearing "of what you say, and I have no power to deal with "the question at all; but Brigadier-General Nelson "is the person you ought to apply to, and he is at "Port Antonio.

38,663. Was the Governor then on board the "Wolverine?"—He was.

38,664. Did Captain Hunt not offer to lay your request before his Excellency?—No, he told me Brigadier-General Nelson was the party to apply to.

38,665. Did you apply to him?—Next morning; after we arrived, late at night, I penned a letter to Mr. Gordon, and enclosed it open to General Nelson, as I was as anxious for its delivery. I took the letter

in my own hand and went to General Nelson's quarters, and I then learned that he had just gone on board the "Wolverine."

38,666. Did you send the letter off to him?—I got a messenger in the yard, and gave the man most strict injunctions to get that letter on board the vessel.

38,667. Have you got the letter?—I retained a draft of the letter, because I was impressed with the importance of my communication, and I took a draft for preservation.

38,668. Will you show the draft to the Commissioners?

(Copy of letter to General Nelson with enclosure to Mr. G. W. Gordon put in.)

"Titchfield, October 1865.

"Brigadier-General Nelson.

"Sir,

"Mr. Gordon, now a prisoner in the 'Wol-
"verine," is an old friend and client of mine. May I
"beg therefore of you permission to forward to him
"the enclosed letter, which I have left open.

"I have the honour to be,

"&c., &c., &c.,

"(Signed) W. Wemyss Anderson."

"Titchfield, October 1865.

"My dear Gordon,

"Having been prohibited communication with
"you on board the "Wolverene," I have requested
"the favour of the General to forward this. I know
"nothing of the charges against you, but, as an old
"friend and professional adviser, I cannot refrain
"from tendering you my advice, assuming that what-
"ever your errors may have been, they were
"committed *before* the proclamation of martial law.
"I advise you to plead—

"1st. That on that account, you are amenable
"only to the ordinary civil and criminal courts
"of the country, and,

"2nd. That only is crime which is prompted by
"criminal intention, and that you, having no
"such intention, are not criminally liable for
"the consequences, however disastrous these
"unhappily may have been.

"I need not add a word to assure you of my
"deepest sympathy, but on such a topic it would be
"out of place now to enlarge.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) W. Wemyss Anderson."

"Geo. W. Gordon, Esq.,

"Prisoner on H.M.S. 'Wolverine.'"

The witness withdrew.

Brigadier-General Nelson recalled.

I produce some notes written by myself which embody my recollection of the substance of the letter. I should say the copy is much more near. I have written the substance simply.

38,669. What did you do with the letter addressed to Mr. Gordon?—I either tore it up at once, or gave it to my aid-de-camp to tear it up. It was not given to Mr. Gordon. I read it before it was destroyed.

The witness withdrew.

William Wemyss Anderson recalled and further examined.

38,670. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where was Mr. Gordon confined?—He was not confined. He was on deck, with a sailor with a drawn sword near him; and he was sitting on some kind of seat.

38,671. How did he occupy himself?—Partly in writing and partly in reading.

38,672. Did you speak to him at all?—I think I only said these words to him, "They won't allow me to speak with you, Gordon." Those are the only words I had with him. I was received as a favour as a passenger on board, and I was most rigid in obeying the regulations. I said nothing, but I sat down and looked at him, for I felt very deeply.

38,673. (*Commission.*) Have you anything you can state to us about the wages question?—I know in our immediate neighbourhood I have been applied to during the last few months by the people from one estate.

38,674. How many years have you been in Jamaica?—33 years.

38,675. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you applied to by people who had not received their wages?—Yes. I know they have not. I have sued some persons.

38,676. Is that a common practice in Jamaica, or in the neighbourhood of Port Antonio, which was a disturbed district?—There is only one estate there, but it is a cotton estate, that is the only estate; but about three years ago there was a case I think of mine, and others are pending.

38,677. (*Commission.*) Was it as a cotton estate that you knew this place?—Yes.

38,678. You are aware that there is a cotton company whose funds are nearly exhausted?—I believe they are, but they will be all paid.

38,679. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I should like to ask a question, Whether the people are loyal or not in your neighbourhood?—I don't believe the Queen has any subjects in her whole empire more loyal than the negroes in the parish where I reside.

38,680. (*Commission.*) Are they disposed to be obedient to the law, and not to oppose the law by force?—I think so. I speak of my own parish.

38,681. Which parish?—Portland, which includes Port Antonio. There were two or three characters there that we all thought badly of, but the people in general evinced not the slightest evil disposition that I know of.

38,682. But you don't mean that there were only two or three who joined in the disturbances on Saturday or Monday?—I don't know any Portland person who joined in them.

38,683. Does your parish include Manchioneal?—No, it is 10 miles to the commencement of Manchioneal.

38,684. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) That is in Saint Thomas in the East?—Yes.

38,685. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You sent a requisition for troops, did you not?—I called on General O'Connor; I was in Kingston when the intelligence came, and, as I felt great interest in the parish, I called on General O'Connor and explained to him its great importance. It was important, for 150 of our ladies and gentlemen went on board a vessel in the harbour, the terror was very great.

38,686. (*By the Commission.*) They are quiet there now, are they not?—They have always been quiet there.

The witness withdrew.

Betsy Lucas (black) sworn and examined.

38,687. You were born in Africa?—Yes.

38,688. How long have you been in Jamaica?—I was in Spanish Land first.

38,689. You came from Cuba?—Yes.

38,690. You have been here a long time?—No; long enough in Jamaica.

38,691. Were you living in a place called Duckinfield, in St. Thomas in the East, in October?—Yes.

38,692. Do you remember the time in that month when war was going on?—Me don't remember.

38,693. Do you remember at any time some black soldiers coming to your house?—Yes.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

B. Lucas.

8 Mar. 1866.

38,694. When was that? Were you at home when the soldiers came?—There were three soldiers, one black man, and the others were constables.

38,695. How many were there?—Four.

38,696. What were they?—Three soldiers and one constable.

38,697. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

38,698. Now, what did they do?—They came and called my husband out; they said, "Come here! Come here!" and then they shot him.

38,699. Which of the men shot him?—Me don't know, he was black.

38,700. Were they all black?—Yes, three of them black.

38,701. All black?—Yes.

38,702. Soldiers as well as constables?—Yes, soldiers, black.

38,703. When your husband went out they shot him?—Yes, in the same yard.

38,704. Did they say he had done anything before they did that; did they tell him anything?—I was not able to stand, I ran away; I did not see anything.

38,705. Did they fire the house?—Yes; as I ran away with my two piccaninnies they fired the house. I had two piccaninnies, and took them away.

38,706. Where to?—We ran into the bush.

38,707. What were they, small piccaninnies or big?—Yes.

38,708. How old were they?—A little old; one 10 years, and the other a little girl four years old.

38,709. How long did you stop in the bush?—From the morning till the afternoon.

38,710. Did you see your husband after that?—Yes, me go into the yard.

38,711. Was he there?—Yes.

38,712. That was where he had been shot; he was dead?—Yes.

38,713. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was anything done to you and your piccaninnies?—They took every bit I had, burnt my house, burnt my title, took away my land, and told me the Queen had taken my land from me, and I should have *fum-fum* if I came back.

38,714. Who did that?—Isaac Conway.

38,715. Were you ever taken away from there afterwards?—Yes.

38,716. Who took you away?—The constables. I went to Bath; they got me on Sunday; on Sunday night I slept in Bath; on Tuesday they gave me *fum-fum* in Bath.

38,717. How much were you flogged?—I don't reckon them.

38,718. Do you know the man's name that took you to Bath?—A Maroon, me don't know his name.

38,719. Was it a soldier Maroon or a constable Maroon?—A constable Maroon came and took me to Bath about candlelight, after dark.

38,720. After they gave you a flogging did you go back?—They let me go; I went to a country woman's house.

38,721. When you went to Bath did you go before any of the magistrates, or anybody?—There were none there, they were at the war.

38,722. Who tell them to *fum-fum* you?—Old Kirkland.

38,723. It was old Kirkland ordered them to flog you, was it?—Yes.

38,724. Did they tell you why they *fum-fum* you?—Because I do nothing.

38,725. He tell you that?—No, he tell me I ought to be shot, but instead of shooting me I should be flogged.

38,726. Did he tell you why you got this *fum-fum*?—No.

38,727. Did he not say you had *thief* goods in your house?—No.

38,728. No pork or beef?—No.

38,729. Salt pork?—No.

38,730. Somebody come and bring it to you?—No, I no see nothing.

38,731. Did Kirkland tell you they find something in your house?—No, me no do nothing.

38,732. Did not old Kirkland say you have something in your house, and they *fum-fum* you?—No; 10 of us get flogged on the same day.

38,733. Did the *fum-fum* hurt you?—Me cannot turn.

38,734. Is it bad now?—Only so so now; two months I suffer from the *fum-fum*.

38,735. Do you know how many lash them give you?—They were four lashed.

38,736. How many *fum-fum* they give you, did you count them?—Me no count them, me cry; me could not count them, they burn me.

38,737. Did you bury your husband yourself?—Yes.

38,738. Did you dig the hole?—Yes.

38,739. Did you get somebody to help you?—Yes.

38,740. Did they bury him the same day the soldiers shot him?—Yes.

38,741. In the same yard?—In the same yard.

38,742. Who helped you, do you know him name?—James Henry, an African, and another man named Clarence, and another one, the names I forget; there were three. (*The witness's back being examined was found to bear the marks of a severe flogging.*)

The witness withdrew.

H. Dick.

HILARY DICK (a black) sworn and examined.

38,743. Where do you come from?—From Kingston.

38,744. Do you live at Kingston?—Yes.

38,745. What are you?—A shoemaker; and I am attached to the Kingston Engineer Volunteers.

38,746. Have you been in prison?—I was arrested on the 19th of October, taken to the barracks, and from there to the camp; my hands were tied to another man named McLean, from the 19th to the evening of the 21st; from there I was taken to Ordnance Wharf, where my hands were tied to the back of me; from there I was taken on board the "Aboukir," I remained there in irons from the 21st till noon of the 24th.

38,747. What became of you on the 24th?—I was taken out of irons by order of the officer. I was kept on board the "Aboukir" for 12 days; on the evening of the 1st of November I was ordered to go along with the rest who were to go to Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia." We made preparations, and then we received orders to remain on board the "Aboukir," till the next morning. Next morning we went on board the "Cordelia," and went to Morant Bay.

38,748. How long were you in Morant Bay?—Twelve days.

38,749. Do you remember when you left, what day of the month it was?—The 14th of November,

38,750. Was that after the end of martial-law?—Yes.

38,751. Were you in prison up to that time?—Yes; I was kept in custody the whole time. I was discharged on the morning of the 14th of November.

38,752. Was anything done to you before you were discharged?—No, I was only kept in prison.

38,753. Had you been a Volunteer?—Yes, belonging to the Kingston Volunteers.

38,754. Were you a Volunteer when you were arrested?—Yes.

38,755. What were you arrested for?—Nothing; there was no warrant against me.

38,756. Who was arrested with you?—Thomas McLean.

38,757. Where is he?—He is now dead.

38,758. Was anything done to you besides?—I was only put in irons on board the "Aboukir."

38,759. And you were sent home again?—I was discharged, and on my way home Mr. Ramsay met me in the road——

38,760. He did something to you?—Yes.

38,761. And you have brought an action about that ?—Yes.

38,762. Has it been tried yet ?—Not yet.

38,763. Is that all you have got to say ?—Yes.

38,764. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You were a sham volunteer before you went into the Engineers, were you not ?—No, I never joined any sham volunteers at all.

38,765. Was McLean with you in the ranks when you were arrested ?—No.

38,766. Was he a sham volunteer ?—No, I don't know it.

38,767. (*Commission.*) Did you go out when the Kingston Volunteers were called out ?—Yes, I was under orders the day I was arrested.

38,768. They must have given some reason for arresting you ?—No reason whatever.

38,769. Not when they took you out of the ranks ?—No, they just took me as a prisoner.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

H. Dick.

8 Mar. 1866.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Friday, 9th March 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Brigadier-Gen. Nelson.

9 Mar. 1866.

Brigadier-General NELSON recalled and further examined.

(*Witness.*) I arrived at Morant Bay on the evening of the 13th of October.

38,770. Did you then examine the magazine where the arms were kept ?—No, not for some time afterwards, for I was not aware that there was a magazine —that is, a magazine containing any arms.

38,771. When did you examine it ?—I will read the letter which I wrote.

38,772. First say what you did ?—I must have examined it about the 10th of November. When I examined it I found that an attempt had been made to break in the door. I found that the lock was useless, and I had to send for an armourer, and he broke open the door by cutting the hinges. This is my report to the military secretary. (*Report read.*)

38,773. What are halberts ?—What the sergeants used to have in former days.

38,774. All we want to know is, what was the number of stands of arms ?—520.

38,775. Of those 200 were useless ?—Yes, unserviceable.

38,776. Was there any amunition ?—Not any.

The witness withdrew.

JOSEPH MUIR (black) sworn and examined.

J. Muir.

38,777. Do you live at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

38,778. What are you ?—A grave digger.

38,779. Do you remember the outbreak at Morant Bay on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

38,780. Where were you that afternoon ?—I was in the prison.

38,781. Were you taken out of the prison in course of the night ?—Yes.

38,782. Where were you taken to ?—To Paul Bogle's house at Stony Gut.

38,783. What time was that ?—They took us out of the prison about 9 o'clock at night.

38,784. Were you taken up at once into Stony Gut ?—Yes.

38,785. Had you gone to bed when the prison was broken into ?—No, we had not gone to bed.

38,786. Who did you see ; were there any persons you knew who took you up to Stony Gut ?—Paul Bogle himself.

38,787. He went up with you ?—Yes, not alone, but several more, and they took lots of prisoners.

38,788. Where did you go to at Stony Gut when you got there ; was anything said to you ?—Yes, they said that many of us were to have joined his class and we never joined it.

38,789. But you would not?—Yes, I would never go.

38,790. Had he ever asked you before ?—No.

38,791. Where did you go to at Stony Gut ?—To his house.

38,792. Did you go anywhere else but to his house? —No, only to the chapel.

38,793. That is the chapel that goes by his name ? —Yes.

38,794. Who went into the chapel with you ?—Paul Bogle and his brother Moses, the two of them.

38,795. Were there many others there ?—Yes, plenty.

38,796. What was done in the chapel ?—They said prayers and sang a verse.

38,797. Who was there, who prayed ?—Paul Bogle.

38,798. Did you hear him, or do you remember at all what the prayer was ?—He said, "Thank God, "that he went to do his work and God succeeded him "in his work."

38,799. Did any of you take any oath there ?—Yes, he gave the whole of us an oath.

38,800. Was there a Bible ?—Yes.

38,801. What was it you were sworn to ?—He said he put us upon our oath that if we were to go away from him he would know what to do with us ; he would take off our heads, some of us.

38,802. But what was it you had to swear ?—When he wanted us to join we must go and join him.

38,803. How long did you stop there ?—The same morning I came away.

38,804. Where did you go to ?—I went back to prison.

38,805. Did you deliver yourself up ?—Yes, I did.

38,806. What were you in prison for ?—I and an old man got into a little quarrel about some plantains.

38,807. Was it for stealing any plantains ?—I did not steal, but some one person gave it to me, and he took it from me and said it was his property.

38,808. How long had you been in prison ?—Three months.

38,809. How long were you to have remained there ?—One week.

38,810. One week more ?—Yes.

38,811. (*By Mr. Payne.*) What were the words of the oath you took ?—He said he gave the oath and we must take it.

38,812. What was the oath ; what were the words? —He didn't tell us anything, but we must take the oath if at any time he wanted us and we went away, if he found us he would know what to do with us.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

J. Muir.

9 Mar. 1866.

38,813. What did he ask you to swear to?—He gave the oath to go and join him and kill the white people, that is what he gave the oath for.

38,814. Did you kiss the Bible?—Yes.

38,815. What were the words put to you when you kissed the book?—I don't remember anything else.

38,816. (*By the Commission.*) Just repeat the words he used when he told you to kiss the book?—He only said that after he said prayers he said he would not say anything else to us, but we must take the oath, and if we happened to go away when he wanted us he would know what to do with us; he would take off some of our heads.

38,817. Was the oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?—That is what he said.

38,818. What was it he said?—He gave the book and said nothing but "Say the truth and kiss the book." He gave us no other.

38,819. (*By Mr. Payne.*) That is the oath you took and no other?—No.

38,820. Only to tell the truth?—No other.

38,821. The only oath you took was to tell the truth?—Yes.

38,822. You were convicted of stealing?—Yes.

38,823. And sentenced to three months' imprisonment?—Yes.

38,824. Where?—At Morant Bay.

38,825. (*By the Commission.*) Tell us again, Paul Bogle said something about joining him you said; when was that?—In the morning.

38,826. Was it before or after you kissed the book?—In the morning at 6 o'clock.

38,827. When was it you kissed the book?—He told us that before giving us the oath.

38,828. What do you mean by saying that the only oath you took was to tell the truth? (*Interpreter desired to interpret questions to witness, and his answers to the Court.*)—(*Witness.*)—He called to finish the white people on the Bay, that's what he said.

38,829. What did he say that he made you kiss the book for; what did you kiss the book to do?—He didn't tell me, only some he wanted to join a long time, and we would not go, and now he had us in his possession.

38,830. What did he say you were to do before you kissed the book; what did you kiss the book for?—He was going to give us an oath that when he was ready for us he could find us.

38,831. When he was ready for you he would be able to find you. Did you promise you would join him?—No.

38,832. You did not consider that the kissing of the book obliged you to follow him?—No.

38,833. Did he tell you where to go to whenever he wanted you?—Yes.

38,834. (*Suggested by Mr. Payne.*) Did you know any of the people besides Bogle?—Those that said the words were hung.

38,835. Who did say the words?—William M'Laren.

38,836. What other people did you see there that night besides Paul and Moses Bogle and M'Laren?—Plenty, but I don't know.

38,837. Did you know none of them?—Only Moses and Paul Bogle, and William M'Laren, and Alexander Taylor.

38,838. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Can you tell us what William M'Laren said to you?—He did not say anything to me at all.

38,839. But what did he say in your hearing?—He said many of them were to come and join the class, to join the Baptist Society, and to do what they wanted to do, but now they had them in possession.

The witness withdrew.

G. F. Judah.

GEORGE FORTUNATUS JUDAH recalled and further examined.

38,840. With reference to Mr. Gordon, did you hear any application made by him for the postponement of his trial?—Yes, in his defence.

38,841. Was there one application or more?—Two or three. I am certain that he adverted to it twice.

38,842. Where and to whom?—To the President of the Court.

38,843. Now, did you hear a witness named M'Laren examined?—I did.

38,844. Did you hear what he said in reference to Mr. Gordon?—Yes. On being asked whether Mr. Gordon was not the person who had put them up to the rebellion, he was first asked did he know he was to be hanged? He said, "Yes, and if he was going "to Hell or Heaven that evening, he would positively "swear that Mr. Gordon had nothing to do with "the last meeting of Paul Bogle's. He had had "prayer meetings, but he had nothing to do with "that meeting."

38,845. Were you present at Mr. Gordon's trial?—Not throughout; but principally during the whole time. I was in and out frequently, but I was there the whole time during the defence.

38,846. You were not steadily there from beginning to end?—Now and then I had to go and attend to the prisoners.

38,847. Did you make a note of that part you did hear?—I did not.

38,848. Did you make no notes?—No.

38,849. Did you see Mr. Lake, the reporter, attending the trial?—Yes.

38,850. You knew him at the time?—Yes.

38,851. Did you afterwards read his report, when it was published?—I did.

38,852. Did that report correspond with what you have told us, that there were applications more than twice, perhaps three times, made to postpone the trial?—No, it was not in accordance with that. I mentioned at the time that that was an omission.

38,853. He made a note, and you made none?—I made none.

38,854. What was that you say M'Laren said in answer to the question about a meeting at Paul Bogle's. What was the question put to M'Laren, the witness, about the attendance at the last meeting?—There was a deposition, I think, of a man read to him, and he was asked if he had not made a confession, either in prison or to the policeman, as to whether that was true that Mr. Gordon was at the meeting, and put them up to it.

38,855. What meeting are you speaking of?—Some meeting that had occurred before, and had been held at Stony Gut.

38,856. What was the deposition that was read?—Some deposition of another man.

38,857. Do you know whose it was?—A man named Anderson I think; but I cannot swear to the name.

38,858. When it was read, you say, the question was put to M'Laren?—He was not present then; but the Provost Marshal had said that the witness M'Laren had made some confession. He was brought up, having already been tried, and being under sentence of death; and the President, after he was sworn, asked him if he knew he was to be hung, and he said, "Yes." The President then said, "Well then, what do you know about this?" The deposition was then read, which I think was Anderson's; and he said he had not confessed to the policeman.

38,859. Was it a deposition of a man who was present, or was it a paper containing the deposition of some one who was not there?—I cannot say; there were two read, one of a man named Anderson. I am not sure whose the other was. One of them, but I am not sure which, besides making a deposition, came up and gave oral testimony.

38,860. Which was the deposition read to M'Laren?—I do not remember.

38,861. What was the question upon it, whatever

the deposition might be, put to M'Laren ?—He was asked whether he had not confessed to a policeman that he virtually substantiated this. That is to say, in fact, that he confessed that Mr. Gordon had put them up to the rebellion.

38,862. What answer did M'Laren give to that question ?—He said whether he was going to Hell or Heaven that moment, he would swear that Mr. Gordon was not at that meeting.

38,863. Did you understand what meeting it was ?—The meeting at Stony Gut, some nights immediately before.

38,864. Had that been said ?—I think it had been said in the deposition.

38,865. Are you sure that you thoroughly understood what was being said by the President to the witness M'Laren ?—I think so.

38,866. As you understand it, and as you did understand it, the question was, you say, " Whether M'Laren had confessed to Ramsay ? "—No, to a policeman.

38,867. Whether he had confessed to a policeman that Mr. Gordon had been present at a meeting, a prayer meeting ?—No, some particular meeting in evidence at the time.

38,868. What particular meeting was it in evidence at the time to which you refer, and to which the question referred ?—The meeting where they were all sworn.

38,869. Who had mentioned that, was it from a deposition read to M'Laren that you gathered that that same meeting had been mentioned in it ?—Previously to that some meeting was in question. But whether that particular deposition related to it I cannot say ; but some meeting, some last meeting at Stony Gut, at which they had sworn the people.

38,870. How did you know that anything had been said about the meeting ?—Because I was present when it was said, I think by the Provost Marshal, that is to say, questions were put by the President as to some particular meeting.

38,871. What question was so put relating to this particular meeting ?—I do not know exactly.

38,872. Can you give us the substance of it ?—Some particular meeting; that is to say, there was a general understanding there had been such a meeting.

38,873. That won't do. You must have got the information by means of some question put, or some evidence given. What was the question put, or the evidence given that marked the particular meeting to which the question addressed to M'Laren related ?—I could not tax my memory as to that.

38,874. You do not remember ?—No.

38,875. Did you derive your understanding about the question and about the meeting from a deposition, or from oral evidence ?—It might have been either.

38,876. There is a good deal of difference between the two ?—I could not remember now, but I know something had been said pointing to that particular meeting at Stony Gut, in fact all the witnesses before the Court-martial. It was not at Gordon's trial in particular that came out, but during the other trials, and some men were condemned for that. Some who were witnesses spoke about a meeting at Stony Gut at which they had all been sworn ; and, as I understood it, was put to M'Laren whether or not Mr. Gordon was at that meeting.

38,877. Did they describe to M'Laren what meeting it was ?—The question was, " Whether he was at the meeting at Stony Gut."

38,878. Did they say *the meeting* ?—Yes.

38,879. Not saying what meeting ?—No ; he said he had been to prayer meetings, but he had not been at Paul Bogle's meeting ; that is as I understood it.

38,880. That was all that passed between M'Laren and the President on the subject ?—Yes.

38,881. If you cannot remember the words, can you remember the substance of what Mr. Gordon said when he applied for what you call a postponement of trial ?—After objecting to the constitution of the Court, the competence of the Court to try him ; at all events he made a request for a postponement that he might call Dr. Major, Dr. Fiddes, his medical adviser, and Mr. Airey, his friend.

38,882. At what stage of the trial was this ?—In the defence.

38,883. After the evidence was over ?—Before any statement was called for from him, or made by him, I think.

38,884. Are you certain of that ?—Yes, I think so ; I think it was in his defence. If he repeated the application twice he must have made it before.

38,885. But did he ?—I think so ; at all events he made it in his defence, and if he made it twice, as I was under the impression he did, he must have made it also at the opening of the Court.

38,886. Did he make the application before he began to address the Court, or was it part of his address to the Court ?—It was part of the address.

38,887. Then it was not a substantial application ?—No, I think not; if it had been I think I should have been struck with it and remembered it. I do not think it was an application made substantially by itself.

38,888. It was only part of the matter which he addressed to the Court in his speech ?—I am almost certain it was.

38,889. Then you say it was made more than once ?—I am almost sure of it.

38,890. When would the other time be ?—In closing the defence.

38,891. You say that he made his defence, and part of his speech embody an application for a delay, that witnesses might be brought there ; was it in the same speech that the second application was made ?—It might have been before.

38,892. Of course it might have been at any time, but you said you heard it ?—I am almost certain it was made twice.

38,893. When was the other time ?—Before any evidence was called.

38,894. Was it at the opening of the proceedings ?—Yes.

38,895. Are you sure ?—I am almost sure.

38,896. But this is a grave question. You have come to state facts in your memory—on your oath ?—As far as my memory will serve I will, at all events, swear positively that it was in the speech ; as to the other my memory will not serve me so well.

38,897. If it serves you properly, you heard another application at the commencement of the proceedings, before witnesses were called or documents were read ?—Yes.

38,898. Did he make the application more than twice ?—I do not think he did.

38,899. He did not make it three times ?—No.

38,900. Have you ever said that " Mr. George William Gordon did urge, and I am safe when I say three times, the postponement of his trial ?"—Twice, I am very certain.

38,901. Just listen to the frame of the question that is put to you. Have you ever said " George " William Gordon did urge, and I am safe when I " say three times, the postponement of his trial ?"—I may have written it.

38,902. Did you or did you not ?—Yes, I did.

38,903. Were you safe in saying it ?—I was under the impression at the time that he had made it three times, but since then I have reflected well.

38,904. You reduce it then to two times ?—Yes.

38,905. Now, the second you are not quite certain about ?—I am certain so far, that sometimes he mentioned it. He mentioned it several times. Dr. Major, he mentioned more than three times.

38,906. But the application was made in his speech, and you are asked about the second, and you say you are not quite certain, but that if it was made a second time it would be at the beginning of the proceedings, before any evidence, oral or written, was taken. Are you more certain than you were when you made that answer that you did hear that application ?—Yes.

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38,907. You are more certain than when you made the answer, five minutes ago, that if he made the second application it must have been at the beginning of the proceedings, before any evidence, oral or written, had been given?—Yes.

38,908. You said before, "If it had been made;" are you now quite certain that there was a second time?—Yes.

38,909. Now you are?—Yes.

38,910. But in regard to the third?—I don't say positively three times, but he might; he had no notes except some that he took in his hands, and these he referred to. Now and then he referred to the same thing about Dr. Major, and about being taken into custody where there was no martial law.

38,911. He may have made the application for postponement; we will keep to that word, for you have used it twice. You said it had been made once at the commencement of the proceedings, and once during the speech in defence. Will you now state whether he urged the postponement three times?—I should be safe in saying he did not.

38,912. Then when you wrote that you were safe in saying he made it three times, you wrote what you are now asserting did not take place?—On further consideration, I think he might have said it three times, but I am safe in saying twice.

38,913. He might have said it 60 times, but did he?—I will not undertake to swear that he did.

38,914. Do you think any further consideration would reduce it to once?—No.

38,915. You think no further consideration would?—No.

38,916. You are certain?—Yes.

38,917. Then you were all wrong when you said that you were safe in saying he had said it three times?—All wrong. I would not undertake to swear

38,918. You said you were safe in saying three times. Now you say that is wrong, and on re-consideration you reduce it to two times. Would further re-consideration reduce it to one time?—No.

38,919. You are certain of that?—I am certain.

38,920. You say that one of the applications was made in his speeech in defence, did you see the President writing that speech as it was delivered?—I cannot swear that he did.

38,921. Did you see Mr. Lake reporting the speech as it was being delivered?—I did.

38,922. Did Mr. Gordon deliver it so deliberately that the President might write it down?—Yes.

38,923. Was it slowly delivered?—Yes.

38,924. Was he requested at one time to stop that it all might be taken down in writing?—I do not remember.

38,925. Do you mean to say that you were listening to this matter, and that you do not remember that part of it?—You forget that I was not there as a listener merely, but that I was on duty, and now and then my attention might be called away.

38,926. What duty?—I was under the Provost Marshal.

38,927. You were the Assistant Provost Marshal?—Yes.

38,928. And a sergeant in the Volunteers?—Yes.

38,929. Are you so now?—I am not now.

38,930. You said that you were not in the room during the whole time of the trial, but that you were during the whole of the defence?—I was present in the room.

38,931. If you were in that room, you were there for the purpose of listening to what was going on?—Hardly that; I took some interest in listening to the defence.

38,932. Did you listen to it?—I should say I did.

38,933. Did you hear the speech from beginning to end?—Yes.

38,934. And do you say that you forget whether he was requested to stop once or more, during the speech, that the whole might be taken down in writing?—I really cannot tax my memory with that.

38,935. You were not called out of the room?—I do not think I was.

38,936. Were you or were you not?—I cannot say. I did not attach so much importance to my standing there at that time.

38,937. Did you attach much importance to the interest of anything that was going on?—Yes.

38,938. You have come here to make us attach importance to your memory, therefore now it is important to know whether you actually were, as you represent, in that room the whole time during which the speech was being delivered, or whether you might have been called out from time to time during the delivery of the speech, and missed part of it. Which was it?—I think I was there during the whole time of the defence.

38,939. When Mr. Gordon delivered his address to the Court?—Yes, at the conclusion of the trial.

38,940. Were you there from the beginning to the end of what he said?—Yes.

38,941. Are you sure that is so?—Yes.

38,942. A few minutes ago you said you might have missed the application suggested as having been made by him, as you were on duty and might have had your attention called away?—Yes, because if there was any noise outside, or any talking amongst the prisoners, for even a whisper was not allowed, I had to turn my head and make the policemen keep order.

38,943. Did you go out?—No, the room was perfectly open. I stood in the doorway between it and the next room, where the prisoners were.

38,944. You went in and out on duty?—Yes.

38,945. Did you do so at any time while he was addressing the Court?—No.

38,946. Are you certain?—Quite certain.

38,947. Then, being certain that you were not called away on duty, and that you heard it from beginning to end, you can now say whether you heard the President request Mr. Gordon to stop, that the whole of the speech might be taken?—I cannot tax my memory. I would not swear he did not, and I would not swear he did.

38,948. You saw Mr. Lake there all the time?—Yes.

38,949. You knew him at that time?—Yes.

38,950. You are a reporter?—Yes, but I was not at that time.

38,951. He was there as a reporter, taking all that was said by Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

38,952. That report was afterwards published, and you have seen the report and read it?—Yes.

38,953. Now, are you sure that if, as you now say, there was an application, which you call an application for postponement of trial, before any proceedings were taken, it was not a challenge of the tribunal and the expression of a desire to be tried by a civil court, not by a military one, made by Mr. Gordon before any evidence was given, was it not a challenge of the jurisdiction of the Court, an application to be tried by civil rather than military court, was not that the form of application which you call an application for postponement?—He asked for a postponement on several grounds, as far as I recollect.

38,954. What were the several grounds?—One was as to the competency of the tribunal to try him. He said he was amenable to the ordinary civil and criminal courts of the country.

38,955. That was before anything commenced?—Yes, I think so.

38,956. But you are now telling us what you heard, have you any doubt about it?—I cannot exactly connect the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, I was in and out.

38,957. But you were there when the application was made?—But how was I to know whether it was at the opening of the case or whether there had been some examinations of witnesses before?

38,958. If you come to give us information we want to know upon what knowledge it is founded; do you know whether you were in or out of the room (because if you were out you would not know), if this application was made before anything was done, or after any part of the trial had taken place?—I cannot say whether he made the challenge before anything was

done. I remember his making the challenge before some of the witnesses were examined.

38,959. What were the several grounds upon which he based the application?—The first was the competency of the tribunal.

38,960. What did he say on that point?—He said he was amenable to a civil tribunal, not a military tribunal, not having been taken with arms in his hands or on rebel ground; and secondly, that he had given himself up to the Governor as soon as he had heard that there was a warrant out against him, therefore he claimed to be tried in Kingston, having given up himself where there was no martial law, as he was not amenable to be tried by Court-martial in a rebel district; and thirdly, that as to not being at the Vestry. I cannot tell whether he said that at the time when the question was put to him or at the examination of witnesses.

38,961. When the question was put to whom?—When the question was put to the witness about Mr. Gordon's absence from Vestry.

38,962. What was the third ground of application?—He said he could account for his absence from the Vestry by having the testimony of Doctor Major, and also of Doctor Fiddes, under whose care he said he had been for medical treatment since September.

38,963. You say that you are not certain whether that ground was stated by him at the conclusion, when he stated the other grounds about the military tribunal or afterwards?—Just so.

38,964. You told us a short time ago that the second time was in a speech by him addressed to the Court, and that that was an application to call witnesses, but that the application for postponement of trial was made at the opening of the proceedings?—I qualify what I mean by the opening by explaining that that was long before the evidence. I cannot say whether it was just at the opening of the case, because having been called out I could not swear positively whether the Court was just opened or not.

38,965. At any rate it was early in the proceedings?—Yes.

38,966. You say the application founded on the calling of witnesses was not made at the same time of the other grounds, but early in the proceedings?—I do not think so.

38,967. Then was there a third application founded upon the calling of witnesses?—Some testimony was given as to his absence from the Vestry; I think it was Mrs. Goffe's. She was asked if it were habitual with him always to attend Vestries; she said yes, that was the first Vestry meeting she could remember from which he had ever been absent.

38,968. When that evidence was given you say another application was made by Mr. Gordon?—He said, "I can account for that by sending for Doctor Major," and the President, I think, stopped him.

38,969. Did he then apply for a postponement of his trial, founded on the absence of his witnesses?—Not then, not at that moment; because I remember that the President stopped him about Mrs. Goffe's evidence, and would not allow him to interrupt the Court.

38,970. He did not in fact interrupt the examination?—Not then.

38,971. When did he?—As I said before, I cannot tax my memory.

38,972. You have given us an application founded on the jurisdiction of the Court?—Yes.

38,973. And you say there was one founded on the absence of witnesses?—Yes.

38,974. You swear there were only two, how do you make a third founded on the absence of witnesses; you say there were two applications founded on the absence of witnesses, when was the second?—In his defence.

38,975. That is the one founded on the absence of witnesses, that was the second time he applied for the postponement?—Yes.

38,976. When was the second time on that ground? You say he twice applied to postpone the trial on the ground of the absence of witnesses?—Yes.

38,977. That was in his speech, part of his speech?—The closing speech.

38,978. Yes, but was the speech at the beginning, or at the end, or in the middle?—I said in his defence.

38,979. He did not make any other speech but in his defence; when was the second application made which was founded on the absence of witnesses?—I would call that the second, but the other was in the early part of the proceeding.

38,980. You have said that the early application was founded on the jurisdiction?—I can swear to that specifically, but I cannot tax my memory that he coupled the absence of witnesses as a ground of application then when that objection to the competence of the Court to try him was made.

38,981. You have told us that two applications for postponement were made founded on the absence of witnesses?—I did.

38,982. One you say was in the speech in defence, and the other at another time?—It was some time before.

38,983. When was it made?—I cannot tell the exact part of the proceedings.

38,984. Then was there a third application?—No.

38,985. Yes, you have one at the early part as to jurisdiction, and you say there were two as to the absence of witnesses?—I am speaking of the application alone, that was founded on the absence of witnesses, and I say he made that twice apart from any other.

38,986. When was the second time?—In the defence, the other was in the early part.

38,987. He made his application twice, then, on the absence of witnesses, and a third time founded on the question of jurisdiction?—On the jurisdiction of the Court. He made both applications in the defence, and both in the opening part.

38,988. You have not said anything about an application in his speech upon the ground of want of jurisdiction, but only on the absence of witnesses?—Yes.

38,989. You say that in the early part of the proceedings an application was made by him founded on the jurisdiction of the Court?—Yes.

38,990. When was the second made founded on the absence of witnesses?—I cannot tell when that arose, but he did make it both in the early part of the proceedings and also in his defence. When he made that defence he repeated all the objections which he had made separately before.

38,991. Then there were three applications for postponement, this is your evidence, you say there was one on jurisdiction early in the proceedings?—Yes; and I cannot say whether he also made the objection on the ground of the absence of witnesses; whether he coupled that with the challenge against the jurisdiction of the Court, I cannot say. I would not swear whether he coupled them or made them separately.

38,992. You have no memory of it?—No, I could not undertake to swear.

38,993. You won't swear whether that was one of the grounds?—No.

38,994. It was only once, and that was in the speech that the application was founded on the absence of witnesses?—I should not say that.

38,995. You only put two applications?—Perhaps I have not made myself understood.

38,996. Oh yes, you have perfectly?—The challenge with respect to the trial, and the application founded on the absence of witnesses. The first was early in the proceedings; the second challenge was during the speech in defence. I remember his objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court to try him on the grounds I have mentioned to you, and he repeated those two grounds as to not being taken on rebel ground, and having given himself up in Kingston, and being therefore amenable to the civil Courts. He repeated those objections again with the ground of the absence of witnesses in his speech of defence.

38,997. And that was all?—Yes.

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38,998. You are sure you saw Mr. Lake reporting all this ?—Yes, to the best of my knowledge he did.

38,999. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Did you sit close to Mr. Lake ?—Pretty close.

39,000. Was the room large or small ?—I should say much less than a fourth the size of this.

39,001. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you know anything of the administration of justice in St. Thomas in the East previous to the riots ?—Yes, so far as the petty courts, the petty sessions were concerned. I was in the employment, or I was in a counting-house where all the magistrates usually assembled before they went to the Court, and where they were mostly to be found. The clerk of the Vestry used then to keep his office there, and he was a magistrate.

39,002. What did they assemble there for ?—It was a general kind of rendezvous. In country towns there is always a place where the gentlemen of the district, when they come in to any meeting, such as a Vestry and Petty Sessions, and generally on Court days, congregate.

39,003. Have you heard anything at this place with reference to the administration of justice or bearing upon it ?—Yes, I have.

39,004. Have you heard conversations having reference to that subject ?—Mostly when the magistrates had cases in which they were concerned, one would say to another, "I am to have a case to-day, will you sit on it ?" and another would say, "Oh, yes, and then you will sit on mine." That was not unusual.

39,005. (*By the Commission.*) Where did you hear this ?—In the same room at Morant Bay, where the Courts-martial were held afterwards.

39,006. (*By Mr. Payne.*) When cases in which the poorer classes were interested were going on, have you heard things said ?—Not more than I have stated.

39,007. You have heard no conversation with reference to Mr. Jackson, the stipendiary magistrate ?—Yes, I have.

39,008. What have you heard ?—His case used to be discussed frequently about the time when complaints were sent to the Governor respecting him. I heard him called "The Nigger Magistrate," and when they used to come to call the magistrates to make up a Court, they used to make some excuse, at least they would say they were going out ; they would not refuse positively.

39,009. Have you seen labouring people come up with complaints, and wanting to take oaths ?—Frequently.

39,010. Have you seen any particular treatment of these people ?—They have been compelled to wait sometimes for an undue length of time.

39,011. (*By the Commission.*) What do you mean by that ?—From one hour up to four hours.

39,012. Have you seen anything else ?—I have seen them sometimes a little petulant going to Mr. Jackson, at Belvidere ; he is paid for his duties.

39,013. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Have you anything to say about the clerk of the peace, and the manner in which his duties were conducted ?—I cannot speak in respect to that, it is not in my profession. I know that sometimes his place was closed when he was called to town on business, or otherwise, and no responsible person to take his place.

39,014. How long have you known it closed at one time ?—As long as four days.

39,015. Have you seen any inconvenience arising from that ?—I have known people come to me and ask why the office was not open, and I have said it was because Mr. Cooke was not in town.

39,016. Have you known how far these people have come ?—I have known them come from the Valley district, that is a distance of about seven to 14 miles.

39,017. Then have you seen anything during the suppression at Morant Bay ; did you see the running of the gauntlet ?—Yes.

39,018. How long did this continue, one day or more ?—More than one day, several days. It was put an end to, I think, by an officer being present and seeing a man struck down.

39,019. What was thrown at the people ?—It commenced with strips of cocoa-nut shells, bits of sticks, and small stones. But every day the things increased in size, and afterwards pretty good-sized stones were thrown, and at last a man was knocked down by a butt-end of a rifle, and he was scarcely up again, when he was again knocked down with the butt of a Volunteer's gun that hit him on the head. This was reported to the Provost Marshal and to the commanding officer, and an order was issued not to do it again, or those who did it would be punished. There was no officer on the ground when it was being done, as far as I can remember.

39,020. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you report wt you saw ?—To whom ?

39,021. To anyone of the military authorities, you were sergeant-major ?—I was under a senior officer,

39,022. Did you report it to the senior officer ?—I think I did, to Mr. Ramsay.

39,023. It was stopped then ?—Yes.

39,024. Did you report that the man was knocked down ?—No.

39,025. You did not conceive it to be your duty to report it ?—No more than any other person standing there.

39,026. You saw the thing ; why did you not report it ?—I did not like to do it, I did not think it was in my place, there were so many people superior to me in position.

39,027. Do you mean more Volunteer officers than yourself ?—A non-commissioned officer is not a commissioned officer.

39,028. I never said so ; were any other officers present ?—Not immediately on the spot.

39,029. Why did you not report it ?—I did not consider it my duty; I thought it might be interference.

39,030. You were there as a sergeant of Volunteers, were you not ?—Yes.

39,031. Then you say that you were assistant Provost Marshal ?—I was there as assistant, but I held the rank of sergeant-major of Volunteers in the Volunteers ; but there were no Volunteers on the Bay, and I volunteered to the Provost Marshal.

39,032. Who appointed you?—The Provost Marshal. I was no assistant to the Provost Marshal.

39,033. (*By the Commission.*) You distinctly said you were ?—I did not mean it. I told him I was a sergeant-major of Volunteers, and if I could assist him I would. He said to me, "Have you any arms ?" I said, "Only side arms ;" and he said, "Suppose I make you chief constable or something." I said, "Anything you like." He said, "You can assist in keeping the prisoners." I said, "I will do anything you like."

39,034. Surely, if you were assistant Provost Marshal, or assisting the Provost Marshal, it was doubly your duty to report it ?—I say I believe I did mention it to Mr. Ramsay.

39,035. You said you did not consider it your duty ?—It was not a formal report, I mentioned it.

39,036. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you report to him the name of the Volunteer you saw strike down the man with the butt-end of the rifle ?—I did not know his name.

39,037. (*By the Commission.*) What did you mean by saying that you did not consider it your duty ?—I did not make a formal report ; I saw the man knocked down ; I was there.

39,038. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You were present when the gaol delivery took place, and you have said there were 140 persons ; did you report that 140 persons were released from gaol after the amnesty was proclaimed ?—I do not remember.

39,039. After Mr. Lake left Morant Bay you were correspondent to the "Colonial Standard," and you reported on Tuesday, the 7th of November ?—Yes.

39,040. Did you report that 100 men and 40 women were released ?—Yes, I got the figures from a policeman.

39,041. Was that after the amnesty proclamation ?—Yes.

39,042. Were you present on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

39,043. Did you see everything that took place ?—Yes.

39,044. At the time when you wrote was it your opinion that clemency was displayed too soon ?—With regard to certain individuals who were released, whom I had apprehended and made prisoners by order of the Provost Marshal, I thought they ought not to have been let off scott free.

39,045. Did you write that, having witnessed the scenes of the 11th of October, and subsequent days, you were of opinion that clemency had come too soon ?—Yes, I wrote that.

39,046. So that was your impression then ?—With respect to certain individuals; don't drag the thing from its connexion. It was about a particular matter. It referred to Elizabeth Field, and Bogle's son, against whom I had evidence at the time.

39,047. You were in the Volunteers as sergeant-major ?—Yes.

39,048. Are you so now ?—No.

39,049. How comes that ?—I was dismissed by the Governor.

39,050. What for ?—I believe Brigadier-General Nelson reported me for writing that very article. He asked me if I did it, and I answered yes, and he thought I had some motive in writing against him, or against the Governor.

39,051. You wrote that article as sergeant-major of the Volunteers, and your writing about the magazine was the cause of your being dismissed ?—I think so, from the manner in which the General spoke.

39,052. Was not the complaint against you explained to you at the time ?—I was sorry I had committed myself. I had no intention of reflecting upon him. I told the General at once I had no idea I was relating to the military authorities.

39,503. Are you still at Morant Bay ?—I do not live altogether there. I am doing some business there as agent for a fibre company, but I come frequently to town.

39,054. As to running the gauntlet, when was it you were there and saw this first ?—I was there during the whole time of martial law.

39,055. When was the first day on which you saw it ?—I cannot remember as to the date.

39,056. Is there no circumstance that will bring it to your mind ?—Not that I remember, except the ordinary floggings.

39,057. Was it the first day there was any flogging ?—No.

39,058. How soon after ?—I think it was when the black troops came down from the more windward districts, from Manchioneal, or somewhere.

39,059. Do you mean Manchioneal or Golden Grove ?—It might have been either place.

39,060. Was General Nelson at Morant Bay at that time ?—I could not say positively.

39,061. Do you remember what time he was there ?—He was there nearly all through the time; but unless I saw him come down to the station, I could not say whether he was there or not.

39,062. You say the floggings went on several days before this began ?—Yes.

39,063. How many days did it continue ?—Four days.

39,064. You say that every day it increased, and ultimately a man was knocked down. On each of these four days did it take place ?—Yes.

39,065. You saw the man knocked down by the soldier ?—Yes.

39,066. Then you say he got a clap on the side of the head from a Volunteer ?—Yes.

39,067. And you told nobody at the time ?—I cannot say.

39,068. Did you know any of the Volunteers ?—Yes.

39,069. Was Captain Ford present ?—I could not say; he might have been.

39,070. Was the Provost Marshal present ?—No, I don't think he was on the spot. I think he was just coming from the station when I mentioned it to him.

39,071. Was any officer of your company of Volunteers there ?—No, I cannot say; there were no officers on duty.

39,072. Were they on the ground, if not on duty ?—I don't know.

39,073. Were any of those from Bath on the ground ?—I don't know any of those from Bath.

39,074. None of those were present ?—Not on duty.

39,075. How came you to be on duty ?—Because I volunteered to the Provost Marshal to assist him in any way he liked.

39,076. You were the only one of the Volunteer Company of Morant Bay on duty ?—Subsequently General Nelson got some others put on.

39,077. Was not Lieutenant Cooke there ?—He might have done duty. He was not in uniform. He was absent for the first week or two of martial law, in Kingston. He might have been there and not have been in uniform.

39,078. Was any officer that you know of present on any one of these occasions ?—Not when the men were running the gauntlet, I should say, because as soon as it was seen at all, it was stopped.

39,079. Do you think a thing of that sort could go on four days without being seen ?—The officers were generally down where the people were flogged, very low down, and this running of the gauntlet was in the upper part of the street, as they turned the corner to pass the station.

39,080. In what capacity were you present where the magistrates assembled ?—I was an accountant.

39,081. As a clerk or a principal ?—As a clerk.

39,082. What place was it ?—Chavannes and Company's wharf.

39,083. You were in their employment ?—Yes.

39,084. Do you mean that the magistrates met in the room where you were at work ?—They were in the inner room where the Courts-martial were afterwards held, and I was in the outer room where the prisoners were afterwards kept. They went in and out of the room.

39,085. Can you tell us of any magistrate who proposed to another magistrate to sit in his case, and undertook to sit for him in return ?—It would be in bad taste.

39,086. Never mind whether it would be in bad taste ?—There's a good old adage, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

39,087. There is no living man ?—There may be one or two.

39,088. Can you mention any living man to whom the "*De mortuis*" will not apply ?—Mr. Bowen was one.

39,089. Tell us the particulars, if you remember, where he has made this application ?—The application was an ordinary one. One magistrate would say to another, "Will you sit ? I think I have a case coming on."

39,090. It was an ordinary thing ?—Yes.

39,091. Can you tell us of another magistrate who is living ?—The rest are dead principally, I think.

39,092. Is there any other living ?—No.

39,093. That is the only person living you have heard say so ?—The only one that occurs to me just now.

39,094. Were applications common at Morant Bay between the employer and the labourer ?—Applications of what kind ?

39,095. Questions arising. You say that a magistrate had some cases coming on, and he asked another to sit for him, and the other promised, if he would sit in return ?—He said, "I have a case. I think I am going out of the Bay; will you sit for me, and I will sit on your case ?"

39,096. Were cases common between employer and labourer at Morant Bay ?—Yes, I think so.

39,097. There were constantly cases arising of dispute between employer and labourer ?—They were not so much disputes about wages as cases arising out of alleged petty larceny, and sometimes again—frequently—from stoppages of wages.

39,098. You say there were frequently at Morant Bay cases of disputes about wages before the petty sessions ?—Yes.

39,099. What do you mean by frequently ?—As far

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as I could hear, I was not in the Court, I only heard the discussions.

39,100. You think they were frequent; did Mr. Jackson usually attend at Morant Bay?—He did for some time, until he got into bad odour with the magistrates.

39,101. Was that when the complaint was pending?—There was a stoppage of business for some weeks.

39,102. When was that?—Some time in 1863, I think.

39,103. Was it not later than that?—No, it could not be later, because I had left Chavannes in 1863.

39,104. Was not Mr. Jackson then stipendiary magistrate?—He was.

39,105. What time in 1863 did you leave?—I left in October or in September.

39,106. Did you say that before that date Mr. Jackson had ceased to attend regularly at the Morant Bay sessions in 1863?—Yes.

39,107. How long before?—I cannot remember. I know there was a regular dead lock in the sitting of justices because they refused to sit with Mr. Jackson.

39,108. That was until the matter was decided as to whether he was to continue; that you say was some time before you left in September 1863?—Yes.

39,109. Previously to that time had he attended regularly at the sessions?—Yes, I believe he came in his regular turn. I believe he came once a fortnight.

39,110. The sittings were once a fortnight, the regular sittings in petty sessions?—Yes.

39,111. That is, he attended always?—Yes, and frequently came on the Tuesday to take evidence.

39,112. Then he used to be always at the fortnightly meetings of petty sessions?—Yes, always, except that he might miss once in six months or so.

39,113. During that time do you mean to say that cases were numerous in which there were disputes between employer and labourer?—I cannot say that they were before the Court.

39,114. How could one sit for another in his case, unless it was coming before the Court?—But suppose the case did not come up? I speak only of conversations that I heard.

39,115. Did you frequently attend the petty sessions yourself?—Only when I had business there.

The witness withdrew.

H. Saunders.

HENRY SAUNDERS sworn and examined.

39,116. Were you a Volunteer in Captain Astwood's troop, under Captain Adcock?—Yes.

39,117. Were you present during the day when they were at Leith Hall?—Yes.

39,118. Were you there the whole time during which there was any flogging?—Yes.

39,119. Was any woman flogged?—None.

39,120. Were two women brought to Leith Hall as prisoners?—We found them there.

39,121. What course did Captain Adcock pursue with respect to them?—He declined to have anything to do with the case at all.

39,122. Were they left there?—He declined to interfere.

39,123. They were there when you left?—Yes.

30,124. How long were you there?—Perhaps an hour, and a little upwards. We were on our way to the Plantain Garden River district.

39,125. On Sunday, the 22nd, were you at Bachelor's Hall?—Yes.

39,126. Do you remember a Maroon of the name of Mendes bringing several prisoners to Captain Adcock?—I do.

39,127. Were they both men and women?—Men and women.

39,128. What was done as to the men?—Captain Adcock inquired into their respective cases, and disposed of them according to the evidence brought against them. In fact they were all flogged; all the men, as being plunderers.

39,129. As to the women, what was done?—He declined to have anything to do with them, as on the previous occasion, at Leith Hall. He started with the intention of not interfering with the women at all.

39,130. What was done with them?—They were left in charge of Captain Mendes, the Maroon, who took them on, I believe, to Bath.

39,131. Must you have known it if any women had been flogged, either at Leith Hall, or at Bachelor's Hall?—Most certainly.

39,132. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Did all the soldiers leave Leith Hall with you?—All under Captain Adcock's orders did.

39,133. Who were left there?—I do not know.

39,134. At Bachelor's Hall were there any soldiers left?—No; we were going through the place.

39,135. How long did you remain there?—About three quarters of an hour; there were not more than three or four men flogged there, and then we went on.

The witness withdrew.

J. B. Watson.

JOHN ROBSON WATSON (white) sworn and examined.

39,136. Were you a Volunteer in Captain Astwood's troop, under Captain Adcock?—Yes.

39,137. Were you at Leith Hall with the troop?—Yes.

39,138. Were you there the whole time?—Yes.

39,139. Must you have known if any women had been flogged?—Most certainly.

39,140. Were any women flogged?—None.

39,141. Were you present when Captain Adcock refused to flog women?—I was, with regard to two women who were prisoners.

39,142. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) Were you present when a man named M'Laren was executed at Morant Bay?—Yes.

39,143. Did you hear M'Laren say anything at the time of his execution?—Distinctly; I heard him say that it was Mr. George William Gordon that had brought him to this; had it not been for Mr. George William Gordon he would not have come to this.

39,144. Was that just before his execution?—Immediately before the execution, when the rope was round his neck.

39,145. Were any persons executed at Leith Hall while you were there?—Yes.

39,146. Who were they?—There was one man.

39,147. Who was he?—I forget the name.

39,148. Would you remember the name if you heard it—was it Cargil, or Newlands, or Williams, or Macbeth, or Burke, or Donaldson Stewart?—I do not remember the name.

39,149. There was only one man?—Only one man shot.

39,150. What day was that?—The 21st of October.

39,151. Had the person executed a wound which he said he had received at the Morant Bay riot?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

MORTIMER BRANDON (coloured) sworn and examined.

39,152. You were also a Volunteer under Lieutenant Adcock?—Yes.

39,153. Were you at Leith Hall on the 21st of October?—Yes.

39,154. Were any women flogged?—No.

39,155. Did Lieutenant Adcock refuse to flog women?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Ensign JAMES LEWIS sworn and examined.

Ensign J. Lewis.

39,156. Are you ensign in the 6th Regiment?—Yes.

39,157. You were landed on Sunday, the 15th of October, at Port Antonio?—Yes.

39,158. And you were there under the command of Captain Hole?—Yes.

39,159. Do you remember leaving Port Antonio that day?—I do.

39,160. Was that under the command of Captain Hole?—Yes.

39,161. He went with you?—Yes.

39,162. Were you in advance of the main body?—Yes, I was with the advance guard.

39,163. Were you moving towards Manchioneal?—Yes.

39,164. How many men had you in the advanced guard?—Ten or 12, I suppose.

39,165. After you had left Port Antonio to what distance had you got, or did any black soldiers on horseback pass you?—Yes.

39,166. How many?—Six or Eight.

39,167. What regiment did they belong to?—I didn't know what regiment they were of, but I suppose the First West.

39,168. Had you black soldiers as part of the body with you when you left Port Antonio that day?—Yes.

39,169. As they galloped by did you stop one of them?—I did.

39,170. Was he a corporal?—I think he was.

39,171. What account did he give of himself?—He said he was ordered to gallop on in front.

39,172. Did you ever see this body of black soldiers again?—Yes.

39,173. How soon after on that day?—About half an hour.

39,174. Where were they?—Going round a bend of the road.

39,175. How much in advance of you?—About two miles by the road, but not more than a quarter of a mile across country.

39,176. You caught sight of them as you went forward?—Yes.

39,177. After that did they join you again?—No, I never saw any more of them.

39,178. Did you call a halt for them?—Yes, I sounded a halt for them.

39,179. What notice did they take of that?—They waved their hands, and shouted, and took no more notice.

39,180. They went forward?—Yes.

39,181. Did you halt that night with your men at a place called the Castle?—Yes.

39,182. That's some way on the road?—Twelve miles from Port Antonio.

39,183. Do you remember a man coming in with a prisoner that night?—Yes.

39,184. Have you any knowledge of his name, was it Donaldson?—Yes.

39,185. Did you the next day sit at his trial?—No, that night.

39,186. Was it early in the morning?—It must have been about 12 o'clock, I think.

39,187. On the night you halted there?—Yes.

39,188. Was it a regular trial, or only an investigation; were you sworn as a Court-martial?—No.

39,189. You and Captain Hole were present?—Yes, and Ensign Cullen.

39,190. What was the nature of the inquiry?—We sentenced him to be hanged.

39,191. Were there any proceedings written out of what was done?—No.

39,192. Neither of the evidence or of the sentence?—No.

39,193. What was the charge brought against him?—He was charged with having harboured one of the murderers of Mr. Hire.

39,194. Was Mr. Codrington present at the trial?—Yes.

39,195. Was Mr. Warmington, the Volunteer, present?—Yes.

39,196. And was Dr. Morris there?—Yes, and myself and Captain Hole.

39,197. That is the whole of the people present?—And Ensign Cullen.

39,198. Was the man hung?—Yes.

39,199. Did you see that?—Yes, the next morning.

39,200. Do you remember the name of the man said to have been harboured by this man, and to have been the murderer of Mr. Hire?—Yes, it was Murray.

39,201. Did you hear anything said by Captain Hole to Donaldson, your prisoner, about Murray?—He said he would let him off if he would say where Murray was.

39,202. What reply did you gather was made by Donaldson?—He would not say anything at all.

39,203. Did he say whether he knew where he was or not, or whether he could tell?—No; the evidence showed that the man had come to his house, but he wouldn't say where or when he had gone away.

39,204. He said nothing?—Nothing.

39,205. Either that he could or could not, or would or would not?—He didn't say; he said nothing at all.

39,206. While he was being hung did anything occur about the hanging taking effect upon him; did he die instantaneously?—Pretty nearly.

39,207. Or was anything done to him by Dr. Morris?—He fired or shot at him, and then he died.

39,208. Did the hanging fail to kill him at once, apparently to your observation?—Yes, I think so.

39,209. What did Dr. Morris do?—He fired a revolver at him.

39,210. Did he go close up to him?—Yes.

39,211. Did he do it upon his own judgment, or was he directed by anybody else?—I was too far off to see.

39,212. How far off were you?—A hundred yards.

39,213. Was Captain Hole present?—Yes.

39,214. Did you see any more executions where that took place in which the hanging was not complete, and people had to be shot?—Yes.

39,215. Where did you see other cases?—At Manchioneal.

39,216. When?—About two days after.

39,217. Do you remember the names of the persons who were hung and had to be shot?—No.

39,218. Do you know the number of cases you saw it done in?—Only two.

39,219. Two more two days afterwards, by whom were they shot?—By the soldiers.

39,220. Did you on the march from the Castle meet anyone on the road named Sherwood?—Yes.

39,221. That would be on the Monday?—Yes.

39,222. Was that at a place called Cog Hall?—Yes.

39,223. At that time did you see any of the native population, black people, there?—Yes, I saw a crowd of them.

39,224. About how many?—Sixty or 70.

39,225. Were they in a crowd or were they

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marshalled in order ?—They were coming along the road in a crowd.

39,226. Were they armed ?—Some of them were.

39,227. With what ?—With cutlasses.

39,228. Were they pointed out to you by Mr. Sherwood as being rebels ?—Yes.

39,229. What did he say ?—He said that all that part of the country in that particular neighbourhood were full of rebels, and that those were rebels.

39,230. Is Mr. Sherwood the owner of Cog Hall ?—No, he lives in Manchioneal.

39,231. What did he order your men to do ?—To go forward as fast as they could.

39,232. How many went ?—About eight.

39,233. Did they fire into the body of people ?—The people turned and ran away, but my men fired at any they could reach.

39,234. How long did the men pursue them ?—About three miles, I think.

39,235. Did you see whether the firing took any effect upon the men ?—Yes; they killed about five or six, I think.

39,236. Did you pass their bodies on the road as you went forward ?—Yes.

39,237. Did you notice whether the cutlasses that were with the men were sharpened ?—Yes, some of them were sharpened on both sides.

39,238. Were those the cutlasses that had been in the hands of the people who had been shot ?—They threw them in the road ; they were not in their hands.

39,239. But they belonged to them ?—Yes.

39,240. You examined them ?—Yes.

39,241. You examined them so as to see that they were sharpened at the back and front ?—Yes, it was plain.

39,242. Did they seem, from the brightness of the metal, to have been recently sharpened ?—Yes, they looked pretty bright.

39,243. When did you reach Manchioneal ?—About 1 o'clock, I think, on the Monday.

39,244. Did you see, as you got near Manchioneal, the bodies of other dead men lying on the road ?—Yes, I saw two.

39,245. Were they on the road ?—Yes.

39,246. Was that just as you entered Manchioneal ?—Yes.

39,247. Were they the bodies of men which had been fired at by your party ?—No, we had ceased firing.

39,248. You ceased firing some time before you got there, you don't know how they were killed ?—No.

39,249. Did they appear to have been killed by gunshot or sabre cuts ?—By gunshot.

39,250. Were you a member of several Courts-martial at Manchioneal while you stayed ?—Yes.

39,251. How many did you sit on ?—All that were held there, but I forget the number.

39,252. Were any of the sentences on women ?—Some were.

39,253. Were they sentences to be flogged ?—Yes, three or four.

39,254. Do you know whether any of them were carried out ?—Only one.

39,255. Did you see that one ?—I don't remember whether I saw that carried out.

39,256. That flogging of a woman ?—I do not know.

39,257. You say out of three or four sentences only one was carried out ?—Yes.

39,258. That was at Manchioneal ?—Yes.

39,259. When did you leave Manchioneal ?—I forget the date.

39,260. Was it at the end of October ?—I think it was either the 3rd or the 4th of November.

39,261. Was that to go to Golden Grove or to Port Antonio ?—To go to Port Antonio.

39,262. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) Did you pass a place called Long Bay on the way ?—Yes.

39,263. Did you observe a body lying on the road at Long Bay ?—I do not remember particularly.

39,264. Did you see a body lying on the road at Long Bay with a sword-cut across the forehead ?—No, I never saw anybody with a sword-cut at all.

39,265. Was Dr. Morris with you ?—Not with me, he was with Captain Hole.

39,266. He was not in the advanced guard ?—No.

39,267. (*By the Commission.*) Did you sit on several Courts-martial at Manchioneal ?—I sat on them all.

39,268. Was a return made of the names of all the persons brought before the Courts-martial and convicted ?—I don't know that a return was made, but each Court-martial was written out fully.

39,269. In every case was the evidence taken upon oath ?—Always on oath.

39,270. And were the members of the Court-martial previously sworn ?—Yes.

39,271. Who presided ?—Lieutenant Warmington.

39,272. Who wrote the proceedings ?—I wrote them.

39,273. According to the practice of the service ?—As near as I could.

39,274. (*By Mr. Nathan.*) How many women were sentenced to be flogged at Manchioneal ?—Three or four.

39,275. How many stripes were they ordered to get ?—Twenty-five, I think.

39,276. What was their crime ?—Leading rebels on to Mr. Hire's house.

39,277. Do you say there were four ?—I think so.

39,278. Was a return made in all cases ?—Four were by Court-martial.

39,279. There are not four returned ?—I think there were four sentenced, but their sentences were not carried out.

39,280. How many of them were flogged ?—One.

39,281. How many do you say were executed at Manchioneal altogether ?—About 30, I think.

39,282. There were not more than 33, at all events ?—No, not more.

39,283. You say, or can you say how many were flogged by order of Court-martial ?—I cannot say the number of men who were flogged by order of Court-martial.

39,284. Were there many of them ?—I think there were about 20.

39,285. And you say there was one woman ?—Yes.

39,286. Was that the result of a trial by Court-martial ?—Yes.

39,287. You are sure that the woman was not flogged summarily without any Court-martial ?—Not the one I saw. I don't think that 20 men were sentenced by Court-martial to be flogged.

39,288. You say very few men were flogged by sentence of Court-martial, but several were flogged by summary inquiry ?—No man was sent before a Court-martial when it was considered that his case was only worthy of flogging.

39,289. Then you say there was only one, and in that case it was supposed that the charge which could be proved would justify capital punishment ?—Yes.

39,290. But in three cases the sentence was short of death, and in one case a woman was ordered by Court-martial to be flogged ?—Four were sentenced, but only one of those sentences was carried out.

39,291. Do you know who she was ?—No.

39,292. What was the charge against her ?—It was a charge of leading the men on to Mr. Hire's house.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. W. Dendy.

Rev. WALTER DENDY (white) sworn and examined.

39,293. Do you live at Salter's Hill, in the parish of St. James ?—Yes.

39,294. And have you been for 34 years a Baptist missionary ?—Yes.

39,295. In this island ?—Yes.

39,296. And for the greater of that time you have resided in the parish of St. James ?—The greater part, about 31 years.

39,297. About July 1865, did you have an interview with the Custos of the parish ?—Yes.

39,298. And by him were you requested to ascertain the feeling and public spirit of the people with whom you had to deal ?—I was requested to do so.

39,299. Did you take any steps to ascertain the feelings of your congregations generally ?—I made all the inquiries I could of the principal people, and got them to inquire also.

39,300. And did you report the result to the Custos ?—Yes, I spoke to the Custos.

39,301. What was the result that you found with regard to the good or ill feeling of the people ?—I found the people all in a peaceable state, and peaceably inclined.

39,302. Did that relate generally to the parish, or particularly to any district with which you were more immediately concerned ?—It related to the district more particularly. I cannot say what was the state of feeling in other districts.

39,303. What district is that ?—It is called Spring Field district; the parish is divided for certain purposes into six different districts, and this district is called Spring Field in which I reside.

39,304. What is about the population of it ?—I do not know exactly, for the districts were not given in separately in the census, but just the parish.

39,305. Is it well peopled ?—Yes.

39,306. Are there other resident ministers besides yourself ?—Two others.

39,307. Of your connexion ?—No, a Moravian missionary and a Presbyterian missionary; they reside in the same district.

39,308. There was no disturbance of the peace occurred anywhere in your parish or district ?—Not at all that I am aware of.

39,309. Did you notice anything like an intention to do so by any acts done by the people amongst whom you move ?—Nothing of the kind; there seemed to be no intention of the kind.

39,310. What was the effect upon the people in your neighbourhood of the news of the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—In the first place they could hardly credit the event; and when they were assured of its truth they seemed to be very sorry that such a thing should have taken place, and they said it would bring a bad name upon the black population, and they thought it would very much grieve the Queen when she heard of it.

39,311. After that expression of their judgment of what had happened, was there any alarm upon the part of any section of the inhabitants in that district ?—There was no alarm until they heard some time afterwards, that "the Lily," that is the name of a man-of-war, was coming into Montego Bay. Then the country people, who resided in my own district, seemed alarmed.

39,312. Were those persons living out of the towns? —Yes.

39,313. You do not mean the peasants ?—I mean the peasants; I have scarcely any white inhabitants.

39,314. Was any application made by the Custos of the parish for force to protect the parish ?—None.

39,315. Do you superintend the education of the children of your district ?—I do not superintend, but I have two or three schools, and I have taken a great interest in the education of the people since I have resided in the district.

39,316. Do the people send their children there ?—They are not doing so now, and for some two or three years past they have declined very much; but for the earlier part, for a number of years, they seemed to make rapid progress. When I first went to take charge of the congregation where I am now I had about a thousand in the congregation, and in that number there were not three persons who could read the New Testament. Now a considerable number can. A few years ago I made inquiry by ruling a number of sheets of paper, and dividing my district into different portions as to the state of education. That was about the year 1856.

39,317. And you think that at present the people are not so anxious about education; to educate their children as they used to be ?—No.

39,318. And they do not avail themselves of the opportunity furnished by you ?—No, they are not so anxious about it. With your permission I would present a paper to the Commission upon the state of education in the country in 1861, and an analysis. That was the last time a census of the country was taken, and the educational returns were made in it; and this is an analysis which I made founded upon the census.

39,319. That is about education ?—That paper will show the different parishes, the state of education in each parish, comparatively with the parish where there is a better attendance than in any of the other parishes.

39,320. Do you think an obligatory system of education would succeed here ?—Do you mean a compulsory system.

39,321. Yes ? — I hardly know. I have been throughout in this matter a strong voluntary, and have always thought that means far preferable.

39,322. Do you think a greater interference on the part of Government would be attended with success ?—I think if some protective system could be adopted it would be well. Children should be protected from going to work under a certain age, and something like the English plan adopted, one week at work and another at school.

39,323. That they should not be allowed to work under a certain age, or if allowed to work, only allowed to do so for a limited number of hours ?—Yes. (The witness presented to the Commission the annual report of the society and schools with which he was connected for the last year.)

39,324. Are there any large estates in your district ? —Only three now. Since I have resided there 14, 15, or 16, have been abandoned in that district.

39,325. What have become of them ?—Some have been thrown up, others have been divided an acre here and there, to be rented as provision-grounds.

39,326. Is there a want of labour in your neighbourhood for the estates that are in cultivation ?—These is an abundance of labour for the estates that are in cultivation.

39,327. Do the people generally have continuous labour, or do they work by fits and starts ?—I believe, for the most part, they have continuous labour; there may be certain seasons of the year when there is a pressure upon the estates, when their provision-grounds require to be attended to just at the same time as the crops; it is not so much in crop, in crop there is generally an abundance of labour, but it is more generally after crop, when the young canes require to be cleaned, and their own provision-grounds require to be cleaned at the same time.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. Charles Douett sworn and examined.

Rev. C. Douett.

39,328. You succeeded Mr. Herschell, I believe, as rector at Bath ?—I did.

39,329. Are you able to state whether any of the people connected with your church took any part in the criminal proceedings there ? — To the best of my knowledge no communicant member took part in it; there was one man named Colin M'Dermott who was a member, I think, about a year before that, and he

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was suspended by Mr. Herschell for misconduct; he separated himself from communion, and he has not been a communicant since; he was the nearest approach to what you allude to.

39,330. He was hanged, was he?—Yes.

39,331. Was there one James Edwards also?—Yes; but he was not a communicant, he was formerly a schoolmaster at Bath, and was dismissed.

39,332. Were there four others who were occasionally in the habit of attending the church who were hung?—Yes, not being communicant members?

39,333. Were three flogged for plundering who were communicants?—Yes; they were communicant members, and they were flogged for plundering.

39,334. And three others, who were occasional attendants, not communicants?—Yes.

39,335. Are you able to give the Commission any particular information?—I was asked concerning some papers I sent to Governor Eyre from Gordon to Paul Bogle. I do not know whether the evidence has been brought before the Commission or not.

39,336. You had at one time in your possession some letters from Gordon to Paul Bogle?—Yes; I picked them up casually during the disturbances, merely to keep as a memorial of the rebellion.

39,337. What has become of them?—I handed them to Governor Eyre.

39,338. I believe you had seen them lying about at the Camp?—Yes, at Morant Bay.

The witness withdrew.

G. Lyons, Esq.

GEORGE LYONS, Esq., sworn, and examined.

39,339. You have been on the Commission of the Peace as a justice for the parish of Trelawny?—I have been for the last 14 years.

39,340. Have you acted during that time as a magistrate on the bench?—I have.

39,341. In the administration of justice in the cases of summary jurisdiction?—I have; and I was for some time associated, during the former judicial bill, as one of the assistant judges of the Court of Common Pleas also, until that was swept away by the new judicial bill.

39,342. In Trelawny had you any ground for apprehending a spirit of disaffection in the middle of last summer?—Not at all; I was residing in St. James at the time, which is close to Trelawny, and I was going backwards and forwards to Trelawny. I had resided previously, 30 years, in Trelawny, and was quite conversant with the people there, and I do not think there was the slightest apprehension with regard to the people.

39,343. Nothing you saw led you to inform the Government about the state of the people as being one of alarm?—Not the slightest.

39,344. Are they a litigious lot there; do they often issue summonses against each other, and come before you?—The black people are very fond of the lower Court.

39,345. And they come before you under the summary process?—Yes.

39,346. Do you think the administration of justice has been satisfactory to them as a general rule?—Yes, as a general rule, I should say so.

39,347. You heard no complaints there upon that subject as a matter of public grievance?—No, not as a subject of public grievance.

39,348. Do they appeal much from the decisions that are given in the first instance?—I do not think they appeal generally. I would remark that there are more than there would be ordinarily at a recent date. I believe there have been a few more solicitors added to the list, and the solicitors induce appeals necessarily.

39,349. I believe, as a member of the Legislative Assembly, you introduced a bill for the purpose of reducing the expenses attendant upon litigation before the Courts?—Yes, it was introduced in this way. Previous to my being a justice of the peace, I had frequent complaints made to me by the labouring classes, as well also by persons connected with the planting interests, of the great expense and loss of time entailed upon them in matters at petty larceny, such as stealing canes, the larceny of growing provisions, and of their growing crops. They had to go to the peace office, and in those days they had to pay for the warrant or summons, and would sometimes have to attend the Court two or three times before the case was adjudicated upon. I remember on one occasion a case of cane stealing from an estate; it was referred to me as one who had taken a lively interest in public matters there, and it was shown to me that it was a loss to the estate, in a pecuniary point of view, of some 16*s.* or 20*s.*, irrespective of depriving the estate, at a period when they could ill afford to spare them, during crop time, of the services of the bookkeeper, a head-man, and another person working at the works. It was called to my attention thus: after I became a member of the House of Assembly I corresponded with some of the leading gentlemen of the parish to see what their wants were, and to endeavour to provide for them. I received communications from Mr. Paul King, who has since died, who was then attorney of Arcadia, Brompton, and Briar Castle estates, three of the finest in the parish, and he called my attention to this same point that I have already named to the Commission, and it was in consequence of his letter, backed by my previous experience, that I introduced that measure.

39,350. Did that very much reduce the expense?—It did away entirely with the expense in cases of larceny of growing crops and provision, in accordance with the Act as to enclosed places.

39,351. Was that Act passed?—It was passed, and is in force; it has since been amended by another Act of a more stringent nature, I believe, and, at the same time, in some respects more lenient, because, I believe, in some of the cases that were then penal there is the option given of inflicting penalty, and in default of payment imprisonment.

39,352. I suppose the penalty is payable to the person complaining of the loss?—That is irrespective; they can recover for that, and there is the penalty besides, I believe. I have not the Act before me, so I cannot speak positively. I think the Act that amended the 16th Vict. was the 27th Vict. chapter 3.

39,353. That made matters of petty larceny finable?—Not all, some of them.

39,354. Do you find since then that cases of petty larceny have greatly increased?—The cases brought before the Courts have increased, but the fact of these cases having increased does not show that that is really so. A great number of poor persons formerly hadn't the means of going to Court. Having lost their goods they could not spend twelve, fifteen, or twenty shillings additional upon them, and rather than do that they put up with the loss, and those cases consequently did not come into Court; but since that bill has passed all the cases have come into Court, that course has increased the number of cases recorded.

39,355. Under what Act is that?—The 16th Vict., which has been amended.

39,356. But that is substantially in force?—Yes.

39,357. My question was rather with respect to the increase of larcenies recently, under the provisions of that Act?—There have been, year by year, more old cases brought forward, and consequently it has increased.

39,358. Pilfering each other's provision-grounds?—Within the last two or three years there has been a decided increase in consequence of the drought we had. I think that has occasioned it; there are always a lot of lazy, worthless characters in every place.

39,359. Pilfering, you think, was increased by this temporary distress?—I should think so. Within the

last two or three years there has been a decided increase, consequent upon the drought; in some cases, where the land has not yielded, persons who have been lazy or bad have gone and pilfered from their more fortunate neighbours.

39,360. Has that been larceny of land produce, not of personal property?—I am speaking with regard to land produce.

39,361. Is that the subject matter in which there has been an increase from your experience?—That is my experience, the greater increase has been there. The petty larcenies otherwise have also increased, I believe. If the Commission will permit me I will offer some remarks with reference to some evidence I have heard here this day with respect to the justices—not hearsay, but positive evidence. I think it might explain some things to the Commission of which they are not aware. I heard it given in evidence to-day that one justice asked another to sit for him in a case of his.

39,362. That was at Morant Bay?—Yes, but it is not confined to Morant Bay, it is a thing of necessity; I will explain what I mean. About two weeks ago I attended the Court at Trelawny, or Falmouth, and I sat on the bench, as the justice whose turn it was to be there was not present, and I was asked to take the seat. I did so with my brother justice. I had a case myself in Court that day. Of course I could not sit on my own case; I was obliged to stand out and allow another justice to sit to take that single case. When it was heard he retired and left me on the bench to finish the proceedings. That was done from pure motives and intentions, and of necessity.

39,363. Have you upon your bench members in the Commission who are other than planters, or persons connected with the cultivation of estates?—There are others.

39,364. What rank of life are they selected from?—We have them of all grades.

39,365. All classes?—All classes.

39,366. Are the majority landowners, or persons connected with the management of estates?—I think the majority of the magistrates are what are called planters, that is, proprietors of estates and attorneys representing absent proprietors.

39,367. The bulk of the Commission of the Peace is made up of that class of persons?—I think so; there are several merchants also on the bench.

39,368. We have heard that a report has been made of the scale of crime in different years; there appears in September 1861 to have been only 283 prisoners in the General Penitentiary for larceny, and that for the same offence in the following year 352; in the year after that, 482; and in the year 1864, 629; showing the rapid increase of offences limited to the subject of larceny; you say that chiefly relates to larceny of provision grounds?—I am speaking of the under Courts, the magistrates' Courts. As to the Penitentiary, I am not able to say much about——

39,369. But does that bear out your experience that there has been an increase?—What I speak of is what comes under my direct knowledge in the summary jurisdiction, but as to the higher Courts I have not referred to the records, or kept any.

39,370. I suppose cases come before you for committal to be tried in the higher Courts?—Yes, for examination; and there has been a decided increase in the cases committed to the circuit.

39,371. As well as those you have dealt with summarily?—Yes; some of the cases sent to the Penitentiary are also disposed of in lower Courts. By the Act of the Legislature the magistrates have a power, with consent, in cases to the amount of 10*l.* to adjudicate without sending it upstairs, taking the case *pro formâ* and taking down the evidence.

39,372. Have you noticed whether the increase has been from the concurrent distress from drought, or independent of that?—I think the increase has been from the viciousness of the people; some of it has been from drought.

39,373. But is it so remarkable that when distress from drought occurs it runs up in the scale of increase, or does it go steadily on, regardless of that?—I think it is from the poverty of the people, combined with their vicious associations.

39,374. Are the young people those who are mostly the subject of these charges?—Mostly.

39,375. Have you had an opportunity official of noticing whether or not, amongst the younger classes of the population, there is a falling off in habits of steadiness of labour and occupation; whether, in fact, they have become more vicious than their parents?—Yes; I have had a very large experience among the negro population, and if I had retained my position in political matters as a popular man I might have made very great mistakes, and perhaps have shared the fate of some other unfortunate creatures innocently. I have had a great deal of experience among the people from mixing among them as a popular man. The old people, as a class, are about the best peasantry to be found in the world, but the young people have degenerated very much indeed. I have noticed a great want of those filial duties from a child to a parent that ought to be observed. I have been not unfrequently appealed to by the old people, who have known me so many years resident among them, in cases where their children have been disobedient and have fled from them with bad associations; I have on some occasions had to write to some of the other parishes and have got some brother magistrate there to see after the grown-up youths, and to have them sent back to their parents to try and check them in their vicious career.

39,376. To what do you attribute that alteration in their ways; do the parents neglect them in their early days do you think?—No; I have known cases where the parents have taken a great deal of care of their children and have discharged their duties towards them faithfully, as faithfully as men in their position in life could do. They have endeavoured to give them such an education as was within their reach, and, as far as their means would admit of, provided for all their natural wants in accordance with their position in life, but it has been from bad association. The great evil of the country is this, that people are sent into the Penitentiary and they are cast loose upon society after two or three years; they roam from place to place and they frequently induce inexperienced youths to go with them, and they lead them into vice and crime.

39,377. You mean they take them away from their parents?—Yes; I refer to persons who have been in the Penitentiary and have been released, old offenders who have been convicted two or three times.

39,378. And they take the young into their training?—Yes.

39,379. Does that apply more particularly to this country than to any other class and generation, that the old offenders, when they come out of prison, entrap the young?—I have remarked it here as a new phase in that portion of the people.

39,380. As long as slavery existed there was that kind of control that prevented that sort of association?—We had transportation at that time, we could transport our hardened criminals from the country; now we have not the means of transporting them, they get turned loose upon society again, and they become a curse to the country.

39,381. You can have no control over them?—No; if there was some small island about that could be made a penal prison to settle them in, and keep them away, I think the natural disposition of the people would lead them towards that which was good. I would merely call the attention of the Commission to one or two facts which confirm my belief as to the state of the country. The saving fund of St. James at Montego Bay had a large amount in it, and when all these matters occurred, and previous to these occurrences, the only amount of any importance that was drawn from it was that of a gentleman who owned a sugar estate; he withdrew it at that moment,

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not knowing what might be the result of the outbreak in the eastern part of the island; he got alarmed, and he withdrew it, I presume, to provide himself with the means of leaving the country if necessary; but a large number of black people who had money in that bank did not withdraw it, either previously or at that time, showing that there was no feeling of disaffection among them, and no lack of confidence. There is another fact; the greater portion of our police are composed of black men, and they have, on our side of the island, behaved exceedingly well.

39,382. That is at the west side of the island?—Yes, but although they behaved well, they are as a body inefficient for their duties; I think although men may behave well, still they may not be an efficient body, and I do not think they are; another fact which I think shows that there cannot be disaffection is, the recruiting for the several black West India regiments has always gone on in this colony pretty extensively, and a great many of our people from the north side have recruited into the regiments; the greatest mischief in our island is our elective franchise, our representative institutions.

39,383. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Is not the apparent increase of crime to be attributed somewhat to the appointment of a rural constabulary?—I do not think so.

39,384. Do not you think that there are cases brought forward now which were not formerly?—There are some cases that are exceptional. I am speaking generally; I do not think that the establishment of the rural constabulary, as a rule, has made the apparent increase of crime so great.

The witness withdrew.

Hon. E. Kemble.

The Hon. Edward Kemble sworn and examined.

39,385. You are one of the judges of this island?—I am.

39,386. How long have you been so?—A little over five years.

39,387. Is that the whole time of your residence here?—Oh, no, I was here at the bar; I came out in the end of 1846, and was at the bar here until I came to the bench.

39,388. You know of course the object of this Commission; can you give us any information bearing upon that object, first with regard to the administration of justice at Petty Sessions?—Looking at the island generally, I certainly think that justice is administered in the Petty Sessions very fairly; there may be occasional exceptions, but I think, looking at the mode in which the cases are conducted generally throughout the island, it is satisfactory.

39,389. You are able of course to form some opinion on that subject from the appeals which there are to the Superior Courts from the Petty Sessions?—I am.

39,390. Have you been frequently on the Circuit to which the appeals from St. Thomas in the East would come?—I have been there at least four or five times, I think. We generally take the Circuit in order, consequently I am generally once every year in the same place.

39,391. Have you in your experience observed any marked difference between the parish of St. Thomas in the East and other parishes in that respect?—I think there have been more appeals in St. Thomas in the East.

39,392. Have there been more reversals of decisions there?—That I am not prepared to say, but there have been many appeals. Whether the number is really large it is impossible for me to say, unless I knew the number of cases that occurred there.

39,393. It is a very large parish, is it not?—It is a very large parish.

39,394. You do not mean that there have been more appeals in proportion to the extent of business that came before the Petty Sessions?—That I cannot say. I have no idea of the number of cases.

39,395. Have you been able to form an opinion from the cases that have been brought before you unfavourable generally to the conduct of the magistrates in that district?—I am not prepared to state that. I may say that I do not think matters were carried on in that parish so satisfactorily as in others.

39,396. Upon the whole do you think there was fair ground for complaint?—I cannot call to mind any specific case where there has been unfairness in the proceedings.

39,397. Mistakes of course are occasionally made?—Yes, I think, generally speaking, in that parish the appeals, as in others, are generally upon questions of law.

39,398. One may very well assume that you are better informed on these questions than the magistrates who preside in the Courts below?—We will assume so.

39,399. Has your attention been directed to the amount of fees which are payable at Petty Sessions?—I cannot say it has; I never had complaints made to me on the subject; I can offer no information on that point.

39,400. As to the facility of appeals, has your attention been directed to the point whether any obstacle has been thrown in the way of appeals?—I am not aware of any, except upon the part of the Appeal Act, as to the necessity of entering into certain security.

39,401. Have you been able to form any opinion as to whether there is a want of confidence in the administration of justice in St. Thomas in the East?—No, I cannot say that I have; that is to say, I never had any complaints made to me, but I think there were dissensions amongst the magistrates from all I have heard, and very likely that may tend to render the decisions less acceptable to the people.

39,402. You think it is calculated to produce a want of confidence?—I think it is.

39,403. You mean these dissensions?—Yes.

39,404. But with reference to any question between the labourers and employers, do you think there is likely to be confidence on the part of the labourers as long as the magistracy is for the most part in the hands of the planters, or those connected with the planting interest?—There would be a natural jealousy, I take it.

39,405. Do you think it would be desirable that such cases should be brought before some one who should not only be but be known to be perfectly independent?—It would be better. Perhaps the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate would be a very advisable step, if it could be done, but we must consider not only what is desirable but what is practicable, and it appears to me that it would be difficult for the colony to stand the expense of the introduction of stipendiary magistrates; It would at least require four or five hundred a year, I should think, to secure the services of a person in whom the people had confidence, and that would amount to a very large sum, when you consider that there are 22 parishes in the island.

39,406. How many stipendiary magistrates do you suppose would be required?—I should think 16 or 18 at least for the 22 parishes.

39,407. Supposing there was to be a something of Master and Servants' Act, and that all questions arising under that Act should be decided by a stipendiary magistrate who should go circuit, would not a very much smaller [*number*] of men do for that?—Do I understand the Commission to mean that his jurisdiction should be confined to those particular cases?

39,408. It might be only confined to those?—Yes, I think that would be desirable.

39,409. Has your attention ever been directed to

an Act which prevails in Barbadoes, and which was introduced immediately after the apprenticeship by the present Chief Justice there?—No, I do not think it has.

39,410. How do you think the jury system works here?—I do not think it works well, for this reason, that the juries are drawn from too restricted an area, and I think it would be a great advantage if the juries were drawn from the body of each county.

39,411. At present they are drawn from each parish?—Yes, consequently there are constant motions in the Supreme Court for a change of venue. That would be to a great extent obviated if there was a return to what used to be the system of a county assize.

39,412. Would that not very much increase the labours of jurymen by bringing them from a distance?—It would, except there was a revision of the jury list. If they were properly made up and the jury reduced in number I think it would not operate hardly upon them, for they would have to come up very seldom; I think once in four or five years.

39,413. The number of the jury at present is seven, is it not?—Yes. I would suggest that they be reduced to five, because in civil cases a majority of five can now give a verdict, according to our law.

39,414. Then would you have a majority of three?—No, I would require unanimity in the five; as a verdict of five is good now I don't see why it should not always be so. If the Commission would allow me I would beg to suggest a scheme, the substance of which I have here, for an alteration in our judicial system which I think would be advantageous; but I beg to be understood that I have not volunteered my evidence; I may mention that this is a mere rough sketch. I have shown it to Sir Bryan Edwards, the Chief Justice, or rather I mentioned it to him yesterday, and he did not appear to disagree with it; however, he will be here before you, and will speak for himself. I would first suggest that the magistrates should retain their present jurisdiction of magistrates' Courts. Some time ago it was suggested even that that jurisdiction should be increased; I certainly do not agree in that proposition, but I think they might safely be allowed to retain their present jurisdiction, provided a more speedy appeal were given from their decision, which I propose to make provision for in this scheme. I would then suggest that three County Court judges be appointed, one for each county, at a salary of 1,000*l.* each, to be appointed by the British Government from barristers of the English and Irish bar of at least five years' practice. I think it necessary that they should be appointed from England in order to prevent its being said if persons were appointed here that they were in any way influenced either by one party or the other. I would also require them to be of five years' practice, in order, as far as possible, to get men of certain experience, and I think unless 1,000*l.* was offered such men as we would desire to get would not be obtained. I would give them first an appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the magistrates in Petty Sessions in all civil and criminal cases. Besides that, I would give them an original jurisdiction, but a limited and I may term it an intermediate jurisdiction, commencing where the jurisdiction of the magistrates terminates; as, for instance, in civil cases, commencing in all matters of contract where the subject matter is above 10*l.* and do not exceed, say 20*l.*, and in torts when the damage claimed is above 2*l.* and does not exceed, say 10*l.*; and in criminal matters let them have jurisdiction in all cases of larceny, receiving, embezzlement, or *obtaining money under false pretences*, when the amount involved exceeds 5*s.* and does not exceed, say 2*l.* I say 5*s.* because it is there that the jurisdiction of the magistrates terminate in such cases. I should then suggest that these barristers or County Court judges should hold Courts four times a year in their respective counties, at times and places and for the duration mentioned in a schedule, whatever it might be. I would then suggest that the clerks of the peace of each parish in which a Court is held, or the several clerks of the peace of each parish of a precinct in which a Court is held, be clerk of the County Court in respect of the business arising from his parish in matters of *appeal* as well as of *original jurisdiction*; in the latter case drawing all proceedings, &c., the process being in all respects similar to that in the magistrates' Courts. I would have the process in every way exactly similar before the County Court judge to that which prevails in the Court below, merely with some alteration as to the name of the Court. Then I would let the County Court judge decide all cases within their jurisdiction summarily and without a jury; in point of fact, instead of giving the magistrates an extended jurisdiction, I would merely give that extended jurisdiction to certain legal men duly qualified and above all prejudice. Then I would let there be an appeal in civil cases to the Supreme Court in all matters of original jurisdiction; not an appeal from an appeal; that would be too much, but an appeal in all civil cases between 10*l.* and 20*l.*, and I would give that appeal not to ourselves on circuit, but to the Supreme Court sitting in banco, because then the decision would be one that would govern the three County Court judges, and the decision would be known all over the island, and would govern the practice in matters of law. Then, in order to enable an appeal to be prosecuted from a decision of the magistrates to the next County Court, let it suffice for the party dissatisfied with the decision to give verbal notice of appeal immediately to the clerk of the magistrates in open Court, provided that within 14 days after the decision the appellant enter into security duly to prosecute the appeal. My object is this, it would never do for the appellant not to enter into some security, because it is known by practice here that persons used constantly to give verbal notice of appeal without any intention whatever of appealing, therefore it is necessary there should be some security beyond that. I think a mere verbal notice is not sufficient, but I see no occasion for service of notice of appeal upon the party; that creates the difficulty, and some time ago, until a later Appeal Act was passed, it did create considerable difficulty, because the Act was very strict, and it was necessary before the judge could hear the case at all on its merits that he should be satisfied that all the proper precaution had been taken and preliminary notices given, and it was very often impossible for persons to prove that, the consequence of which was a denial of justice; therefore I would simplify the matter, but retain the security. The other head includes all the other courts—the Supreme Court, Court of Chancery, the Court of Ordinary Assizes, and the Insolvent Court. I would suggest this: let the number of the judges remain the same as at present, with precisely the same salaries, but let one of them be Vice-Chancellor, relieving the Chief Justice from the equitable portion of his duties, or let one of the judges be dispensed with (with compensation), and let there be an equity side to the Supreme Court; let the Vice-Chancellor (if one be appointed, or if not the Chief Judge) be Surrogate of the Court of Ordinary; let County Assize Courts be held by two of the Supreme Court judges concurrently on circuit, the Chief Judge officiating in his turn, as formerly, under the 2nd Victoria, chapter 65; let the County Assize Court be held at the times and the places and the periods mentioned in schedule C; let one Supreme Court judge remain in or about Spanish Town during the absence of the other two on circuit in Cornwall for the transaction of chamber business; let the judge at the County Assize Court, first concluding his work, assist the other by easing him of cases still remaining undisposed of in *his* court; the entire business of the Courts being thus, as far as possible, divided between and proceeded with by both judges concurrently. Under the old system two judges went down together, one sitting on the criminal side and one on the civil, as it is in England. But when one had concluded his work on the civil side he returned and did nothing

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until the other Court was concluded, and then both sat in the Insolvent Court, consequently time was wasted; and my suggestion was that the judge first finishing should sit and assist the other Court, and so the business would be got rid of much quicker. Let the Insolvent Courts be held before both judges, sitting together at the times and places mentioned in the schedule D. Let the jury lists be drawn from the body of each county, the grand and petty jury panels being made separately. At present they are made up in one, and great difficulty arose in this last Special Commission in consequence. All juries, grand and petty, to consist of only five persons, and unanimity required for a finding a verdict, provided there shall be in capital cases a jury of 12 as at present. Let all proceedings at the Assize Court originate in the Crown Office, and let the Attorney-General and Clerk of the Crown, or their properly qualified deputies, attend each Assize Court, and let the several clerks of the peace transmit proceedings to the Crown Office, as before the passing of the 19th Vict. chap. 10. It would work then in this way:—Supposing a case brought before a clerk of the magistrate under 5*s.*, the case would go to the magistrates, as it does now. Supposing a case above 5*s.*, say 10*s.*, then the matter could be inquired into by the magistrates, and instead of being sent to the assizes, as it is now, the party would be committed for trial to the County Court; if, on the other hand, it is something above the jurisdiction of the County Court, then of course it would be sent for trial to the assizes, and the Clerk of the Court in that case, instead of doing what he now does, drawing an indictment, would merely send up the depositions to the Crown Office, and then the Clerk of the Crown would draw the indictment, and the Attorney-General himself, or his deputy, generally a junior barrister, would conduct the evidence.

39,415. There is one thing that strikes me in the scheme, and it is this:—The County Court judges going circuit only once in three months, we expect them in England to go circuit once a month?—The difficulty is this, the nature of the country they must travel over, and the difficulty of getting from one point to the other.

39,416. The whole virtue of the thing is lost except you have it very speedily?—You would find a great deal of travelling here. I have considered all this. Formerly there were chairmen of Quarter Sessions. I do not suggest a revival of that. The Commission must remember there are no railroads here, and although the actual distance may be small, it may take ten times the amount of time to travel with bad roads, and rivers down. We are in a state of nature here. I have myself had to cross rivers with 12 men round my horse, and then at the risk of my life.

39,417. It has been said that the jury system is not satisfactory to the litigants in this country. Do you find that tested by the number of new trials in civil cases where verdicts have been against evidence?—I think there have been many new trials upon that ground.

39,418. An unnatural proportion of cases tried because the verdicts are against evidence?—I think there have been a great many, I think I may say an unnatural proportion.

39,419. As to the class of traverse juries that try civil cases, do you find intelligence in them in dealing with any complicated facts?—Rather the reverse; they are rather difficult to manage. I think myself the qualification might be raised.

39,420. What is the qualification?—Merely that they can read and write. It might be made upon payment of 1*l.* taxes.

39,421. Do you find sometimes, as it has been imputed to Welsh juries, that there is great partiality from a feeling of clanship. Do you find that kind of feeling prevail in Jamaica?—I am not prepared to say that.

39,422. It does not arise from that so much as from want of intelligence you think?—No; in criminal cases everything depends upon the constitution of the jury, after the usual challenges have been given; generally speaking. one can pretty well tell what the result of a case will be, apart from the evidence. That is not from the intelligence of jury, but the contrary.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. S. Cooke.

Mr. Stephen Cooke recalled and further examined.

39,423. Can you give the Commission the number of cases tried at the Petty Sessions at St. Thomas in the East and the number of appeals therefrom for the last two or three years?—The average would be fully 150 cases a quarter.

39,424. What is the number of appeals?—Perhaps there may have been a dozen, perhaps none at all.

39,425. In a quarter do you mean?—I am unable to give the actual number in consequence of the records being destroyed, but I can swear positively the cases average about 150 a quarter, or 600 a year.

39,426. And the average number of appeals out of those 600?—Perhaps for a whole year not a dozen, another year perhaps 18 or 20.

39,427. Can you give us the average?—Taking one year with the other, I don't think they exceed 20 in the whole year.

39,428. Are you able to tell us in what proportion of cases the magistrates' decision has been reversed?—The majority of cases have been affirmed.

39,429. Can you tell us the number of cases that have been brought within the last two or three years before the Petty Sessions of disputes between labourers and employers as to wages?—Within the last three years I don't think there has been a dozen cases. I am speaking of suing for wages.

39,430. Are complaints by the employers of the breach of contract by labourers frequent?—There have been a great many. I don't think there have been a dozen cases of suing for wages.

39,431. But there have been a good many where the employers have brought up the labourers for breach of contract?—Yes, for non-performance of their contract, and in a great many of those cases the parties have appealed, and upon the appeal the decision, have been invariably affirmed by the judge on circuit.

39,432. Has there been no case in the last three years where the claim by the employers, in consequence of the breach of contract, has been allowed by the magistrates, and where that decision has been reversed?—Yes, there have been cases,

39,433. I thought you said that the decisions had been invariably affirmed?—I say so. Invariably they have been affirmed.

39,434. Then I asked you whether there had been no case in which the decision had been reversed, and you said there had been cases?—Yes, there have been perhaps 20 cases, or 30, or 25 affirmed in five years.

39,435. Then it is not invariably?—Well, nearly so.

39,436. You were spoken to before about the case that was expected to come on on the 7th of October, arising out of a trespass on the Middleton property, what became of that case, was it tried on the Saturday?—Yes; and the man appealed against the conviction, but the appellant was afterwards hung, and it was dropped.

39,437. Upon what evidence were the warrants granted on the 7th of October?—Upon the sworn information of the police for assault and riot.

39,438. There was some evidence against every one of those as to whom warrants were issued?—Yes, for assault and riot.

39,439. Have you the books of the Petty Session at Bath?—Yes, those have been preserved.

39,440. Have you brought them?—No, I had no intimation that they would be wanted.

39,441. Were you present at many of the executions at Morant Bay?—I was.

39,442. Were there any cases that you saw in which the feet of persons executed could reach the ground?—Certainly not. I never saw a man that was hung whose feet were not fully three feet from the ground, and I saw I think 176 hung; there were a great many more, but I was not present at all the executions.

39,443. What was the name of the appellant in the trespass case?—Lewis Miller.

39,444. He gave notice of appeal?—He did, and Paul Bogle was his surety for prosecuting the appeal.

39,445. That was on the Saturday after the riot?—On the 7th of October.

39,446. Then how is it that Paul Bogle was not taken into custody at that time?—Simply because it was late in the evening, and the magistrates had to finish their business. On Monday morning the police came and laid information, and a warrant was issued to apprehend him. The police did not execute that warrant until the Tuesday.

39,447. I am asking why it was, as this riot and assault had been almost within sight of the magistrates, that he was not taken into custody at that time?—Simply because there were about 200 people there with sticks, and it was impossible for any man to have taken him into custody. If the police had attempted it everyone of them would have been murdered; indeed the magistrates sent the inspector to call away his men.

39,448. But afterwards Paul Bogle must have actually come into Court and tendered his security?—The excitement of the people was such at the time that it would not have been safe to have attempted to take him into custody in Court.

39,449. They had rescued the lad?—They had; and when Miller was afterwards to be tried about 150 of them came into Court with sticks at the trial of Miller, which took place after the riot and assault; they were headed by Bogle, and it would have been very unwise and unsafe to have attempted to arrest him, or anyone else that day.

39,450. Was that the day on which you heard them come in with bands of music?—No, I don't believe they did come in with a band of music, but I do not know of my own knowledge.

39,451. Did you know a person of the name of George Bassett Clarke?—I did.

39,452. Do you remember seeing him on Monday the 9th of October?—I did see him on that day.

39,453. Is it true that Mr. Price said at that time in your presence that if he was a justice of the peace in that parish, and there was that row, he would read the Riot Act and shoot them, because it was like the case of Mr. Mitchell, in Kingston, where many innocent persons were shot for the guilty?—It is not true; he never made such a statement in my presence. It has been stated before the Commission that I have exacted illegal fees; it is perfectly untrue. I have never done so in my life; on the contrary I have given largely out of my own pocket in stamps, and have given my labour at St. Thomas in the East, which can be proved by any man. When I thought them too poor, the magistrates themselves can state that I have given them the stamps out of my own pocket and the process besides, and in many cases I have compromised the matter with them, and I have never seen them again. I have lost both my money and my labour. It has also been stated that illegal fees have been demanded. I never made any demand for fees that I am not strictly entitled to by law. In all police and constable cases it is usual throughout the whole island, where the defendant is brought up by policemen or constables, the cost is given by the justices taxed as against the defendant; and if they are paid the clerk of the magistrates gets those fees; if they are not paid he does not get them. No charge is made in the first instance to the policemen or constables for these fees. There are fees given by the police magistrate in Kingston, and by every magistrate in the island; they have been given to me in St. Thomas in the East, and the first person that raised any objection to these fees and tried to prevent the magistrates giving them, was Mr. Jackson.

39,454. There has been a statement made to-day that not unfrequently the office of the clerk of the peace is closed and there is nobody to attend to the applicants that come there on business, is that so?—It is not correct; I have never left my office for a day without some one being there to issue process; it is to my own advantage to get some one to be at the office.

39,455. Could that have occurred for four whole days at a time?—No; there is a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties, Mr. Snelling, who is always employed by me in my absence. I do not think I am absent once in 12 months, and that only on business in Kingston, and my office is always supplied by a proper person to attend to my duties. If I have gone for two days I go to the sergeant of police and say, "If any person comes about an assault, or any trivial case, give out the summons in my absence."

39,456. Was he at your office?—No, but they would go the police station, naturally, if they do not see me at the office.

39,457. Then your office may have been closed?—Never closed; it is opened every day, whether I am there or not. I have an office man; therefore it is never closed.

39,458. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you Commanding Officer of Volunteers at Morant Bay?—I was in October last.

39,459. Did you act as a member of any Court-martial assembled for the trial of rebels?—No, I did not.

39,460. Are you aware why you were not put upon that duty?—I believe simply because I am so closely connected with the parish, and two of my brothers being murdered, and my father and myself being nearly murdered, I suppose the officer in command thought it would not be prudent to put me on.

The witness withdrew.

DR. GERRARD recalled and further examined.

Dr. Gerrard.

39,461. Were you at Morant Bay during the executions?—With the exception of 10 days I was there the whole of the other portion of the time.

39,462. Did you witness a very great number of executions?—Yes.

39,463. Was there any occasion upon which the feet of any of the persons executed touched the ground?—I never saw one.

39,464. What was the distance of their feet from the ground do you suppose?—I should think between two and three feet. I examined some of the bodies while they were hanging, and I saw none of their feet touching the ground.

39,465. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you living at Morant Bay?—Some little distance. I was living there the whole of the time of the executions.

39,466. Were you there frequently?—Yes.

39,467. Almost daily?—Yes.

39,468. Did you ever see the office of the clerk of the peace closed during the time you were at Morant Bay?—On Sundays and holidays, because whether Mr. Cooke is there or not I sometimes go in there; he is not there always.

39,469. You never noticed it closed?—I never saw it closed to my knowledge.

The witness withdrew.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

G. Levy, Esq.

9 Mar. 1866.

GEORGE LEVY, Esq., sworn and examined.

39,470. Were you, in October last, proprietor of the "Colonial Standard" newspaper?—Yes.

39,471. Did you employ Mr. Lake as your reporter at Morant Bay?—I did; he had been previously employed by me.

39,472. Did you send him to Morant Bay for the purpose of forwarding to you reports of what occurred there?—I did.

39,473. And he did send you those reports?—He sent me those reports.

39,474. Did he return to Kingston about the 1st or 2nd of November?—To the best of my memory about the 1st or 2nd of November.

39,475. Did you speak to him about the case of a man named Marshall?—I spoke to him generally upon matters there, and specially referred to the case of Marshall.

39,476. Had he previously communicated to you that Marshall had been hung?—He had communicated to me that Marshall had been hung.

39,477. In correspondent's letter?—Yes.

39,478. Did you speak to him upon the case?—Yes.

39,479. Will you state what he said to you in reference to Marshall?—I remarked to him, "How is "it that Marshall, after having received 47 lashes out "of 50, was then ordered to be hanged?" He replied, "Hanged, sir, it served him right; if Mr. Ramsay "had not acted in that manner his life would not "have been safe one minute with the man afterwards; "he gave so defiant a look that never in my life have "I ever seen anything to equal it."

39,480. Can you tax your memory whether Mr. Lake told you or not that Marshall spoke as well as looked defiantly?—I should not like to swear to that. I have some slight recollection of his having said something about Marshall speaking; but never having attached any importance to it further than the fact of his explanation of the man having been hung, I am not prepared to swear about that, but he certainly said that Mr. Ramsay did perfectly right.

39,481. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Are you quite sure that Mr. Lake used those words?—Yes.

39,482. Those exact words?—I am perfectly sure that the tenor of his conversation was that Mr. Ramsay was perfectly justified in hanging him, owing to the defiant look of Marshall, and that had he not done so his life would not have been safe.

39,483. That was his opinion that he gave you at that time?—It was his positive assurance.

39,484. That in his opinion Ramsay had done perfectly right?—That he had done perfectly right. Subsequently I should mention that Mr. Lake wrote to me, and I have a copy of his letter, approving of Mr. Ramsay's conduct.

39,485. What is the date of that?—That is it. (*The witness handed it in.*) He speaks there of the Provost Marshal's merciful consideration of a man of the name of Crole.

39,486. Mr. Lake says that that was Mr. Judah's letter?—He wrote me a letter.

39,487. Have you got that letter?—No.

39,488. What has become of it?—I do not know; it has been destroyed, never thinking anything would turn upon it. But in that letter, relating to Marshall's hanging, you will find that the words "fierce look" are particularly mentioned.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. T. A. Geoghegan.

Mr. THEODORE AUGUSTUS GEOGHEGAN sworn and examined.

39,489. Have you been magistrates' clerk for the parish of St. Mary 12 years?—I have been.

39,490. Are you so still?—I am.

39,491. You acted at Kingston and Metcalfe for 15 years?—In those two parishes 15 years previous to the 12 years, and a portion of that time I acted at St. Mary's as well.

39,492. Did two threatening documents reach your hands, said to have been found at Port Maria?—Two threatening letters and a board written on with chalk.

39,493. Was that in reference to the boat tax?—Yes.

39,494. Those came to your hands in September, I believe?—Yes.

39,495. You have not got them, have you?—I have not, they were sent on to Governor Eyre.

39,496. The one was a board relative to some tax upon boats?—Yes.

39,497. And the other two were addressed generally, I believe?—Yes, threatening the lives of the representatives of the parish, and other persons.

39,498. Are these copies of them (*handing them to the witness*)?—Not having compared them with the originals I am not prepared to say, but to the best of my belief they are copies.

39,499. That was in September?—I think so, I am not sure of the date; the last was late in September.

39,500. Did you yourself in the same month see some cocoa fibre chips and trash piled against the gate of the Court-house with a charred stick, as if there had been an attempt to ignite them?—Yes; my office is at the Court-house; in going there I found a charred stick with combustibles, as if an attempt was made to fire it.

39,501. Was it on a large scale?—It was not on a large scale, but it was immediately upon a wooden gate and rails.

39,502. Where is the Court-house, in what town?—It is called Manning's Town; it is all in Port Maria.

39,503. Had there been any indication before that of any discontent or turbulent conduct among the people?—Nothing that I could speak to, not having expected anything except these threatening letters.

39,504. There was no indication otherwise of there being a state of disquiet or discontent?—No; I heard dissatisfaction expressed as to taxation, but I cannot particularize anything. In consequence of the people apprehending danger in the town a special session was convened, and these letters were sent on to Governor Eyre, with the request that he would send an armed force for their protection.

39,505. In that month?—Yes, it may have been in the early part of October that that took place, but it all had reference to these threatening letters.

39,506. Was an armed force sent?—We subsequently got 40 or 50 men of one of the West India regiments, I don't recollect which.

39,507. Was that in September?—No, October.

39,508. After the Morant riot, or before?—After the application was made. Prior to that, upon receiving these threatening letters, the inhabitants became alarmed, and then the application was made to Governor Eyre.

39,509. Do you remember when the application was made for the first time?—I think it was late in September or early in October.

39,510. Before the Morant news reached you through the Custos?—The Custos happened to be absent, and it was done by the magistrates in sessions.

39,511. Cannot you fix the date?—I have not the minute book with me, it might have been early in October or during the time of the disturbance at Morant Bay.

39,512. You cannot say whether it was in consequence of that news arriving, or independent of that?—I do not think it was altogether; I think that strengthened their impression, taken together with the letters.

39,513. The first application would be afterwards?

—The first application for an armed force, but not the first representation to the Governor.

39,514. Were these letters picked up on the road, or stuck on a wall, or what?—I think they were picked up in the town, that is, the letters were; the board was stuck up against the door.

39,515. Can you give the Commission the result of your experience with regard to the administration of justice by the magistrates, whether or not you think any dissatisfaction has arisen, or complaints made in consequence of the adjudication upon cases with regard to wages?—We have had a few cases between master and servant; in some instances they have gone against the labourer, in other instances against the employer; I am not prepared to say how it has been exactly.

39,516. Have you heard any dissatisfaction expressed on the part of the labourers as to the decisions of the justices?—There are some people that would never be satisfied with any decision.

39,517. But in general has there been dissatisfaction?—No, none.

39,518. As to a paid magistracy, have you had any experience of that in your district?—Yes, I am quite of opinion that a paid magistracy would be a vast improvement in the administration of justice, if we could get qualified legal men.

39,519. During your time have you had such an officer?—Yes, we had under the late Emancipation Act; and within six years ago we had Mr. Walsh, a stipendiary magistrate.

39,520. Were things done better than they are now?—The attendance was more regular. One great cause of dissatisfaction is, I do not allude particularly to the lower classes but to the suitors generally, that they have to attend the Courts in the hope of having their cases adjudicated, and have to go away disappointed because they cannot form a Court of Petty Sessions.

39,521. It is difficult to get the attendance of justices to form a Court?—It is, very often; and when persons have to travel a long distance in order to have their cases adjudicated, that is the cause of great dissatisfaction.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. George Young sworn and examined. *Mr. G. Young.*

39,522. Were you present at the executions at Morant Bay?—I was.

39,523. At a good many of them?—Yes.

39,524. Did you ever see the feet of the people touch the ground?—Never.

39,525. What should you say was the distance between the ground and their feet when they were suspended?—I should say fully three feet.

39,526. Of course it would vary a little from the height of the men?—Yes.

39,527. Were you present at the execution of Marshall?—I was.

39,528. Did you see Mr. Lake there?—I did.

39,529. Were you near him?—I was close by him.

39,530. Did you hear whether or not anything was said by Marshall?—I cannot swear that he did say anything, but I will not state that he did not say anything; I did not hear anything; I heard the order given to take him down and hang him.

39,531. Had your attention been attracted to him previously?—I saw him put up to be flogged, as a great many more before him had been. His particular case attracted no more attention from me than the others did.

39,532. Did Mr. Lake say anything to you at the time?—Yes, he did.

39,533. What did he say?—I heard the order given, and I turned round; I was then in conversation with two or three gentlemen. I said "Halloa, what is the matter?" and Mr. Lake gave me the information that he had threatened the Provost Marshal and gnashed his teeth at him, and that he had ordered him to be hanged. Upon that information, relying upon him, having confidence in him as a fellow correspondent, I made a report accordingly.

39,534. You reported that to the newspaper for which you appeared?—I reported it to my paper, relying upon his truthfulness.

39,535. Are you quite sure that he made that statement?—I am quite sure.

39,536. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Did he say in what way he had threatened the Provost Marshal?—He said that he had gnashed his teeth at him, and threatened him.

39,537. Did he say in what way he threatened him?—I don't know, he might have meant in action.

39,538. He might have meant that he looked at him?—I do not know what he meant; it is hard to tell what a man means.

39,539. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You say he said he gnashed his teeth and threatened him?—Yes.

39,540. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) He did not say whether the threatening was by language or by look?—He did not say. He said he gnashed his teeth at him and threatened him, what he meant I don't know; it is at all times difficult to tell what a man means.

The witness withdrew.

Richard Hill, Esq., sworn and examined. *R. Hill, Esq.*

39,541. Will you state to the Royal Commissioners what your position and pursuit is?—I am stipendiary magistrate for the precinct of St. Catherine.

39,542. That is the parish in which this town is situated?—Yes; the parishes in the precinct are St. John, St. Dorothy, and St. Catherine. On the 2nd of April next ensuing I shall have been stipendiary magistrate for that district 30 years.

39,543. Can you state shortly the result of your experience with regard to the administration of summary justice in criminal cases?—I am very unwilling to give mere opinions upon oath.

39,544. The result of your personal experience would be valuable, based upon long years' observation, you need not be embarrassed because it is given on oath?—I should explain that during the performance of my duties as stipendiary magistrate, I have also had to discharge the duties of secretary to the stipendiary magistrate's department, and in the earlier years of my magistracy I was not very constantly employed in the duties of the office, because the duties of the secretaryship absorbed my attention completely, and therefore during those years I might say I was not very much acquainted with the minor details of the office, but I should characterize the administration of justice as being very cautiously and carefully attended to on the part of those to whom it has been committed.

39,545. Do you speak now of the commission of the peace, or of the stipendiary magistrates?—I speak generally of the commission of the peace.

39,446. I believe you have prepared some information with respect to the increase of larceny and trespass; we hear that within the last few years the offence of larceny has greatly increased?—The number of persons sentenced to correctional imprisonments has greatly increased, but then it has been because the law has taken away from the magistrates the discretion of fines and penalties for misdemeanors, and has declared all trespasses to be felonious, and punishable by correctional imprisonment.

39,547. When was that Act passed?—The first alteration was in the 16th Victoria, but that was limited to furtive trespass on enclosed lands; in unen-

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closed lands the magistrates still have a discretion in the punishment if whether it shall be by penalty or by correctional imprisonment; the 27th Victoria, chapter 33, sections 23 and 24, give to the magistrates that power.

39,548. That refers to larcenies in enclosed ground?—Yes, the magistrates are permitted to assess the value of the things taken, and to inflict a penalty for the trespass.

39,549. Then there was an alternative jurisdiction for punishment; you might either award a punishment of imprisonment, or that of valuing the property and superadding a fine?—Yes.

39,550. Before this Act was passed for increasing the period of correctional imprisonment?—Until the 27th of Victoria; by the 16th of Victoria the discretion was taken away from the magistrates in cases in which the furtive trespass was committed in enclosed grounds, it was left only discretional in cases of furtive trespass in unenclosed grounds by the 28th of Victoria; the year after the 23rd and 24th clauses were repealed, and the discretion was taken away also in cases of trespass in unenclosed grounds.

39,551. Then they all became subjected to imprisonment?—They all became subject to imprisonment.

39,552. Do you attribute to the operation of those provisions an increase in the number of persons imprisoned?—I hold in my hand a return of prisoners sentenced to the St. Catherine's district prison for larceny, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1865; they are divided into larceny of canes, larceny of provision, corn and fruit, and larceny otherwise; the summary of which is as follows: larceny of canes, 125; larceny of provision, corn and fruit, 178; and other larcenies, 109; making a total of 412.

39,553. That is larcenies both in enclosed and unenclosed grounds?—Yes.

39,554. That does not take in the previous years?—No, only 1865.

39,555. We wanted to know the growth of the crime?—I have only got it proximately for the previous years.

39,556. That return would be limited to the district for which you act as stipendiary magistrate?—It is limited to the district prison which take prisoners from other parishes, the parishes of Vere and Clarendon, as well as those in the precinct.

39,557. Does the district prison include prisoners from other parishes besides those you have mentioned?—No, it is limited to those; this return is so limited, sometimes it does take drafts from Kingston.

39,558. But you have excluded those from this calculation?—I think so, I requested the superintendent to exclude them from this calculation.

39,559. You have furnished the Commission with some information of your knowledge as to trespass in woodlands, which I suppose we may call unenclosed; I believe you prepared a bill at one time which was to prevent trespass on woodlands?—I prepared a bill for the purpose of enabling the magistrates to adjudicate in that matter; the question being a question of property could not be taken by us except by an Act giving us some qualified jurisdiction in the matter, and that qualified jurisdiction I suggested.

39,560. In matters of wilful trespass?—We have it as a matter of course in trespass, but this was where an individual puts in his plea that he claims a title, then the jurisdiction of the magistrate would be ousted.

39,561. Have you found any difficulty in the way of the landowner on the subject with regard to enforcing his rights?—No difficulty, if he goes to the proper Courts.

39,562. With what view did you prepare this provision?—To enable the magistrates to have jurisdiction where the law gave them none.

39,563. Do you refer to the stipendiary magistrate?—No, the magistrate generally.

39,564. Was that to give them summary jurisdiction in the matter, can you give us a short summary of it?—In disputes respecting the rights assumed of cutting upon lands in which the boundaries may be disputed the magistrates had no jurisdiction, and this bill was to give them summary powers upon those questions.

39,565. Do you find a great amount of litigation arising out of such matters?—Unceasing litigation.

39,566. And it has to go to the Superior Courts to enforce rights?—Yes.

39,567. That, however, never was carried out?—It never was carried out, it was submitted to the House of Assembly by the Government, but it was not carried out.

39,568. Is there any difficulty in the way of landowners with regard to the trespassing by cattle?—Yes.

39,569. Are those the cattle of the peasantry, which wander over the land?—No, it is generally the cattle of the breeders, the pen keepers, as they are called generally.

39,570. Those are landowners?—Their cattle break into the provision grounds of the people.

39,571. Is that a subject of much trouble?—Increasing trouble, it is an unceasing subject of complaint.

39,572. I suppose there are no strong fences?—No; the law that existed previous to the appeal, which took place, I think, by the 22nd Victoria, assessments for damage by cattle were made after a notice given by the individual upon whom the cattle trespassed to the individual to whom the cattle belonged; he was required then to ascertain by inspection the reasonableness of the survey which had been made, and the damage which it was proposed should be demanded; if he assented to its reasonableness, he was to pay the money and take away the cattle without the additional expense of poundage; if he disputed, he might pay the money into the hands of a neighbouring magistrate, and then take the cattle, entering an appeal to the Superior Court; if he did not choose to pay, the person who complained of the trespass was at liberty then to proceed and pound the cattle, exacting at the same time the amount to be awarded by the survey. He was still at liberty to appeal if he did not choose to comply with that portion of the law which required him to take his cattle from the pound and pay the assessment. That law was in operation from the 8th of Victoria to the 22nd. I daresay it required amendment, because there were complaints that the survey was not in the first instance mutual; that is to say, it was not made on the part of the individual appealed against, as well as on the part of the individual who complained.

39,573. Did the subject itself work severely as against the small holders and the peasants; do you find much complaint on the ground of trespass of cattle?—Very frequent.

39,574. It is a grievous matter for them?—A very grievous matter. That law was repealed in the 22nd Victoria.

39,575. That gave a summary remedy to those who complained of trespass by cattle?—Yes.

39,576. And a cheaper system?—Quite so.

39,577. And more expeditious?—Yes, that was its recommendation.

39,578. Did you find it work well?—I have no reason to think it did not; I was quite surprised when the proposal was made to repeal the law.

39,579. Then it has gone back to the old state of things; they are obliged to sue for trespass by cattle in the higher Courts?—They can sue by an action of tort in the Petty Debt Court to the extent of 40*s.*, that is to say, the Petty Debt Court has jurisdiction in actions of tort to the amount of 40*s.*

39,580. So that under that they can sue for actual *damage fesant*?—Yes, but the disadvantage of this law is this, that they are obliged to bring their witnesses into Court, and there is a Certain interval of time before the matter can be heard, and on that interval of time the damage may be very considerably

obliterated by growth. All those are disadvantages; then the circumstance of being compelled to bring witnesses into Court subjects them to a very considerable expense.

39,581. Still they must always have their witnesses?—That was an insufficient remedy, on account of the delay and expense; it is the only remedy that parties have now.

39,582. Does that give rise to any dissatisfaction?—To this extent; wherever they find the damage amount to more than 40*s.*, they must be content to take 40*s.* as the full amount of the damage which they seek to recover.

39,583. Do you think if the system of stipendiary magistrates was extended throughout the island it would be an advantageous change?—I might be supposed to say so, because I am myself a stipendiary magistrate, but when the stipendiary magistrates were first appointed they amounted to 60 for the whole island, with myself 61. After the abolition of apprenticeship the numbers were reduced to 40, and it continued at 40 until the Government decided upon making no further appointments, leaving the reduction to take place either by death or by retirement on the pension to which the magistrates are entitled by a recent law; the number which commenced at 60 is now reduced to six.

39,584. And that is not sufficient for the whole island?—No.

39,585. Do you think it would be a beneficial application of the system to extend it?—It seems to me essentially necessary that it should be.

39,586. And so supersede the jurisdiction of the commission for peace?—To supersede the necessity of entirely depending upon the local magistracy.

39,587. Then you would give them concurrent jurisdiction, not an exclusive one?—I would give them a concurrent jurisdiction. I would give the stipendiary magistrates exclusive jurisdiction, where they could not make Courts by the addition of one local magistrate.

39,588. You would give them the same jurisdiction as the police magistrates have in London, one stipendiary magistrate should have the same jurisdiction as two others?—Precisely so, that seems to me to be essentially necessary, for very frequently the people are disappointed in their application to the Court for justice, in consequence of the inability of the clerk of the peace to get a bench of two magistrates to transact the business of the day; in those cases I think exclusive jurisdiction should be given to the stipendiary magistrate, considering that a stipendiary magistrate brings guarantees which would be satisfactory to the Government for the discharge of his duties.

39,589. Have you found any jealousy existing on the part of the unpaid magistrates of the stipendiary magistrates?—No, no jealousy, certainly.

39,590. They have worked well together, as far as your experience goes?—I can only say for myself that I have been very considerably assisted by Mr. March, the clerk of the Crown, who was formerly the protector of slaves; I obtained his assistance very generally indeed in the discharge of my duties, so that I was not altogether without aid; it does sometimes occur that I cannot get an associate, and then the business cannot be brought forward. I was one of the Commissioners of Quit Rent, and I have here a report which gives the total net number of acres patented as extracted from the docket supplied by the island secretary for 20 years, those 20 years being comprised in the interval of time between the year 1819 and the termination of the year 1838.

39,591. What is the number of acres?—The number of acres per dockets varies from 3,368,919 for the year 1819 to 3,403,359 for the year 1838. The number of acres by the Receiver-General's return, for which quit rents have been paid for 1838, amounted to 2,588,056, making a difference of 815,303 acres different by givings in. The loss under the Quit Rent Act amounts, by this return, to 45,419*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*, and the loss under the Land Tax Bills amounts to 272,514*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*

39,592. That is finally lost?—That is finally lost.

39,593. To what is that traceable?—The report will state the circumstances attending the defective collection; the difference is the difference between the patented lands and the number of acres actually paid for.

39,594. The patented being much larger than those that are paid for?—Yes, by the dockets.

39,595. With respect to the back lands, which are the subject matter of so much talk among the negroes, as we hear, what are they?—The back lands would consist of all the unpatented land which may be termed, by the Crown Surveyor's report, actually at the disposition of the Government.

39,596. Do the unpatented lands ever yield anything to the Crown?—Nothing at all.

39,597. They are covered with population, are they not?—They consist principally of the centre lands.

39,598. Which have never been granted out?—No, and never in cultivation; they are not included in those patents that are not in cultivation, unless they are trespassed upon.

39,599. And of course they yield no quit rents?—They yield no quit rents.

39,600. The quantity of land vested absolutely in the Crown could only be accurately ascertained by actual survey?—There is no admeasurement of it.

39,601. That could only be effected by the instrumentality of the Crown surveyors?—That has never been done, but the difference between the number of acres of land paid for under the quit land law, and the number of acres of land included in the patent by docket, will show the number of acres of land which the Government can claim as forfeited by the non-payment of quit rents, that being the condition upon which they hold title.

39,602. And are in the occupation of the possessors of the neighbouring land, which are not paid for by quit rents?—Yes, they are in the possession of individuals who claim under the patents.

39,603. But they are in excess of those granted by patent?—Not having worked up to the amounts of their patents, they became liable to forfeiture. I think a recent attempt has been made to ascertain the amount of lands subjected to forfeiture, but with what success I cannot tell.

39,604. Forty shillings is the limit of torts, you say?—Yes.

39,605. Then if a man was to sue in the higher Courts he would incur much heavier expense, would he not?—He would recover no more than if he brought the action in a lower Court. I think it would subject them to diminished costs for all verdicts under 10*l.*; there is another jurisdiction in cases of 10*l.*; 40*s.* would be the limit.

39,606. If a man were to sue in the higher Courts and not recover more than 40*s.* he would be allowed his costs, on the scale of the lower Courts, where he ought to have sued?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Saturday, 10th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Major J. H. Prenderville.

10 Mar. 1866.

Major J. H. PRENDERVILLE sworn and examined.

39,607. In the month of October last were you appointed Provost Marshal of Up-Park Camp?—Yes.

39,608. And did you act as such during the time martial law was in force?—I did.

39,609. Were several prisoners brought in custody before you?—200 altogether.

39,610. Were some of these punished summarily and some by Court-martial?—Yes.

39,611. Is this a return of the punishments that were inflicted? (*Return produced.*)—This is a return of the flogging only with the dates, ensuing from the 21st of October.

39,612. And ending the 11th of November?—And ending the 11th of November.

39,613. Then what were the executions—will you give the number that were punished, with the times and cases?—25.

39,614. How many by Court-martial?—24.

39,615. What was the greatest number of lashes?—50 by Court-martial, 48 summarily.

39,616. Then was 24 the least?—24 was the least. From 24 to 48 were given summarily. I would first wish you to understand that I was appointed Provost Marshal for Up-Park Camp by the express desire of the Major-General commanding, and that I received from him the special and extraordinary powers over and above those usually conferred on the Provost Marshal under the 167th Article of War. I received special powers.

39,617. What were the powers; were you commanding officer as well as Provost Marshal?—No.

39,618. Who was commanding officer?—Major Anton.

39,619. What were the special powers?—He gave me power, as you will see by-and-by to inflict summary punishment on those who I thought deserving of it, and to discharge those against whom I thought no crime could be proved.

39,620. Perhaps you will read the instructions. (*Witness read the instructions as follows*):—

(A.)

Jamaica Command.
Head-Quarters, Kingston,
27th October 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Major-General commanding to transmit to you an extract from a letter addressed by his Excellency the Governor to the Major General.

In furtherance of the opinion expressed by his Excellency, and in consequence of the large number of prisoners now at Up-Park Camp, I am to direct you to take pressing steps to dispose of these cases, either by Courts-martial, or, where the charge is not of a serious nature, by the infliction of such amount of corporal punishment as you may deem the offence merits.

Where evidence is wanting in support of a minor charge, release the prisoner with a caution.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ELKINGTON, Lt.-Colonel,
D. A.-General.

"This does not refer to political prisoners sent to Camp by the Custos of Kingston.

J. E.

The Provost Marshal, Up-Park Camp.

Extract:—

"I am of opinion that all prisoners should as rapidly "as possible be tried, and those who are not deserving "of death or flogging be released. It is not desirable "with our overcrowded gaols to sentence persons to "imprisonment. Nor would I advise that flogging "should be resorted to more than can be helped."

(True extract.)
JOHN ELKINGTON, Lt.-Colonel.
27/10/65. D. A.-General.

(*Witness.*) I beg to observe that I did not summarily punish any man until this date, and until I had received this. The extract is from Governor Eyre's despatch to the Major-General.

39,621. What number of prisoners were under sentence of death?—Three. More than those were sentenced, eight were sentenced to death altogether.

39,622. Eight sentenced to death?—Yes, and the sentences of five were commuted.

39,623. How many were executed?—Three.

39,624. It would be well if their names were given?—The first was Frederick Jones, the second was Edward Denton. I hand in a book. ["Statement of "civil prisoners, &c., confined at Up-Park Camp, "Jamaica, from 14th October to 13th November "1865," *handed in.*] I believe that gives the best information.

39,625. Does that give the names of those that were hung?—Yes, and their crimes—Frederick Jones, Edward Denton, and Samuel Hargate, were the three, as you will find there.

39,626. You say 200 were brought before you?—Yes.

39,627. You give, "Released, being deemed innocent, 54"?—More than that.

39,628. That's the return we have got here: "Released" some, and "Released, reprimanded, and cautioned," some: "Released, being deemed innocent, "54. Released, reprimanded, and cautioned, 7. Released by order of the Major-General commanding, "6. Sent to Morant Bay for trial, 54. Sent on "board 'Aboukir,' 15. Tried by Court-martial, "and sentenced, death inflicted, 3. Tried by Court-martial and sentenced, death commuted to P. S., "5. Tried by Court-martial and sentenced, 50 "lashes; inflicted, 12. Tried by Court-martial, sentenced do., pardoned, 1. Tried by Court-martial "and acquitted, 2. Tried by Court-martial and sentenced, five and seven years penal servitude, 2. Received summary punishment of 24, 36, and 48 "lashes, 24. Sent back to Penitentiary, 1. Deported, "10. Remaining and handed over to the military "authorities, camp, 4. Total, 200?"—The one sent back to be tried I found no charge against that could be brought before a Court-martial, and I sent him back.

39,629. Who were the 10 deported?—Those were Haytiens, who were sent out of the island.

39,630. What were the four remaining and handed over to the military authorities?—They were political prisoners that remained when martial law ceased, and I had orders from the Adjutant-General to hand them over to Major Anton.

39,631. That makes up the 200?—200.

39,632. The three who were sentenced to death and executed we will have particulars of?—The consecutive number of Frederick Jones is 122.

39,633. What was the charge in that case?—The

charge is in full, you will find it on page 24, "For having at the General Penitentiary, Kingston, Jamaica, on or about the 22nd day of October 1865, made use of traitorous, rebellious, and threatening language, thereby endeavouring to excite sedition and rebellion among certain other prisoners confined in the said Penitentiary, and to cause disobedience and resistance to the legal authorities of the State, by saying, 'Pooh! me no frighten, I have seen too much guns, Creoles are fools; if it' (meaning the present rebellion in Jamaica) 'had been in Africa we would have known what to do immediately; if I had but five of my countrymen I would make you see something, if I had a sword I would kill Mr. Shaw and Mr. Horton—the black man ought to rise like St. Domingo for to take Jamaica from the buckras,' (meaning the white men) or words to that effect.

"Such language being traitorous and rebellious and highly subversive of good order and gaol discipline, and in breach of the allegiance due by him, the prisoner, to Her Majesty's Government in the Island of Jamaica."

39,634. That was the first charge, what was the next?—The next was Edward Denton, 157 consecutive number.

39,635. That was for murder?—It is on page 30, "For having at Jew's River Ford, Somerset, Jamaica, on or about the 28th day of October 1865, while a fugitive for complicity in the rebellion then and now existing in Jamaica, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought murdered, or having aided, assisted, or been concerned in the murder of Richard Kellerman, who had endeavoured to apprehend him as a rebel, by butting at him with his head on the chest, and also by striking him with his fist on the face, and also by inflicting severe wounds on his body with some blunt instrument or weapon, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound or wounds of which the said Richard Kellerman died on or about the day aforesaid."

39,636. What was the third?—Samuel Hargate, 179, on page 34, "First charge: For having been taken on or about the 23rd day of October 1865, at Manchioneal, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, then and now under martial law, with arms in his hands in open hostility against the legal authorities of the State. Second charge: For having, at the time and place mentioned in the first charge, openly resisted Her Majesty's forces engaged in the suppression of the rebellion then and now existing in Jamaica, by striking at private Alfred Wann, of the First West India Regiment, with a cutlass, when endeavouring to capture him as a rebel—such conduct being treasonable and rebellious, highly subversive of law and order, and in breach of the allegiance due by him, the prisoner, to Her Majesty's Government in the Island of Jamaica."

39,637. These were the three cases of execution?—Yes.

39,638. Were you at the Courts-martial?—Yes, you will see the names on the top.

39,639. Did you attend at the Courts-martial?—I did.

39,640. Not as a member?—No, as prosecutor.

39,641. Was the evidence taken in writing in all the cases?—In all the cases.

39,642. It has not been preserved in all, has it?—In every one. There are 19 Courts-martial there—five were tried before one Court-martial, and three before another, which makes the number up to 25. You will find these Courts-martial conducted in all the legal forms.

39,643. You remember a person named Julius Mack being in your custody?—Yes, I do.

39,644. Did you make use of any such expression as this to him, "Your head shall be taken off," or, "Your head shall swing upon the gallows"?—Never, I distinctly deny it.

39,645. How long was he in prison?—Two hours. He came in, was given over to me at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and I released him after having punished him summarily at 11.

39,646. What was the reason of your punishing him?—I wish to explain in this man's case that I never used the words, "Your head shall be taken off." I did not know his head was trimmed. He said in the evidence I read in the paper that his head was trimmed.

39,647. His hair cut?—I would not have allowed it if I had known of it. The man was a prisoner only two hours, having been handed to me at 9 and released at 11. No black soldier ever read a paper to him which he said in his evidence that I had read. (*Statement of Jonas Mack read from evidence before the Commission.*) *Witness.* I do not say it is not correct, but I wish by-and-by to explain that I was not satisfied with this man's evidence; when he came to me they brought me a written paper.

39,648. Who brought you a written paper?—The escort that brought him in. It was the evidence of Dubuisson who accused him of this seditious language. The man himself, the witness accompanied the escort, and brought a letter also from Major Hamilton, who was a Major of Volunteers and a member of the Executive Committee. I was not satisfied with Dubuisson's signature to this and I made him declare it solemnly before me that it was the truth, as you will perceive on reading that paper. (*Document commencing* "Robert Bruce Dubuisson against Jonas Mack, of the parish of Saint Catherine's, for using seditious language," &c., *put in and read.*)

39,649. Then you did not act upon the paper?—No, I would not because——

39,650. But you took his oral declaration?—It was his oath as far as I was concerned. I made him make a solemn declaration.

39,651. You did not administer the oath?—No, he made a solemn declaration.

39,652. Upon that did you order the man to be punished?—I ordered him to be punished, to get 48 lashes.

39,653. Did you subsequently furnish Mack with a copy of the evidence on which you had acted?—I did, because he told me that this man had spoken falsely against him, and I gave him every facility to copy both the documents you have now before you. (*Evidence in 22nd day's proceedings referred to.*)

39,654. Was a person named Walter Whitfinch brought before you?—Yes.

39,655. Was any charge brought against him?—No.

39,656. And did he remain in confinement until the 9th of October?—He did, to the 9th of November, I mean.

39,657. During that time were men flogged daily, sometimes six at a time?—It is not true that men were flogged daily during the period that he was a prisoner. There were no men flogged on the 29th or the 31st, nor on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, nor 5th of November.

39,658. Were there ever six flogged at one time?—Never, five was the largest number ever flogged on one day.

39,659. He states that as many as nine were flogged, in one day?—It is false. You will find by that list that five was the highest number flogged at once and that only on two days.

39,660. Was any man sent before you and flogged for singing a revival hymn?—Never; no man was ever brought before me for singing a revival hymn, and of course I never flogged him.

39,661. Did you refuse at first to take him into custody?—No, I never refused to take any person. It was my duty to take prisoners, and I never refused.

39,662. Was there a man by the name of Reeves a prisoner at the camp?—I never had a man of that name who came during martial law.

39,663. What men were there from Saint Thomas

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Major J. H. Prendervill.

10 Mar. 1866.

in the Vale ?—James Room, James Davis, and William Lewis were sentenced by the Court-martial to receive 50 lashes, and the lashes were inflicted, for seditious language.

39,664. Did you ever order men to be flogged without first investigating the charge against them ?—Never.

39,665. And taking evidence which satisfied you ?—I satisfied myself that the charge was properly supported by evidence, written or oral.

39,666. Do you mean that you took written statements of persons who were not before you as evidence ?—I took written statements sent by magistrates, sworn statements such as that. That which was brought in by the first man was a written statement, but it did not satisfy me because it was not sworn to, therefore I made him make a solemn declaration.

39,667. But if there was a deposition taken by a magistrate, and forwarded to you by a magistrate, then you acted upon that?—On a sworn deposition, but not always.

39,668. Did you do it in some cases ?—Yes.

39,669. What was the highest punishment that you inflicted without having oral testimony before you ?—48 lashes.

39,670. That was the highest you inflicted in any case ; was that inflicted in some cases where you had not witnesses before you ?—Oh, never. I never inflicted anything without witnesses being present —without, I mean, oral testimony as evidence, and taking it down in writing.

39,671. Had you written depositions taken before magistrates, forwarded to you by magistrates ?—Yes ; they were forwarded to me, but they were almost invariably accompanied by the witnesses themselves.

39,672. But were there cases when the deposition was not accompanied by the deponent ?—I do not remember a case. I do not remember one case of that kind. The witnesses generally came in.

39,673. Then no deposition was brought to you, but the deponent was present, and you contented yourself with making him declare that that was true, without having the evidence taken formally yourself ?—Exactly.

39,674. Did you read from the deposition to him ?—Yes, always.

39,675. That would be the same thing if you did ?—Yes, I did. They sent them in to me because they didn't know whether there would be a Court-martial. When I found it a minor case I punished them summarily and let them go.

39,676. Was any person hanged for wounding a constable ?—Never, the only men that were hanged were those three, and the evidence is before you.

39,677. Did any man named Denton, besides the evidence produced, make a statement of his own ?—Yes ; he made a statement, and would persist in making it, although I warned him it would be used against him. He said he desired to make it, and I took it and read it before the Court-martial.

39,678. He was charged with having wounded a constable, and was hanged for murder ?—The charge was for murder.

39,679. What were the rations that were supplied to the prisoners ?—The same as those supplied to the soldiers—one pound of bread and one pound of meat daily, five days in the week fresh meat, and two days in the week salt meat. I engaged a cook to cook for the prisoners separately.

39,680. You say their meat was cooked ?—It was made into soup generally, when it could be done, and when there was fresh meat.

39,681. Is it true that any of the prisoners had merely half a loaf of bread ?—Half a loaf is a pound.

39,682. And sometimes half a pound of beef, but very salt ?—I don't know about the saltness of the beef, but I know they had a pound of beef. When boiled, I suppose it would not be more than half a pound.

39,683. You gave them the same rations as the soldiers ?—No difference or distinction was made between them ; it was drawn for them daily the same as the soldiers.

39,684. It is stated by one witness that you were appointed Judge Advocate ?—I was never appointed Judge Advocate during martial law, because it would be impossible ; Provost Marshal is not compatible with Judge Advocate.

39,685. You acted as Judge Advocate at other times ?—Yes, I have been Judge Advocate for many years. There is another man whose evidence I would wish to touch upon, David Phillips. He stated he was ordered 36 lashes, and after he had received these he said he was innocent.

39,686. And he said that upon that you ordered him another dozen, have you any explanation to offer upon that ?—I should wish very much to explain that man's case altogether, because I wish the Commissioners to see how I acted with regard to these people. This deposition came in to me, and because I was not satisfied I made another witness swear or declare solemnly to my satisfaction before I would punish that man. He made use of a threat to the sentry who took him prisoner. He said, "Very well, I am a Gulley boy."

39,687. What is a Gulley boy ?—You will see by the other evidence that there is a large meeting of their class in a place called Gulley. He said he was one of these Gulley boys and would have his revenge.

39,688. "He said, 'All right, I belong to the Gulley "boys.' The Gulley is a place in the suburbs of "Kingston, where a large meeting of the lower "classes was held there the night before, and as "far as I could make out he used this threat as "if he would revenge himself through the party "who had attended there the night before" ?—That was the declaration of the quartermaster, but I would not flog him till I satisfied myself.

39,689. Till you knew what "Gulley" meant ?—Yes, and this is an example of the Gulley boys of Kingston. I ordered him 36 lashes. He was a young man. When I ordered him to be taken down he turned round in an insulting and impertinent manner and said he was innocent. I think this was very insolent and impertinent. I ordered him another dozen, which made 48—the limit I put.

39,690. That was not because he declared he was innocent ?—No, because he was impertinent and insolent before the other prisoners.

39,691. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) I see you flogged some persons here for "joining in the rebellion," will you explain that ?—I flogged people for joining.

39,692. There are people entered here for "joining in the rebellion" ?—You will find they are flogged by order of the Courts-martial.

39,693. They are ?—I have nothing to do with that.

39,694. You were the prosecutor, can you explain it ?—It is for the Court-martial, I have nothing to do with the explanation.

39,695. Is every witness and all the evidence brought before the Court ? (*By the Commission.*) Did you prefer the charge ?—I did, by order of the General.

Charges stated in proceedings of Court-martial upon Thomas Williams and four others, read by Commission :—

"1st charge. For having, on or about the 13th of October 1865, at Monklands, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East and county of Surry, (then and now under martial law), openly aided and abetted in the rebellion against the legal authorities of the State, by arming themselves with cutlasses and sticks and joining the insurgents.

"2nd charge. For having, at the time and place mentioned in the first charge, openly adhered to and accompanied the insurgents and assisted them in forcibly taking firearms, powder, and shot, from Mr. James Patterson's premises, and in breaking open and plundering his store."

Charges against Edward Prince and two others, read by Mr. Gorrie from the proceedings of Court-martial :—

" 1st charge. For having, on or about the 13th day of October 1865, at Monklands, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East and county of Surry, in the island of Jamaica (then and now under martial law), openly adhered to and accompanied the insurgents then and there assembled in arms, and joined them in a rebellion against the legal authorities of the State.

" 2nd charge. For having, at the time and place mentioned in the first charge, openly aided and abetted the said insurgents in plundering the store of Mr. James Patterson."

39,696. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) I presume it was merely evidence of plundering ?—The evidence was clear enough, I assure you, of plundering and being congregated together.

Extract from evidence of Eliza Ford, first witness against Edward Prince, John Carr, and Gilbert Francis, read by the Commission :—

" They broke into the store and plundered it. Gilbert Francis and Edward Prince, prisoners now before the Court, were amongst the crowd. I distinctly saw Gilbert Francis go into the store and take articles from it ; he had a stick, Prince had a cutlass. The crowd came to look for Mr. Patterson. I believe they wanted to kill him, for I heard a man among them, Andrew McFarlane, say so."

Defence of Gilbert Francis, read by Commission :—

" I was not in Mr. Patterson's yard at all that day, the 13th October 1865," &c.

Finding of the Court, quoted by Commission :—

" The Court having maturely considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoners have urged in their defence, are of opinion as follows :—

1st charge. Not guilty, John Carr.
2nd „ Not guilty.

1st charge } The Court do { Gilbert Francis.
2nd „ } not feel themselves { Edward Prince. justified in convicting the prisoners Francis and Prince to the full extent of both charges on the single evidence of the witness Ford, but are satisfied of their having been at Monklands on the day in question, and therefore find them to that degree guilty."

39,697. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Then this "joining in the rebellion" is merely a short way of your own of expressing it, it is not the formal charge at all ?—Just so, the charges are elaborate enough.

39,698. Well now, I see that a person named Frederick Darling, on the 10th November receives 48 lashes for "unjustly accusing Lewis of seditious language," and then on the 9th November I find William Lewis has received 50 lashes for seditious language ?—It is not the same Lewis, you will see that one is one man and the other another.

39,699. You don't give his name in your charge ?—It is another Lewis, it is not the same. I will explain that, because one is called Totnis Lewis, the man who is falsely accused, and the other is William Lewis. He (Totnis Lewis) was brought in to me accused by this Darling of seditious language, and it appeared that one or two days before Lewis had interfered with Darling in some little amusement as he wished to give a letter to his master, and he was annoyed at being disturbed, and he came out and said he would take him to the camp and get him flogged. This was proved to me satisfactorily, and I took the handcuffs off the one and put them upon the other, and told him he was a white-chokered man—one of these parsons who preach a little to the people I suppose. I told him I feared he had not read the Apocrypha and the story of "Susannah and the elders," which I mentioned to him ; and I took and gave him 48 lashes.

3,9700. You punished him by reading the story of "Susannah and the elders "?—I read that merely for his edification.

39,701. You gave him both correction and instruction ?—Just so, which I hope will do him good.

39,702. Here are a few cases where parties—Alexander Cooke, for example—on the 7th of November, receives 48 lashes for stealing sugar canes ?—Yes ; these are cases of larceny, which were merely brought before me under martial law. All the people are under martial law in the district in which it is proclaimed —civilians as well as soldiers. There is no Court except Court-martial, and the Provost Marshal has to take cognizance of these matters ; and I flogged them for petty larceny.

39,703. Had you any instructions to deal with such cases ?—Yes, with all cases brought before me.

39,704. Were any instructions given to the police to bring ordinary cases before you ?—I gave no instructions. I gave them information not to deal with cases, but to bring them before the Court. That was a duty reserved for camp.

39,705. (*By the Commission.*) Every breach of public order and peace you considered ought to be decided by that tribunal ?—The military tribunal which was then in full force.

39,706. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) I see here William Anderson received 48 lashes for stealing cho-cho—that is a vegetable ?—Yes.

39,707. Can you tell us the quantity stolen ?—I cannot tell you exactly—stolen property was always brought in with them and the witnesses, and I saw it before me. I cannot tell you exactly whether 20l bs. or 10 lbs., but there it was.

39,708. Do you recollect the evidence in that case, where the party was coming from, and where he was apprehended ?—No ; I satisfied myself that the evidence was true and good, and then punished the prisoner.

39,709. Did you keep any note of it ?—I might have kept notes of some. I took evidence orally in some cases and written evidence in some others. I might be able to point it out if I had time to look through my papers. Edward Phillips states—this is his solemn declaration made before me in the case of William Anderson—that "at Millington Lane, in " the parish of St. Andrew, yesterday, I saw William " Anderson, the prisoner now present, stealing cho-" cho. I saw some of it on the ground, and he was " taking some. I called out to him and he ran " away. I pursued him, and when I came up to him " to arrest him he said he would not come along with " me, but he would with a constable. Two soldiers ran " up and took him prisoner, and then handed him " over to a constable who came up. I make this " declaration believing it to be true." James Daly states—"I corroborate in full all that Edward Phillips has stated in the above evidence." This was on the 6th November, and he was sentenced to 48 lashes.

39,710. Who his James Daly ?—I do not know anything of him. He was a man then present giving evidence, and he corroborates what the other witness says.

39,711. Here is another case I wish you to explain —Daniel Hart, who on the 28th October receives 36 lashes for "idly boasting of being at Morant Bay"? —I think I can give the evidence in his case. I think he got off easily ; I am afraid I shall be blamed for my leniency in his case. "Frances Wallace, sworn,"—this is the evidence I received against this man,—"states, I live at 24, Love " Lane, in Kingston. On Monday evening the 16th " instant, about 5 o'clock, I saw the prisoner coming " down the lane quickly. Mrs. Datcher was on her " step, and was saying that all the gentlemen she " knew were killed. As he came near her he said, " ' Hold your tongue, you chat too much. I am just " from Morant. I am going back to-morrow.' " Mrs. Datcher called my attention to it, and I called

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" a constable, and he took the prisoner into custody. " Catharine Datcher sworn says, I am the " wife of George Datcher. On Monday evening, " I was on my door-step in Love Lane. I was " speaking of the gentlemen who had been killed in " St. Thomas in the East. The prisoner came up to " me and said, 'Hold your tongue, you chat too much. "' I am just from there, and am going back to- "' morrow' "—avowing himself, in fact, one of the rebels.

39,712. That was your own deduction from the words at the time ?—Yes, I found it was idle talking. There is a constable named Lee sworn, he says, " I " was in Love Lane. I heard the prisoner say, " Shut your mouth. I am just from there. I followed " him down the Lane, and said, 'What expressions are "' these you said ?' He said, 'Yes, I am just from "' there, and I am going back there to-morrow, and "' it is hot up there.' I took him into custody, and " on the way to the cage, as we got to Duke Street, " he said, 'I don't care what you do with me, I will " be able to clear myself.' At the cage he said he had " come from Guava Ridge, and the Colonel at the " barracks had given him 2*s.*, and that he was just " returning from eating bread and cheese." This was sworn before Mr. Bicknell. Then he was sent up to the camp. I discovered this man had not been there—it was all his idle talking. I considered I let him off very easy, by making him be very careful in future of boasting of complicity in the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East.

39,713. He merely boasted of having come from Morant, and you drew the deduction from these words that he was boasting of complicity, although the words did not bear that actual statement ?—Well, in acting in the way he did, connected with the boast, I think anybody at that time would have come to that conclusion.

39,714. Was not this an offence committed, if an offence at all, in the city of Kingston ?—That I have nothing to do with ; yes, I suppose it was.

39,715. I should like you to explain this ; was the offence committed in a district where your power as Provost Marshal, under martial law, did not extend ?—I don't think I have a right to answer that question.

39,716. Very well, that is quite sufficient, if you wish it to be so ?—He was in my power when he was brought to camp, at all events.

39,717. That is quite clear ; you have no other explanation to offer upon this case ? (*By the Commission*) you have no need to reply unless you knew of your own knowledge ?—No.

39,718. He was sent to you by the stipendiary magistrate at Kingston ?—He was.

39,719. And you considered that his being a prisoner under legal authority of that character was sufficient for you ?—Certainly.

39,720. You supposed that all the points of law had been decided before the man was sent to you ?—Yes ; and I did not consider I had a right to discuss these points, where my superiors had decided them.

The witness withdrew.

Major Auton.

Major ANTON sworn and examined.

39,721. You are major in the 1st West India regiment ?—I am.

39,722. Were you commanding officer in Up-Park Camp during martial law ?—I was senior officer of troops and commanding offier.

39,723. A number of prisoners were brought into the camp during martial law ?—They were.

39,724. How were these prisoners treated ?—They were treated with every consideration due to their social position, and according to the crimes sent against them. Those who had friends, who could vouch for their respectability were parolled by me, and allowed to be in a place in the lower officers' quarters, furnished in the same manner as officers' quarters.

39,725. In the quarter for the officers ?—Yes, where we live ourselves.

39,726. Where were the other prisoners placed ?—The other prisoners were placed in the cells, and in two large barracks rooms, the only accommodation we had.

39,727. Were there any women prisoners ?—There were women prisoners also. They were placed in separate apartments, and treated with every consideration due to their sex.

39,728. Were any of the prisoners' heads shaved ?—No prisoners' heads were ever shaved at camp ; a few who had very large mops of hair were ordered to be trimmed for sanitary purposes, and obvious reasons.

39,730. For cleanliness ?—For cleanliness.

39,729. What were the rations supplied to them ?—The same as the soldiers ; and a woman cook was employed, and prepared their victuals, for them and also allowed to receive victuals from their friends after due inspection.

39,731. Did many of them receive food from their friends ?—Several of them who lived in Kingston.

39,732. Was it that they complained that the food supplied was not enough ?—They never complained of that, but they preferred having their own mess.

39,733. That is, luxuries beyond those allowed to the soldiers ?—Yes.

39,734. Do you remember the execution of a man named Jones ?—I do. The executions at Up-Park Camp were conducted with the greatest solemnity. Troops were paraded the same as for a military funeral, except the marching past, &c. Immediately a man was ordered for execution I sent the Provost Marshal to ask what denomination he belonged to, and a chaplain then attended him, and the Provost Marshal attended to every wish he expressed.

39,735. Where were they hanged ?—In a place at the garrison beyond the hospital, on a tree.

39,736. Were any hanged in chains ?—Jones was, he came from the Penitentiary.

39,737. He came from the Penitentiary and was hanged in chains ?—Yes.

39,738. You hanged him as you received him ?—Yes.

39,739. Was any woman ever flogged at Up-Park Camp ?—No woman was ever flogged at Up-Park Camp. I observed that in the papers. It is utterly false.

39740. You entirely deny it ?—There never was such a case.

39,741. You say you remember Mr. Trueman being brought in ?—I do.

39,742. Is it true you ever said Baptists were dangerous people, and that he would be hanged ?—Mr. Trueman said he was a parson, and I said, " If you " are one of those native parsons not connected with " the Baptists of England, that will be no safety for " you ; if you are found guilty you will be hanged " like Bogle or anybody else."

39,743. He said he was a parson, and you said " if he was found guilty he would be hanged like anybody else ?"—Yes.

39,744. Meaning that by saying he was a parson that would not save him if he was guilty of rebellion ?—Yes.

39,745. Will you give us as nearly as possible the words you used. Tell us how it arose ?—He came before me with other prisoners and said he was a parson.

39,746. What did you say ?—" That won't save " you if you are guilty. You will be hanged like " anybody else," or something like that, I don't recollect exactly.

39,747. You have stated that no women were flogged at the camp ?—None.

39,748. Was ever such a person as Miss Roach brought before you ?—Never brought to camp.

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39,749. Was there any indecent exposure of any females at any time ?—Never.

39,750. Have you had communications with several prisoners who were under your charge since their release ?—I have had several addresses presented to me by those who had been under my care, thanking me in grateful terms for their treatment. A black clergyman, I believe his name is Gordon, master of a school, called specially on me to thank me for the kind treatment of his countrymen during that time they were at camp.

39,751. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) He was not a captive, was he ?—No, he was not, he was a clergyman of the Church of England.

39,752. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) I wish to ask you a question on the evidence of Charles Morgan, who says, "Sam Clarke was with me in the same cell. General "O'Connor came. When he inspected us Major "Anton drew his attention to Clarke. The General "said, 'Your brother was hanged two days ago at "'St. Thomas in the East, and you will be hung "'on one of these trees.'" Is that true ?—I don't recollect Major-General O'Connor saying anything of the sort.

39,753. (*By the Commission.*) If he had you think you would have recollected ?—I think I should.

39,754. Did anyone say anything of that sort in your presence ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Assistant Surgeon MORRIS sworn and examined.

Assist.-Surgeon Morris.

39,755. You are Staff Assistant Surgeon ?—Yes.

39,756. You were attached to what detachment in the month of October ?—The whole detachment.

39,757. Which detachment, under whose command ?—First under Captain Ross, and then under Captain Hole, of the 6th. I was under several commands wherever I was sent to.

39,758. You were in medical charge of the different detachments that were sent on October the 11th to St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

39,759. (*Caution read to witness.*) Did you embark on board the "Wolverine" at Kingston on the 11th of October ?—Yes.

39,760. And arrived at Morant Bay on the following day ?—On the 12th.

39,761. What time in the morning did you arrive there ?—We landed at daybreak.

39,762. Did you superintend the burial of the bodies ?—I buried every one myself. I picked them out and buried them myself.

39,763. What number ?—I buried 17 in one grave at first, and I buried the Baron and read the burial service over him the next day. There were four brought in to me the same night, that makes 22.

39,764. Did you know the different members of the Vestry ?—I asked some of the inhabitants to come and identify the bodies and tell me who they were. The Baron I knew from having met him before.

39,765. How many were part of the party within the Court-house ?—I cannot tell you that. I gave a list to some gentleman who lives in a house near there, and he said he would have it published in the "Colonial Standard," but I have never heard of it from that day to this. Every man that was killed was mentioned in it, and a description was given of his wounds and what he died from. He took it away, and I don't know what he has done with it. There were 17 of them, and four and one. Two white and two black men were brought in on the evening of the 12th, the second day. I could not bury them that night, it was too late.

39,766. Then you made a *post mortem* examination of the bodies ?—No ; we mean by that the opening of the body, but these were merely superficial examinations. If I saw a man shot through the head or side I put him down with his name and what he died from.

39,767. Can you tell us how many died of gunshot wounds ?—No, I cannot recollect now. There was one boy lying in the station house when we marched up to the station, and I asked who he was. He was shot through the side. He was shot, I believe, by a black man. I don't know who they were. He said he had joined the Volunteers. I believe he went on board the "Wolverine" and died as soon as he got on board.

39,768. Was he one of the 22 ?—He was not, but he had a gunshot wound, and Mr. Price had a gunshot wound. I remember that particular case ; when I went up I asked a man, "Who is that lying down there ?" and he said, "That is no business of yours." I said, "You had better tell me, because I want to know." He would not tell me, and some woman came up and said, "It is Mr. Price." He was shot through the head, and his head was chopped up, and his stomach ripped open. You never saw such a sight in your life.

39,769. Were his bowels cut open ?—He was cut down.

39,770. Did you see Baron Ketelhodt ?—I did.

39,771. What state was he in ?—His two fingers were chopped off, two fingers of the right hand. His head was chopped up too.

39,772. Describe what state the Baron was in ?—Two fingers of his right hand were chopped off. He had no coat or waistcoat on, but was in his shirt and trowsers, and his head was chopped about, and his ribs were broken, and his arms. In fact he was regularly what you may call chopped up, mashed up.

39,773. Was he chopped or mashed ?—I should say by a blunt machette.

39,774. Was there anyone else ?—Mr. Alberga, who was buried on top of the first 17 in the large grave. His head was nearly severed. He was chopped about different parts of the body.

39,775. Were the Baron's fingers chopped completely off, were they away altogether ?—They were not there at all.

39,776. Did you see the body of Mr. Herschell, the clergyman ?—I cannot remember. Two were brought in late that night, and they said one was a clergyman, so that I cannot enter into any particulars with regard to Mr. Herschell.

39,777. Did you see any man with his tongue cut out ?—I did not.

39,778. Did you see any white people with their throats cut ?—I did ; not throats cut exactly, but as if chopped with a blunt machette.

39,779. On the 14th you embarked to go to rt Antonio, and arrived there on the 15th ?—We disembarked on the 15th.

39,780. And then did you get orders to proceed in medical charge of Captain Hole's party ?—I did ; that would be on the 15th, and we marched at once.

39,781. Then on the following day, on Monday morning, were you at Castle ?—Yes.

39,782. Did you see a person hanged there on Monday morning ?—I did.

39,783. Did you do anything to him ?—I did ; I shot him.

39,784. What led you to do that ?—He was hanging there, and there was no drop, and he was struggling ; and I shot him myself, and recommended Captain Hole to shoot every man afterwards, and he did so to put them out of their misery.

39,785. What do you mean by no drop ?—I came up ; I was marching in the rear ; as I came up he was struggling, that was all I saw.

39,786. Were his feet touching the ground ?—No, I did not see him fall ; I don't know how that was managed, and I discharged my pistol; and I said to Captain Hole, "If you hang any more men this way please let a firing party be told off," and he did so ever afterwards.

39,787. On the road to Manchioneal did you hear any firing ?—I did.

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39,788. And did you as you proceeded afterwards see any dead bodies?—Yes.

39,789. How many?—I think about 11 or 12.

39,790. Did you see any one of them shot?—Yes, the second man; I don't know what his name was; he was tied to a tree.

39,791. You don't remember his name?—I never heard it.

39,792. What was it occurred previously to his being tied to the tree?—That I have no idea of.

39,793. Did you find him tied to the tree when you came up?—I came up before he was tied.

39,794. You did not hear the evidence against him?—Oh, yes, I heard it at the time, but I have no idea now; it is four months since.

39,795. He was tied first to be flogged?—I do not know, I merely heard the charge, and my opinion was asked.

39,796. You heard the evidence?—Oh, yes, I heard the evidence, but cannot remember now what it was.

39,797. Was there more than one person tied to the same tree?—No, I think not.

39,798. Were there any two persons at the same time tied to a tree?—I never saw two, to the best of my knowledge I never saw two.

39,799. Was this at Long Bay?—I do not know where Long Bay is. This was on the road on the march.

39,800. Between what places was it?—We were marching from Castle to Manchioneal. That is the only place that I remember, because they said we could get something to eat there, and when we got there we got nothing to eat. I remember that very well; we were three days without anything to eat.

39,801. Did you sit upon any Courts-martial?—I did.

39,802. Where was the first?—I think it was at Golden Grove.

39,803. Did you go there with Ensign Cullen?—Yes.

39,804. And Captain Astwood was present at that Court-martial?—He was, he was appointed by the officer commanding.

39,805. Were there six men sentenced to death there?—I do not know; I think there were six; yes, I think seven were tried and six sentenced to death.

39,806. Did you return to Manchioneal and there sit upon several Courts-martial?—I did; six were sentenced to death at Golden Grove.

39,807. Did you see any flogging at Manchioneal?—Yes.

39,808. Was the punishment more or less severe than that which is given in the army?—Well, I would rather have had their punishment than 50 from a soldier.

39,809. How many?—I would rather take 200 with their cats; but it was absurd, it was nothing but string, and no use at all. I have seen a man flogged and his back afterwards hardly showing a touch. I would rather have had 200 at Manchioneal than 50 at Up-Park Camp from a regulation cat, because it was not the proper thing at all. Many of them put on their shirts and things and walked off.

39,810. Was not the skin broken?—It must have been broken, but there was no bleeding or anything of that sort, as you will see with a soldier after 50 lashes. It is absurd to make a comparison between them.

39,811. Did you see any women flogged?—I did.

39,812. How many?—I think I saw two or three; I cannot say the number.

39,813. Where? At Manchioneal?—At Muirton, Manchioneal.

39,814. Are you sure two or three?—I am not sure, I cannot remember. I remember seeing one woman particularly, because when she had done she put on her things and walked off.

39,815. Where was she flogged?—On the shoulders, and she did not care about it.

39,816. What woman was that?—I do not know, I was not on duty. She put on her things and said, "Lord, it hurted me too much." She put on her things and said nothing more.

39,817. Was she flogged with the same cat that the men were?—She was not, it was a worse cat than any of them. It was made of twine.

39,818. Which was?—The one the woman was flogged with.

39,819. What do you mean by a worse cat?—It was a worse cat, but better for her.

39,820. You mean it was a less effective cat?—Less effective; I mean it would not hurt her; she did not care about it when she came down.

39,821. You say she said it hurted her?—Yes, but she put on her things and did not seem much hurt.

39,822. Did you see any houses burnt?—I did.

39,823. Did you burn any yourself?—I did.

39,824. How many did you burn?—I cannot state exactly the number, but we found a great many candle shades packed up and put on the table of one house that was burnt, and I remember having a fire-stick and lighting it at one side.

39,825. Why did you do that?—Because Captain Hole condemned it to be burnt.

39,826. You received orders?—Yes.

39,827. Did you burn many yourself?—I burnt none myself on my own responsibility.

39,828. Did you set fire yourself to several?—I did not.

39,829. You did not know the names of those whose houses you set fire to?—I never heard them.

39,830. Are you able to state what the reason was for burning the houses?—No, I have no idea, it was not my business. I only knew they were condemned to be burnt.

39,831. Did you hear what reason was given for their being burnt?—Yes; harbouring plunder, I believe, in every case. I remember seeing some soldiers pick up a lot of spoons from a corner of a room. They were not silver, but they were supposed to be, and some of them were silver.

39,832. Were they identified as the property of anyone?—They were, of Mr. Warmington; the crests and initials were ground off them.

39,833. Were there others in which you saw property identified by any persons?—Yes, several.

39,834. Do you think that in the greater part of the houses that were burnt there was property that was alleged to have been stolen?—I never saw any burnt but what there was property actually found in the house.

39,835. Which was said to be stolen?—Which was said to be stolen?

39,836. Was it property that the owner of such a house could not honestly be possessed of?—If he lived for 50 years he could not have it; you would not find silver spoons with initials broken off, and sheets and coverlids with other people's names on them.

39,837. Were such things found?—In several houses.

39,838. There had been two or three houses completely pillaged besides the stores?—Well, all the stores, except one at Muirton, were pillaged. I believe they said the owner's father or mother was a Maroon, and they saved him; but everything was stolen, and we saw Oznaburgh, and Priest, and everything.

39,839. Did you see any persons hung yourself, except that one you have spoken of?—Yes.

39,840. Was there any one person you shot while he was standing at his door for instance? It is said you shot a person named "William Gray" at Grange Hill. Is that true?—It is not.

39,841. Do you remember being at Grange Hill?—I do not know where Grange Hill is, but I never shot a man.

39,842. And you are sure you did not shoot any person?—I did not. (*A cat shown to witness.*)

39,843. Is that the same cat that was used for the men?—I should say this has been one, it is the same description of cat.

93,844. Did you see any cat more severe than

that ?—No; I should say that is about the worst we had.

39,845. Do you say this is as severe a cat as any that was used at Manchioneal or Muirton; did you see any cat used that would inflict a worse injury than this ?—I did not.

[*Another cat shown to witness.*]

39,846. Now this is a regulation cat; the tail of this is longer, does that increase the severity ?—It does. I saw a soldier flogged at Up-Park Camp afterwards, and his punishment of 50 lashes was much more severe than what I saw in the East. The cat used to the women at Muirton was lighter than the one produced; it was made of twine.

39,847. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you ever sent in charge of any soldiers yourself ?—No, I have accompanied soldiers.

39,848. Small parties or large ?—Well, whatever was sent out; whatever detachment was sent out I had to accompany it.

39,849. What was the smallest you ever accompanied ?—Upon my word I have no idea; I should say 50 men. I should think so, I am not quite sure; it might be 20 or 50.

39,850. Did you at any time go out with more than 50 men, on any expedition ?—Only as we marched out.

39,851. Did you at any time accompany any small portions detached from the main body over 50?—I did.

39,852. On what occasion was that ?—I have no idea. All the time I was under the command of another officer.

39,853. Do you recollect being detached any time in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal ?—Well, I should say three or four different times.

39,854. Upon what kind of duty was it that you were sent ?—We were sent to —— Upon my word I don't know what the orders were, the other officer had them.

39,855. Tell us what the detachments did, and then perhaps we shall arrive at the orders by that ?—I remember once going out and bringing about 50 people ?

39,856. Have you any list of the people you were to bring in ?—Oh, no.

39,857. Did you hold any kind of inquiry upon them as to what they were ?—The people.

39,858. Yes; how did you discover these people ?—They sent down to be relieved, and said they could not come down unless soldiers were sent for them.

39,859. Where were they ?—They were at a place called —— I forget the name, the place belongs to a Mr. Fleming.

39,860. You mean you were sent to Mr. Fleming's house to bring down some refugees ?—Yes.

39,861. Do you recollect anything that was done by the soldiers in going or returning to any house or people on the road ?—I do not remember what was done. I know we went up, and I brought down Mr. Fleming, and I think about 17 people.

39,862. Were any houses burnt ?—I cannot recollect. I do not remember that evening from any others.

39,863. Had you any general instructions when you went out on such expeditions, to do anything with regard to the people in that neighbourhood, as to burning houses or capturing rebels ?—I had no instructions, but I should have done it had I seen any.

39,864. What was the general practice you followed on going out on these expeditions ?—On going on that expedition my object was to bring in these people, women and children.

39,865. Suppose you met any of the negroes, did you make any inquiries as to who they were, and whether they were rebels, and bring them in ?—Oh, no; supposing I had met a man, and thought he was suspicious, I should have handed him over to the sergeant, and told him to make inquiries.

39,866. And would you have presided at these inquiries ?—I should.

39,867. Do you recollect any occasion when you did so ?—I do not.

39,868. Did you do it on any occasion, more than one ?—That was the only time I was out without another officer.

39,869. Will you tell us how many you had on this occasion, when you were out without another officer ?—I have no idea.

39,870. Had you 10 or 50 ?—I do not know, it might be 30.

39,871. Where were you ordered to proceed to?—To bring down Mr. Fleming, and those ladies and gentlemen.

39,872. Did you bring in any prisoners on that occasion, or did you burn any houses on the road ?—I have no idea; I saw some burning.

39,873. Who set fire to them ?—I have no idea.

39,874. Was it your party ?—No, I cannot tell you.

39,875. But if it were any of your party did you not know ?—I was not in command of the party.

39,876. You were the only officer ?—Yes, but I should hand it over to the sergeant to take charge of it. I was there as the only officer, but I would not take command.

39,877. When you said you were there as the only officer, you did not mean you were in charge of the party, but the party was in charge of a sergeant ?—The party was in charge of whoever was sent by the commanding officer.

39,878. Did you ever perform duties on that occasion different from the orders to the sergeant ?—I did not.

39,879. The sittings on the Courts-martial, by whose orders were they ?—I did not sit on them until I came back from Golden Grove.

39,880. Did you do so at any time ?—It is part of my duty.

39,881. Did you on these occasions sit under the Articles of War, when you sat on the Courts-martial ?—I have not the most remote idea. I sat; I was ordered. If I were ordered to sit on a Court-martial at such and such an hour, on such and such a day, I did so.

39,882. Did you make any reference to the Articles of War, as to the course of procedure in the Courts-martial, with regard to the forms to be observed ?—I knew these from having read them previously. On that particular occasion I did not make any such reference.

39,883. Did you follow the forms ?—As near as I was able.

39,884. To what Court-martial do your refer ?—There were only a few I sat upon after my return from Golden Grove, but I don't remember exactly. I did not sit on any Courts-martial before my return.

39,885. Were the only Courts-martial at which you sat at Golden Grove or Manchioneal ?—They were.

39,886. Did you ever at any time go out with a sergeant, who had a list of suspected men in his possession, to arrest any persons; were you ever with a party when such a thing was done ?—Never.

39,887. Were you ever with a party where any persons were arrested ?—Never.

39,888. Did you ever see a man arrested during the course of your service ?—Yes, we saw them brought in every day.

39,889. I mean, were you present at any actual arrest ?—No; none, except the first place we went to, Morant Bay. I saw them brought in, but not actually taken.

39,890. On that occasion, when you saw a man tied to a tree between the Castle and Manchioneal, did you see that man arrested ?—I did not.

39,891. You were present at the inquiry held upon him ?—Yes.

39,892. With what was he charged ?—I have not the most remote idea.

39,893. Did you keep any notes ?—Oh, dear me, not a single note; in fact you could not, you had no pencil, no paper, no ink. I defy a man to keep notes

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Assist.-Surgeon Morris.

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unless he made them when he got to Muirton. I could not even keep my own records.

39,894. Did you see the man who was executed, shot ?—Yes.

39,895. Who was in command of the party on that occasion ?—Captain Hole.

39,896. Was he present ?—I think he was ; I rather think so.

39,897. Will you try to recollect ; you did not see many persons executed, I presume ?—I did, I saw many.

39,898. How many did you see executed on the road ?—These two.

39,899. As they were the only two occasions, perhaps you may recollect them more particularly. In the case of the one that was hanged, who was present ?—Captain Hole.

39,900. He was present then ?—Yes ; I came up and he asked my opinion, and I said it is so and-so.

39,901. Was he on horseback ?—I have no idea. I was ; sometimes we were on horseback, and sometimes on foot.

39,902. This inquiry was held just as you were marching along ?—Yes.

39,903. Do you recollect who gave the orders for the execution ?—I do not.

39,904. Did you give any orders as to the execution ?—I have no idea.

39,905. Did you ever give any directions as to the executions during your service ?—I have often recommended but never gave directions.

39,906. Did you on this occasion ?—I have no idea if I said yes, or if I said no. I have no idea whether I was saying right or wrong, because I don't remember.

39,907. Do you recollect whether that was the case of a man who stated he had been at Kingston when the riot was going on at Morant Bay ?—I do not.

39,908. Do you recollect anything about the inquiry ?—No, I do not remember what he was charged with. If you had been there you would have found it very different from what it is now to remember particulars. They are brought in before you to be dealt with summarily and there is an end to it.

39,909. Yes ; but it is not a usual service where you have to perform these duties ?—No.

39,910. But you recollect more things distinctly about it ; do you recollect his being shot ?—I recollect seeing him shot.

39,911. By how many soldiers was he shot ?—I have not the most remote idea ; if I thought for a month I should not recollect.

39,912. Was the man shot on the road ?—It was on the line of march.

39,913. I presume you were marching along the Manchioneal road ?—We were.

39,914. Do you recollect whether the tree was in yard of any house ?—No, I do not recollect.

39,915. Was it a full grown tree, or having a sapling cut off ?—I do not know, it might have been a post for anything I recollect.

39,916. Do you recollect whether it was a post ?—No, I do not.

39,917. You say he was tied to a tree ?—He was tied to something, I do not know what he was tied to, I do not know whether it was a tree or a post.

39,318. Then you are now doubtful whether it was a tree or a post ?—I never looked at it further than I saw it was a tree on the line of march.

39,919. Were there any houses near ?—I do not know.

39,920. Were any houses being fired in the neighbourhood at the time ?—That I do not know.

39,921. Did you see any burning as you passed along on that occasion ?—At that particular moment I do not know.

39,922. Was it near the place where you tried to get something to eat ?—I do not know, I never was there except that once ; I don't know that locality at all.

39,923. Well, you recollect about the eating ?—I do.

39,924. I want to see if you recollect about the execution ?—I cannot.

39,925. Did you see any women present ?—No women present.

39,926. Were there any constables with you ?—That I cannot say ; a great many constables and Maroons were with us, but I do not know who they were ; there were a great many all along.

39,927. Did you see any other persons shot that day ?—No, not that day.

39,928. Did you ever hear of any person of the name of "William Gray" about Manchioneal ?—I did not. I do not remember the name at all, I might have heard it at the time.

39,929. Did you wear a revolver at that time when you were on the roads ?—I did.

39,930. Was your revolver in good order ?—I forget at that particular moment, but I lost the chambers soon afterwards, but it was in good order on that particular day.

39,931. Was that the day when you saw the person of the name of "Gray ?"—I never saw the person to my knowledge.

39,932. Did you see any person when your revolver was out of order ?—No, not to my knowledge.

39,933. You stated just now you recollected on one occasion, you spoke of it as that day ?—I say I cannot remember that particular day, but one time I recollect my revolver was out of order, because the barrels fell into the water.

39,934. Do you recollect snapping your revolver more than once when aiming at anybody ?—Yes, I do, that was the first man after leaving Castle ; It snapped three times before it went off.

39,935. Was that the man that was hanged ?—Yes.

39,936. What did you do ?—I pulled the barrels round.

39,937. And it went off ?—It did at last.

39,938. Was there another occasion when your revolver did not go off and you took a rifle from a soldier ?—No, I never remember it.

39,939. Did you ever use a rifle to shoot at any object during your service there ?—No—oh, yes, very often, every morning.

39,940. You mean you practised ?—Yes, we used to shoot every morning down at the river, and fire discharges off.

39,941. Did you ever practise there ?—Every morning.

39,942. Did you ever point your revolver at any person on the road ?—No, I do not remember ever having done so at all.

39,943. Did you ever happen to hear of a person of the name of Deacon or Hamilton in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal ?—No. Hamilton I did ; but we had a servant of that name with us, not anyone living there.

39,944. Are you prepared to swear that you never presented your revolver on any occasion to a negro, and it snapped three or four times ?—Yes.

39,945. And that you never then took a rifle from a black soldier in order to shoot him ?—I swear.

39,946. You are prepared to swear that ?—Yes, indeed I am, because it never was done.

39,947. Do you recollect on any occasion attending a party who went to bury some people who had been executed ?—I never saw such a party.

39,948. Did you see any persons buried at any time ?—I did.

39,949. Do you recollect the circumstances of that ?—Yes.

39,950. Were the men dead when you saw them first ?—On one occasion they were not dead.

39,951. Did you do anything to them on that occasion ?—I did.

39,952. What did you do ?—I ran them through with my sword, and I spoke to Captain Hole at the time ; they were men who had been shot, and I said if that was the way they were shot it would be better

to have a firing party ; it was a shame to see them in that state.

39,953. Were these parties not dead lying ready for burial ?—They were shot ; they were in the grave ; they were lying down below.

39,954. (*By the Commission.*) How long was this after they had been shot ?—Directly.

39,955. Then the grave was dug before ?—It was dug by the police.

39,956. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you present, then, when they were executed and laid by the grave ?—We were.

39,957. How many did you run through with your sword ?—One.

39,958. Have you spoken of this in Kingston ?—Not to my knowledge. I do not know I am sure what I have said there for the last four months.

39,959. Have you ever made use of the expression that you had run through five or six of these persons with your sword ?—No, because I never did it ; and it would be only an act of humanity on my part to do it at any time.

39,960. Did you write a letter detailing your services ?—No, I did not, it is not my letter at all, I was disgusted when I read it in the paper. I beg your pardon, but I was extremely annoyed when I saw it,. Some things in it were what I have said, other things I have nothing to do with at all, they are merely exaggerations.

39,961. You mean that in the letter there are some things which you never wrote ?—Indeed there are.

39,962. But there are some things which you did write ?—I have only seen some things of this letter that was in one of the local papers, that I killed 11 with my own sword and revolver; now that is nonsense, because I only saw 11 dead during the whole time.

39,963. Did you write a letter detailing the part you had taken in these proceedings ?—I did, I wrote home.

39,964. To whom ?—To my father ; and he never published that letter, and he is about as much disgusted with it as I am.

39,965. Is that the letter in which you signed yourself "Harry ?"—No, I never signed myself "Harry."

39,966. What was your signature ?—I have no idea.

39,967. Did you ever say at any time you had killed nine people with your sword and revolver ?—No.

39,968. Did you ever write telling the number of people you had killed with your revolver and sword in the way you have now detailed ?—I never wrote to say I had killed 11, because I never saw so many; they were removed as we went along.

39,969. Have you read that letter ?—I read a lot of extracts, not the letter, a lot of extracts.

39,970. Did you recognize in that letter some things which you did write ?—There must be some things that I wrote, but I do not remember what they were ; I know there were a great many things that I never said.

39,971. There are some things which you say you wrote and others which you don't remember to have written ?—I say I never wrote about killing 11 men.

39,972. And you never said it yourself ?—No, I do not remember ever having said it in my life.

39,973. Did you ever say it in conversation ?—No. I do not remember ever having said it in conversation. Eleven was the only number I saw along the road.

39,974. Have you conversed in Kingston or elsewhere, as to what you did in the course of the suppression ?—Yes.

39,975. Have you told them how many you have put your sword through ?—I have no idea.

39,976. Have you ever exhibited your sword to any persons, and said that blade was through so many people ?—No ; I do not remember having done so. I may have done so, or I may not. I do not know at all.

39,977. Have you exhibited your revolver in the same way ?—No, for a very good reason ; it is in England. It was sent to England by a clergyman from the East, a Mr. Bourne, I think his name is, so that I never could have shown it.

39,978. Have you any recollection of any occasion when you exhibited your sword in the manner in which I mentioned ?—No ; and if I had it would be private conversation that had nothing to do with anybody. I would not hesitate doing it ; I would exhibit to you now.

39,979. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I am not particularly anxious to see it.

39,980. (*Witness.*) If there is anything to be exhibited, you might perhaps like to see it.

39,981. Now, I ask you how many houses you set fire to with your own hand, either under orders or in any other way ?—I should say three. I should think so ; about that. I cannot say to a certainty, that is what I count the average. I remember on one particular occasion finding a lot of these candlesticks buried up in a box in a house, and in another a lot of plate, spoons, and things with initials carved off. I remember that particularly.

39,982. Were you ever back at Morant Bay after being at Manchioneal ?—No. I believe they have got a charge of rape against me at Morant Bay after I came back, so they said. I never was there except when I went out, that is what I hear afterwards. Since they have found out who we were, "That is the Doctor"—that is enough—"That is the Doctor," everything is down to you at once.

39,983. (*By the Commission.*) Here is a statement made by Robert Deacon. [*Questions and answers* 29,159 *to* 29,167 *in* 29*th Day's Proceedings, Part II., read to witness.*] Is there any truth in that ?—I was with Mr. Cullen, one of the officers, therefore he would say as I do, it was not the case.

39,984. Was Ensign Cullen with you ?—We went out on the same expedition.

39,985. When you were at Grange Hill ?—I do not know the place at all.

39,986. How do you know that Ensign Cullen was with you ?—Because I never was out alone, except one evening, when we went to Mr. Fleming's house.

39,987. How do you know that at this time you were with Ensign Cullen ?—Because he was the only one that could be there, except Ensign Lewis. [*Questions and answers* 29,066 *to* 29,071 *in John Hamilton's evidence,* 29*th Day's Proceedings, Part II., read to witness.*]

39,988. Now, do you remember any such transactions taking place in your presence ?—I do not; I am quite certain, and whatever officer was with me of course he would say the same as I do.

39,989. It is very desirable that you should ascertain who was with you ?—I can easily find out.

39,990. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Is Deeling Mr. Fleming's place ?—I do not know what place it is. Reach is the name of Mr. Fleming's place.

JONATHAN THOMAS (a black) sworn and examined.

J. Thomas.

39,991. Are you a soldier in the West India Regiment ?—Yes.

39,992. Were you in October last one of the orderlies ?—Yes.

39,993. Were you stationed before the King's House ?—Yes.

39,994. Do you remember at any time receiving, on the 11th of October, a letter for the Governor ?—Yes, I did.

39,995. What time was it you received it ?—10 or 11 o'clock in the day.

39,996. What did you do with it ?—I gave it to the Governor's secretary, Mr. Jordan.

39,997. Are you sure you were the person that received it ?—Yes.

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39,998. Did you give it to anybody else before you gave it to Mr. Jordan?—No.

39,999. Did you give any answer to the person who brought it?—No.

40,000. Did he ask for any answer?—No, he did not.

40,001. Did he wait there?—No.

40,002. Merely delivered the letter and left?—Yes.

40,003. And did you see any more of him?—Nothing more.

The witness withdrew.

Hon. E. Jordon.

The Honourable EDWARD JORDON sworn and examined.

40,004. Do you remember receiving a letter on the 11th of October from the last witness?—I remember receiving a letter, but I cannot say whether it was brought by the last witness or one of the clerks of the office.

40,005. Do you remember what time it reached you?—I think it must have been after 12 o'clock.

40,006. What time were you in your office that day?—I was there from 9 till 4.

40,007. What did you do with the letter after you received it?—I sent it immediately to the Governor.

40,008. Did you open it?—Oh, yes. I opened it and read it, and seeing the nature of it, I put it under cover in an envelope to Governor Eyre; that is the letter (*read*):

"To his Excellency, E. J. Eyre, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica.

"We, the petitioners of St. Thomas in the East, do send to inform your Excellency of the mean advantage that has been taken of us, from time to time, and more especially this present time, when, on Saturday, the 7th of this month, an outrageous assault was committed upon us by the police of the parish, by order of the justices, which occasioned an outbreak, for which warrants have been issued against innocent parties, of which we were compelled to resist; we therefore call upon your Excellency for protection, seeing we are Her Majesty's loyal subjects; that protection, if refused, we will be compelled to put our shoulders to the wheel, as we have been imposed upon for a period of 27 years. We obedience to our laws and Queen and country, and as we can no longer endure the same, therefore it is our object of calling upon your Excellency, and the petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) "JAMES DACRES.
"J. R. SMITH.
"JAMES BOWIE.
"PAUL BOGLE.
"JOSEPH KELLY.
"MOSES BOGLE.
"WILLIAM FRANCIS.
"ARCHIBALD BAILEY.
"THOMAS GRAHAM.
"WILLIAM BOGLE.
"WILLIAM BOWIE.
"JAS. MCLAREN.
"STEPHEN CAMERON.
"CHAS. MAINE.
"ALEXR. BADSON.
"WM. GRANT.
"EDWARD HOWELL.
"GEO. GORDON.
"ABM. ANDERSON.
"BRISCO PATERSON."

40,009. You say you forwarded it at once to the Governor?—I sent it immediately to Governor Eyre.

40,010. Where was he?—I think he was over at King's House; he was to leave Spanish Town that afternoon between 2 and 3. He returned his minute to me, and upon that minute I wrote a reply.

40,011. Is that the reply? (*produced*)—Yes, that is my handwriting; it is dated the 12th of October, it went by the post to Morant Bay on that day, at least it left here for Morant Bay; the letter came to me on the 11th; it was sent to the Governor on the 11th, returned to me on the 16th, but the answer I think was sent the next day; there was no post before that (*read*):—

"SIRS, 12th October 1865.

I HAVE received and laid your communication, of the 16th instant, before his Excellency the Governor, and am directed by him to remark that you do not state the nature of the grievance you complain of, nor give any particulars, so that his Excellency has no means of judging how far you have any just cause of complaining. The laws of the country apply equally to the labourers and the proprietors, and if any party at any time feels aggrieved at or dissatisfied with the decisions of the justices, there is an appeal to the circuit courts. The Governor will also always be ready to listen, and so far as he can properly do so, inquire into any circumstances which the people think press hardly upon them, but his Excellency cannot entertain any application when pressed upon him with the accompaniment of threats. In the present instance the Governor is aware from other sources, that some of you have been guilty of gross outrage and violence, and he warns you that such proceedings cannot be allowed to take place with impunity. His Excellency feels it to be his duty at once to inform you, that you are misled by the misrepresentations of evil disposed and designing men, and that, unless you promptly withdraw from the unlawful attitude which you have assumed, very serious consequences must follow. I have to remark in conclusion, that it is his Excellency's determination to vindicate and uphold the majesty of the law."

40,011*a*. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) How long have you been in your present official position?—Since the 1st of August of last year.

40,012. Do you happen to have here the warrant of your appointment?—I have not.

40,012*a*. It was conceived in rather special terms, was it not?—I do not think the appointment was conceived in special terms; I think it is the ordinary appointment.

40,013. What is the position that you hold—the exact functions that you have to discharge?—I hold two appointments—the appointment of Governor's Secretary, and I hold the appointment of Island Secretary. The appointment of Governor's Secretary is in the hands of the Governor and always has been, and so is the appointment of Island Secretary, both subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

40,014. Is either of them an appointment to give advice to the Governor with respect to the affairs of the island?—There is a despatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Eyre, and they wished me to take the part of Governor's Secretary, because it was thought that, notwithstanding the existence of the Executive Committee, the Governor ought to have a private and confidential adviser.

40,015. That is in the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor?—Yes.

40,016. Are you in any official capacity, a member of the Council of War?—I am, as a member of the Privy Council, one of the parties who would constitute a Council of War.

40,017. Were you consulted by Governor Eyre before martial law was submitted to the Council of War?—No, I was not consulted before that. All that passed between us was, that he told me very early in the morning the day the Council of War was held that he would require me to go to Kingston with him in order to form a Council of War.

40,018. Were you present ?—Yes, I was there.

40,019. Was there any discussion about placing the whole island under martial law ?—Some remarks were made. Some thought it was desirable to place the whole island under martial law, and some thought all except the town of Kingston.

40,020. Do you recollect which of the views Mr. Eyre favoured ?—I am not prepared to say; he did not express any opinion that I know of.

40,021. What was the proposition laid before the Council of War on the part of the Governor ?—The proposition was, I believe, simply the propriety of declaring martial law, and then some remarks were made by the Chief Justice and, I think, by the Attorney General, and Mr. Jackson and some other parties. I think the Attorney General was in favour of putting the parish of St. Thomas in the East alone under martial law; and then it was thought that would not answer, because parties would go into St. David's immediately adjoining, and into St. George's, and even into Portland, and so the object would be defeated there.

40,022. Do you recollect if any information was laid before the Council of War ?—Nothing beyond the statement that a disturbance had broken out at Morant Bay, and it was necessary to take strong measures for the purpose of putting it down.

40,023. Was the letter of Baron Kettelhodt read at the Council of War ?—I don't recollect that any document was read. I think the Governor merely stated the necessity for it, and some discussion took place, not as to the propriety of putting on martial law, but as to whether the whole county of Surrey or the whole island should be placed under martial law.

40,024. Was that letter of Paul Bogle's which has just been read referred to at all ?—I don't believe that it was.

40,025. You knew the state of the country well at about that period, did you know St. Thomas in the East at all ?—I know the parish perfectly; I have been in it repeatedly.

40,026. Is there anything about the administration of justice you wish to state ?—Well, I know nothing of my own knowledge. Of course I have had statements made with regard to the administration of justice in that parish.

40,027. Have you in your possession any of those ? As Island Secretary or Private Secretary to the Governor, have you had official knowledge of Vestry discussions taking place in St. Thomas in the East ?—Not in the office—not officially.

40,028. In the event of any charge being made against the justices, in what department would that be ?—It would come to me.

40,029. Do you remember any charge brought against Mr. Jackson, for instance ?—There was a charge against him by Baron Kettelhodt and others, charging him with making use of improper expressions towards the justices. The words were, I believe, "Come not my soul into their council."

40,030. That was a Scripture quotation he made use of as applicable to the justices at St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

40,031. Was that the reason of Mr. Jackson being removed ?—A complaint was made against him. He was charged with improper conduct towards the Custos and the justices, and upon that ground he was removed; in consequence of that he was removed.

40,032. The improper conduct referred to is that which you have just given us ?—Yes, and his refusing to take his seat in the Vestry.

40,033. Do you recollect whether Mr. Jackson brought any charge against the justices ?—He wrote a very long letter in explanation, and in that he made allusion to circumstances that had occurred previously between himself and the justices.

40,034. Did he refer to a case of the late Mr. Walton's ?—He did allude to Mr. Walton's conduct to him on the bench on one occasion.

40,035. Do you recollect any discussion taking place ? Have you any official knowledge of a conversation taking place about the Morant Bay lock-up ?—On the occasion of Mr. Gordon's visiting there ?

40,036. No, between Mr. Jackson and Rector Cooke ?—I think I have seen some correspondence where Mr. Jackson was called upon to report about the state of the lock-up.

40,037. Do you remember any charge coming before you with regard to some boy that was sent on board a ship ?—No; I have not seen any correspondence since I have been in office upon that subject.

40,038. Do you know the peasantry of this country pretty well ?—Yes, I know them pretty well; I have lived all my life with them.

40,039. Will you give me your opinion as to their loyalty ?—I never had any doubt about their loyalty; they are a very peaceable, quiet people.

40,040. Does that refer to the island generally ?—Yes. Of course you will find in every parish disaffected persons and those who will behave improperly; but, generally speaking, they are as well-behaved a people as you could desire to have anything to do with.

40,041. Have you at any time had any knowledge as to the payment of wages ?—I have never had anything to do with the payment of wages. I have heard reports about the payment of wages and the stoppage of wages; I don't know it of my own knowledge.

40,042. Or as to the administration of justice ?—Or as to the administration of justice. I have heard several complaints, whether well or ill-founded I don't know.

40,043. Were you consulted at the time of martial law by Governor Eyre as to what was going on ?—No.

40,044. Were you consulted about Gordon's trial ?—No, nothing whatever connected with the disturbances in St. Thomas in the East.

40,045. Were you chairman of the Underhill meeting in Kingston ?—No, I was not.

40,046. Did you convene it ?—I convened the meeting as Mayor of Kingston. I was asked to take the chair, and I would have done so, but the state of my health prevented me.

40,047. Had you ever any conversation with Mr. Eyre as to the late Mr. Gordon about the time of these disturbances in St. Thomas in the East ?—No, I never had any conversation with him. The morning of the day upon which the Council of War was held, he sent for me very early, and I went to the King's House; he then requested I should be present at a Council of War, and he made this remark, "All this has come of Mr. Gordon's agitation." That is the only thing that took place between him and me.

40,048. Did he say anything about what steps he proposed to adopt ?—No, the interview was a very short one, it was 4 o'clock in the morning, and he wanted rest.

40,049. Do you know to whom he referred in that letter; had you any conversation with him as to the answer to Paul Bogle's letter ?—Yes, the reference there applies to a letter he got from the Baron Kettelhodt, stating that the people were misconducting themselves in St. Thomas in the East.

40,050. There is a reference at the end of the letter that they have been misled by certain persons ?—Yes, I presume it alluded to Mr. Gordon. The allusion is in that minute, and I supposed when I read it that it was to Mr. Gordon.

40,051. (*Mr. Walcott.*) These peaceful people are very easily excited and misled, are they not ?—They are easily acted upon by those in whom they have confidence.

40,052. (*Commission.*) And had they confidence in Mr. Gordon ?—Oh yes, I believe they had, and I believe in St. Thomas in the East they had unlimited confidence in Mr. Gordon.

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A. Phillips.

10 Mar. 1866.

ALFRED PHILLIPS (black) sworn and examined.

40,053. What are you?—A drummer.

40,054. In what regiment?—The 1st West India Regiment.

40,055. What place are you a native of?—Jamaica.

40,056. Were you here in the month of October last?—Yes.

40,057. Are you now under a charge of having deserted from the army?—Yes.

The Commissioners under these circumstances did not think it right to put further questions to the witness, who was removed in military custody.

Hon. R. Nunes.

Hon. ROBERT NUNES sworn and examined.

40,058. I believe you are the Custos of the parish of Trelawney?—Yes.

40,059. Were you away in the year 1865?—Yes, partly.

40,060. When did you become Custos?—In the month of July.

40,061. Were you resident in the parish before that?—Yes.

40,062. We hear that Trelawney was a quiet parish during the summer, that there were no symptoms of disaffection or disturbance in that parish?—There were a few symptoms, but not general.

40,063. What were they symptoms of, disaffection?—Of disaffection.

40,064. Will you state what they were?—There were a few isolated cases. On one occasion I had a communication sent to me by a magistrate, stating that a man had made use of very inflammatory language hoping the rebellion would soon come there, and he would have the opportunity of cutting every white man's throat.

40,065. When was that?—Just in the very height of the rebellion.

40,066. I was talking of the summer months, prior to anything which disturbed the peace of Morant Bay, was there anything which attracted your attention indicating any intention to disturb the peace of Trelawney?—Nothing.

40,067. Had you as Custos reason to make any representation to the Government regarding your fears for the peace of the parish before the news from Morant Bay arrived?—No, I had not.

40,068. After that, I suppose, it produced some sensation among all classes in Trelawney?—Yes.

40,069. What effect had that amongst the labouring class and the peasants?—I think it worked them up to an excited state, and I believe if the rebellion had not been crushed in the early stage it was, if it had lasted three days longer, I believe we should have had a rebellion in the parish of Trelawney.

40,070. What took place in Trelawney which led you to believe that that would be the result?—Simply from complaints coming to me from various districts of the conduct of parties whom I am quite satisfied would not have conducted themselves in that loose style if the rebellion had not broken out.

40,071. What was the conduct and character of the parties which led you to believe that the rebellion would have come there if it had not been crushed at St. Thomas in the East?—I have named one instance of inflammatory language.

40,072. Do you know the name of the man who used it?—No, I have not the document with me now, that was sent to me by the justice of the peace.

40,073. What part of Trelawney was this man in?—At Brier Castle.

40,074. Is that in the middle of the parish?—Yes.

40,075. Were the people he addressed affected by what he said so as to show signs of intending to be led by him to a breach of the peace?—No, I cannot say they were.

40,076. One man indulged in this sort of talk?—I don't say that; there were other cases.

40,077. Was there any attempt to follow his words out, or be led by him?—No.

40,078. Were there any other indications of the effect produced by the news from Morant Bay?—No, only people were making use of improper and inflammatory language.

40,079. To their neighbours?—To their neighbours and to their employers.

40,080. Not addressing assemblies?—No, nothing systematic.

40,081. Only passing remarks of a violent character?—Yes.

40,082. But no attempt by any person to bring the people together and inflame them by expressing such things as you mention?—No.

40,083. Was anything done of such a serious character in Trelawney as to lead you to represent the state of the parish to the Government with a view to protection?—Previous to the rebellion do you mean?

40,084. No, on the occasion you are talking of?—No, it was not of a sufficiently serious a character. I was quite aware of the position in which the Governor was placed, and that it was of no use calling for aid.

40,085. You did not make application?—No, I was promised by the officers of the Government that we should have military aid as soon as it arrived in the island, and I knew that we could not get it before.

40,086. No disturbance did take place?—No. I believe I may say that Trelawney was as quiet as any other parish in the island, and for reasons which I may be able to give if you wish.

40,087. I believe the people are well off there as to labour, and can get plenty of employment?—Yes.

40,088. There are a great number of estates that are cultivated in that parish?—Yes, nearly 50.

40,089. Are the people constantly employed upon those estates whenever labour is wanted?—Yes, they are fairly employed.

40,090. And I believe wages are fairly earned there?—Yes, and faithfully paid.

40,091. There is no delay in the payment?—No, none at all.

40,092. With regard to the administration of justice there, is there any cause for the people being discontented do you think?—On the contrary, I believe the labouring classes are satisfied with the administration of justice in Trelawney.

40,093. Do they apply to the magistrates without hesitation whenever they have anything to get remedied?—Yes, I believe they prefer their cases being tried at the lower Courts, to the higher Courts.

40,094. That is by the justices in summary jurisdiction?—Yes.

40,095. Do you think Trelawney is quiet now, and well disposed?—Yes.

40,096. You have no reason to think to the contrary?—No, the only point I observe is that they are not spending their money, they are hoarding it up.

40,097. You think they save?—Yes.

40,098. Is that a bad sign?—It is a saving that they never practised before.

40,099. Do you think they are getting wiser then?—I do not attribute it to that.

40,100. What is the amount a man earns in a week?—A labourer earns from 7*s.* to 9*s.*, but he could earn more if he wished.

40,101. Is that by working 5 days or 6?—Five days.

40,102. Are they beginning to get disabused of these absurd rumours that have been prevalent about the lands?—I don't think it prevailed to any extent down there.

40,103. You think it is a curious thing that they are saving their money now?—Yes, it is a curious thing to me just now. I have been in the habit of paying large amounts of wages for the last 13 or 14 years.

40,104. I believe you are the agent of the Colonial Bank ?—Yes. I believe I pay about three-fourths of the wages in the parish, and I have observed in the last three or four months that the money has not been returned at all in the town; we are generally self-supporting there in our agency, and in the last three or four months I have been compelled to import specie largely, which is the coin they are paid in.

40,105. They are speaking in some districts of there being a scarcity of silver, do you know anything about that ?—That is the case in Trelawney. There is one point which I wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to, and that is the fact of the number of appeals that have taken place—there have been 57 appeals.

40,106. In how long ?—In three years; 13 of these appeals were reversed, 12 of which were on points of law, and one as contrary to evidence. The number of cases were in 1863, 1,857; in 1864, 1,894; and in 1865, 1,859.

40,107. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was the opinion you formed arrived at from facts within your own knowledge ?—Upon what point do you mean ?

40,108. With regard to the dangerous state of Trelawney at the time of the insurrection, you said that they would probably have risen if the insurrection had not been put down in three days ?—It was too pointed to admit of any doubt with me.

40,109. Was it from your own observation that you came to that conclusion ?—From my own observation, and from advice received from other parties.

40,110. What did you yourself see ?—I will first take my own household. I found a very different style of conduct among my servants towards me to what they were in the habit of evincing; it was pointed.

40,111. In what respect ?—They were sullen, sulky, disobedient, and impertinent.

40,112. When did this state of things occur ?—At the time of the rebellion.

40,113. At what time of the rebellion, let me ask you more particularly ?—At the time the news came down that the rebels were at St. Thomas in the East, and had commenced the rebellion and the murders.

40,114. Are you sure that any such appearance of discontent and sullenness was not subsequent to the acts committed during the suppression of the rebellion ?—I will give you another point, which bears more upon the subject.

40,115. Will you first answer my question, was this sullenness previous to the suppression ?—Previous to the announcement of the suppression.

40,116. How soon did you receive the announcement of the rebellion ?—I received it a few days before anyone on the north side. I believe it came to Kingston either on the Tuesday or the Thursday; I think it was on the Tuesday, and I was the only person on the north side of the island who received it on the Wednesday.

40,117. Did your household know it at the same time you did ?—I communicated it to the town; it was a matter of such importance that I communicated it to the sister parishes.

40,118. The news of the suppression followed, how soon after ?—I suppose in about 15 days.

40,119. And of the executions and floggings ?—Oh no, that came about a fortnight after.

40,120. When did the news of the executions and floggings, and the execution of Mr. Gordon reach you ?—Gordon's execution was a considerable time afterwards; the people had become rather excitable and impertinent, as I tell you, and it was only after the information of the suppression of the rebellion had reached us that they came to be as they were previously, more quiet.

43,121. Are you sure that this sullenness you speak of was previous to their hearing of the floggings, and the measures taken by the Governor for the suppression ?—I am positive of it. I will name one particular circumstance that occurred. The first express that arrived from Governor Eyre, taking on documents to Montego Bay, passed through Trelawney. There was a large assemblage at the police station, I went down there to hear the news, and a man said, "Oh, Mr. "Nunes, did you hear that? You would not give "me work when I asked you, you must look out." That is a man I could identify and name now. I have never had any words with him in my life, I did not suppose he would evince such a spirit, but he had obtained information of this rebellion and he expected it would come there.

40,122. You can hardly say what he expected ?—I have no doubts about it.

40,123. All this man said to you is what you have just repeated, and from that you judged that others were willing to join the rebellion ?—I am quite positive of that.

40,124. You yourself saw that particular man, did you ever see any other particular man ?—I only give you that as one circumstance.

40,125. And I suppose the strongest that you remember ?—It was one of the first points that occurred.

40,126. And one of the strongest that you saw yourself ?—I can't say that it was the strongest.

40,127. Have you any stronger that occurred to yourself ?—Yes; the general conduct and bearing of the people in the town.

40,128. I ask you to specify some particular acts of which their general conduct was made up ?—The general incivility and impertinence of the people about the town, with whom I came in contact daily as now, their conduct was quite different to what it usually was.

40,129. What do you mean by impertinence ?—In putting any question to them they would give you an impertinent, rude, and improper answer.

40,130. Nothing more than that has occurred to you to give as an instance, nothing further than impoliteness ?—I can't call it impoliteness, I call it disaffection.

40,131. I want to know not what you term it, but what it was ?—It was disaffection.

40,132. Will you give us a single act that amounts to disaffection ?—The one I named to you, what the man said, that proved to me that he was ready.

40,133. Do you call that an act of disaffection ?—He was disaffected, undoubtedly.

40,134. But do you call that an act of disaffection ?—No, I don't call it an act of disaffection.

40,135. If not, will you mention any act of disaffection that you yourself saw ?—I tell you in my own household I noticed a difference.

40,136. You did not see anything whatever beyond impoliteness ?—I do not call it impoliteness.

40,137. Well, beyond impertinence then ?—It was a different style of conduct to what they had been previously in the habit of showing.

40,138. That is you thought there was a want of their usual politeness ?—I did not think so, I saw it pretty plainly.

40,139. (*Commission.*) Conduct expressive of bad humour, I suppose ?—It was something more than that.

40,140. Was it dissatisfaction ?—I believe it was something more than that, disaffection.

40,141. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say it was conduct expressive of disaffection. I should like to know what you call conduct amounting to disaffection, do you mean they did say "Good morning" to you ?—No, not only that; when I spoke to them civilly I got a most impertinent answer.

40,142. Besides these things you yourself saw, this impoliteness, from what else did you derive your opinion that there was this state of disaffection at the time ?—From the information I received from various parties.

40,143. Officially ?—Officially and otherwise.

40,144. What official information did you receive, and what was the nature of the complaints ?—The first document I received was this, which I beg to

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Hon. R. Nunes.

10 Mar. 1866.

lay before the Commission. (*The witness handed in a paper.*)

40,145. How many official complaints were made to you ?—I cannot say, there were many official complaints.

40,146. Were there half-a-dozen official complaints made to you as Custos of Trelawney ?—No, there were not, but more than two dozen made to me otherwise.

40,147. Were there three made to you officially ?—I wish you to understand that I believe the parish of Trelawney was as quiet as any other parish in the island.

40,148. Still you say they were ready for insurrection ?—Yes.

40,149. Were there as many as three official complaints made to you ?—Upon my word I could not answer the question, there may have been more. What do you term an official communication, in writing ?

40,150. A communication made to you as Custos ?—Parties coming down from the country would tell me of certain circumstances which took place there.

40,151. (*Commission.*) You say they *would* tell, *did* they do so ?—No, I should say not. I don't know that I had more than one official communication in writing.

40,152. (*Mr. Payne.*) One official complaint to you altogether ?—I wish to be understood that I am not desirous at all of putting the people of my parish in a worse position than they are.

40,153. Do you remember more than one official complaint being made to you ?—I do not know of more than one official complaint in writing.

40,154. Is that the one you have just handed in ?—Yes.

40,155. This was in October ?—Yes.

40,156. This refers to the complaint of the language that you mentioned before ?—Yes.

40,157. You did not hear that yourself ?—No.

40,158. Then this relates to Brier Castle ?—Yes.

40,159. Then I am right in this, that the opinion you formed had been formed upon a few acts of impoliteness to yourself ?—I don't call them acts of impoliteness.

40,160. A few acts that you call impertinence towards yourself, one official complaint, and the rest hearsay evidence ?—By no means ; that was not the ground upon which I determined that the people would have joined in the rebellion had it not been suppressed so early.

40,161. Will you state any other ?—My knowledge of the character of the negro was the chief ground.

40,162. Then the ground upon which you formed your opinion that the insurrection would have spread at Trelawney, was your knowledge of the character of the people ?—Yes.

40,163. Were the white population in Trelawney much excited by the news of the unfortunate massacres that had taken place ?—They were very much alarmed. Several reports that came down from the country caused them to be greatly alarmed.

40,164. I suppose those reports were greatly exaggerated ?—Not in the least, not in the parish of Trelawney.

40,165. For instance, was it not published among the white people that the bodies had been mutilated ?—I have never heard that those reports were exaggerated at all, the evidence we had before us did not contradict it.

40,166. Was it not like the report of the Haytian plot ?—That gave us very little concern.

40,167. Do you not think the white population would take more notice of any insulting language, or of any threat that might be used by black people, when they were in that state of excitement, than at any other time ?—I believe they would.

40,168. Do not you think from the excited state and the alarmed state in which the white population were at that time, any threats, or any rude or impertinent language, would make a great impression upon them than in any ordinary time of perfect peace ?—Yes, I should think so. I should say their conduct would be more closely watched, and their expressions, too.

40,169. Then you would expect to hear more of impertinent language and to receive more complaints, both officially and otherwise, than in a time of perfect peace ?—No, I think I should have seen more than I did.

40,170. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Trelawney has the largest sugar plantations in the island, has it not ?—I believe it produces as large a quantity of sugar as any.

40,171. It has a larger number of estates ?—Yes.

40,172. Your knowledge of the people of the parish extends back many years ?—A great many years.

40,173. Have you found them easily excited to evil ?—Much more readily so than otherwise.

40,174. You have absolute knowledge of that ?—Yes.

40,175. Do you remember a very slight circumstance that occurred at Forest Hill ?—Yes, I do.

40,176. Which led to something ?—Yes, to riot and shooting some of the negroes.

40,177. Upon that occasion did the then Custos apply for troops ?—He did.

40,178. What year was that in ?—In 1860 ; it was a slight dispute about a property, and people joined in it who had nothing whatever to do in the matter, who were not concerned in it in any way ; it created very serious disturbance and loss of life ; the police were ordered to fire in consequence of the state of the people.

40,179. (*Mr. Payne.*) The very complaint you have spoken of, if I mistake not, is twice hearsay, a Miss Drew hears it and reports it to Mr. Berrisford, who reports it to Mr. Edwards, who reports it to the Custos ?—There was an affidavit from a party sent down to me, and I sent it down to his Excellency Governor Eyre ; it was very properly made to me by a justice of the peace.

40,180. But it was not sent to you by the person who heard it ?—No. I would state that the reason why our parish had been in a more quiet state than many others is, that we have been more free from the influence of interfering parties, demagogues, who in several other parishes have led the people astray.

40,181. (*Commission.*) You mean you have had no Underhill meetings ?—No.

40,182. How do you keep out the demagogue ?—I believe our parish is pretty well managed, and a great deal of this result is to be attributed to the conduct of the dissenting ministers, who have taken a very active part in doing good there.

The witness withdrew.

P. Elphick.

PLATO ELPHICK sworn and examined.

40,183. Do you live at the Belvedere estate, St. Thomas in the East ?—I do.

40,184. Were you there during last autumn ?—Yes.

40,185. Before the 11th of October had you noticed anything in the conduct of the people there, prior to the disturbances ?—I have noticed a general sullenness and disinclination to work, and such like things, for some two or three years past.

40,186. I am talking of the summer and autumn of last year ?—I noticed nothing particular at that time more than any other.

40,187. Had you noticed what they were about ?—No, I do not know of anything.

40,188. No meetings in the night time ?—No, I noticed nothing until two or three days before the outbreak.

40,189. Did you know the Bogles ?—I knew two of them, I think ; I did not know Paul Bogle, I knew the other two.

40,190. Did you know Moses ?—I knew Moses slightly.

40,191. What was he?—I believe he was a baker in Morant Bay.

40,192. There was no violence offered to you, was there; no ill-will expressed to you that you noticed about that time?—No; there was some threatening; for instance, I was digging cane holes at the time my book-keeper and headman in the fields complained to one of the men about not digging good cane holes, and he said, "Never mind, old fellow, it will not be long before John Crow pick your bones."

40,193. When was that?—About two weeks before.

40,194. How many men had you in your employ at the time?—From 200 to 250.

40,195. Did they remain at their work steadily?—They worked very well then.

40,196. Day by day?—Yes, tolerably well.

40,197. Were the wages paid up?—Yes, they were always paid every Friday.

40,198. What do they get a week, there?—Cane-hole diggers get 1*s.* 6*d.* per day.

40,199. That is for five days a week, I suppose?—Yes, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week.

40,200. Were you a member of the Vestry?—I was a magistrate.

40,201. You were not a member of the Vestry?—They form part of the Vestry.

40,202. Are the magistrates *ex officio* vestrymen?—Yes.

40,203. Did you know of any of the meetings that took place at Morant Bay in August?—I did not know of them only by report.

40,204. How far is Belvedere from the Bay?—About two miles and a half.

40,205. Had you heard as a magistrate of any meetings being held there during the autumn?—I never heard of any.

40,206. Did you not know of them?—I did not know of them; I had no reason to suspect it, and made no inquiries.

40,207. You had not heard of persons assembling up at Stony Gut or Morant Bay?—No, only two or three days before the outbreak; I heard of it afterwards, but I did not know it at the time.

40,208. Where were you on the 11th of October?—I was at Morant Bay in the afternoon; I rode through the Bay and came out about a quarter of an hour before the rebels came in. I came out on one road and they came in on another.

40,209. Did you see anything of them?—I did not see them, I was close enough to hear them, but I did not see them because the bushes intervened between the two roads.

40,210. Did they ever come to Belvedere?—They did not come there, they simply sent me up a polite message to say they were coming to cut my throat, so I took French leave and got on board a ship.

40,211. Was that the "Wolverine?"—Yes.

40,212. Was your house molested at all?—Not at all, mine was the only house in the parish with two others that were not troubled, I believe; I attribute that to the presence of the "Wolverine" in the harbour, they thought the guns would reach Belvedere.

40,213. Do you remember during that time having a "Gazette" in which was contained what was called the "Queen's advice"?—I do.

40,214. Where were you when you met Mr. Gordon?—I was at my own house, Belvedere, and Mr. Gordon was in what they call the Great House.

40,215. At Belvedere?—Yes.

40,216. Who lives there?—Mr. Thomas Witter Jackson lived there at that time and occupied the house.

40,217. When was that, in 1865?—Yes; the "Gazette" was published on the Thursday, containing the Queen's advice, and this arrived on Friday morning.

40,218. Did anything remarkable take place with Mr. Gordon and you at that time?—I went into the house with the "Gazette" in my hand knowing that he was in the house, and as I walked into the drawing-room he smiled and said, "Oh! you planters are in high glee this morning." I said, "Yes, Her Majesty "has sent out very seasonable advice to our black "friends, advising them to work; I think it is high "time you drop your agitation, it is all up with you "now, there will be no more use of memorials." He said, "Well, I am always glad to find when I come in "this neighbourhood that the people are so well "dressed and seem so contented; but I can assure "you in some parts of the island it is quite the re-"verse, it is very bad, particularly in St. Elizabeth's;" and he said that he had told Mr. Smith at one time that he could not expect his people to do any work, simply because they were starving and emaciated, and hardly able to go to the field. I invited him to go to the field with me. He did not go. I said I would be very happy if he would drive round my field and see how happy they looked, and he could ask them if they had any complaint to make. He said that he was always pleased to see the Belvedere estate, that the people were all looking well, and that he had never heard any complaint from there.

40,219. Did you mention anything to him about the proclamation as to the people being up and doing and the land being free?—I did not mention it to him. I did not hear of it until some considerable time afterwards.

40,220. Then you never saw him upon the subject?—No, indeed, I seldom spoke to him; I seldom saw him except on Vestry days.

40,221. Did you attend the Vestry regularly?—No, very seldom; there was such squabbling going on there.

40,222. You kept out of it?—Yes.

40,223. Were the people in St. Thomas' as a class well off during last year?—I think they were remarkably well off, singularly well off.

40,224. There was no pressure upon them with regard to the price of labour or wages?—Not the slightest, they have every facility there for living well. I bought cedar and shingles from one man last year to the amount of 27*l.* and I paid another 12*l.* I may mention that since the arrival of the Commission the people have not been so very well satisfied; they seem to be expecting some great thing, and they had struck work with me some two or three times.

40,225. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think you say they sent you a polite message that they were going to cut your throat?—Yes.

40,226. Do you think it is usual for people who intend to do that to send a message before that?—It is not usual, perhaps, but I attribute it to their great exultation—they were displaying very great exultation.

40,227. Who brought the message?—A boy named Thomas Sterling brought it.

40,228. What did he tell you?—He did not tell me, he told my housekeeper.

40,229. Then the message came to you through her?—Yes.

40,230. You knew nothing about it except what your housekeeper told you?—She said that Bogle and his people had sent him down to tell me.

40,231. You say you attribute the saving of your house to the arrival of the "Wolverine"?—Yes.

40,232. Do not you know that the rector's house was also left untouched?—I believe it was left untouched, and another house close to the rector's at Morant Bay; I speak of the plantation houses, not the houses on Morant Bay.

40,233. How was it that the rector's house was not touched during the whole of the night of the 11th?—They were busily engaged in the Bay in the middle of the town.

40,234. Then you did not attribute it to the presence of the "Wolverine?"—Afterwards I did, but that particular night, I think, they had quite sufficient to do in doing what they did do that night; they would have gone there afterwards, no doubt.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

FORTIETH DAY.

Monday, 12th March 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FORTIETH DAY.

Sir B. Edwards.

12 Mar. 1866.

Sir BRYAN EDWARDS sworn and examined.

40,235. Have you been Chief Justice of this island since the resignation of Sir Joshua Rowe ?—Yes.

40,236. Ten years before that you had been on the bench here ?—No, I was at the bar for a great number of years.

40,237. So that you are well acquainted with the island ?—Yes, I am.

40,238. First of all we wish to ask you your opinion as to whether there is confidence in the administration of justice by the magistrates of the island ?—To a certain extent I think there is not ; but I cannot very well give facts in support of that opinion. It would be best shown by the number of appeals, and I have got a list of appeals for the five years since 1856 ; but I think there was a great number more in the previous five years.

40,239. You think the number is less, that it has decreased ?—I think it has.

40,240. Your experience does not extend over the parish of St. Thomas in the East ?—No.

40,241. But does the district, of which you have brought the number of appeals, extend to St. Thomas in the East ?—These are appeals in Kingston, but it does not take in the whole precinct, which includes St. Andrew's, Port Royal, and now St. David's. The appeals from St. Andrew's are numerous, the population being large in Kingston and in St. Andrew's. I think there will be very nearly as many appeals from St. Andrew's as there are Kingston appeals ; but I think I can get them for the five previous years if the Commissioners desire it. From Port Royal the appeals are very few indeed. Under the Appeal Act of the 10th of Victoria appeals could be very readily made. The only compulsory fee under that Act was 1*s.* on entering the appeal. There might be more of course in the transcribing of the proceedings before the magistrates, but they were not always required, so that the expense was very trifling. Now the 10th of Victoria was repealed in the year 1846, and under the 21st Victoria, the next Appeal Act, the expenses were very much increased. I think the minimum may be said to be 10*s.* ; but as there is a stamp now upon these proceedings it would increase the cost by 2*s.* more, so that now, instead of 1*s.* or perhaps 4*s.* under the former Act, the expenses would be 12*s.*

40,242. That would account in some degree for the diminuition of appeals ? — The 21st Victoria was passed for the purpose of diminishing appeals, when it was considered that appeals were most improperly brought. No doubt it has done so, but I am afraid it has done something more, and prevented appeals that ought to have been made.

40,243. Do you find any difference since the passing of the Act in the proportion of appeals in which the decision has been reversed ?—I cannot answer that.

40,244. Can you give us the number of appeals during the last five years in Kingston only ?—There were 47.

40,245. And how many were reversed ? — 35 of these were confirmed, 11 were reversed, and one appeal was withdrawn.

40,246. There is a stipendiary magistrate in Kingston, is there not ?—Yes, there is. There has been a stipendiary magistrate in Kingston, I think, ever since I have been there. Mr. William Girod, I think, was the magistrate before.

40,247. Your experience is not in St. Thomas in the East, because as Chief Justice you do not take that circuit ?—No, in the Court in which I preside here and in Kingston, it is for this precinct and the precinct of Kingston.

40,248. Sitting in the Supreme Court you probably have a knowledge of the people a good deal in the parish. Among the country people is there in some respects a want of confidence in the administration of justice at Petty Session ?—I think there is.

40,249. Does that apply particularly to questions arising between employers and labourers ?—Oh, dear no. I think there are very few, at least in my experience.

40,250. There would not be in Kingston—the question would not arise very much in Kingston ?—No ; but in Saint Andrew's or Port Royal it would be very likely indeed, and certainly in the parish of St. John's.

40,251. We were not asking whether there was a number of appeals in these cases, but whether you think there is a want of confidence, applying particularly between employers and employed ?—I do not think so.

40,252. Do you think that the fact of the majority of the magistrates being connected with the planting interest would have an effect in preventing labourers from having confidence in their decisions ?—It induces a suspicion, beyond all question, and to some extent this suspicion may be correct.

40,253. Taking your experience, calculated over a number of years and appeals, we understand you won't say there is no ground for the want of confidence ? — No. The number of reversals seems to show that, but there are comparatively few now in this precinct. Since I have been on the bench—since the Supreme Court in June 1856, the first over which I presided—since then there have been only 41 appeals.

40,254. Where have they been from ?—From this precinct of St. Catherine, including St. Catherine itself, St. Dorothy, and St. John.

40,255. Does that take in many sugar estates ?—Certainly.

40,256. The number of appeals being 41, what are the reversals ?—Of these 12 have been reversed and 22 confirmed.

40,257. Are you able to state what the grounds of reversal were in the 12 cases generally ?—I may not possibly be able to recover my notes.

40,258. You are not asked the number of entries, but whether a question of law or evidence was the ground of reversal ?—Questions of law. It must be by law ; the evidence is always given now, and I am bound to confirm the judgment of the magistrates, inasmuch as they are a jury.

40,259. You would only grant a new trial on that ground, as you would if the verdict had been contrary to the evidence ?—Very much upon the same ground.

40,260. But in any case do you think it would be desirable that stipendiary magistrates should be appointed ?—I do, certainly. I think it would be very desirable. The only thing is, there are 22 parishes in this colony, and in order to get proper men the expense would be very large indeed.

40,261. How many do you think would be sufficient?—Well, I should think not less than eight or nine.

40,262. Do you think stipendiary magistrates having districts and going about by the month, and holding Petty Sessions at different places, would be attended with good results?—I think it would be; for myself I think that idea has been stated, and I think it would be better, because I think it would be a less expensive scheme.

40,263. Has your attention been directed at all to the Act which has prevailed in Barbadoes, which was introduced there, after the abolition of slavery, by the present Chief Justice?—No, it was not.

40,264. That is, for the regulation of all disputes between employer and employed, a sort of Master and Servant Act?—I do not think there are so very many of these cases.

40,265. But do you think there would be more if there were stipendiary magistrates?—If there were a stipendiary magistrate?

40,266. If there were justices not connected with the planting interest?—I believe all, except some five of the stipendiaries who still remain here, are not connected with the soil.

40,267. Do you not think it would be an advantage if the stipendiary magistrates were perfect strangers to Jamaica in every relation?—I think it would be if they were without any personal connexion with the island.

40,268. And you think, although there may be perfect honesty of intention among the magistrates, and even though their decisions may be right, there may be suspicion on account of their connexion with the island?—Oh, yes, I have no doubt there is that.

40,269. When the first stipendiaries were appointed, after the emancipation of the slaves, they had certain powers for visiting the hands on the estates, had they not?—Yes.

40,270. Those powers have ceased?—They were connected with the apprenticeship.

40,271. They ceased with the apprenticeship?—Yes.

40,272. Do you know how many stipendiary magistrates there are now?—I cannot say.

40,273. Are their duties defined by law or regulation?—By regulation.

40,274. Do you know whether the stipendiary magistrates, who are paid servants of the Government, are bound to attend every sitting of Petty Sessions?—No, I don't know that they are.

40,275. They don't do it?—They attend very often.

40,276. Don't you think they ought to be so bound?—I think they would be in attendance unless they were engaged elsewhere.

40,277. How could they be engaged elsewhere?—There might be other business.

40,278. Other magisterial business?—They have the general business of magistracy to do as well as sitting in Court. There is a stipendiary justice here, Mr. Hill, who does not always sit, and the stipendiary justice of Kingston does not always sit, not every day but very often. These Courts of Petty Sessions assemble almost every day. Mr. Bicknell sits in the police office.

40,279. That is in Kingston, that is a police magistrate, it is not a rural stipendiary magistrate, so to say; there is not a Court of Petty Sessions every day in Spanish Town?—There very often is.

40,280. There is only one other point upon which we wish to question you, do you think there is any evil arising from the present system by which jury are summoned from a small district?—I do.

40,281. Do you think it would be desirable to summon them from all the county?—I think it would be very desirable that the area from which juries are drawn should be larger. It is not so much felt here or in Kingston, because the area comprehends this precinct, which is a large one, the parishes of St. Dorothy's and St. John's, and the area in Kingston is very large also. But the smallness of the area from which they are drawn is certainly a source of dissatisfaction. There are perpetual applications, and the ground on which they are made is that the party making the application cannot get fair play. These applications are constant.

40,282. Where you think there is reason for that of course the application is granted?—Yes, the *venue* is changed, and then when the *venue* is not changed the application is referred to special parties.

40,283. Is not that a matter of right?—It is almost. I have never known it to be refused. The failure of justice in respect to juries is often overcome by new trials, and there is often very little reliance to be placed upon the jury. There is one matter I should wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to, and that is with regard to the trespassing of stock. I have no doubt it creates a great deal of dissatisfaction, and is often a great hardship. I will give you the statute; the 8th of Victoria, passed in the year 1844, authorizes the owner of land upon which stock is found trespassing to keep them for 48 hours instead of sending them to the pound immediately, which under former laws they were bound to do, and then authorized the person injured to assess the damage by three freeholders, giving a right of appeal to the owner of the stock if he was dissatisfied with that assessment. That was in 1844. In 1858 that Act was repealed on the ground that it did not work well. I think it would have been far better if it was found in practice not to work well to have modified it. As it is now it seems to act most unjustly and injuriously. They have no remedy but an action at law or the redress which the pound law can give them, and that is almost nothing. Some years ago a person was indicted for shooting some cattle in the parish of St. Dorothy, and the jury convicted him, and I do not think unjustly. I was obliged to pass sentence, and I was obliged to make some remarks on a person obtaining redress under the pound laws, or under this statute. The convict made application to the then Governor, I think Sir Charles Darling, who sent the papers, as it was always the case, to me, and I read them and pointed out to the Governor the extreme hardship suffered by these persons whose lands were so much exposed, and who could rarely get no redress. They cannot by the 22nd Victoria, the statute passed in the same year when the 8th Victoria was repealed. There was a provision that an action brought in the Supreme Court which might have been adjudicated on by magistrates in Petty Sessions should carry no other costs than would have been incurred in the other Court. Therefore, unless a man could say he had sustained damage to the amount of more than 40*s.* it would be almost ruin to him. I am extremely sorry the 8th of Victoria was repealed, it would have been better if it had been modified.

40,284. There was an evil under the former Act from the complainant selecting the freeholders?—There was; but that would be a reason for modifying the Act, not repealing it.

40,285. Has there been an increase in the crime of larceny during the last few years?—Certainly.

40,286. A very large increase?—A very large increase indeed; and it chiefly falls upon the small settlers. They are plundered. Their lands or their grounds are for the most part away from their houses, and are therefore very much open to depredation, and they are trespassed upon and plundered immensely.

40,287. Do you think that accounts for their unwillingness to labour on the estates, being necessarily compelled by that to leave their land unprotected?—No; I think in cultivating land a great deal more land would be cultivated or a great deal more done with regard to corn. On many estates it has long since been given up. You may plant corn but get very little out of it, and that is the cause.

40,288. Do you mean that it is stolen?—It is stolen.

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40,289. You don't mean by birds?—By birds without wings.

40,290. Because persons have sometimes given as a reason for not going to labour on the estates that their provision grounds on their own lands were unsafe?—There are very few provision grounds about the houses. They generally rent land and oftentimes at a distance, and these grounds are necessarily very much exposed. It was only the Court, I think, before last, that a person was indicted—one black man for plundering the ground of another black man. The evidence was that the thief took everything that was growing upon the ground. The ground, according to the evidence, was regularly cleared out.

40,291. A great number of these cases are only where small quantities are in question. It has been represented that the charges of larceny are of a very trifling description?—The magistrates can deal with those cases, but the case to which I have alluded was one which the magistrates thought so bad that they committed the prisoner for trial at the assizes.

40,292. Do you think the law passed lately for dealing with these cases by whipping is likely to be attended with a good result?—I told Governor Eyre I thought so. It seems to me that that punishment is the one the people who commit these crimes dread more than any other.

40,293. It is the peasantry who are most injured?—Oh, certainly; it is the black and coloured population that suffer more by these thefts.

40,294. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you find that the county magistrates of this country are not taken from that class of persons who are fitted for the position of county magistrates; they are frequently, for instance, small shopkeepers and people without education?—I am afraid there is very little just now.

40,295. That is so?—Oh, yes, there is very little choice. I daresay the Custos in recommending men for the commission would select the best men he could.

40,296. Perhaps you would agree with Justice Ker that there are not in this country the elements from which a magistracy can be formed?—Probably not. The educated population is certainly much decreased just now.

40,297. (*By the Commission.*) Especially that portion of it which would be educated as lawyers is much diminished—there is no bar?—No, not a large one. Some years ago there were 17 members of the bar here; but there was a good deal of business then.

40,298. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you think magistrates are amenable to improper motives; for instance, corruption?—I cannot say. I cannot answer that.

40,299. Neither one way nor the other?—I cannot answer that.

40,300. (*By the Commission.*) If you had any reason to think so you would be able to say?—No, I cannot say there is any corruption.

40,301. (*By Mr. Payne.*) I speak not of the upper classes but of the lower classes. There are persons appointed with very small means indeed. I do not know whether any complaints have been brought to you?—No.

40,302. You speak of the difficulty of obtaining legal redress; is not the expense practically to the appellant such as to make it not worth his while at all to seek redress in some small cases?—As I have already stated, the expense of appeal that must be gone to amounts to 10*s.* or with a stamp to 12*s.* to enable the appellant to get out of the magistrates' Court at all.

40,303. I think he has to enter into bonds?—Yes.

40,304. And then he has to procure a surety and then to go before a magistrate as to the ground of appeal, and therefore he must seek an attorney?—It is very stereotyped, I don't know that he need seek an attorney, the form of appeal is generally that the decision of the magistrate is against law and justice.

40,305. Do you agree with Mr. Justice Ker. (*Mr. Justice Ker's answer to question* 14,597 *in his examination quoted.*)?—There is no doubt it is a large expense and, I think, a larger expense than it ought to be. However, the Act that I alluded to was passed to prevent improper appeals, and it has certainly done so, and I am afraid many that would be proper enough.

40,306. As to his often having to travel all over the island to look for lawyers, the people, in consequence of the formalities they have to go through, find this appeal very difficult?—The difficulty is the expense.

40,307. The expense is largely caused by this state of things?—I do not think that would be the case in Kingston, and I cannot speak for anywhere else but this neighbourhood.

40,308. What do you think of the system of grand juries here—do you think people can rely upon grand juries doing them justice?—Sometimes I am afraid you cannot. I think it would be a great deal better if the grand jury law was assimilated to the grand jury law in England, having the grand jury in a separate panel altogether. Some years ago, when I was a member of the Executive Committee, I endeavoured to get my colleagues to introduce a bill to that effect.

40,309. Are you acquainted with a case similar to this in which a man was accused of taking sugar canes, and the person was severely injured and the overseer was nearly killed, in which the grand jury threw out the bill four or five times successively?—No, I do not know.

40,310. That was at Falmouth?—No, I do not know.

40,311. Have similar instances come before your honour of grand juries throwing out bills in that way where the evidence ought clearly to be sent before a common jury?—I do not know of any.

40,312. Do I understand you do not find grand juries unsatisfactory upon that ground?—No, not upon that ground. No, I wish grand juries did not form a part of the ordinary jury panel. It works very badly, certainly. The panel consists of a certain number, and by law the officer of the Court is bound to call over the names of the first in the list until he has got a sufficiency for the grand jury, and then the rest, although so qualified to serve on the grand jury, must serve upon the petty jury.

40,313. Has not an Act been passed lately compelling the plaintiff, where he cannot give security, to try by affidavit?—Yes.

40,314. In that I believe you have no discretion as to ordering affidavits to be filed?—No; the Act says the affidavits must be filed if the justices are satisfied that the plaintiff is not able to pay costs, supposing the case goes against him.

40,315. Have you not decided that you have no discretion unless a man finds costs?—Certainly not; the judge must be satisfied that he has not sufficient means.

40,316. (*By the Commission.*) If the trial goes by affidavits is there any means of compelling the defendants to file affidavits of defence?—No, the Act does not compel the judges to make rules.

40,317. (*By Mr. Payne.*) I wish to ask you whether there are not many other grievances. Where a man is unable to get security for costs, or to provide for costs either, he cannot bring on his case practically. An order would be granted for him to file his affidavit, and the Court above has no power to compel the defendant to file his affidavit, and the case falls through, the judges having no power to compel the case to come on?—The plaintiff files his affidavit, and the defendant prepares his affidavits and refuses to file them until he has seen the plaintiff's affidavits. There being no rule upon that point that was all. The defendant claimed the right of knowing what the plaintiff's case was before he was called upon to answer.

40,318. Then if the defendant refuse to file his affidavits the Court has no power to compel the case to be brought on?—Yes.

40,319. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You said there were 12 reversals out of 41 appeals; what became of the others?—22 were confirmed, 12 were reversed, five were dismissed, and one was withdrawn, and one was referred back to the magistrates.

40,320. Was it referred back for a new trial?—For a new trial.

40,321. Now, as to the increase of larceny, are you aware what description of property is subject to larceny; what is the object of it?—The object of it?

40,322. The subject of petty larceny?—Property growing in fields.

40,323. That would apply to the fields of the peasantry mostly?—It would to the peasants, no doubt of it. The negroes are now the greatest sufferers by far by that kind of plunder.

40,324. Was not that flogging bill passed to protect the peasantry?—It was avowedly, there is no doubt about it.

40,325. Are you acquainted with the case that occurred in Saint Mary's, where a man was shot by a person whose field had been robbed, and the grand jury threw out the bill for murder and returned a bill for manslaughter; did it come before you for change of venue?—I do not recollect.

40,326. It was the case of Posslethwaite, I think?—I have no recollection of it at present.

The witness withdrew.

ANDREW HENRY LEWIS, Esq., sworn and examined.

A. H. Lewis, Esq.

40,327. You are a member of the Assembly and a magistrate of St. Catherine's?—I am in the precinct of St. Catherine's, which includes St. Dorothy's and St. John's.

40,328. Are you also Colonel of the St. Catherine's Militia?—I have been since the 1st of May 1849.

40,329. And you have held a commission as Adjutant-General of Militia since 1859?—My commission is dated 31st of May 1859; but my services were dispensed with by Governor Darling for an adverse vote against the Government in the House of Assembly.

40,330. Did you attend the Council of War on the 13th of October last at Head Quarters House, in Kingston?—On coming to Kingston I was attended upon by Mr. Francis Robinson Lynch, and requested to attend a Council of War at Head Quarters House at 8 o'clock.

40,331. Did you attend?—I attended and found a great number of persons assembled in the outer balcony. On the arrival of his Excellency we were invited into a large room.

40,332. Did you give your vote on that occasion?—I went into the room. There was a mahogany table there but no chairs, and we all stood up.

40,333. You were present?—I was present at the Council.

40,334. And during the Council did you give your reasons for the vote you gave?—I assented to martial law in consequence of the representations made by his Excellency the Governor that a great massacre had taken place at St. Thomas in the East, and that the negroes were in open rebellion and making great devastations.

40,335. Your vote was given upon the representation made of the occurrences in St. Thomas in the East by his Excellency the Governor?—Yes.

40,336. Did you accompany Governor Eyre after that to Morant Bay?—Yes, I accompanied his Excellency to Morant Bay. I received orders to hold myself in readiness to embark at 9 o'clock on board the "Caravelle."

40,337. That night?—On the morning of the 13th. We embarked about 11 o'clock and reached Morant Bay about half-past 8 in the evening, and might have been there earlier, but his Excellency saw the "Wolverine" coming up the harbour.

40,338. At Morant Bay did you go on shore when first you arrived?—I went on shore about half-past 8 in the evening.

40,339. After that did you proceed at once?—We re-embarked and went on to Port Morant in the "Onyx." We landed at Port Morant about half-past 12.

40,340. Was a skirmishing party sent out during the night?—It went out about half-past 1 or 2 in the morning.

40,341. Were you one of the party?—I was not.

40,342. After they had been sent out did they return with some prisoners?—They returned with two male and three female prisoners.

40,343. Did you that morning sit as a member of the Court-martial upon the prisoners so brought in?—I did, Colonel Hunt being president.

40,344. Was a man named Fleming sentenced to death?—Yes.

40,345. At the same was another man also tried?—He was sentenced to receive 50 lashes, and the three women were dismissed.

40,346. What was the evidence against Fleming?—Fleming was taken up for being concerned in the rebellion. There were four or five witnesses examined upon that occasion. I think Mr. Hague was one, a policeman was another, and three or four others.

40,347. Were any notes taken of the proceedings by Colonel Hunt?—I don't think there were.

(*Caution read to witness.*)

(*Witness.*) I am amenable for anything I did there.

40,348. After the Court-martial upon the two men and the three women did you return again early that morning to Morant Bay?—Yes, after the execution of Fleming. He was hung upon a tree, and the trap was a door, a temporary one. This being taken away the bough gave way and his feet slightly touched the ground. Lieutenant Brand went up with a revolver and fired twice into him, and a soldier then came up and fired into his breast, and that was the end of Fleming.

40,349. Then you returned that morning to Morant Bay with the same party you had attended the night before?—We did.

40,350. Was that Saturday the 14th of October?—Yes, we held a Court-martial.

40,351. On that day?—On that day, at Morant Bay.

40,352. Were you a member of the Court-martial, Colonel Hunt being president?—Yes.

40,353. How many persons did you try?—We tried five, I think, four men and one woman. Three men were sentenced to be hung, one to be flogged, and sentence of death was passed upon the woman, with a recommendation to commutation to imprisonment for life, which, I believe, was not attended to. We then embarked for Port Antonio, where we reached next morning between 10 and 11 o'clock.

40,354. Had you prisoners on board?—The prisoners on board were landed.

40,355. You went to Port Antonio in what vessel?—We went to Port Antonio in the "Wolverine" with prisoners; amongst them two rebels with ropes round their necks.

40,356. Where were they taken?—I don't know, but they were prisoners on board the "Wolverine," we found them so when we got on board. One man's name was Scott, I think.

40,357. It was Sunday morning when you reached Port Antonio?—Yes; nothing was done that day, till the next day.

40,358. Did you sit as a member of the Court-martial?—I sat as a member of the Court-martial, Colonel Hunt being the president. I remained there until the 19th, till the return of his Excellency the

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A. H. Lewis, Esq.

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Governor, and then re-embarked and went to Morant Bay.

40,359. Governor Eyre did not wait until the 19th?—No, he did not wait, he went to Kingston and returned, I think, in the "Wolverine," back to Port Antonio.

40,360. Did he leave in the "Wolverine?"—Yes.

40,361. He left you there?—We re-embarked and went to Morant Bay. Mr. Gordon was at that time a prisoner on board. He had come from Kingston.

40,362. You left Port Antonio on the 19th?—Yes.

40,363. Do you know how many persons had been executed in pursuance of the sentences of Courts-martial?—I do not recollect the number.

40,364. Do you remember at the time you reached Morant Bay delivering the prisoners over the ship's side?—I do.

40,365. Was that not on the 19th?—I believe it was.

40,366. That would be on the night of Thursday the 19th?—I forget that, but I know it was on the 19th we went back to Morant Bay.

40,367. On the same night were the prisoners delivered over the side of the vessel?—They were landed when we got there.

40,368. You got to Morant Bay that night?—Yes.

40,369. Next day you sat on a Court-martial, that would be Friday the 20th?—Yes.

40,370. Are you sure of that?—I am not certain as to the time we arrived, our prisoners being landed that night. I think we slept on board and landed the next morning, the 20th.

40,371. Did you go on shore on the 20th and act as president of the Court-martial?—No, Colonel Hunt was president.

40,372. Of your Court?—In my Court I was president.

40,373. You did act as president?—I did.

40,374. Was that Friday the 20th?—I think it was.

40,375. Were you engaged to examine papers, said to be Mr. Gordon's, on board the "Wolverine?"—Yes. I was asked to look over a box of papers on board the "Wolverine."

40,376. Did you do that alone?—No, Colonel Hunt also looked over them.

40,377. Was that done the day after you reached Morant Bay?—That was done coming up from Morant Bay to Port Antonio.

40,378. It would be Thursday?—The 19th.

40,379. What was the result of your inquiry?—There was nothing particular, a few papers that I showed to his Excellency, but nothing particular in them.

40,380. Did you make any selection from them?—I did not. I merely examined them. I saw there was no particular paper which required our transferring them.

40,381. What became of those papers?—I saw them afterwards in the possession of Colonel Nelson at head-quarters.

40,382. Now on Saturday the 21st did you sit on Courts-martial?—I did.

40,383. Were you president?—I was president.

40,384. Had you always the same members of the Court?—No. They varied according to circumstances.

40,385. During that day?—No.

40,386. We are talking of Saturday?—They were the same members.

40,387. Did you adjourn that day earlier than usual?—Yes. I received from Colonel Nelson a memorandum signed by Colonel Nelson during the trial of Mr. George William Gordon.

(The following document was handed in and read.)

"Memo. for Colonel Lewis,
President Ct.-martial.

During the trial of
G. W. Gordon

The services of the Provost Marshal must be COMPLETELY at the command of the president of the Court trying him.

You can adjourn your Court, if you cannot dispense with Provost Marshal's attendance.

A. A. NELSON,
Brig.-Gl.,
21/10/65. Comg. Fd. Force."

40,388. Did you in consequence of that adjourn the Court-martial?—Yes.

(Document handed in and read.)

"Field Force. 20 October 1865.
Morant Bay.

A Court-martial composed as follows:

President—
Colonel Lewis, St. Catherine's Militia.

Members—
Captain Espeut, Militia,
Capt. Astwood, Kingston Mounted Volunteers,

Will assemble immediately for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

A. A. NELSON,
Br.-Genl.,
Col. Lewis, President. Comg. Fd. Force.

40,389. Now after adjourning your Court did you go to the Court assembled for the trial of Mr. George William Gordon?—I did.

40,390. Were you there from the beginning to the end of the trial?—I was not, but most of the time.

40,391. Were you there from the beginning?—At the beginning before anything had been done.

40,392. How long did you remain without an interruption attending to it?—I think three quarters of an hour. I went out and returned.

40,393. Did you hear the charge read to Mr. Gordon, when he was placed before the Court?—I did not pay any attention to it. I heard the charge. I could not undertake to say exactly what it was.

40,394. Did you hear it read?—I did hear it.

40,395. That points to the fact that you were there at the commencement?—Yes. I was there at the time.

40,396. When that was read, or before it was read, was any application made to the Court by Mr. Gordon?—I did not hear it.

40,397. The room we understand was a small one?—Small room.

40,398. Were you sufficiently near to the Court and the prisoner to be able to hear what passed from one to the other?—I was sitting at the side beyond the Court.

40,399. Facing the prisoner?—Facing the prisoner's side face, an oblique view.

40,400. Were you in such a position as to be able to hear everything said to him?—Yes; I should say nearly everything.

40,401. Nearly everything; do you think you would have missed anything?—I might have missed anything. I would not on my oath attempt to say a thing in that way of which I may not be certain.

40,402. You were interested in his case?—No further interest except curiosity.

40,403. You took a public interest?—Certainly.

40,404. Can you say or not whether any application was made by Mr. Gordon to the Court, either immediately before, or immediately after the charge was read?—I did not hear it.

40,405. Do you remember now the commencement of the evidence that was given?—What I recollect, and what I saw is this—Mr. Gordon, as it appeared to me, was labouring under great infirmity; he had no coat on; he had a blanket which he wrapped on his shoulders, and it hung down.

40,406. He had no coat on?—No, no coat on, and he appeared to me very debilitated and sick.

40,407. Was he sitting or standing?—He was standing all the trial. I saw the Provost Marshal with a lot of documents, which he produced one after the other, saying, "I beg to submit this so and so to the Court."

40,408. You heard the Provost Marshal begin to do that—that was the commencement of the evidence?—To the best of my recollection.

40,409. You say as far as you recollect, looking upon Mr. Gordon dressed as you describe him, you heard him make no application to the Court from the time they first sat until the time when evidence was taken?—I did not hear it.

40,410. But you say you were there three-quarters of an hour?—At that time.

40,411. How far had the evidence got before you first left the Court?—The Provost Marshal was submitting documentary evidence one after another. There was an application from Vere, and there were three or four dying depositions.

40,412. Was one woman named Goffe examined?—Yes.

40,413. She was sworn when you left?—She had been sworn when I left.

40,414. Did you hear much about the papers?—I did not hear much, except her swearing the papers sent through the post-office.

40,415. Was it during her evidence you went away?—It was.

40,416. When did you return?—I was there when Mr. Gordon asked permission to use a piece of paper and a pencil. The Court was cleared, and on re-opening the Court I recollect the request was granted.

40,417. Well, after his application for paper and pencil did you return?—I returned some little time afterwards.

40,418. What was the first thing when you got back again—had Mrs. Goffe concluded her evidence?—I think she had.

40,419. Do you remember whether a person named Theodore Testard was examined?—I was there when he was examined. I recollect, because Mr. Gordon turned round to me and asked if I did not know he was sick as one of the causes, for his not going to the Vestry. I told him I did not recollect.

40,420. Did he ask you before the witness Testard was called?—After, I think.

40,421. When Testard had finished his evidence, was an application made by the prisoner to the Court on any ground?—I think that I left immediately after he asked me that question. However I was not there when he was making his defence.

40,422. Had he begun his defence before you left?—Not his speech. I think Testard was the last witness examined, and he asked me whether I did not know he was sick, and that that was the cause of his absence. I told him I knew nothing at all about it, and then I left and heard no more.

40,423. Before you had left did you hear any application made by the prisoner to the Court?—I did not hear it.

40,424. We'll take you back again to Port Antonio, this is Morant Bay. Do you know how many Courts-martial you had sat upon at Port Antonio?—I cannot tell you, for this reason: I had leave of absence late in October in consequence of domestic affliction, and I was requested to give up any papers I had. When I first took notes I was told there was no necessity for taking notes, and I took memoranda merely for my own guidance; but when I received leave of absence I was requested to give up my documents, which I did except a few stray sheets which I afterwards found in the portmanteau.

40,425. Then you have no means of telling how many Courts-martial you sat on?—I could if I were allowed to go through all the documents.

40,426. Did you sit on all that were held there from the 16th to the 19th?—I sat on all at Port Antonio, the whole of them.

40,427. You think you could show how many you sat on; could you show how many persons you tried by means of these Courts-martial?—I think I could.

40,428. Will you look at your documents?—I will, but they are documents in the possession of Brigadier-General Nelson.

40,429. Which are those?—Those I gave up at Morant Bay.

40,430. Could you tell how many you sat on at Morant Bay?—I could at Morant Bay.

40,431. You did not sit on all those which sat at Morant Bay?—No, because there were two Courts.

40,432. You could give us the number of the Courts-martial and the number of the persons tried?—I think I could.

40,433. Could you also shortly state the result of the trials held by Court of which you yourself were a member, by referring to those papers?—I think I could give the results of the trials both at Port Antonio and Morant Bay. At the end of every case the prisoners' names and sentences were enclosed to Brigadier-General Nelson for confirmation.

40,434. Colonel Hunt you said was president of the Court you sat on at Port Antonio?—For two days after that I was president.

40,435. Then you were president in some cases at Port Antonio?—Yes.

40,436. Did you, in every case in which you sat as president, make notes of what passed and return the proceedings?—As I stated before, rough notes for my own guidance, but always the results and sentences, which were sent to Brigadier-General Nelson for his confirmation.

40,437. Were you president of a meeting held in Spanish Town at any time last year?—I was president of the Underhill meeting held some time in May 1865, I think.

40,438. What was the subject of discussion?—The subject was the general distress of the country.

40,439. Applicable to any particular class of people?—Applicable to the labouring population, the artizans and mechanics of the island.

40,440. You were president of the meeting?—Yes.

40,441. You were not president of the Courts-martial at Port Antonio?—Not all. I sat on all.

40,442. You sat on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, four days?—Yes. Colonel Hunt sat on two days, the 16th and 17th, I think.

40,443. You sat on those days only?—Yes.

40,444. Can you tell us whether there was anything on the occasion of the meeting at Spanish Town which attracted your attention with regard to any expression of violence or disaffection?—There was no expression of violence or disaffection. I was in the chair, and when I took the chair I told the people that if any confusion took place I would cease to be chairman. The complaints were want of labour generally, and the cost of manufactured articles imported with which tradesmen have to compete. If the Commissioners will allow me I will explain it; that is, if stuff is imported into the country manufactured, the duty upon it would be four per cent.; but if they manufactured the article in the country, the raw material imported would bear a duty 12½ per cent. We could get a copper pan imported for an estate, and the duty upon it would be four per cent.; but if an artizan were to buy the copper and manufacture the pan he would have to pay 12½ per cent. for the copper instead. They complained of that as a great evil; that was one of the subjects.

40,445. The disproportion of the import duty upon manufactured and raw articles?—Yes.

40,446. Nothing transpired that led you to suppose that violence was intended?—There was not the least attempt at any expression which could lead to disaffection. When the meeting concluded I congratulated them upon the orderly way in which they had behaved, and they gave three cheers for Her Majesty, and the assembly dispersed.

40,447. (*By Mr. Payne.*) I think you were present at the Council of War from beginning to end?—Yes.

40,448. The Governor came in and opened it?—Yes.

40,449. Do you remember what he said?—I cannot swear to the precise words. He stated what had occurred in St. Thomas in the East with regard to

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the massacre, and that the negroes were in open rebellion and committing devastation wherever they went.

40,450. What did he state with respect to the massacre ?—That several lives had been lost, and he named some individuals.

40,451. And that the negroes were in open rebellion ?—Yes.

40,452. Did the Council of War act upon that information or any other; were any documents placed before you ?—None that I recollect.

40,453. Did they act upon any other information than that communicated by the Governor ?—That was all, I think, except of course the reports they had heard outside.

40,454. Were there not at that time reports of the wildest possible character ?—There was a great deal of alarm at that time, because the news had only just come up.

40,455. Were there not the wildest romances in circulation about mutilations ?—No other than that the Baron was murdered, Mr. Price murdered, and Mr. Hire murdered, and several Volunteers wounded.

40,456. And mutilations ?—I do not recollect particularly about mutilations.

40,457. Do you remember whether reports of mutilations were in circulation ?—I am not prepared to say.

40,458. (*By the Commission.*) If, in addition to murder, there had been mutilation, would it have had any influence as to the declaration of martial law ?—It was quite sufficient that there was a rebellion.

40,459. (*By Mr. Payne.*) The only information on which you acted was what you have just given ?—I think it was; there were no communications in writing that I recollect.

40,460. All the members of the Council of War were standing up ?—They were all standing up; the Governor himself was standing.

40,461. Did the Governor, as soon as he came in, ask them to do anything or to make a proclamation ?—He said it was necessary that something should be done to allay the insurrection, and I believe martial law was mentioned as the only thing by which he could suppress it.

40,462. Did he say what he had called them together for ?—Yes; he told them of a despatch he had received as to the massacre which had taken place, and said he had called them together to take their advice, whether he should have martial law or not.

40,463. (*By the Commission.*) In fact he did everything according to the Act of Parliament ?—He did everything according to the Act which says a Council of War shall be called.

40,464. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you know whether all persons were summoned who were entitled to sit upon the Council of War ?—That I cannot answer. I received the summons from this worthy gentleman here (*Mr. F. R. Lynch*), and I attended it. There were 30 odd persons there—the General, the Chief Justice, the members of Assembly, and others.

40,465. (*By the Commission.*) Had the various members of the Council of War all received information of what had taken place ?—There was a general rumour and consternation that had spread far and wide. The news had come up the previous evening.

40,466. Did the members act upon their own opinion, or were they influenced by the Governor to declare martial law ?—I cannot tell that, of course, whether they acted upon general rumour or upon what they were called for. So far as I was concerned it was upon both the general rumour and the fact being announced that there was a necessity for it.

40,467. Were persons of all parties present at this Council of War ?—There were persons of all parties. For instance, I was I may say an oppositionist from those who supported the administration of Governor Eyre, and several others on both sides agreed as to the necessity, at that time, from what we knew, to declare martial law.

The witness withdrew.

Lieut. N. E. R. Niven.

Lieutenant Nosworthy E. R. Niven sworn and examined.

40,468. Are you adjutant of the left wing of the 1st West Indian Regiment ?—Yes.

40,469. On the 31st of October did you embark in the "Cordelia" at Kingston to go to Morant Bay ?—About the 31st.

40,470. Were you then ordered to take command of Ensign Lewis' detachment ?—Yes.

40,471. Did you remain two days at Golden Grove and then march to Stokes Hall ?—Yes.

40,472. Were you the last officer at Golden Grove ?—Yes.

40,473. Had Ensign Cullen left when you arrived there ?—No; I had orders to send him in next morning.

40,474. You did not sit upon any Courts-martial ?—No.

40,475. Was any man shot or hung while you were in command ?—No.

40,476. You remained at Stokes Hall after you left Golden Grove down to the termination of martial law ?—Yes.

40,477. Were any men flogged ?—The morning after I arrived there were two flogged by my orders.

40,478. What number of lashes did they receive ?—A dozen each.

40,479. What were the offences ?—One of the offences was going into the estate at Holland and threatening the overseer or busha of the estate with death, and also threatening the lives of two assistant book-keepers who seized him and gave evidence of this before me.

40,480. You don't remember his name ?—No.

40,481. What was the other man ?—The other man was a servant to Dr. Major, at Bath. He had been brought up for stealing.

40,482. Was that proved before you ?—By four or five witnesses.

40,483. Were these two the only persons punished after Ensign Cullen left Golden Grove ?—These are my orders which I received from General Nelson, and which I stuck to all the time. These were the original orders.

(Copy of Orders handed to Commission.)

When prisoners were brought to me to administer justice I refused to have anything to do with them, and I told them to go to a Civil Court.

40,484. When was that ?—After the receipt of that order several were brought to me at Stokes Hall, and many were brought at Golden Grove.

40,485. And none were punished by your orders at Stokes Hall ?—None.

(Copy of Orders read.)

"Morant Bay Head Quarters,

"Sir, 2nd Novr. 1865.

"You will proceed forthwith to relieve Ensign Cullen, 1 W. I. Rg., now in command of a detachment at Golden Grove, and you will be pleased to direct that officer to return to this place immediately.

"You will as soon as possible remove your detachment from the quarters now in occupation to 'Stokes Hall,' and will furnish me with a report of the accommodation afforded in that house.

"Be good enough to ascertain who is the usual medical man of Golden Grove, and furnish me with his name and address.

"It will be necessary for you to exercise *strict control* over the men of your detachment, and not to permit ny man to quit his quarter for the purpose of oraging, &c. Care to be taken to preserve unanimity

with the overseers and others. You are not sent to your post for the purpose of punishing the negro, but to maintain order and to afford protection to the inhabitants generally. You are *not* authorized to inflict summary punishment; if any supposed rioter be sent as prisoner to you, be good enough to inquire into the case, and if you consider the same as of a SERIOUS nature, send him to my head quarters with the evidence against him. You will doubtless have many prisoners brought before you, and some possibly through the animus of the inhabitants.

Petty cases of larceny I cannot interfere with, they must hereafter be dealt with by the civil authority.

Capt. Hole, 2/6 Company detachment at Manchioneal, is about to proceed to Port Antonio.

I am quite aware you will be much pressed to administer punishment to supposed criminals, and you must be firm, temperate, and judicious in all communications with civilians.

Mr. Shortridge, Golden Grove, is qualified to afford you all local information.

You are not on any account to march out for the purpose of attacking anybody; the rebels, if reported in force, and which I apprehend is quite impossible, must not be approached without *my distinct* order in writing.

You will be pleased *strictly* to conform to the instructions herein; any deviation therefrom will be a source of discomfort to yourself.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. servt.,
A. A. NELSON,
Brig. Genl.,
Commanding Field Force.

Lieut. Niven,
1 W. I. R.,
Comg. Det.,
Golden Grove."

40,486. Then the two persons to whom you gave punishment were before you received that order?—It was.

40,487. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you know Hordley?—Yes.

40,488. Do you remember a man of the name of Silver?—There was not a man executed or shot within 40 miles of me while I commanded, or else I should have heard of it.

40,489. You mean no man that you know of?—None that I know of; I should certainly have heard of it.

40,490. If it had been done by your authority?—Certainly.

40,491. Do you say that no lives were taken within 40 miles of your centre without authority?—Not after my arrival.

40,492. You say you would have known of all lives taken within 40 miles of you?—Yes.

40,493. Would you have known of all lives taken without authority?—I would not.

40,494. (*By the Commission*). You mean to say that none were taken by a military party within 40 miles?—Yes, except by Court-martial.

40,495. There might have been murders, or persons killed in other ways?—Yes, but I do not think so, because I rode round the country every day. I visited all the estates with two of my men, and I was told the people had no complaints. I asked, "Have you any complaints?" and was told "No;" and the men were going to work again.

40,496. Were there any stragglers?—None from my detachment; there were many from the estates, no military stragglers.

40,497. You think you are able to say no one was killed by any one of your soldiers?—I am perfectly certain, because I never allowed my soldiers to leave Stokes Hall boundaries after I marched them in. Two men deserted; one of them, Phillips, has been taken.

40,498. Where did Drummer Phillips join your detachment?—He was in it when I took charge of it, but had deserted previous to my taking charge.

40,499. He rejoined?—I believe he went down to Morant Bay. The other is Sutherland; he is still absent.

40,500. Phillips had deserted from your detachment before you joined it?—Yes.

40,501. (*By Mr. Payne.*) On what day was it you found all the labourers returning to their work?——Not before martial law was over. I read the proclamation which was sent to me, which said that martial law was over, and I took care to go round to every estate in the district, and told the people there was no more authority to compel them to go to their work, which depended upon themselves; and the men then came out of the bush when they knew they were to be pardoned.

40,502. (*By the Commission.*) Was that after the amnesty was proclaimed?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. DUNCAN CAMPBELL sworn and examined.

Rev. D. Campbell.

40,503. (*By Mr. Lynch.*) You went down to St. Thomas in the East to act in the place of Mr. Cooke, the rector?—I did, on the 19th of November, I think.

40,504. During the time you were there did you go much amongst the peasantry?—Almost daily.

40,505. Had you any conversation with any of them with regard to the rebellion?—Yes, I had frequent open air meetings, and after the close of the meetings I spoke on the subject of the rebellion.

40,506. Can you speak as to the particular date on which those meetings were held?—All the time I was there, from the 19th of November to the 31st of December.

40,507. Did any of them make any statements to you?—Oh, yes.

40,508. Can you state any particular one; do you know a man of the name of George Thomas?—Yes.

40,509. Did he make any statement to you?—Yes, he was in the hospital at Morant Bay, and I saw him very frequently.

40,510. What was he there for?—He had received a wound on the day of the rebellion.

40,511. How did he get that wound?—A Volunteer shot him.

40,512. (*By Mr. Payne.*) How do you know that?—I believe it to be a fact.

40,513. (*By Mr. Lynch.*) On what day did he receive a wound from a Volunteer?—On the 11th, at Morant Bay.

40,514. (*By the Commission.*) What became of this George Thomas?—He was discharged two days ago from Kingston gaol; he was brought there from Morant Bay, but he was tried and acquitted and is now free. When he was ill his evidence was read at the trial of Mr. Gordon. Moses Bogle's son made a statement to me at Morant Bay gaol; he said he had been present and taken the oath at one of the district meetings at Paul Bogle's chapel.

40,515. Did he tell you what the nature of the oath was?—He did not tell me, except that they were to be told at another meeting that was to take place, which had reference evidently to some future meetings that were to take place; and also they were sworn to go out when they were called on to do so.

40,516. What were they to go out for?—He did not say.

40,517. Did he say anything else?—He said that there were frequent meetings held at this chapel, and that a person of the name of Cowell used to preach there; and he said he was at the Court-house on the day of the rebellion, but denied having taken any active part in the proceedings.

40,518. (*By Mr. Lynch.*) When you went down to look after the place of Mr. Cooke, what state did you find the people in?—I found them very quiet and

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civil. There were many of them very indignant indeed at being supposed to have taken any part or interest in the rebellion. I speak particularly of the people at Morant Bay.

40,519. Had you any conversation with them as to their supposed grievances?—Yes, I had.

40,520. What was it?—The grievance of which they chiefly complained was I think the state of the administration of justice; they complained very much indeed that the labourers could not get justice in the local Courts.

40,521. Did you in consequence of that take any steps on behalf of any of them?—No, I did not. I mentioned it to Mr. Eyre when I returned, that that was the pervading feeling throughout the parish, and he told me he knew it well, and that long before he had recommended that there should be stipendiary magistrates, but that the House of Assembly had thrown difficulties in the way.

40,522. Had you any means of arriving at information of Mr. Gordon's complicity in the rebellion?—(This question was not allowed by the Commissioners to be answered.)

I can speak as to the ignorance I saw.

40,523. What was it?—They were most lamentably ignorant, especially at such places as Stony Gut. They were ignorant almost beyond belief, and did not know the first elements of Christian truth; and I firmly believe the number of chapels which they attended was a most injurious thing to them in every way.

40,524. Would you state any particular point upon which it was so injurious?—Yes; it became to them a substitute for attending the other churches which they might have attended, and it was where these chapels were scattered about that the ignorance I speak of chiefly prevailed.

40,525. (*By the Commission.*) They had no schools in the neighbourhood of Stony Gut?—No school at all. They professed, some of them, to go to a school at Morant Bay, but they did not, and the attendance was very irregular, and it was impossible they could. The country is not at all accessible, the roads are bad, and the distance was great—four and five miles.

40,526. Had they had any revivals?—Oh yes, and they had done incalculable mischief at St. Thomas in the East; they had led to profligacy of the worst kind.

40,527. What are the particular districts you refer to as being subject to this degradation and ignorance?—I think Stony Gut was the worst, and there was another place near Stony Gut which was called Honeycomb, and there was another one on the Baron's property which was called Hell Gate, really, I believe from the well known state of immorality which exists there. It is near the Baron's property, Oxford.

40,528. Are these places within the division, the centre of which is Morant Bay, for the Church of England?—Yes, these are all districts under Mr. Cooke's charge. York too was another place where there was a great deal of that degradation.

40,529. That was a free settlement?—A free settlement.

40,530. Was there any chapel there?—Oh yes, in every one of these places, or if not a chapel there was some room where the people gathered together.

40,531. (*By Mr. Lynch.*) From your own personal knowledge are you aware of any influence that Mr. George William Gordon had over the people in St. Thomas in the East?—Oh, immense influence; his name was a household name.

40,532. You say the people are very ignorant?—Very ignorant.

40,533. And being so very ignorant they are likely to be led away by the advice and influence of somebody else?—Oh yes, of course.

40,534. And that may be evil advice?—Certainly.

40,535. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Your knowledge of St. Thomas in the East was entirely confined to these six weeks?—Entirely.

40,536. The chapels of which you speak are entirely native chapels?—Entirely so.

40,537. And I believe there is not a single Baptist mission in the whole of that district?—I do not think so.

40,538. What kind of knowledge have you of what goes on in the native Baptist chapels; have you ever attended them?—Never, but I speak of what the people tell me themselves. They said in general that the preachers there could not read.

40,539. Did they describe what went on?—They told me this swearing in of people took place there.

40,540. I understand you to refer, if it can be called so, to the religious worship; did you find anything in that objectionable?—Most certainly; they were not competent to teach religion.

40,541. But beyond incompetence, did you gather anything more from the conversation of these people?—Yes, they interfered with what they ought not to have done, and misled the people in that way, and a great deal of profligacy took place at these meetings.

40,542. In the chapels?—I do not know in the chapels.

40,543. Now, you are speaking of revivals?—Both at the revivals and in the chapels themselves I believe scenes of immorality took place.

40,544. Have you heard that from the people?—Yes, they spoke of that.

40,545. And you are acquainted with the whole of the district which Mr. Cooke presides over?—Yes, and partially over the Blue Mountain district. I would wish to say that at Mr. Harty's place the inhabitants were entirely different from these.

40,546. Do you know that that part of the country is marked out of the religious map of the Baptists as entirely deserted?—I do not know that, but I do not think the proper Baptists have anything to do with that district.

40,547. Do you know Mr. Parnther's place?—Yes.

40,548. Did you find his congregation very well disposed?—Yes.

40,549. (*By the Commission.*) Did you not find that amongst the people amongst whom you have been acting there was a general impression with regard to the subject of wages?—A very general impression indeed. They said their wages were stopped, and that it was done very often for the benefit of the overseers, who did it but did not report it to the employers, and that they also were paid irregularly. There was discontent on the matter of wages.

40,550. Did they in this conversation express any distrust in regard to the mode of enforcing payment by the magistrates?—That, I am sorry to say, they did. They seemed to have no confidence whatever in the local Courts.

40,551. Were you sufficiently amongst them and long enough to rely upon what you heard them express upon this subject as being a permanent impression?—It must have been an impression of very long standing.

40,552. You think it expressed their general impression; it was not an individual case?—By no means; it was not even confined to the black people.

40,553. Are these the places you have been mentioning round about the Morant division of the parish?—They mentioned it, and I heard it in every other part throughout Mr. Cooke's parish. I was more particularly interested in the mountainous district.

40,554. Besides the matter of wages did you gather that there was any complaint or expression of dissatisfaction about the back lands and the rent paid for them?—There is no doubt whatever that is one of the things which had been chiefly pressed upon them.

40,555. What did you gather from their expressions?—It was a common report among them. They were told they were entitled to the back lands, which

ought not to be kept from them; but they ought to take land, build a house, and put furniture into it, and refuse to pay rent for it.

40,556. Did they express an intention or grievance upon that ground?—No; many of them believed it, but the respectable part of the population knew, of course, that it was wrong information, and dangerous information.

40,557. They did not make complaints on that ground as a grievance?—Oh no.

40,558. Nor express an intention of carrying the advice out—of occupying land and refusing to pay rent?—I fear many of them determined to carry it out.

40,559. Did you gather that from them?—Yes; on the week before the outbreak took place the rescue at the Court-house took place by these——

40,560. That is a matter, you know, of history?—Oh, I heard it from a man who saw it himself, and told me a person had had his horse taken from him.

40,561. Anderson's land, was it not?—Yes, it was a common impression. They had been told these back lands belonged to them. I think that many of them believed it, but it was not a general belief.

40,562. Although you heard the subject mentioned about the back lands many did not mention it as a ground of complaint, only what they had been told?—Oh no; only what they had been told.

40,563. That was not one of their sorrows?—Oh no; certainly not.

40,564. Was there any destitution amongst the people of St. Thomas in the East resulting from drought or shortness of provisions?—No; provisions at that time were very abundant, but the destitution I saw was chiefly what had resulted from what had been done by the soldiers and Maroons.

40,565. It was not the result of nature?—No; the children in many places were very ragged.

40,566. You referred to other negro settlements—York, and Stony Gut, and other places?—At Wilmington, in fact all the district is spread with these settlements.

40,567. Do those who occupy their own lands in those settlements, are they persons who labour for the most part on estates?—Many of them do, but by no means all of them.

40,568. The great body work their own lands?—The great body of them do.

40,569. (*Suggested by Mr. Walcott.*) As to those who had been convicted of taking part in the disturbances, were they small settlers?—Oh, there were a great many labourers amongst them.

40,570. You cannot say which were the majority?—No, I would not undertake to say.

The witness withdrew.

ARTHUR GRANT (coloured) sworn and examined.

A. Grant.

40,571. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Do you reside in Hanover?—Yes, in the Green Island district, on Haddon Hall Estate.

40,572. Do you remember last August?—Yes.

40,573. Did you see Mr. Gordon there last August?—Yes.

40,574. Did you hear him say anything about the black people?—Yes.

40,575. What was it?—I remember sitting in the post-office on the Saturday morning when Mr. Gordon came in, and I was introduced to him by the postmaster; and in conversation between him and the postmaster I heard him say, "The people are an "oppressed race of people—let them rebel, and take "my place, Rock Spring, and I will let them have it."

40,576. Did he say anything else?—He sat down for awhile, and afterwards he said that there were no people more loyal than the people of this country; but they were oppressed by a few white men, but that they were going fast, "and they will go." What he meant by that, I do not know.

40,577. Did he make any reference to the heat of the climate?—No.

40,578. About its being hot?—No, I don't remember hearing him say anything of the sort, because I had no conversation with him.

40,579. Was that all he said in your presence?—He said that in my presence.

40,580. That a few white people oppressed them and they were going and would go?—Who were oppressed by a few white people, who were going fast, and that they were "going, and will go." I left him after that. I live on an estate as overseer. I returned home to pay the Coolies. I never saw him again. That was the first and only sight.

40,581. (*By Mr. Payne*). Don't you know the white population has been diminishing for many years?—I cannot say.

40,582. You don't know it—do you know when the last census was taken?—Yes.

40,583. What year was that in?—I don't recollect.

40,584. Do you know anything about the numbers of the white population, as compared with 16 years ago? Do you know their relative numbers?—No.

40,585. But you know they have decreased?—I know they have decreased, because I have read they have. I do not know it.

40,586. Now you say Mr. Gordon said, "Let them "rebel and take my place, Rock Spring, and I will "let them have it." That was an answer to something?—No, it was in the heat of passion.

40,587. But with reference to what?—In answer to some remark?—With reference to the conversation between himself and Mr. Munro, with reference to Rock Spring. He wanted to dispose of some logwood, and Mr. Munro said something about the roads. And he said, "The severity with which the people are op-"pressed; there are no roads to take goods to market, "and they are paying heavy taxes." Then he said, immediately afterwards, in the heat of passion—"There it is—they are oppressed, there are no roads "to take their produce to market. Let them rebel and "take the country, and take my place and all, Rock Spring."

40,588. He was talking to whom?—To the postmaster.

40,589. Did he not say something about a rebellion ensuing, or did not Mr. Munro say to Mr. Gordon that his talk might produce a rebellion—his agitation?—I never heard it.

40,590. Do you mean to say this remark was made without any previous reference to a rebellion?—I do.

40,591. Are you sure he said anything about rebellion—are you sure you did not mistake the word?—No, I think not; I mentioned it immediately afterwards. I thought strange of it.

40,592. What was the remark made previous to this—"Let them rebel and take my place."—What immediately preceded that?—By whom?

40,593. By anybody. Was it a remark of Mr. Munro's?—It was about taking the logwood to the wharf for market; and the gentlemen said there were no roads to take it down to the wharf; and then he burst out in a passion at the same time and said, "There it is, the people are an oppressed people. "They are paying heavy taxes—there are no roads to "take their produce to market—let them rebel."

40,594. Did he say all that in one breath?—All in one breath. I made no remark. He was not in conversation with me at all. And I left the office. I spoke of it soon after the unfortunate affair. The parties to whom I spoke have mentioned it to me since.

40,595. Who was present when this conversation took place?—The postmaster.

The witness withdrew.

FORTIETH DAY.

R. J. Walcott, Esq.

12 Mar. 1866.

ROBERT JOHN WALCOTT, Esq., sworn and examined.

40,596. (*By Mr. Lynch.*) Were you living in Spanish Town in the month of October last?—I was.

40,597. Do you remember the day or month in which the news of the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East was known here?—It was on the 12th I heard, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

40,598. Did you see Mr. George William Gordon in this town on the following day, Friday?—I did, about 20 minutes to 10. I was on my way to the Supreme Court. I went to get some books in Mr. Smith's office, and to speak to him about the news I had heard the night before. Mr. Gordon came in into Mr. Edward Clarke Smith's office, underneath the Court-house.

40,599. Was this 20 minutes after 10?—Twenty minutes to 10.

40,600. Do you remember the conversation that took place?—I do.

40,601. Will you be good enough to state what it was?—Mr. Gordon came in and asked how his matter stood, in reference to Baron Ketelhodt. Mr. Smith said that the suit was at an end, in consequence of the death of Baron Ketelhodt, if it was true. Mr. Gordon then asked about the costs, and Mr. Smith said he was not prepared to speak about the costs—that he was thinking on matters much more serious than costs at the present time; and he said to him, "What are you doing here, Gordon? You ought to be at St. Thomas in the East?" He said, "I came "over here to attend the Petty Court, about the case "there," and Mr. Smith said, "I think it is more "necessary that you should be in St. Thomas in the "East than attending the Petty Court; you are re- "ported by the world at large to be the originator and "origin and sole cause of this rebellion." Mr. Gordon said, "I have nothing to do with it." Mr. Smith then said, "Then you ought to be there to show that you have nothing to do with it." I then spoke to Mr. Gordon, and said, "If you have nothing to do with it, your friend Paul Bogle appears to be the ring- leader." He said, "I am astonished to hear that "Paul Bogle has anything to do with it; because if a "black man was ever a gentleman, Paul Bogle was "one." I then said, "Mr. Gordon, if you are, as you "say, innocent in this matter, there is plenty of time "for you to go to St. Thomas in the East, and by "exerting your influence to put an end to and stay the "further bloodshed. You ought to be on the side of "order, and using that influence which undoubtedly "you have in doing so." He said, "If I go to St. "Thomas in the East, the moment martial law is pro- "claimed, I shall be the first man hung." I then "said, "Well, Mr. Gordon, it is rather extraordinary "that all your political opponents—the persons against "whom you had any animosity; the political opponents "against whom you have often expressed personal ani- "mosity—should have been thus selected for murder." "I said, "There is the Baron, whom you have been "fighting for several years in the Vestry and in the "Courts of law; he is one of the first to be murdered." He said, "I am not astonished that the Baron should "have been murdered, because he was tyrannical and "unjust in all his dealings, both as a magistrate and "as a proprietor with the people." I said, "Well, "then, so much for the Baron—what about the man "of peace, the Rev. Mr. Herschell?" He said, "Why, good God! he was the worst of the lot. He "professed to preach peace on the Sunday, and on "Monday he was evicting people from their small "holdings." I then said, "Then the Cookes, what "about them?" He said, "The whole family of the "Cookes were an incubus and an infliction upon the "inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East. The Clerk "of the Peace encouraged litigation amongst the "people for the sake of demanding the fees, which "were excessive;" and he asked Mr. Smith if he had never heard that about Mr. Stephen Cooke. Mr. Smith said he had heard. I then went away up- stairs, and that was the end of the conversatien with Mr. Gordon.

40,602. (*By the Commission.*) You never saw him again?—I saw him again, but I did not speak to him.

40,603. (*By Mr. Lynch.*) When was this?—On Friday the 13th. I mentioned this conversation to several people, and I communicated it to the Governor in consequence of what I read of the meeting at Exeter Hall, where Mr. Gordon's letter was read, in which he stated that he did not know Paul Bogle. It was in consequence of that merely that I gave his Excellency information that Mr. Gordon had spoken to me as if he knew Paul Bogle intimately—merely to contradict it.

40,604. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you remember Mr. Hewitt's making a statement here the other day?—I do. He made many statements. I remember all.

40,605. Do you not remember a statement made as to the immorality of certain officials?—He did make statements of that kind, and refused to give the name of the parish to which he alluded.

40,606. And don't you know the name of the parish to which this statement applies?—Well, I can only guess it, I cannot say I know it.

40,607. Do you know the parish to which this statement applies?—No, not wholly.

40,608. (*By the Commission.*) What statement?—That all the inhabitants and magistrates in a certain parish were living in a state of concubinage; I say generally it does not apply, because the magistrates generally are married men.

40,609. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Was the statement made that the Custos, the Official Assignee, the Clerk of the Peace, the Custom-house officer, and other officials under the Government were living in concubinage, is it true, or is it not?—As to the Custos, I know nothing about his family arrangements whatever. The Clerk of the Peace is a married man, whether he lives in concubinage or not I cannot say; and as to the other two I don't see why I should be called upon to answer.

40,610. (*By the Commission.*) You know nothing at all about it?—I only guess the parish he men- tioned. As far as the magistrates themselves are concerned, who have to administer justice, and there- fore who have been considerably affected by this statement, it is not true; because I know they are all married.

40,611. What is the state of morality amongst the white population in these different parishes, amongst the magistrates?—I should say amongst the majority of the magistrates of the parish with which I am connected, I believe they are all married men. I know pretty well all the north side, from St. Ann's Bay down to Negril Point, and up as far as Clarendon, and I should say the majority of the magistrates are married men.

40,612. (*By Mr. Payne.*) And the officials?—I do not know anything about the officials, I speak only of magistrates.

40,613. May I ask you a question as to the admi- nistration of justice, is that satisfactory?—I believe that the negroes have not that confidence in the administration of justice, and it is only natural they should not. In England the poacher has no confi- dence in the game preserving magistrates, and it is just the same here; where a man goes before an overseer or an attorney for stealing canes he does not think he has any chance of escape. The same state of things would exist in England before a game pre- serving magistrate. They have not that confidence that would exist if men were not connected with the soil. But with regard to what I think, the worst case of administration of justice is in the Circuit Courts, infinitely worse than it could possibly be amongst magistrates.

40,614. How is that?—Because there is a greater interest, a man's life or estate, or bread, or purse, are at stake, and there is no confidence in the juries in the mode in which they are taken from a restricted area of the parish. I know for the last 10 years I have

been practising in Circuit Courts westward, and every case nearly is decided before it comes on for trial. If a person residing at Falmouth or Montego Bay has a case to be tried, seven of his friends will walk into the jury box with the determination to give him a verdict, whether the evidence warrants it or not.

40,615. That is the jury system ?—That is the jury system.

40,616. With regard to criminal cases ?—It is the same if a man has friends on the jury, either black or coloured men, there is not the slightest chance of being convicted, because by challenges they can get their friends there.

40,617. (*By the Commission.*) Have not white men the same chance ?—No, there are so few ; I should say four-fifths are made up of black men. I think a white man has a good chance of being hanged.

40,618. You do not think trial by jury a success ?—No, not as at present constituted. I think the whole of the criminal business of the country should go through the Crown almost, and it should be by information. The grand jury system should be abolished, and the intelligence and respectability of the country should be used on the petty juries.

40,619. (*By Mr. Payne.*) With regard to grand juries don't you find the same remark apply ?—Only in cases where parties have been beaten or murdered, for stealing growing produce ; the recent bill arose from the case which has been mentioned. There was not sufficient amount of punishment to deter people from these larcenies, and people took the law into their own hands. A man was shot running out of a provision-ground at St. Mary's, the proprietor of the ground shot him and he died ; the Clerk of the Peace sent in a bill before the grand jury, a bill for murder. The grand jury threw it out, and returned another bill for manslaughter, and in fact they had to move for change of *venue*, because the Clerk of the Peace said they could never get a verdict before a St. Mary's jury.

40,620. What became of this case ?—I don't know. Then I know another case ; a man was found with canes by the watchman. One or two of the labourers on the estate and this watchman caught the man and beat him most unmercifully, broke both his arms and both his legs, and several of his ribs ; he was taken to the hospital in a very dangerous state, and was there for six or eight months. Three times was a bill sent in against those three men for illusage, and three times the grand jury threw out the bill.

40,621. (*Commission.*) Do you think the bill lately passed, by which the punishment of whipping is imposed, will be attended with good results ?—I think it would be attended by very beneficial results, it would deter the idol vagabond who steals from his industrious neighbour ; the fear of corporeal punishment is the only thing that has any effect upon the negro. If he is sent to the Penitentiary he rather likes it, he gets well fed, and very little to do. The general Penitentiary at Kingston is no punishment to a negro. There used to be a district prison at Falmouth, and a man would rather have 12 months at the Kingston district prison than six months there.

40,622. (*Mr. Payne.*) Is that the case now at the Penitentiary ?—I believe the diet has been altered, and perhaps they are worked a little harder now, this was in the reign of Mr. Dantry.

40,623. Do you remember a case in St. James', where the marks of a cord were left in a man's neck? —I have heard of such a thing ; I believe there the grand jury threw out the bill, those all arose out of petty larceny cases.

40,624. (*Mr. Lynch.*) You were asked just now with regard to Custodes and those officials of the parish to which Mr. Hewitt alluded, do you remember Mr. Hewitt saying this, that the Custos of that parish (St. James) had not the confidence of the people ?—He did.

40,625. Is that true or not ?—I cannot say. I know he is a man very much respected in the parish. As to whether he has the confidence of the people, I cannot say.

40,626. Has he the confidence of the better classes ?—Certainly, no doubt about that.

40,627. And has for a very great number of years? —Oh, for many years.

40,628. You spent the early part of your life in England and France I believe ?—I did.

40,629. Do you think that looking at the smallness of the population in this country, that of the upper class, that there is a greater degree of immorality amongst them, than amongst the people in England and France ?—I should say not.

40,630. Do you think there is more ?—I should say the people here are generally moral people ; the upper classes of society, generally speaking, taking them as a whole, quite as much so even as moral England, taking England as the standard of morality.

40,631. (*Commission.*) Can you tell me whether Friday the 13th of October, when you say you met Mr. Gordon here, was the day appointed for the argument of "Gordon *v.* Kettelhodt ?"—It was ; it was the day that he expected the argument ; it would in fact have been argued on that day.

40,632. Then Mr. Gordon's coming over here might be connected with the fact that the case was going to be argued upon that day ?—I don't think so, because it was a purely legal argument. Mr. Gordon could not assist his counsel at all on the subject. He said his reason for coming was to attend the Petty Sessions.

40,633. He did go in to the solicitor to ask about the case ?—He went to ask about the costs.

40,634. You were asked by Mr. Payne whether certain sections of society were not immoral. You said you understood they were most of them married. Do you limit morality to the possession of matrimony ?—No ; I don't say that. I was talking with reference to what Mr. Hewitt said, that they were living in concubinage. A man cannot live in concubinage when he is married, unless he is living in open adultery.

The witness withdrew.

JOSEPH WOOD (coloured) sworn and examined.

J. Wood.

40,635. Do you live at Hordley ?—Yes.

40,636. At the estate there ?—Yes.

40,637. Is that in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

40,638. Were you book-keeper at the estate ?—Yes.

40,639. You have been so for three years ?—Yes.

40,640. During the night which passed between the 12th and 13th of October were you in the Mill House on the estate ?—Yes, I was.

40,641. Did any noise attract your attention ?—Yes.

40,642. In what direction was it ?—In the direction of Amity Hall estate.

40,643. How far is that from Hordley ?—About a mile ; to the works is about a mile ; but the house is about three-quarters of a mile, on a rising.

40,644. Did you hear anything uttered in the noise ?—Yes, I heard loud shouts and high talking amongst the people there.

40,645. Did you hear anything called out ?—Yes, I heard the cry of "Colour for colour," and when they surrounded the house they cried out, "Hip, hurrah! Sebastopol is taken."

40,646. That was while they were yet at Amity Hall ?—Yes, at Amity Hall.

40,647. Did you see any light of torches ?—Yes ; I saw the front and the back doors and the windows.

FORTIETH DAY.

J. Wood.

12 Mar. 1866.

40,648. Did you command a view of the house from where you were ?—Yes, a full view of it.

40,649. What did you hear uttered at that time ?—I heard a voice say, " Come out there you d——d brute! Come out there, we want you this night and we must have you." Some went to the back door and some went to the front, and they raised a light to put to the eaves of the house, but it seems as fast as it was put up some one pulled it down, and then they broke into the house.

40,650. How long was this going on ?—Fully a quarter of an hour or more.

40,651. Did you hear any cry about where they intended to go to ?—After they had finished in the house some one said " Hordley!" and another said, " Holland!" " Hordley! Holland!" was the cry; then they were still, and then they said, " Hordley!" Our people came down and gave Mr. Harrison notice that he must clear out of the house because they were determined to come to Hordley that night and murder all the ladies and book-keepers and overseers in the house.

40,652. Did Mr. Harrison go out ?—He did not want to go but with persuasion they got him out; he said he did not believe the people would be so wicked.

40,653. Then did the ladies and the children go out ?—Yes, and we were no time out of the house when they came.

40,654. How many went out ?—24 with the ladies and children; we were not out five minutes before the house was surrounded.

40,655. How many came ?—A good quantity—a tremendous lot.

40,656. What did they proceed to do ?—As they got into the house they commenced to smash and destroy everything.

40,657. Were you assisted in removing the people out of the house, before they came, by Diana Blackwood ?—Yes.

40,658. Did you remain there while the people were doing this mischief, or what became of you ?—I took the ladies round into the grass piece and hid them in a large bamboo tree.

40,659. Were you near enough to hear what was going on ?—Not exactly, because the bamboo tree was at the back of the trash house, but I could hear the cries, " Colour for colour!" that was the continual cry while the smashing was going on.

40,660. How long did you remain in the bamboo tree ?—We remained till daylight, just as the day was lighting, and then we took away the ladies.

40,661. What became of them ?—They came up to Diana Blackwood's house. We had not been up there any time before one of her brothers came up and gave me information and called out to her, " Sister, clear the ladies, make haste, for mercy " sake, otherwise all of them murder, for the people " have sworn to murder them, and they have sworn " to have them, and they are coming back to have " them this day."

40,662. What time was that ?—Between 9 and 10 o'clock.

40,663. Did you take them out ?—They came out, and we took them into the bush into a gully.

40,664. Did you return to that house ?—No, I did not. Diana Blackwood herself had to clear out, or they would have murdered her, not finding the ladies.

40,665. What became of you ?—I took them into a gully and I got up on a rising and I heard the people come into; the village and they asked a woman where the ladies were, and she said she did not know. The man said, " You lie, you know where them is; " tell me or I will kill them, and I will kill you if " you don't tell me."

40,666. What became of them then ?—They went on to Amity Hall and Manchioneal, and then I removed the ladies from where I had left them to another safe spot.

40,667. Did you continue with the ladies and children ?—Yes; I took them into the bushes a good way in, and I went and looked for Mr. Harrison, and by the time I went back Mrs. Harrison had found her way on to the Rhine, and Mrs. Shortridge stopped at St. Lucea with some of the labourers there in the cottages; the next morning I got a carriage and brought Mrs. Shortridge and her children to the Rhine to the soldiers.

40,668. You continued with them there ?—Yes.

40,669. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Where were you standing when you heard the people at Amity Hall ?—In the Mill-house at Hordley.

40,670. That was the nearest you were to Amity Hall ?—Yes.

40,671. What distance is it ?—It must be three-quarters of a mile but there is a short cut to the house by a right-hand road.

40,672. Hordley is somewhat under the hill ?——Yes, Hordly works are below, and the house is on the hill.

40,673. How many men were there at Hordley at the time the ladies went into the bush ?—There must have been eight or nine.

40,674. How many book-keepers ?—There were three book-keepers on the property.

40,675. How many men altogether went away to shelter themselves, including book-keepers and everyone ?—There must have been eight or nine of us.

40,676. Was there not more ?—There were a good number there during the day, but they all went back to the other estates.

40,677. Were there any men who came to warn you, among them ?—Yes.

40,678. How many came to warn you ?—First one, and then about five or six; those people who came first went up to the hall where these men were plundering and came back and gave us notice, besides that we had men in the works.

40,679. How many ?—About three.

40,680. That would be nine, and you had about eight that went for shelter who were in the house ?—Yes.

40,681. That would be altogether about 17 men, who were in one party, who were friendly to each other ?—Yes, but they cleared out before the people came there.

40,682. (*Commission.*) Those 17 were labourers ?—Yes; the coppersmiths were working on the estates at the time, they had no arms at all.

40,683. What was the exact number that came to Hordley ?—There must have been fully 500 or 600, for while some were at Hordley House, the rest were at Amity Hall top house.

40,684. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) The 500 or 600 includes women I suppose ?—Yes, a tremendous gang of them.

40,685. (*Commission.*) I am talking of those who came to break up the house ?—Yes.

40,686. Were they women as well as men ?—Yes.

40,687. Did you see if the women had anything in their hands ?—I could not see them because I was at the back of the trash house, and while I was back there three men just rose up, and as I got behind the ladies I saw three men come at the back of our mill house to a heap of bamboos as if they were searching for us. I said, " Is this Duffus ?" I called " Duffus!" three times and then they called out, " Colour for colour!" and they chased me, and I made a circuit round into the cane-piece and came round to the ladies again.

40,688. They chased you ?—Yes.

40,689. You took them away through the cane-piece ?—Yes. I took them in a different direction from where the ladies were.

The witness withdrew.

FORTIETH DAY.

D. Blackwood.

12 Mar. 1866.

DIANA BLACKWOOD (black) sworn and examined.

40,690. Do you live at Hordley House ?—Yes.

40,691. Do you remember the night when the rebels came there ?—Yes, the row commenced about 12 o'clock.

40,692. How long have you worked there ?—I was head-woman on the gang.

40,693. How long have you worked there ?—From a little child.

40,694. Were you born in Jamaica ?—Born in Hordley estate.

40,695. Are you a married woman ?—No. I am a young creature.

40,696. Do you remember the night the men came there ?—Yes, the 5th morning of the month, in October ; about 150 labourers were before me working.

40,697. Are you the head-woman ?—Yes.

40,698. When the people came up to Hordley, did they break into the liquor store ?—I am coming on to that, they broke through Mr. Eavarely's 150 people about 12 o'clock they get to Golden Grove. Mr. Harrison the employer told me to tell them not to go, he would not let the good people go among the bad ; four of them got away from me and went.

40,699. Were you there at the time they broke into the liquor store ?—Yes.

40,700. Did you hear any of them say anything about the buckra women ?—They broke through Mr. Hire's house, and killed Mr. Hire.

40,701. You were not there ?—I was just about there.

40,702. You were not in the room ?—No.

40,703. Did you hear anything said by any of them at the time they broke into the liquor store ?—When they killed Mr. Hire, they fire a gun and say " Hip ! hip, hurrah ! we have taken Sebastopol ! " and when them fire off the gun, they kill Mr. Hire, and when them done they said " Hordley ! Hordley ! " and the other party said " Holland ! Holland ! " And Mr. Harrison sent Alexander Paterson to bid them not to trouble the estate, and them said they must come, and Mr. Harrison said he would not come out of the house. I said, " Yes sir, you must come out of the house, they are going to rob and thief."

40,704. I want to know whether you heard any of these people who came round the liquor store say anything about the buckra women ?—They said, " they want the buckra men to kill," but they don't want them now they will have them afterwards. I hid the women in the cane till 5 o'clock in the morning and took them home to my house.

40,705. Did they say anything as to what they would do with the women ?—They said they will kill the men, and afterwards some of the women belong to them, to live with.

40,706. Have you got a house near Hordley ?—My house is about half a mile.

40,707. Did you take any of the ladies to your house ?—I took them and hid them, 24 of them.

40,708. Did you hear the rebels were coming to your house after that ?—Yes, one of my brothers came and gave me alarm.

40,709. Did they come to your house ?—They go to Manchester and afterwards them come to my house.

40,710. Many of them ?—Yes.

40,711. Looking for what ?— Looking for the buckra women. I went out of my house into the bush, and I could see them, not far from the house.

40,712. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you know Patrick Blackwood ?—Yes.

40,713. Is he a brother of yours ?—Yes, my little brother.

40,714. Did he keep the liquor store ?—Yes, and when they broke the house they went down to the liquor store and broke that.

40,715. Do you recollect the Maroons coming to that liquor store afterwards ?—No.

40,716. Did you see the Maroons when they came to Hordley ?—No. I went to Bath. I wish to state that the labourers grumble all about by the river, and say that Governor Eyre is going to be hanged and punished because the soldier come and run them down, and go after them.

The witness withdrew.

J. S. William Esq.

JOSEPH STONE WILLIAMS, Esq. sworn and examined.

40,717. Are you Advocate-General of Jamaica ?—Yes.

40,718. And a member of the Assembly ?—Yes, for the county of Westmoreland, and have been so for the last six or seven years.

40,719. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you present at the Council of War held on the 12th of October ?—I was.

40,720. Do you know how many persons were present there ?—I should think fully 30, of all classes of the comunity, from the highest to the lowest, of persons entitled to be there. I may state I was there on the previous evening.

40,721. That Council of War was held I believe, for the purpose of ascertaining whether martial law should be proclaimed in the island or not ?—It was held for that purpose, whether a martial law should be proclaimed or not, and if proclaimed, in what districts it should be proclaimed.

40,722. Was martial law proclaimed ?—It was proclaimed, upon the Governor of the colony having submitted the information which he had received from various gentlemen living in St. Thomas in the East, and elsewhere, as to the state of the country, and he left it for them to decide whether there should be martial law proclaimed or not, and if proclaimed, in what districts it should be. Several members addressed the board and amongst them the Chief Justice, who read the whole clause which explained the operation of the law, and also the Attorney General, and Mr. Charles Levy who strongly insisted upon Kingston being also included, and Mr. Constantine Bourke, and the speaker, Mr. Charles Jackson, who complained of the state of the country and also assigned as a reason for its then condition that demagogues had been going throughout the whole country and exciting the people to insubordination, by stories of oppression by the Government, and the enormity of taxes.

40,723. Was martial law proclaimed ?—It was, with the general approbation of the whole of the members then composing the Council of War. I may state that previous information, when I was there the evening before, had been brought by Mr. Miller. He was examined and cross-examined by Colonel Nelson, who was sitting on the Governor's right, and by Major-General O'Connor.

40,724. Mr. Miller of Serge Island ?—Yes. He stated, that to the best of his belief a considerable number of the magistrates had been killed and wounded and been put to flight, and that some of the police and Volunteers had been killed and wounded, and that as a body they were incapable of offering any assistance. He also stated that he had come through large bodies of people armed in different ways, to the extent, I think he said, of about 5,000. Mr. Drummond was sent for, who had also fled ; I don't know whether he came or not. Next morning before the Council of War was held, another gentleman whose name was Testard came and reported the state of the country about White Horses and the Eleven Mile Tavern.

40,725. Do you know anything of the state of the island during the continuance of martial law ?—The military force in the colony so far as could be ascer-

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J. S. Williams, Esq.

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tained, was not more than about 1,050 men at first; in the last rebellion in 1832, I think the forces in the colony were five regiments. It was known that the police force was wholly inadequate to meet any extraordinary exigency of the country, and that also to a considerable extent the Volunteers were without ammunition; that state of things continued during martial law, and I believe so until the arrival of fresh troops in the island; in fact the whole country was utterly unsafe, the relative state of the population being taken into consideration.

40,726. Do you know whether there was any available force to supply the wants of other counties besides St. Thomas in the East?—I based my opinion in coming to a conclusion as to the amount of forces upon the public circumstances that were within my knowledge.

40,727. (*Commission.*) You would derive your knowledge of the forces of the island as a member of Assembly?—Yes; I can give you one example. I moved a resolution in the House of Assembly as to the unprotected state of the Colony.

40,728. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Was that previous to the outbreak?—No.

40,729. Had you any knowledge of the state of the country before martial law was proclaimed?—I beg to hand in to the Commission articles written in the "County Union" newspaper, commencing from No. 5, down to 82, 5, 36, 37, 41, 48, 50, 60, 61, 72, 73, 76, and 82, in which doctrines were preached and published that must have had their effect upon the minds of the people. In at least five of those articles the revolutions that took place in 1835 and 1836 are plainly pointed at.

40,730. (*Commission.*) Where is the "County Union" published?—Montego Bay.

40,731. That is Mr. Levien's paper?—Yes. Here is an article headed "Our Perdition Mongers."

40,732. What is the date of that?—The 17th of January 1865. After speaking about the Governor and other matters, it says, "What hope then is there, "beyond the revolution *ex necessitate*, that must dis- "close itself in 1866," that is to begin with.

40,733. What number of the paper is that?—No. 5. I will call the attention of your Excellency and the Royal Commissioners to the article of the 9th of May 1865, No. 36; that article is headed, "Possible not probable," and after commenting upon the circular of the Hon. George Solomon on the then state of the island, it goes on in this way, "And unless we much "mistake, the throes of that social convulsion that "will 'upheave Jamaica' in 1866 are silently com- "mencing their work. In the recesses of the moun- "tains—in the solitude of the wastes—in the planter's "house, and in the labourer's cottage, here, there, "everywhere, the light of reason is breaking over the "intellect of the island. Men begin to ask each "other if their broad acres are to be swallowed up by "the State Church—if the homesteads of their "fathers or the acquirements of their industry are to "be available only for taxation? If they are to yield "only what will give food to the locusts of placedom "and the parasites of the Queen's House? The "starving peasantry naturally demand what, to "them, was the late Speaker of Assembly, that "3,000 of their body should have had to pay "10*s.* each upon a horse, that *he* should have a "princely gift of 1,500*l.* from a pauper people. For "it is clear that just that number might have been "relieved of that sum if Mr. Morales had not been "there to take it. So with other grants; so with "the iniquitous 45,000*l.* per annum for a church not "wanted, or, if required, well able to find a voluntary "support from those who need it. The times require "journalism to speak out boldly. The axe should be "laid to the tree of corruption, and if the Govern- "ment—if the country—will not do what is required "the people must hew it down for themselves." The next one is "Looking forward," dated the 12th May 1865, and the number is 37 (*reading*) "Metaphor "apart, there are not two interests in the planters "and the people. The only antagonistic influences "are those of the placemen and the public. The "first have to fight for salary against the latter, "struggling for salvation. It is now (writing from "this locality) the North against the South, the "North fighting to protect its homesteads and its "acres, its people and its position, from the merciless "plunderings of the South. The coming year is "fraught with a momentous struggle, with matter "lying deeper than mere surface indication gives "warning to. Does the Government really under- "stand the signs of the times? Is it blind to the "fact that in St. James,' where the collector of dues "is rigorous in the exaction of taxes—where no "mercy is shown to the labouring population—man "after man, convictions upon convictions, preferred "to be dragged by violence from home and all its "social blessings rather than pay the enormous im- "positions placed upon them through the monstrous "taxation that exists? Can it close its eyes to the "fact that labouring men are willing to go to gaol "for three months rather than pay the 11*s.* tax upon "a horse or the wheelage upon a cart; what does it "suppose the year 1866 (with 1865 before its eyes) "will do? Will those martyrs who went to prison "in preference to paying taxes pay them more "readily then? We tell the Government there is "brewing a settled determination that will fill the "prisons with victims to its fatal persistence in the "course it is adopting. There will be no violent "outbreak; that would be wrong, and he who coun- "selled it the worst friend the people had. But "there will be a stolid determination to refuse to pay "what it would be rank oppression to levy for, and "this we care not to be considered the adviser of. "We take upon ourselves whatever of temerity there "may be in our counsel, satisfied that the people will "support us in what is right and constitutional. For "the Legislature to perpetuate another year the "wanton extravagance of the past; for this colony "to demand from a ruined people a taxation exceed- "ing in amount the utmost value of the entire crop "of sugar raised within it. What is this but a "national wrong calling upon the country by every "principle of self-preservation to resist. Who will "tell us that anything short of organized action can "avail, if Jamaica is to be trampled on and de- "vastated? A Butler, with his army in possession "of conquered Spanish Town, could scarce dictate "harder terms than, yearly, the Governor and his "advisers wring from us, with a Government "*responsible* to the people for their misprisonage of "rule. Clearly the hour has arrived when we are "called upon to act in amity, we would live to act at "all. If another year is to give to another Morales "(the infamy of this gift is beyond all others) another "1,500*l.*, if another year is to give to the Governor "another 30,000*l.* to be shared out to the Lindos and "Branos (our pen halts, sickened at their names) if "another year is to raise another 45,000*l.* for the "State Church—if another year is to keep up the "farce of those legal atrocities, Ker and Cargill— "then another year will see what past years have not "had the courage to display. It will see a people "driven to desperation; do what a people is forced "to do, and generally accomplishes in the depths of "its despair." In the "County Union" of the 26th May 1865, No. 41, I call attention to the two last paragraphs; I don't know that they are particularly strong, but I call the attention of the Commission to them, and also an article headed "A Precious Judge," which contains comments upon the conduct of Mr. Justice Ker, and Mr. Justice Cargill also. In this paper of 20th June 1865, No. 48, there is a paragraph headed, "Singular Warning," and it purports to be the copy of a placard which was stuck upon a wharf gate in the town of Lucea, copied from the "Falmouth Post" (*reading*). "The 'Falmouth Post' of Friday last "publishes the subjoined prophetic warning, inform-

" ing its readers that it was posted up upon a wharf " gate in the town of Lucea :—' Nearly a year since " ' I saw the vision. I heard a voice speaking to me " ' in the year 1864, saying, ' Tell the sons and " ' daughters of Africa that a great deliverance will " ' take place for them from the hand of opposition,' " ' for' said the voice 'They are oppressed by Govern- " ' ment, by magistrates, by proprietors, by mer- " ' chants,' and this voice also said, 'Tell them to " ' call a solemn assembly and to sanctify themselves " ' for the day of deliverance which will surely take " ' place ; but if the people will not hearken I will " ' bring the sword into the land to chastise them for " ' their disobedience and for the iniquities which " ' they have committed. And the sword will come " ' from America. If the people depend upon their " ' arms and upon our Queen, and forget Him who " ' is our God they will be greatly mistaken, and the " ' mistake will lead them to great distresses.' At " ' that time I kept silent, but yet the thought of " ' what the voice told me was always bearing on my " ' mind to speak about it. Shame or fear seems to " ' have kept me back, but the Great Being who rules " ' all things reminds me again to proclaim it aloud. " ' The calamity which I see coming upon the land " ' will be so grievous and so distressing that many " ' will desire to die. But great will be the deliver- " ' ance of the sons and daughters of Africa, if they " ' humble themselves in sackcloth and ashes, like the " ' children of Nineveh before the Lord our God ; " ' but if we pray truly from our hearts, and humble " ' ourselves, we have no need to fear ; if not the " ' enemy will be cruel, for there will be Gog " ' and Magog to battle. Believe me. A Son of " ' Africa.' "

40,734. That is a letter is it not ?—No, it is put in the editorial portion of the paper, but it purports to be a placard stuck up at a wharf at Lucea, and copied from the " Falmouth Post." The writer adds this— " A very singular production (not prediction) is the " above, whoever written by."

40,735. That is the editor's remark ?—Yes. This is a paper of the 27th of June 1865, No. 50. The article is headed " Sowing the Whirlwind." It is in relation to the parish of Vere ; the article is very long.

40,736. Perhaps you will select any passage that you think important ?—I think that will be hardly fair to the editor, or the paper, as it runs all through the article (*reading*) : " Very suspicious and fraught " with ugly flavour is it, when the real state of the " colony is sought to be concealed by officials who, " from their high position, compromise, as it were, " the Government through their actions. The Hon. " Louis MacKinnon is a member of the Privy Coun- " cil, holding also the Custodeship of Vere. We can " scarcely imagine that his deliberate action, in exer- " cise of functions belonging to the last named office, " has not a connexion with his first officiality—that if " as Custos he adopts a particular line of policy, he is " not equally prepared to defend it elsewhere as ema- " nating from that 'wisdom, loyalty, and discretion' " that is sought from him and his confreres, as the " best advice the Governor can receive from him as " privy councillor. When, therefore, we find that the " Custos of Vere unhesitatingly risks the peace of the " island, and provokes a people, proverbial for their " loyalty, into rank rebellion, against authority— " when we learn that sooner than allow free discussion " he risks an outbreak and commotion, the end of " which it is difficult to calculate on ; when we are " assured that sooner than permit a constitutional " demonstration to discuss its grievances and make " the state of the colony known to the mother country, " he prefers to jeopardise the quiet of his precinct, " we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that his out- " rageous conduct is connived at by the Government " and that he is playing a dangerous game unde rthe " immediate sanction and direction of the Governor " himself." Then in another passage, a little lower down, he says this, " It has been withheld from them, " notwithstanding—kept back with a strong hand ; " tainted with the odour of fear, lest the truth, the " stern truth, that shows the ruin and mal-govern- " ment of the colony, should be testified to in Vere as " it has already been evidenced in St. James, Han- " over, Kingston, and other places not cursed by the " evil presence of a bad daring like that of Mr. Mac- " Kinnon." Then it refers to the distress of the planters in Bermudas. In the paper of 1st August 1865, No. 60, is this article (*reading*) :—

" The 31st anniversary of freedom breaks upon " Jamaica this day heralded by no glad recognition ; by " no welcome from the 400,000 souls to which such a " memorial should be a holiday of triumph, freshening " the hearts of every sentient being to whom it speaks " of freedom from oppression ; freedom from the lash ; " freedom of Englishmen, in its broadest latitude and " most expansive form. Almost with funeral sadness " does it break upon the community, awakening no one " end responsive to the eventful chronicles ; by the " Government and Governor it has been most haply " seized upon to remind a starving and impoverished " people, a people told to work continuously when " even the higher interests are halting in despair, that " only is the great commemorative, day by day *par* " *excellence* fixed upon to commence the collection of " taxes, but that 'under a penalty of 40*s*.' each per- " son who pays his taxes shall be compelled to take " out a licence from the Clerk of the Peace, to use or " occupy the house or article for which he shall (under " heavier penalties if he do not pay) to pay, as re- " quired by the law." Then it goes on in another passage, " For 17 years that we have pursued our pre- " sent avocation, never has it been our painful task to " chronicle *such* a first of August as the present one. " By no one interested in the island can it be wel- " comed. To no one interest has it brought a note " other than of blackest melancholy and pain. The " entire island reels under the pressure of a national " distress impossible to be ignored, since, by the men- " dacious audacity of a government, bolstered up by " those who from the pulpit tell the people that by " the sweat of their brow they are to earn their bread. " What, pray, are the prospects for the planters of " 1866 ? What hopes have business men for 1866 ? " What cheer is there in the horizon for mechanics, " for tradesmen, for shopkeepers, in 1866 ? Worst here " all ; with these loopholes so obstructed, what is " there for the laboring population, the masses of " the country, for the coming year ? We care not to " place upon paper the sad forebodings that break " upon the public ear ; we restrain, from prudence " sake, from giving repetition here to the more than " mutterings of disaffection that are borne upon the " breath of discussion, and openly spoken of as threat- " ening the community for a time with civil discord " of the most obnoxious sort. Yet here is Montego " Bay, there are secret whisperings savouring of " alarm, and it will be well for the authorities to be " upon their guard to meet the unconcealed discontent " that stalks abroad. Not one but several unsigned let- " ters, breathing inflammatory matter, and addressed " to parties in business in this town, have been picked " up, and although we have every confidence in the " loyalty and good sense of the great body of the " black people, by which the town is populated, for " ruin to any one class is ruin to them also, yet in " all society there is an undercurrent of ruffianism, " that does mischief careless of consequences, and in " utter disregard of law and order. Nor is the spirit " of discontent and disaffection confined to the town " alone. Rumours are as current as talk can make " them, that in country districts there have been " gatherings and drillings of the people, that the col- " lection of taxes is to be the signal for a general " opposition to it ; a report not calculated to impart " quiet to the neighbourhoods in which it freely circu- " lates. That there will be a dogged resistance, " that the mass of the peasantry have determined to

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" serve out their time in gaol rather than pay their " annual imposts upon their property ; that there will " be no voluntary giving in ; that taxes will be col- " lected only by the sternest exercise of the law's " power, we earnestly believe. The last year, in " shadowing forth what would be the action of the " present Government in its wanton extravagance, " in its 1,500*l.* to a Morales, in its 30,000*l.* to a slip " dock, in its 5,000*l.* to America mail service, in its " squandering of the tax-payers' thousands regardless " of the universal poverty abroad, has only itself to " blame that it is so. The Governor, secluded in his " mountain residence, has wilfully closed his eyes to " the stormy signs that have gathered round him; " while the Executive Committee alive only to raising " of the money *have raised it,* callously regardless to " the difficulty with which the collection must be at- " tended. We shall see *where* it is to come from, *how* " it is to be accumulated ; but we much fear the ex " perience will be fraught with deep anxiety before it " be a thing accomplished." There is an article on the Vere meeting, which the Commissioners are aware took place on the 4th of September ; it is in paper No. 72, 12th of September 1865, headed " Coming Events." If the Commissioners have the Vere resolutions I will not read it, because it is written on the Vere resolutions. In the " County Union," No. 73, dated 13th of September 1865, in an article headed " Heavy Taxation," there are these words :—" If to " the planters such a tax is unjust, doubly so will it " be if any portion is thrown upon the people. Of " this we must be watchful. It is plain that the taxes " of this year are not being gathered in ; that the " people are not paying up, and that as yet the screw " of police information has not been applied to en- " force them. It is clear that Government does not " care to hazard the quiet of the community by mak- " ing seizures and lodging informations. Where is the " deficit, that will naturally arise, to come from ? Our " advices from Spanish Town say that there are al- " ready rumours of an additional *five per cent.* con- " templated upon now enumerated articles. We " should not care to be the minister who would dare " propose the addition of a fraction's duty on the pre- " sent scale of the tariff. The country *cannot* and " the people *must not, will not* bear it. Unless there " be a palpable and sterling *reduction* made upon the " expenditure of the country there will be a social " revulsion that no Mr. Eyre can stem. It will not be " the ignorant rabble led by mob orators ; it will not be " the ravings of demagogues, nor the rant of radical- " radicalism. Journalism like ours will have pre- " pared him for the event ; for an universal cry from " one end of the island to the other for his recall. " Either he must be prepared to pioneer relief from " the heavy burthens the people groan under, or take " his leave of the colony ; he neither has ability, re- " solution, independence, or political honesty sufficient " to govern. He must rule in wisdom, or resign as " against that necessity. Before another year passes " there will be more elements of national distress to " grapple than he dreams of. Day by day, hour by " hour, the steady ruin of the colony is accomplishing ; " individual difficulty and embarrassment becoming a " general feature of overwhelment, avalanche-like in " their entombment of all interests. The sighing of " the wind, the detonation of the crevasses may already " be heard ; the clouds that betoken this approaching " desolation are dimly visible. Will his Excellency " rather be prepared to ride upon the whirlwind and " control the storm, or let it burst upon his head, and " us with all its fury ?"

(*Mr. Walcott.*) I should wish to draw the attention of the Commissioners to another article in the same paper, No. 82, of the 17th of October, headed " Taxation as an engine of oppression." (*Reading.*) " We venture to assure the Government " that the conduct of the collector of dues is gather- " ing a storm in this locality which will be hard to " settle if he is permitted to continue to make his own " law, his own gross ignorance, and his own headstrong " passion, the means of forcing men who have no " earthly desire to infringe the law, into *resistance* of " it. We will give a few instances of his conduct."

40,737-8. How is the word " resistance " printed ?—Italicised. I may also state that I know of there being large gatherings of the people, the lower order, at various meetings, headed in some cases by people who had presided at other meetings, the same who presided in St. Thomas in the East presided in St. Ann's ; the same person presided at many meetings.

40,739. Did that article you have just read come out immediately after the murder in Saint Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

40,740. In that same paper ?—Yes, in the same paper.

40,741. (*Commission.*) Are there any newspapers published in Saint Thomas in the East ?—No ; there is an article, I don't know whether I have it here, which states that this paper was largely circulated among the lower classes there. There was the " Watchman " once in existence.

40,742. (*Mr. Walcott.*) As member of Westmoreland, did you in August last have any communications as to the state of feeling in that part of the island, at that time ?—I doubt very much whether it was in August ; but during the latter portion of last year I had representations, more particularly from the mountain districts, and in consequence of these representations I afterwards applied to Governor Eyre to allow troops to be stationed in that neighbourhood, which was within one mile of the place where the rebellion broke out in 1832.

40,743. At Morant Bay ?—No. In Westmoreland. I applied in consequence of information I received, being member for the parish and having the control of some properties in that neighbourhood. I was the more anxious about it and there were only, I believe, about 17 white families and from 5,000 to 10,000 of the black population round them ; they were wholly unprotected.

40,744. Do you know anything of the system of the administration of justice in the Petty Courts ?—I do not think that the administration of justice in the Petty Courts in Jamaica is at all satisfactory. There is, in the rates of the Assembly of 1864-65, page 219, a return showing the numbers of all the magistrates in the island, and that shows that out of the total number of 784 there are only 463 resident in those parishes ; for instance, in St. Catherine there are 19 ; St. John, 5 ; St. Dorothy, 9 ; St. Thomas ye Vale, 14 ; Clarendon, 14 ; Vere, 14 ; Manchester, 25 ; St. Mary, 21 ; St. Ann, 29 ; Kingston, 52 ; Port Royal, 14 ; St. Andrew, 38 ; St. Thomas ye East, 25 ; St. David, 9 ; St. George, 13 ; Portland, 11 ; Metcalfe, 20 ; St. Elizabeth, 36 ; Westmoreland, 36 ; Hanover, 14 ; St. James, 17 ; Grelawney, 25. The intelligent and respectable portion of the community of Jamaica has very seriously decreased in the last few years ; the consequence is there are very few people who are available for a magisterial position, one of independence, one of freedom from bias in the various matters which they have to decide ; and year by year it is much to be feared this state of things will become worse. I do not consider the magistrates themselves are so much to blame for their adjudications, as, from their very position, they are unable to form correct judgments in matters which are somewhat, it may be said, adverse to their interests. Impressed by those views, I have done my utmost to get the Government to bring in bills for stipendiary magistrates throughout the whole island, none of them to be men connected with the country. It would be much preferred if there were military or naval officers who could afford to come out here and be stationed in the different parishes ; the lower orders of the population will not trust the man who lives in the same parish, and who may be looked

upon as their employer, and to some extent their masters, no matter how well justice may be administered.

40,745. (*Commission.*) How many stipendiary magistrates do you think would be required ?—If it is carried out at all it should be carried out well. I think at least one in each parish.

40,746. That would be 22 ?—Yes; the districts are so extensive that one man could not do all the work.

40,747. But would it not be better to divide the island into fresh districts ?—Yes, and that was contemplated by the bill that was brought in by the late Governor. I may mention that that was not the only attempt that was made.

40,748. Is that the bill ?—Yes, that is one bill that was introduced.

40,749. Do you think a stipendiary magistrate going about his district and holding Petty Sessions periodically once a month would be attended with advantage ? —Most certainly. One great complaint is the dilatory nature of the administration of justice in this country.

40,750. Do you think that would be obviated by certain points being settled in these districts and the stipendiary magistrates go there, saying about once a month ?—Yes, I think it would be a great advantage, not to keep them too long a time in one parish, but to change them about as they do in the Circuit Courts in England.

40,751. You would do away with the local unpaid magistrates altogether ?—Yes.

40,752. Do you think the Vestry system an inconvenient one ?—There is not, in my mind, the least doubt about it; it is a source of so much agitation that I don't think the colony, under present circumstances, can allow it to go on, the more so as the intelligence and respectability of the country (I can't help saying it) is becoming fast lowered. With regard to the administration of justice, I think the Appeal Law is a great deal too dilatory in its operation, as well as being rather more expensive than it ought to be. There is one system as connected with the magisterial department which is utterly wrong in point of principle, and that is the system of deputy clerks of the peace; it divides the responsibility, divides the emolument, and gives two supervisors instead of one to the people who apply to them.

40,753. Would it be advantageous to do away with Clerks of the Peace altogether ?—That would depend to a considerable extent on the stipendiary magistrates that you had, whether they were legal or non-legal men. I don't see exactly how you can get rid of an officer of that kind in each parish for the petty administration of justice as well as the criminal.

40,754. Would not a magistrates' clerk do all the business ?—One officer would do in some cases. Now the clerks of the peace do the work of the clerk of the magistrates.

40,755. As I understand, there is a clerk of the peace, a magistrates' clerk, a peputy clerk of the peace, and a clerk of the peace often acts as magistrates clerk; do you not think it would be attended with advantage if all those officers were consolidated into one person ?—Yes; and there is a bill now in operation in which the office of clerk of the peace and clerk of the magistrate is proposed to be held by one person.

40,756. You know that the fees are settled by the Act of the Legislature here ?—Yes.

40,757. Do you think that could be amended ?—I do not think there seems to be much complaint as to the fees, except the fees on appeal cases, which I think ought to be made as low as they possibly can be, considering the character of the litigants that come before them, and also the nature of the matters in dispute.

40,758. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Don't you think there should be some check to prevent frivolous appeals ?—I don't know how that would operate. A bill was lately passed by the Legislature for the purpose of protecting parties against frivolous actions, but it turned out a dead letter; it was found difficult to carry it out.

40,759. (*Commission.*) Do you not think it would be attended with advantage to pay the clerk of the peace, the person in whom all these offices are vested, by income rather than by fees ?—Yes.

40,760. And that they should be paid on the stamps and not as fees ?—Yes; the fee system is a source of very great agitation, especially to an excitable people. I think if it precluded the working of the Police Act in Kingston the revenue would, to a certain extent, lose by it. Returns do exist which show that the fees received in Kingston for stamps do not come up to the salary received by the police magistrate. Would the Commissioners allow me to mention one other fact which I forgot with regard to the continuance of martial law and the state of the country. I, as one of the members of a parish, Mr. Salmon, the president of the Council, Mr. Raynes, Mr. Smith, the Honble. Mr. Vickers, Mr. Cook, member for Saint Elizabeth, Mr. Wellesly-Bon, the member for St. James; Mr. Barret, member for Trelawney, joined in a representation to his Excellency the Governor as to the state of the county of Cornwall and the necessity of having protection in various localities. I think the letter is in existence. We framed a deputation and presented it to Governor Eyre.

40,761. When was that ?—I think it must have been in the beginning of October. I think it was November, but I forget the date. Mr. Salor, Mr. Vicker, Mr. Raynish Smith, and myself formed a deputation, and if I am not mistaken either troops or a vessel of war were stationed at the port of Sanama-la-Mur. We were complaining ofthe interior of the country; I got a letter from Mr. Vickers on the 29th of October.

40,762. Is that it ?—No, it was also signed by Mr. Lawson, a member of the Council.

40,763. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Do you know anything of the working of the present jury system ?—The parochial system is very bad indeed, it is a great deal too much open to local bias and influence.

40,764. (*Commission.*) Do you think that the jury system is not a successful institution ?—It is not, cases are disposed of now before they are tried in many instances.

40,765. You think then that in criminal and civil cases, trial by the judge would be better than trial by jury ?—I don't know how that might be carried out here after so long a time has passed with trial by jury, but I think it might be modified, there are so few people who are competent to serve upon the jury, that I think the grand jury should be abolished, except in cases of treason and murder; and I think that if a Court was held alternately in different parishes the system would be improved. An attempt of that kind was made, but unfortunately nothing could be done.

40,766. As to modifying the existing jury laws ?—Yes, and I may mention this with regard to the decadence of the number of persons fitted; in 1854 Sir Josuah Rowe formed a Jury Bill on the basis that 21 persons qualified as grand jurors or special jurors could be found in each of the districts of the island, and returns moved for by me in 1864 in the House of Assembly showed that the state of things was so much altered that although in 1854 the number of 21 persons so qualified could be found, only five districts out of the whole of the 18 could give the same number of persons so qualified in 1854. The papers are on the votes. I am prepared to show the figures. With regard to martial law I may state that I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the Attorney General as to the law laid down. I fully agreed with the opinion given by the Chief Justice in his place in the Council of War, when he read that Act. I thoroughly agree with

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the opinions that have been expressed by the Attorney General and substantially published.

40,767. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Will you look at that paper in which the article headed "Coming event," is, what date is it?—The 12th of September.

40,768. Do you find in that a report of the Vere meeting?—I think so. Yes.

40,769. Is it stated there that Mr. George William Gordon was chairman of that meeting?—No, it is stated that he was present, but when I referred to one gentleman being at other meetings, that gentleman to whom you allude was in the chair at the St. Thomas's meeting and at the Kingston meeting.

40,770. Will you kindly read the introduction to that report?—"There was a monster gathering of the "people of this parish, on Monday the 4th instant, "at which a vast concourse of the people assembled. "It will be recollected that the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon "the Custos of the parish, refused to call a public "meeting, or grant the use of the Court-house, al- "leging that the requisition presented to him was not "signed by a single magistrate or vestryman. Deter- "mined, however, not to be baulked in expressing "their opinion upon the state of the country, the "condition of the peasantry, the weight of taxation, "and other matters in connexion with the Underhill "letter, the gathering was held in the open air under "a large tree that sheltered the speakers. Mr. "George W. Gordon, member for St. Thomas in the "East, was present, and at the move of Dr. R. G. "Bruce was requested to preside."

40,771. Then you will find it goes on to give the chairman's speech?—It purports to do so, I don't know whether it is correct or not.

40,772. I will ask you to look over the speech, and say if he says anything about Hayti?—I think if there had been, it is probable the editor of the "County Times" would omit it.

40,773. (*Commission.*) Do you know the 9th Vict. chap. 35, which is an Act to consolidate and amend the Militia Law?—Yes, that is the existing Act of Martial law.

40,774. Have you considered the Vict. 11. chap. 7, sec. 2, preserving the rights of judges and magistrates to act in certain matters of which they can take cognizance, as if martial law was not in force?—There is an Act of that kind, that notwithstanding the existence of martial law the judge may proceed with criminal process, as though martial law had not existed. I think there is a later Act than the 11th Vict. I think it is the 21st Vict.

40,775. Still reserving the rights of the judges in civil tribunals?—Yes.

40,776. Is it *ad idem* with the one I mentioned?—It is on the same subject.

40,777. Was that former reserved to the judges considered with regard to their right to continue trials?—I presume the Chief Justice must have been aware of that.

40,778. Was it explained at the time martial law was considered?—Not to my recollection, but I presume the Chief Justice in explaining the law must have taken that into consideration.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN SPENCE recalled and further examined.

J. Spence.

40,779. When you were examined here before you began telling us something about Alec Taylor?—Yes.

40,780. And you were stopped?—Yes.

40,781. Were you invited by Alec Taylor to go to any meeting?—Yes.

40,782. Where was that meeting?—At Church Corner.

40,783. When was that?—About three weeks before the rebellion.

40,784. How many were there at the meeting?—About 100.

40,785. Did Alec Taylor say anything at the meeting?—Yes.

40,786. What was it he said?—He said that he wanted such lands for nothing.

40,787. How came he to say that, who did he say it to?—I asked him what was the meeting, and he tell me "it was that they wanted the back lands for nothing."

40,788. Did he say anything more?—Yes.

40,789 What was it?—That they were going to kill buckra.

40,790. Was Taylor amongst the persons you said were sworn by McLaren?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER STEWART sworn and examined.

A. Stewart.

40,791. Are you Director of Police of the parishes of St. Mary and Metcalfe, and St. George's?—Yes.

40,792. You were formerly Inspector of Trelawny, Kingston, and the town of Port Royal?—Yes.

40,793. How many years have you been in any of those places?—I joined the police in February, 1862.

40,794. With regard to St. Mary's, during last year have you any information which you derived from your office with regard to the state of feeling among the people in that parish?—I was given to understand that the parish of St. Mary was in a very disaffected state.

40,795. In what way?—Through the senior sergeant who resides in that parish.

40,796. What is his name?—Kildare.

40,797. He was your Chief sergeant?—He was.

40,798. When did you get that information from him?—I received it in the month of July 1865.

40,799. Was that soon after you became Inspector for St. Mary's?—Three weeks after.

40,800. What was the nature of the information communicated to you?—I received a copy of a notice written in chalk on a board to the effect.

40,801. Was that at Port Maria?—Yes, it was with regard to the taxes on fishing boats, that was the reason assigned.

40,802. That board was produced by the senior sergeant, and assigned as the reason for the disaffection of the parish?—Partly.

40,803. What else besides?—He likewise gave information that a letter had been found in which his Honour the Custos was to have been murdered in the same way as Mr. Willson was murdered at Murphy Hill.

40,804. Are these the papers you refer to (*handing some papers to the witness*)?—Yes, those are copies of the papers he produced.

40,805. Do you know where the originals are?—To the best of my belief they are in the hands of Mr. Lindo, the Custos.

40,806. The board and the original of these papers

were produced to show the feeling of the people in the parish ?—Yes.

40,807. Did you get any other information which led you to draw any conclusions as to the state of feeling during the months prior to any example being set elsewhere ?—There was one other circumstance, the fact of some firesticks and dry cocoa-nut trash being found up against the door of the Court-house.

40,808. That was at Port Maria ?—Yes.

40,809. Beyond these manifestations of feeling were you able by going round the country to see if the people were in a sullen state, or in a disturbed or unquiet humour ?—Of my own observation I saw a marked difference.

40,810. In their bearing ?—In their bearing.

40,811. In what did it consist ?—It consisted in their driving carts and wains down the middle of the road and not getting out of the way at all, and if you made any remark giving you very insolent rejoinders and driving on.

40,812. With respect to the rights of the road ?—With respect to the rights of the road.

40,813. Had you never noticed that before the summer months of 1865 ?—I never noticed that before.

40,814. That was new to you ?—Quite new.

40,815. Had you never noticed it in the other parishes where you had your duty to perform as inspector ?—Never.

40,816. Did that continue through the summer months ?—Yes ; and these letters were continually found through the summer months.

40,817. Other letters besides these ?—One other.

40,818. What was that ?—To the effect that Dr. Ferguson was to look out for himself, to the best of my recollection.

40,819. Where was that letter found ?—In Mr. Lindo's store at Port Maria.

40,820. At the shop ?—At the shop.

40,821. Who was Mr. Ferguson ?—The Member of Assembly for the parish of St. Mary's.

40,822. Is that letter in existence now ?—I cannot say ; I saw the copy.

40,823. Who showed you that ?—It was forwarded through the sergeant.

40,824. It came to you officially ?—Yes.

40,825. What did it purport to contain ?—That Dr. Ferguson should be murdered in the same way as Mr. Willson.

40,826. Did it say so in terms ?—"Serve you in the same way as Mr. Willson was served at Murphy Hill," that was the expression.

40,827. Did it assign any grounds for the threat ?—No ground ; the previous letter mentioned the taxes on the canoes.

40,828. Besides that, was there anything contained in this copy letter found at Mr. Lindo's store ?—No, except the threat thrown out against Dr. Ferguson.

40,829. Was there anything that made it appear to you that the people were preparing by combination of force to resist authority or to break into open rebellion, such as unlawfully drilling ?—No, I have not heard of unlawful drilling.

40,830. I don't mean particularly that, but anything of the like kind ?—Nothing further than hearsay as regards that.

40,831. Have you had any like official reports of people gathering at night to use violent language and excite each other to resist authority, or anything of that kind ?—With regard to Port Maria, I have heard various remarks about the people. If anything was attempted to be done remarks were made that the police were a set of brutes, and those common-place remarks.

40,832. Remarks coming from what quarter ?—As I would ride through the Bay I would hear them—not spoken to me, but spoken so that I could hear.

40,833. But I suppose to you as an inspector the remark that a policeman was a brute was not a new remark ?—Not at all.

40,834. That remark was not peculiar to 1865 ?—Not at all.

40,835. I was rather trying to find out from any expressions used in 1865 whether there was any difference in the feeling of the populace. Was there anything to show a combination of the people for collecting in bodies and making a riot ?—No.

40,836. You did not take any precautionary measure to meet any coming event ; before the example of Morant Bay excited the people did you take any steps ?—Yes, calling out the special constables.

40,837. When did you do that ?—That was done by the order of the Custos on finding the threatening letters.

40,838. Do you remember in what month that was ?—I should say July or August.

40,839. Special constables were sworn in ?—Yes.

40,840. To what extent ?—To the extent, to the best of my knowledge, of 18 for the duty in Port Maria, for the town of Port Maria itself.

40,841. Did it go beyond that ?—No, not beyond that district.

40,842. Did you attribute the composition of these letters to the negro mind ; do you suppose that was an original composition from a negro, or an attempt to imitate their style ?—I should say this is similar to what I saw in Kingston during the time I was there.

40,843. You think that this really did emanate from an untutored negro ?—I do.

40,844. And not from anyone who would sit down and try and imitate one "Each and everyone." Do you think that a phrase that would be adopted by a negro, or is it a bad imitation ?—It is hard to say. They copy things out of newspapers.

40,845. You think their style is modelled from the correspondents of newspapers ?—I cannot say about newspapers.

40,846. "McLean is too damned man ;" is that the style of a correspondent of a newspaper ?—"Too d——d manish" would be the style.

40,847. You think these are genuine ?—Yes.

40,848. Have you read the reverse side ?—No.

40,849. Just look at it (*the witness read the reverse side of the paper*) ?—That I should say is decidedly the negro ; I got a letter full of that myself the other day of the same description.

40,850. You are positive that is from the negro ?—Yes.

40,851. And you think that side rather confirms your opinion of the other side ?—Yes.

40,852. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see any persons about that time who came from neighbouring parishes before martial law ?—Before martial law I did not, but I was informed——

40,853. Officially informed ?—I was officially informed, that the man Moses Bogle was down there.

40,854. In what parish ? — In the parish of Metcalfe.

40,855. (*Commission.*) What time was that ?—Shortly before the breaking out of the disturbances at Morant Bay.

40,856. You did not see him there ?—No.

40,857. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You were Inspector of Metcalfe then, and are so now, I believe ?—Yes.

40,858. Were you present when anything was said about lands to Mr. Roger Swire ?—I was not present when the language was used ; but I was present at

FORTIETH DAY.

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the Court-martial; I sat through the whole of it. I heard the evidence; the man was found guilty, and received 50 lashes.

40,859. Where was the Court-martial held?—At Buff Bay, St. George's; there were five trials by Court-martial at Buff Bay.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN HENRY LUTUS (black) sworn and examined.

J. H. Lutus.

40,860. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Are you a native of Kingston?—Yes.

40,861. Do you reside there now?—Yes.

40,862. Were you apprehended during the period of martial law?—Yes, I was.

40,863. By whom?—I was taken up in Port Royal by the Volunteers there.

40,864. Where were you taken to?—To the Camp.

40,865. And from there?—Up to Morant Bay.

40,866. At what period was this; what time did you arrive at Morant Bay?—It was in October; the date I forget.

40,867. Were you there when Mr. Gordon was executed?—I was.

40,868. Were you with him in the tent?—Yes, I recollect being with him in a tent one evening, a rainy evening.

40,869. What evening was that, the Friday or the Saturday, or what?—I think it was the Friday afternoon.

40,870. Do you recollect seeing any of the officials? Were you taken out along with Mr. Gordon to see any of the executions?—Oh, yes; we were taken out every morning to witness the executions.

40,871. Were you at any time in company with Mr. Gordon?—I was with him for about an hour.

40,872. Did you see any of the officials come up to him and say anything?—During the time he was standing there himself at the executions, I saw Mr. Ramsay and the commander of the "Onyx" come up and say to him, "You have been the cause of all this Gordon, and you will be there."

40,873. Who said that?—The commander of the "Onyx" and Mr. Ramsay.

40,874. Who do you mean by the commander of the "Onyx?"—I think his name is Brand.

40,875. (*Commission.*) Who said this, the commander of the "Onyx" or Ramsay?—Both of them.

40,876. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you see Mr. Gordon executed?—I did.

40,877. What did you see upon that occasion, did you see the soldiers do anything?—I saw when he was escorted out from the station and was taken up the steps of the Court-house, he was hung there, I saw while he was struggling that the sailors had him by the two feet, and when he struggled again a sailor got up and put the rope a little closer to the neck.

40,878. What became of you?—I was released on the 24th of October.

40,879. Were you flogged?—No, I was not.

40,880. Were you charged with anything at Morant Bay; were you tried?—I was tried, they found some jewels with me which they suspected to be some belonging to the authorities, and that was what I was detained for to prove that they were mine.

40,881. And they then dismissed you?—Yes.

40,882. Was that the charge upon which you were apprehended in Port Royal?—Yes.

40,883. And sent to Morant Bay?—Yes.

40,884. To be tried for stealing jewels?—Yes,

40,885. (*Commission.*) What are you by trade?—A tailor.

40,886. Where do you live?—In Ray Town.

40,887. You say you were discharged on the 24th, how long before that were you tried?—I was tried about two days before,

40,888. Were you taken before a Court-martial?—I was.

40,889. Who was on that Court-martial?—Custos Espuet was there and Mr. Ramsay was standing at the side, I don't know the other officers' names.

40,890. Was their any evidence given against you?—None at all whatever.

40,891. You say it was delayed for you to call evidence?—Evidence was not given against me; evidence appeared on behalf of me, but none against me.

40,892. Who appeared?—The same day as my trial, Mr. Richard Cooke was there in Court and gave me a character and other persons proved those things to be mine.

40,893. Then you had not been before the Court-martial until that day?—No.

40,894. You said it was not ready and so it was put off you say until you could find withesses to prove those things were yours?—I was sent from the camp up there, in order that those things might be proved.

40,895. You said, that if you went to Morant Bay you could prove it, I suppose?—Yes, decidedly.

40,896. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you one of the party who went in a boat to escape from Pera?—Yes, I was coming from Pera to Kingston in a boat.

40,897. Who were with you?—Six of us besides myself.

40,898. Were there any by the name of Harris with you?—Yes there was.

40,899. Was there George and Richard?—George, and Richard and Samuel.

40,900. Was James Nixon there?—Yes.

40,901. And Charles Francis?—Yes.

40,902. Where is Pera do you mean St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

40,903. What made you take to a boat; what were you escaping from?—I was under a threat from a man being a Volunteer.

40,904. At what date was this?—I don't recollect the date.

40,905. Was it early in October?—It was in October, early.

40,906. How many days was it before you were arrested at Port Royal?—I think I left Pera about three days after the riot at Morant Bay.

40,907. Were the Maroons in the neighbourhood about that time?—Not to my knowledge.

40,908. Did you see any of the party at Morant Bay while you were there?—Yes.

40,909. Which of them?—I saw the whole of them that were in the boat.

40,910. What became of George and Richard Harris?—I left them all there.

40,911. You don't know of your knowledge what became of them?—No.

40,912. Did you see any of them flogged, either George, Richard, or Samuel Harris?—No, I never did.

40,913. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You were in the boat that was captured with all the passengers that were in it by the bombadier at Port Royal?—Yes.

40,914. Are you sure you left Pera three days after the outbreak?—Yes, from the time I heard it at Morant Bay.

40,915. What were you doing down at Pera ?—That is where I reside.

40,916. What made you say you resided at Rae's Town in Kingston ?—I go and come, but I live down at Pera.

40,917. You work there ?—Yes.

40,918. Then you don't live at Kingston ?—I live there now.

40,919. At that time you were living at Pera ?—Yes.

40,920. Had the other people jewels too ?—They found them with money ; they found no money on me, except my jewels.

40,921. Were you off White Horses the morning before you came to Port Royal ?—I came to Port Royal the same night.

40,922. What time did you leave Pera ?—I leave Pera about 8 o'clock in the morning.

40,926. What time were you off the White Horses; you went into White Horses did you not ?—No.

40,924. Did you go quite in close to the Cascade ?—No, we did not touch any bank at all.

40,925. You were within a quarter of a mile of the shore were you not ?—We kept as close to the shore as we could.

40,926. Did you see any person coming off to your boat from White Horses ?—No, not to my knowledge.

40,927. Did you see any guns fired ?—No.

40,928. You did not hear the report of any guns fired while you were off the White Horses, fired from the shore at the boat ?—No, I never heard the firing of a gun.

40,929. You never saw any people in the water, shot ?—Not to my knowledge.

40,930. Had it happened, would you have seen it ?—Yes, for it was a clear day all day.

40,931. What time of night did you get into Port Royal ?—We got to Port Royal about 8 o'clock.

40,932. Was it a dark night ?—Dark enough ; we could scarcely find our way.

40,933. Were you hailed at Port Royal ?—Yes.

40,934. Did the boat stop when you were hailed ?—Yes, the boat stopped.

40,935. When ; at the first hail ?—The first hail was not heard by the boys, but it was heard by me, and I said, "You are hailed here, boys, pull in, it is a place I should like to stop at."

40,036. Before the boys heard it, another hail came over the water ?—Yes.

40,937. What was the hail ?—"Come along there with that boat."

40,938. Or what ?—Or they would fire into us.

40,939. Another you came alongside ?—Yes.

40,940. (*Commission.*) Was it then you were taken into custody ?—Yes.

40,941. You and the Harris's ?—Yes.

40,942. And the jewels were found on you ?—Yes, and I solemnly declare before God they were my property.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 13th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

W. T. Marsh.

13 Mar. 1866.

WILLIAM THOMAS MARSH, Esq. sworn and examined.

40,943. Are you clerk of the Crown Court?—Yes.

40,944. Do you produce the record of the indictment against the parties who have been recently tried at the Special Commission at Kingston?—Yes; for a felonious riot. (*The witness handed it in.*)

40,945. Thiry-seven persons apparently were indicted for felonious riot; as to seven there was a verdict of not guilty, and as to one there was a *nolle prosequi*?—Yes.

40,946. The others were convicted?—Yes.

40,947. Will you state their names?—Henry Theophilus Bogle, Benjamin Burgling Matthew Ford, Sampson Champney, Elizabeth Faulkner, James Failey, Rosanna Finlayson, John Gough, William Ford, Caroline Grant, Robert Grant, Thomas Graham, William Grant, Sarah Johnson, Isaac Joseph, Alexander Murray, William M'Gregor, Henry Mitchell, Nancy Murray, Ennis Napier, William Osborne, Peter, O'Hagan, Nathaniel Richards, Daniel Stewart, Alexander Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Ann Thomson, Alexander White, and Robert Wilson.

40,948. Who was the party as to whom a *nolle prosequi* was entered?—David Ferguson.

40,949. Of those who were found guilty it appears that 15 were sentenced to penal servitude for life, 11 to penal servitude for 20 years, and two for 10 years, and one to imprisonment for a period of two years?—Yes.

40,950. There was an indictment against some of the same parties for treason?—Yes.

40,951. And a true bill was found, but the indictment was not prosecuted?—It has not been tried.

40,952. Do you remember at all the number charged?—A large number; I believe nearly 80.

40,953. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is there any information here as to where these parties were arrested?—None; it is simply a record. The commitment of the bail-bond will show that.

The witness withdrew.

J. S. Williams, Esq.

JOSEPH STONE WILLIAMS, Esq. recalled and further examined.

40,954. I believe you have some returns to hand in?—Yes.

40,955. What do they refer to?—They are with regard to various subjects that I spoke of yesterday. One is a return of petty debt summons in the whole island for the last four years. The object of getting that return was for the purpose of seeing whether or not the business of the Petty Court was so great as would justify stamps for the purpose of getting up the revenue for the payment of the stipendiary magistrates.

40,956. And doing away with some of the fees?—Yes. Another return is of persons qualified to serve on grand, special, and common juries.

40,957. Does that show the gradual decrease?—That will not show the gradual decrease; that would be shown by other returns that I could procure.

40,958. Then what is the object of this?—Merely to show the limited number there is.

40,959. Is this for the whole island?—That is for the whole island. These are documents returned by competent officers.

40,960. You have a third return; what is that?—A return of the number of the justices of the peace for the several parishes.

40,961. Are those returns to the House of Assembly?—Yes; they are all by the proper officers, and signed by them.

40,962. What is the date of that?—I think 1864. This return, dated 13th December 1864, is a return of the number of all criminal and civil cases tried in the Circuit Courts in this island, as transmitted by the clerks of the peace to the clerk of the Supreme Court from the year 1856 to the year 1864.

(Mr. WILLIAMS stated that he appeared (with Mr. Walcott) on behalf of Governor Eyre and others.)

Hon. H. Westmorland.

The Honorable HENRY WESTMORLAND sworn and examined.

(The caution already printed was read to the witness.)

40,963. (*Mr. Williams.*) How long have you been a member of the House of Assembly?—I have lived in the island 27 years, and have been a member of the Assembly 17 years. I was in Sir Henry Barkly's first Executive Committee. I was requested by him to start the new Constitution, which I consented to do, on condition that I should retire at the end of the first session, because my private avocations would not allow of my remaining in the Government. Sir Henry Barkly requested me to remain, but I was obliged to request that I should be allowed to adhere to the stipulation that I had made. I was in 1860 asked by Sir Charles Darling to become a member of his government, but I declined, on the ground that I should have filled up the fourth appointment in the Executive Committee, which had never been filled up before, and I did not think the country could stand the expense, nor did I think my occupying that appointment would be viewed favourably by the country.

40,964. When did you become a member of the Executive Committee?—In April 1863. If the Commission have no objection, I wish also to state that three years afterwards I again declined to become a member of the Executive Committee; but I declined on the ground that I did not approve of Sir Charles Darling's views with reference to responsible government. I became a member of the Executive Committee in April 1863, and have continued so up to the present time.

40,965. Are you also a member of the Privy Council?—I am.

40,966. And are you Custos of Metcalfe?—I am.

40,967. Do you own property in the island?—Yes.

40,968. Sugar estates and penns?—Yes; I own one sugar estate and two penns, and am lessee of another large sugar estate.

40,969. Upon which side of the island?—On the north side, in the parishes of Metcalfe and St. Mary.

40,970. Have you been for any considerable time attorney for absent proprietors?—Yes, for some

years ; but I relinquished that business in the year 1859.

40,971. Were you present at the Council of War on the 13th of October ?—Yes, I was.

40,972. Previous to that time had you any official communication as to any particular disturbances in St. Elizabeth's, St. James, or elsewhere ?—Yes. On the 22nd of July the Government received a communication from the Custos of St. Elizabeth, Mr. Salmon, who is president of the Legislative Council.

40,973. Did that contain inclosures ?—Yes. Here is the document itself.

(Mr. Gorrie submitted that as to these and similar documents they were not receivable in evidence, they being mere statements of what other persons had made. The Commission considered them receivable, not as proving the facts communicated, but as official communications upon which the witness, as a member of the Government, was called upon to act.)

(*The witness.*) These are the communications that the Government received which induced them in August last to send two men-of-war to the other side of the island. My desire is to show that the Government have acted upon official information in all their proceedings. (*Letter read.*)

" St. Elizabeth, Melvern Post Office,

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, 22nd July 1865.

"I THINK it my duty to inform your Excellency that the minds of many persons in this parish are distressed by rumours of intended disturbances by the negroes. Among these, the resisting the payment of taxes, and the appropriation of lands to their own use is said to be their every-day consideration. Mr. R. W. Smith mentioned to me that Dr. M'Catty had a communication to make to me as Custos (I believe on this subject), but I have not heard from him. I enclose a letter from Mr. Hudson, a highly respectable coloured gentleman, a magistrate. I have been spoken to by several of the peasantry and coloured people, but I cannot arrive at any certain information. I believe many of the black proprietors do intend to withhold the payment of the August tax ; if so, the enforcing the law by levy would very likely create disturbance. It is unlikely, almost impossible, that the constantly referring to over taxation and underpay for labour, and unjust import duty, and unequal administration of law, and impediments to export, and extortion and frauds, can do other than create dissatisfaction among even the quietly disposed, and entirely prevent any good feeling growing up. I am told the chat among the negroes is, "Buckra has gun, negro has firestick." That a large portion of the people do not participate in this bad feeling or evil intention I believe ; but it appears to me quite necessary that a strong hand should at once arrest a spirit now abroad, and which requires to be compelled to fear the law, and respect the rights and security of the community. The despatch from Mr. Cardwell in reply to the St. Ann's memorial to the Queen is represented here as a false make up. The people never see the "Gazette," and few have heard of Mr. Cardwell's letter. If 200 copies were distributed throughout the parish, and posted at the public places, and your Excellency thought it fit to issue a proclamation referring to the reports or evil intentions now said to be rife, I believe the effect would be good. Your Excellency may consider it necessary to have it understood that the peace is not to be broken, and perhaps serious loss of property and life follow ; and to have it seen that means are at hand to put down any attempt at seditious commotion. But to put a stop to any attempt to carry out these intentitions, if they exist, it might be worthy of consideration, the presenting before the people some force ready to punish, and put down an *emeute ;* a vessel of war the morning and evening gun would have effect. I have no reason but report for saying that the St. James's people are the leaders in the alleged disaffection."

Inclosed is the communication to Mr. Hudson from Mr. Salmon :—

"DEAR SIR, Spring Vale, 20th July 1865.

"I THINK it incumbent on me to inform you of certain reports of a serious nature which are in circulation in my neighbourhood. For the past few weeks there have been rumours of a rebellion among the peasantry, but I did not attach any importance to them, but conceived they originated from want of understanding the causes of the recent meetings held in this and other adjacent parishes ; until lately I have been led by sufficient information to believe they are more than passing reports, and which require some notice. It appears that there is an organized plot among the people in this vicinity for a rebellion about the early part of August ensuing. My reasons for believing there is truth in the matter are these : A house girl of mine has stated several times to my family hearing that the black people have agreed upon rising in arms at the above period, for the purpose of murdering the upper classes and destroying and afterwards seizing their properties. She does not deny that she obtained this information from her friends. For the present she will not say anything more on the subject, but only states, "We must wait and see." Other persons have likewise given us intelligence of a similar nature. Dr. M'Catty mentioned something to me of a like import, which tends greatly to strengthen them. He stated he had already acquainted you with the purport of his information. I do not think it would be wise to treat these rumours merely as idle tales. My district is not to join with other parts of the island in a move of the kind, if made. My delicate state of health prevents my calling to see you, but I shall be glad to give you whatever further information in my power, and to receive any direction from you on the subject. It would not be prudent to allow these strong reports to continue without preparing, as far as we are able, against an attempt of disturbance, should it turn out to be correct."

On the 25th July we received another letter from the Custos of St. Elizabeth's, Mr. Salmon, as follows :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"MR. GREAVES, a magistrate who lives in the Shype Savannah, almost entirely the property of small settlers, called on me yesterday with the purpose of informing me that several of the small proprietors in his neighbourhood had desired him to let me know that they were fully aware that on the 1st day of August a large body of negroes from the neighbourhood, and the believing the intention widespread, had determined on proceeding to Black River, accompanied by their wives and the women of the neighbourhood, and that the purpose was, that the women should take at the stores anything they required. Mr. Greaves was told that his informants were willing to depose to their statements, and that unless steps were taken to prevent, something bad would come out of it ; that the people knew there was no power to resist them. The people allege that they have been informed that the Queen has sent out a large sum of money to be laid out in the purchase of lands to be divided among them, and that the Custos had kept it for himself, refusing to appropriate it. There is also the old report repeated, that they are again to be made slaves. A carpenter working with me has told me that a young coloured man stated publicly that he could not return to St. James, as "things would alter there very soon," and he did not like what they were saying over that side. That something is intended by the people, and which, if as stated, may cause resistance on the part of the storekeepers, seems to be generally the impression, and there is no knowing what may be the result. I have taken the liberty of stating to your Excellency in my communication of the 22nd instant of express packet post, that I consider the presence of some force at Black River necessary—a vessel-of-war, which could anchor

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

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in the harbour early on the 1st of August, without any previous general information of her coming, and land a force, if required, would be sufficient, I believe, and would not prevent any demonstration, if intended, and which it would be, I consider, judicious to fathom; at any rate to be made aware whether the reports have sufficient foundation for further caution, or have any foundation at all.

Attached to this document is a communication from Mr. Salmon, the Custos, to Mr. Wheatle, the Inspector of Police :—

" Sir, Mount Olivet, 25th July 1865.

" As there are rumours of intended disturbances among the negroes on the 1st of August next, I should be glad if you would call on me, as I wish to learn as to the Volunteer arms, and also the ammunition at Black River, and the arrangements it might be prudent to make. Of course this need not be mentioned by you to anyone."

The Governor then received another letter of the same date, 20th July, from Mr. Salmon. (Memorandum in pencil, " Received at 9.30 26/7/65.")

" Your Excellency,

" I have this moment received a communication from Mr. R. W. Smith, which I cannot consider should be private and confidential; at any rate so far as the propriety of informing your Excellency; and I therefore enclose Mr. Smith's letter."

This is the letter of Mr. Smith. I may mention to the Commission that Mr. Smith was the senior member of the Executive Committee from November 1860 up to March 1863 :—

" [Private and confidential.]

" My dear Sir, Lilliput P.O., 24th July 1865.

" I wished the other day to put you in possession of information which Dr. M'Catty had the day previous communicated to me, which was that his dispenser had received a letter from St. James, in which allusion was made to 'a great thing which was to be done in St. James in August.' There is undoubtedly a spirit of disaffection abroad, and the usual remarks dropped here and there led to a conviction that very many of the people are ripe for mischief. People from St. James and Trelawny have been observed riding backwards and forwards in the parish; and Dr. M'Catty informed me of a night meeting having been held in Santa Cruz Mountains, at which seditious and threatening language was used. That gentleman, from his profession, has peculiar advantage for obtaining accurate information of the state of feeling existing in this and other parishes, which he describes to me as not to be disregarded. Mr. Berwick, who has himself heard language of similar import used, agrees with me that it is our duty as magistrates to make you acquainted with these things, and to suggest to you the propropriety of considering that some steps should be taken prudently and quietly, by way of preparation, to counteract the evil which is abroad."

In consequence of this last communication, the Governor wrote the following minute. It is written in my own handwriting, but signed by Mr. Eyre :—

" Forward copy of the Custos of St. Elizabeth's letter to the Custos of St. James, requesting him to ascertain in a private manner if a similar feeling exists in his parish among the lower orders as is represented to prevail in St. Elizabeth's, and to afford the Government all information on the subject that he may be able to obtain, and whether there has been an unusual demand really for firearms and ammuntion in Montego Bay, to consider the propriety of placing himself in communication with the Inspector of Police on the subject, and of directing that officer to be on his guard, and report any circumstances bearing on the subject that may come within his knowledge. That a vessel-of-war will be directed to cruise round the western part of the island, and call in at the several ports of Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, and Montego Bay, and that the Commader will, in visiting the latter port, communicate with Mr. Phillips."

In consequence of these communications, the " Bull-dog " was sent down to the south side of the island, and afterwards the "Cadmus" was sent to Montego Bay. No disturbance took place; but on the 7th of August Mr. Raynes Smith wrote the following letter to the Govenor :—

" I have to bring to your notice the conduct of the labouring population on my estate. Considerable excitement has for some time existed in this parish in consequence of rumours of a rising of the peasantry in this and some other parishes of the country to such an extent that many families fled from their homes seeking safety at Black River. I returned here on Saturday the 29th, after a temporary absence, when I was asked by the overlooker of the estate whether I intended to remain at home, to which I replied that I had returned with that very intention. He said that the people were very glad to see me back, and that they would protect me. I was also waited upon by some of the rural constables of the district, who said that they were ready to act under my orders in any emergency."

40,974. Were any other circumstances officially brought to your notice in respect of drilling, in various portions of the parish ?—Yes. In the month of July it was reported to the Government that private drilling was going on in Kingston; that two black companies of Volunteers had been raised, and that they used to drill of an evening. The Government had two interviews with the Custos of Kingston and the Inspector of Police, and both seemed to think that there was no harm intended by it. I was travelling in the parish of Metcalfe and St. Mary's in the latter end of August, and it was reported to me that a change was observable in the habits of the lower orders. They usually take three weeks' holidays at August, but upon this occasion the fourth week came, and they had not gone to work. The overseer upon my own estate reported to me that they said they were waiting for the law from St. Thomas in the East. The overseer of another property reported to me that there were emissaries, that there were persons coming to his estate, remaining a short time and going away again. He mentioned that to me as an unusual circumstance.

40,975. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) This was not an official report made to you as Custos of Metcalfe ?—They were verbal communications.

40,976. (*Mr. Williams.*) Were you the Custos, and was he a magistrate of the parish at the same time ?—Yes, he was; it was a verbal communication made to me. Both these gentlemen would have been produced as witnesses, but both are very ill; one was going off by the next steamer, but is quite unable to move. Of course, to all these communications, and all these statements, I considered it was my duty as a member of the Government to listen to such statements, coming from gentlemen who I knew were in a position to judge of the state of affairs and the action they ought to take. That is my object before the Commission in mentioning all these circumstances, to show what actuated the Government in the steps they took. I stated that I was in the parish of Metcalfe and St. Mary's in August and I noticed, and it was reported to me, that there was a strange feeling among the people; they did not go to work; they were very unwilling to do so. I may mention another circumstance that happened in Kingston on the 20th of September. I was in the store of Finzi & Co., and the head clerk then told me that we were on the eve of a rebellion. I said to him I did not believe it, and asked what the people were going to rebel about. I did not ask him his reason on that occasion. I met Mr. Nairne, the Inspector of Police, shortly afterwards, and communicated the conversation to him, and told him he could inquire into the matter. After the outbreak at Morant Bay, I went back to this man and asked him his reason for saying

what he did. That gentleman has been summoned before the Commission and has not obeyed the summons. I think he, like a number of other persons, is not prepared to say now what he said then.

40,977. What is his name?—Morais. I have his letter here which he wrote to me afterwards. I got him to put it down in writing. After going to him, may I not give the reasons that he told me?

40,978. When was it, how soon after the affair at Morant Bay?—I suppose about two weeks after. I had no time to go to him before.

40,979. Was it during the continuance of martial law?—Oh, yes.

40,980. You received the information from him during martial law?—Yes. I went to him and asked what were his reasons for having told me we were on the eve of a rebellion. He said, "Well, sir, I heard "people passing along the lane before the store (it is "a great thoroughfare,) and I have also heard the "people sitting down on the kerb stones chatting, and "saying they would soon get rum, brandy, and gin "for nothing; and they also spoke in very strange "terms of the white people." He also said that he was present at a dispute that took place between the sailors of the "Rosario" and the policemen, and that some draymen came up and took the part of the policemen, and spoke very disrespectfully of the white people, and said that the black people would soon get the better of the white people. That was the information that Mr. Morais gave me, and his note which I have here will bear it out. I wish also to mention that the Government had seen accounts of various public meetings that had been held, at which strong resolutions had been proposed and carried, and that most of those meetings were presided over by a gentleman of the name of Gordon.

40,981. (*Commission.*) We must see what the resolutions were to which you refer?—I have not the whole of the papers here, but here is one giving an account of a meeting at St. Thomas in the East, at which Mr. G. W. Gordon, member for the parish, was called to the chair.

40,982. What is the date of that?—The date of the paper is the 31st of August. The meeting was on the 12th.

40,983. (*Mr. Williams.*) We will take it that you saw accounts of meetings, and that your attention was called to the terms of the resolutions?—Yes, meetings were held in the parishes of Vere and St. Thomas in the East. There was a meeting in St. James, but Mr. Gordon was not present at that meeting.

40,984. Was there any at St. Ann's?—There was a meeting in St. Ann's.

40,985. And at Kingston?—There was a meeting in Kingston, but the speeches at the meeting in Kingston were not reported, and it was only at a subsequent period, to which I will refer afterwards, that the Government became acquainted with the character of the speeches delivered at the Kingston meeting.

40,986. (*Commission.*) Who was in the chair at the Kingston meeting?—I think Mr. Gordon was.

40,987. (*Mr. Williams.*) Had you seen any report of the character of that meeting at Kingston?—I had. To the best of my recollection, it was stated that the speeches were of so bad a character, that they could not be reported.

40,988. Had you received information as to the class of persons who were present at these various meetings?—The Government knew that they were attended by persons who were looked upon as political agitators.

40,989. I mean what class of the population attended them?—They were attended by the lower orders almost exclusively.

40,990. You were present then at a meeting of the Council of War?—Yes.

40,991. Previous to the meeting of the Council of War, had you received further official information?—Yes.

40,992. Will you be good enough to state the nature of it?—On the 11th of October I came up to Spanish Town, and I was informed by my colleague, Mr. Hosack, that a demand had been made by Baron Ketelhodt for troops at Morant Bay, in consequence of an apprehended disturbance, and that the Governor had made arrangements for sending them up as expeditiously as possible. I afterwards saw the Governor on the subject, and he left for Flamstead. I remained at Spanish Town that night, and on the following morning I went into the Governor Secretary's office, and there I was shown by him a letter signed by Paul Bogle and a number of other persons. I have got a copy of that letter here, the original is with Mr. Eyre. Mr. Jordon produced that letter to me in consequence of my saying, "I hear the troops have gone away to Morant Bay." On looking over the document I noticed among the signatures there many of the names of the persons who had been moving and seconding resolutions at St. Thomas in the East, which struck my attention at the time.

40,993. Can you tell us what names they were?—Yes; I noticed one more particularly, that of Paul Bogle. There were two names that struck me first, Paul Bogle and M'Laren, as having moved resolutions, and there were two other names that also appeared.

40,994. Upon seeing that letter did you have any communication with the Governor upon it?—Shortly after seeing that, in the afternoon, I heard of the outbreak in Morant Bay, and I went over to Kingston expecting that I should meet the Governor there. I went to the Custos of Kingston and I also went to the General; the latter told me that he had heard of the outbreak and had sent up additional troops. There was a great deal of excitement in Kingston at the time. I drove up to my residence, which is about four miles from Kingston, and about 10 o'clock that night I was summoned down to attend the Privy Council at Head-Quarters House. I got down there about 11 o'clock, and there I met the Governor and several other gentlemen.

40,995. Was the General there?—Yes.

40,996. Was Colonel Nelson there?—Yes.

40,997. And the Attorney-General?—Yes.

40,998. And the other members of the Executive Committee were they there?—Only Mr. Hosack; Dr. Hamilton was off the country.

40,999. Do you remember seeing Mr. Fyfe there?—Yes.

41,000. Was Mr. Williams there?—Yes. I then learnt, in addition to the intelligence that had been conveyed by a letter from Mr. Georges to the Custos of Kingston, that there was another gentleman who had just arrived from St. Thomas in the East, a Mr. Miller, a magistrate, and he stated that he had just made his escape from the Blue Mountain Valley district, and I think he said there were fully 800 people there on the previous day.

41,001. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you hear this?—Mr. Miller was there at the General's house.

41,002. Was this a private communication to you?—No, It was made to the whole of us.

41,003. In the Council of War?—No. The Council of War was not until the next day. This was in the evening when we were summoned down. Mr. Miller told us, in addition to the number of persons that had been at Morant Bay, and what had occurred there, that the people were rising in all quarters, that the respectable people were flying from the place, and that he had with difficulty made his escape.

41,004. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did he mention another person who had come up with him?—I think he did; a man named Drummond; but I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Drummond that night.

41,005. Are you aware how long Mr. Miller was there being examined by the Governor and the General?—He was there some time. The Privy Council met, and it was found that it would be necessary to call a Council of War.

41,006. Do you remember Mr. Miller's mentioning the threats that had been made to himself?—I do not recollect any particular threats. The Privy Council met, and it was found that the question of martial

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law could not be considered unless there was a council of 21 members, composed of certain members of the Legislature and other persons described in the Act. I think we broke up about 12, or half-past 12, arrangements having been made to get as early as possible next morning the necessary numbers of members to form the Council of War. At this stage I wish to correct a mis-statement that had been made in the evidence by a man of the name of Kelly Smith, who states that he heard me say that we were going to hang Gordon. Now, I most distinctly swear that neither myself, or any member of the Government present that night, ever made use of such an expression. As far as I was concerned, my anxiety was to get a sufficient number of members to form a Council of War, which was not an easy thing to do at that hour of the night, so as to have the members assembled by 8 o'clock next morning; and the last words I had with Colonel Hunt were in reference to a certain gentleman who was a member of the Council, living over here, not to forget to tell Mr. Jordon to bring the Island seal with him; but I most distinctly swear that I never then, or since, ever made use of that expression with reference to the hanging of Mr. Gordon. It is quite untrue also that I went out on the steps that night. I did not go out on the steps when the Governor was going away. I stood inside the portico before he descended the steps. It is also untrue that the Governor left shortly after 11, he never left till about half-past 12 that night.

41,007. (*Commission.*) Was Mr. Gordon's name mentioned at all in your presence, as you were coming out?—Not then.

41,008. (*Mr. Williams.*) The Council of War met next morning?—Yes.

41,009. Have you a list of the names of those who were present?—Yes. There was the Governor, the General, the Senior Naval Officer, the President of the Council, the Chief Justice, the Attorney-general, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Jordon. Those were of the Council, and of the officials. Now we come to the House of Assembly. Mr. Westmorland, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Williams, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Charles Levy, Mr. Isaac Levy, Mr. Alberga, Mr. Harris, Mr. Salom, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Nunes, Mr. Constantine Burke, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Colthirst, Mr. Miller, and the Speaker. I wish to mention that the House of Assembly is divided into three sections, white people, coloured gentlemen, and those of the Hebrew persuasion. There were present at the Council, six white members, seven coloured members, and six members of the Jewish persuasion.

41,010. Did the Governor give to the members of that meeting such information as he had derived, with regard to the state of St. Thomas in the East?—He did.

41,011. And did he call upon them to decide what they would do?—He did. He mentioned the circumstances detailed in the letter received from Mr. Georges, relative to the outbreak. He also named the conversation had with Mr. Miller, and called upon the meeting to decide what was best to be done.

41,012. Did he state who had been killed?—He did. He entered into the numbers of those killed.

41,013. Also as to the Volunteers and police force?—Yes. He asked the Chief Justice to explain the law, and the Chief Justice read the law, and stated what the effect of it would be. There was then a little discussion as to how far martial law should be extended. Some proposed that it should be for the three parishes of St. Thomas in the East, Port Royal, and St. David. Others thought it would be judicious to extend it beyond those parishes. I am not quite sure, but I rather think there was a proposition to put the whole island under martial law.

41,014. Did that come from the members themselves, or was it from the Governor?—It did not come from the Governor at all; it was from one of the members. There was no contention at all. Everyone seemed to be impressed with the magnitude of the danger, and desirous of coming to some conclusion that would be the best under all the circumstances. Eventually it was without any opposition agreed to, to put the whole county of Surry under martial law, with the exception of Kingston. Some of the members resident in Kingston were most anxious that that town should be put under martial law; but it was not thought desirable to take that course with the capital, as it might interfere with trade.

41,015. Can you remember the names of any of the gentlemen, besides the Governor and the Chief Justice, who addressed the meeting on the subject of the state of the country?—Yes, the Speaker of the House of Assembly; and he ascribed the present state of affairs to the agitation that had been going on for a long time. Mr. Charles Levy, too, I think, addressed the meeting and recommended that Kingston should be placed under martial law.

41,016. And the Attorney-General?—Yes, the Attorney-General also addressed the meeting.

41,017. (*Commission.*) Is Mr. Charles Levy a resident in Kingston?—Yes; he has business in Kingston, but he resides just out of the town, on the borders of St. Andrew's.

41,018. Is he engaged in commerce?—Yes.

41,019. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did Mr. Constantine Burke speak?—Yes, I think he addressed the meeting.

41,020. Do you recollect the effect of his observations; was it at all opposing martial law?—No, it was not opposing martial law. I think he suggested whether it might not be advisable to confine it to a small compass. I think that was the effect of his observations.

41,021. At any rate, was it finally unanimously agreed to?—It was finally unanimously agreed to. There was no opposition to it. The debate was conversational in a great measure.

41,022. No division took place upon the question?—No, none whatever.

41,023. Now, with regard to the proclamation of the Amnesty?—Before going to that I would wish to put before the Commission all the official letters that the Government received from all parts of the island, calling upon them for soldiers, amunition, and some means of defending them.

41,024. Was that after the 11th of October?—Yes.

41,025. And before the proclamation of the Amnesty?—Yes. The Governor left shortly after the Council of War, and the members of the Executive Committee received all the communications. They established an office in Kingston, which I may say from morning till night, and for the greater part of the night, was beseiged by persons from all quarters making applications for protection. Families were flowing into Kingston from all parts, and the excitement and alarm was intense. On the 14th of October the magistrates of Kingston met and passed a resolution, requesting that the Governor should immediately come down and place Kingston under martial law.

41,026. (*Commission.*) Or rather to consider the propriety of doing so?—I will give the words of the resolution:—

"Resolved,

"That his honour the Custos be requested to send an express to his Excellency the Governor, requesting his immediate presence in Kingston, with the view of considering the necessity of having martial law declared here, it being considered of the greatest importance that this step should be taken at once."

This is the Custos's original letter transmitting to the Governor that resolution of the justices:—

"Sir, "Kingston, 14th October 1865.

"At a special session of the peace, held this day, the enclosed resolution was unanimously passed by some 30 or 40 of the magistrates."

The following memorandum I received from his Honour the Custos of Kingston on the 14th of Octo-

ber 1865. It is in the handwriting of the Secretary, Mr. Myers :—

"Memorandum.—A steamer the 'Caravelle,' to be despatched at 6 p.m. to-day, or 6 a.m. to-morrow, to St. Jago de Cuba, conveying a military officer with a despatch from the Major-General to Admiral Hope, or the Senior Naval Officers at Halifax, and to the Governor of Nova Scotia, stating the alarming position of affairs in our island, and soliciting immediate naval and military assistance. This despatch can be sent by telegraph from St. Jago de Cuba to the Consul-General at Havana, who can forward it as a written despatch by the first steamer leaving for New York to the British Consul there, to be by him telegraphed to Halifax, where it will reach within 10 days. The British Consul at Havana to be requested to order here any vessels of war that may be at that port, as well as any others that may be in the vicinity. It would be of vast importance to the island at large should there be any vessels of war cruising between Port-au-Prince and Cape Haytien to order them to Kingston without delay. This desirable end could be realized within a few days by despatching a clipper sailing vessel to Port-au-Prince, where she would arrive in about 48 hours."

That was presented by the Custos of Kingston as a suggestion to the Government as to what should be done in the emergency. We also received the following letter from the Clerk of the Peace of the parish of Portland :—

"W. R. Myers, Sec. Executive Committee.

"Sir, "Kingston, 13th October 1865.

"With reference to the present agitation, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Executive Committee, the unprotected state of the town of Port Antonio. We are within ten miles of the great body of Maroons, whose township lies in the valley between our parish and St. Thomas in the East. They are a people who live alone wholly uninstructed, and ruling themselves by laws and institutions of their own, and having little sympathy with the people on the coast. We are wholly without protection—except a few—six or eight policemen, and a sergeant, who, from my experience, could not be relied on, even in the least, for protection. I respectfully suggest that a company of soldiers be at once sent to occupy the Port Barracks, and to support the well-disposed in case of outbreak, and that some supply of arms be sent for the well-disposed.

(Signed) "W. Wemyss Anderson."

That is from a gentleman who, I believe, has been examined before the Commission, Mr. Wemyss Anderson. On the 14th October we received a request from the Inspector of Police at St. Andrew's at once to supply arms to the police force. The Custos, Dr. Bowerbank, was off the island at the time We declined at first to arm the native police, but subsequently they did get arms. On the 16th of October we received the following from Captain Kerr, of the Royal Engineers, Newcastle :—

"I hereby authorize all the police constables that can be procured within this or the neighbouring parishes to proceed at once on their beats, in the following places: Silver Hill Gap, Clifton Mount Gap, Look-Out Gap, near Greenwich Hill, and such other places as the Inspector of Police may think best. All information they can procure, with reference to the outbreak now in existence, they will bring to the officer commanding the troops at Newcastle ; and they will apprehend all suspicious characters and individuals in the districts where they patrol."

41,027. (*Commission.*) What had he to do in it ?—I cannot say, but he appears to have taken that step.

41,028. Was he acting officer of the troops at Newcastle ?—That I cannot say. I think it is probable as Colonel Hobbs had gone away. I bring it forward to show that it was thought necessary up in the mountains to take those steps.

41,029. Was that communicated to the Executive Committee ?—I produce all these letters to show what was the general opinion in the country at that time of the danger that existed, and which was communicated to the Government. Here is a letter from my own parish, from the senior magistrate there. I of course was absent on my duty in Kingston :—

"To the Honourable Edward Jordon, C. B.,
Governor's Secretary.

"Sir, "Annotto Bay, 16th October, 1865.

"The proclamation of martial law throughout the county of Surry renders it imperative that I should at once direct his Excellency the Governor's attention to the defenceless condition of this parish, and of the town of Annotto Bay in particular. The police force here comprise ten men, and even these few are unprovided with ammunition or arms of any description. It is therefore hopeless to expect from them any sufficient assistance in the event of the present insurrection extending itself in this parish. The disorganized state of the militia renders that body utterly unavailable for defence and protection. The undisciplined condition of the few persons who constitute the Volunteer Corps leaves no hope of aid from them, even were their numerical strength greater. These are matters of vital importance, under existing circumstances ; and feeling it to be my duty to call the attention of the Executive to them, I do so in the hope that his Excellency may be able to devise some method to place this town on a basis of security. As the insurgents have already extended their presence to the parish of Portland, and as there is reason to anticipate that this parish may soon be subjected to the same influences, I need not point out how necessary it is that immediate action should be taken."

Then the Custos of St. Ann's writes on the 17th of October :—

"I feel it my duty to represent to his Excellency the very defenceless state of the parish of St. Ann. Should any emergency unhappily occur, there is not a round of serviceable ammunition for the Volunteers ; and the Inspector of Police represents the force under his command as not being properly armed or accoutred. His Excellency will be glad to learn that as far as my observation extends, the people are quiet and orderly, and on every estate in this district at work ; of course a general uneasiness prevails, and there is a desire to learn the news. A description of the rebel Paul Bogle ought to be furnished."

There is also a letter from the Inspector of Police at St. Ann's, dated the 17th of October, corroborating what is there stated by the Custos. On the 20th of October the Custos of St. Ann's writes :—

"I must request that you will be pleased to inform his Excellency the Governor that the peace of the parish of St. Ann remains up to this moment undisturbed, and that from the information received from other districts, and as far as my observation extends, the people are quiet and orderly; but the idle and disaffected are everywhere. The good and well-disposed are overawed and hold aloof.

* * * * * *

"Let me, as in duty bound, call his Excellency's attention to our defenceless condition. What with expresses, &c. we never have more than five or six policemen in the town. Their arms are ineffectual. We have but very little ammunition, and what we have is in the arsenal (so called) most insecure and unprotected, and yet I know of no better place to remove it to ; and the Volunteers are without any ball cartridges. I understand a gunboat is coming round the island, may I venture to suggest that she has got orders to call in here, and convey the requisite arms and ammunition as soon as possible ? I beg also to enclose, for his Excellency's consideration, a document from Brown's Town, praying for permission to form themselves into a company for the protection of life and property, and to be supplied with the necessary arms, &c., which could be sent round at same time as the others are."

There is another of the 17th of October from the Captain of Volunteers there, Mr. Solomon, applying for a further supply of ammunition, there not being

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a single round of cartridge for distribution to the men. (*Letter handed in.*)

41,030. Is that gentleman, Mr. Solomon, connected with the firm of Bravo & Co. of St. Ann's ?—Yes.

41,031. Is he a person of some importance in the parish of St. Ann's ?—Yes ; I believe he is a partner in the house. The next communication is from the parish of Manchester, signed by Mr. Hollingsworth the Custos, making application to the Governor for arms and ammunition. The Custos of St. Elizabeth's, Mr. Salmon, happened to be in Kingston at the time of the proclamation of martial law, and this is a minute he wrote, dated 17th of October :

"If a vessel of war is sent to Black River on the leeward southside, I take the liberty of stating to his Excellency that it is necessary arms and ammunition should be sent in case of necessity for arming the Volunteers ; for, saving the arms in Black River used by the Volunteer Rifle Corps, who are still there and will be required for that purpose, I do not think they have any ball cartridge."

That is signed by Mr. Salmon, Custos of St. Elizabeth. On the 17th of October, Mr. Lindo, a magistrate of the parish, the Custos absent, wrote the following letter to the Honourable Edward Jordan :

" Sir,

" Representing as I do here the interest of two firms who have property to a vast extent in and around this town and parish, I deem it a duty I owe them, the inhabitants and myself, to bring to his Excellency's notice, through you, the exceedingly helpless condition we are in here, not protected in the slightest by a force of any description. The police are insufficient and inefficient, even for the ordinary duties of that force. What can we hope from them in cases of danger ? The Volunteers have been disbanded. I respectfully suggest, as the Circuit Court meet here next week, a force of some description, either naval or military, be sent here. If not a numerous one, it will, in my humble opinion, tend to check any rebellious disposition that persons here may wish to exhibit. So recent has been reports of disobedience and disloyalty, that I deem it but prudent the protection I ask be granted ; and with this view I beg you will lay this letter before his Excellency the Governor, or, in his absence, before the proper authority. I write in great haste, and beg excuse for this."

On the 17th of October the Custos of Westmoreland, Mr. Vickars, writes :—

" Belleisle, Grange Hill P.O.,
" Sir, 17th October 1865.

"In consequence of the rebellion which has broken out in the east end of the island, I deem it my duty to again bring to the notice of the Governor the almost helpless condition in which this parish is placed. * * * * *

" I would suggest the propriety and expediency of sending down immediately 100 stand of the best description of arms available, with a moderate supply of ammunition, as a precautionary measure. * * *

" Although general tranquility apparently prevails in the parish, considerable excitement exists in the Bluefields District, owing to their being a case of felonious shooting against several persons in that district for trial at the coming assizes. Messieurs Joseph Adolphus and William N. Farquharson, justices of the peace, and Mr. William Jopp Ewen, clerk of the vestry and collector of dues, waited upon me here today, and informed me that it was probable that large numbers of people would be brought into Savanna-la-Mar, and that great excitement would exist at the opening af the Circuit Court on Monday the 30th inst. I am of a similar opinion. Should this extreme excitement result in a riot, which is not improbable in the present helpless state of the authorities, I would respectfully suggest to his Excellency the advisability of directing a gunboat to proceed to Savanna-la-Mar, to arrive in that port on the morning of the 30th instant."

41,032. Were directions given to send down the gunboat ?—Yes, directions were given to send down. I am not certain whether at that time we had a gunboat for the service, but afterwards the "Fawn" went down. There is another letter from the same gentleman, dated the 19th of October, two days afterwards.

" Sir,

" I considered it of sufficient importance to send my communication of the 17th instant express by the police, in order that his Excellency might be as early as possible apprised of the utter helpless condition in which I find this parish, with only 37 stand of arms available for its defence. I enclose duplicate of that letter in case of the original not having reached you. With reference to the excitement prevailing in the Bluefield district of this parish, alluded to in my last letter, I have now to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor that certain vague rumours have been long in circulation, and to nightly meetings being held in that district, and of the intention of the parties to burn the Court-house at the sitting of the Circuit Court should justice not be administered according to their preconceived notions. Mr. Tait, one of the parties to be indicted for feloniously shooting, has been informed (in an anonymous letter) that at one of these nightly meetings it was decided he should be murdered in the Court-house if acquitted. These vague rumours have had the effect of greatly alarming the inhabitants of the town.

* * * * * * *

" With such a spirit prevailing in the Bluefields district I am most anxious for the arrival of the 100 stand of arms and ammunition I have applied for to put into the hands of the police and the additional Volunteers. It is most probable the judge of circuit will, under the present excitement of the people, see fit to remove the trial into another parish ; but even so, if assembled with a predisposition for riot, would that prevent the menaced issue ? Under the circumstances, considering the alarm of the inhabitants of the town, and the spirit of disaffection abroad, I would most respectfully urge upon his Excellency the Governor the propriety and expediency of allowing a vessel-of-war to drop down to Savanna-la-Mar, at or before the opening of the court on Monday the 30th instant."

Enclosed in that is one from Savanna-la-Mar, dated October 19th, from Joseph Adolphus (*handed in*). On the 18th of October we received the following communication from Mr. MacKinnon, the Custos of Vere :

" The Honourable Edward Jordon.

" Sir,

" I have the honour to forward to you, for his Excellency's information, a report from Mr. Shaw, of the state of the parish of Vere. It is obvious from this, that although quiet, in the meantime it is far from being in a satisfactory state, and that at any moment an explosion may take place. I have advised Mr. Shaw to make no arrests, to avoid holding Courts in the meantime, and immediately to enrol 100 Volunteers and fix upon their officers. But arms are wanted, and I would recommend that these should be at once sent, with an escort of 50 soldiers, to remain at the Alley till the Volunteers have time to get mutual confidence and a knowledge of their arms. Such a step would ensure the quiet of the whole of this side of country. Volunteers here (Old Harbour) are being enrolled to-day, and I expect that I shall require 40 to 50 rifles here also. Ammunition is also required for the police arms in both districts. If the peace of the country is preserved it will be entirely due to the energy and firmness of his Excellency's proceedings in St. Thomas in the East, for sedition has been sown here broadcast."

41,033. That is from Mr. MacKinnon, asking for

troops ?—Yes. I think there was another letter from him. There was a letter enclosed from Mr. Shaw. Mr. MacKinnon himself is not resident at Vere; he lives at St. Dorothy. Mr. Shaw is an old inhabitant; he was once Custos of Vere, but resigned that office to take that of clerk of the peace.

41,034. He is now Clerk of the Peace; he was so at that time ?—Yes. This is Mr. Shaw's letter, dated 17th October, with documents attached (*handed in*). On the 21st of October Mr. MacKinnon wrote to Governor Eyre. I have not the original of the letter, but the following is a copy:

" We have to thank you, and the energy and ability you have displayed, that we have not had to fight for our lives. Vere has been in a very unsafe state for some time, but I think they will be careful now; but the inhabitants who are loyal have earnestly desired some protection. The General upon whom I waited with a requisition from the magistrates, &c. for aid, promised to send 40 soldiers round to Carlisle Bay, and 100 smooth bores, and, with a little time to organize a Volunteer force, all will be well. I forward some affidavits from Vere, in case your Excellency should desire to take any action in them; but without the soldiers, who should be there to-day, it would be unsafe to make any arrest."

41,035. Is that from Mr. MacKinnon again ?—Yes.

41,036. Another demand for soldiers ?—Yes, this is a mere copy; the original I could not find. In fact the papers have been sent to so many different places that it is very difficult to get at the originals.

41,037. Was a letter to that effect brought under your notice at that time ?—Yes; that I can depose to. Here is a letter from the Custos of Clarendon, dated the 20th of October 1865:

" Sir,

" I have to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the reports which I have learned from all parts of the parish represent the people as quiet and orderly, and I have no reason to apprehend a disturbance of the peace, which so happily prevails. I attended the drill of the Volunteers two days since, and I am pleased to say that, considering the state of the weather and the sickliness of the season, the muster was a very good one, the number present, including officers, being 26. The ammunition of the police force has been expended or spoilt, and by some neglect a fresh supply has not been obtained, which it is highly desirable should be done without delay, as there is not a serviceable cartridge suitable in the parish."

On the next day the same gentleman writes from the Court House, Chapelton:

" Sir, 21st October 1865.

" I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, representing the people in this parish as quiet and orderly, since which, I regret to say that an attempt to burn down the Court-house had been discovered. The Clerk of the Vestry had been absent for some days, and only returned this morning. He informs me he did not make the discovery till within the hour. Kerosine oil had been thrown through an aperture in the shutter of his office, with matches and other combustibles, and the building had been on fire. With the exception of this Act, I have no reason to alter the opinion I gave yesterday, but I have thought it right to put the Volunteer force under arms, and they will be quartered at the Court-house. I beg to repeat the police force are without ammunition."

Along with this is a copy of a placard found upon a tree at Chapelton:

" We shall get rid of these nasty varmints as soon as our brave champion gather strength in St. Thomas in the East. This Chapelton is a bad place."

There is also a commnnication from the inspector of police stationed there. On the 19th of October a meeting of the magistrates took place at Port Maria, in St. Mary's. It is as follows:

" At a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden this day at the Court-house, Manning's Town, in the said parish, in consequence of two threatening letters having been this day conveyed through the Post Office to Justices J. B. Goffe and G. A. M'Lean, which letters are hereunto annexed. There were present R. Clemetson, Esquire, senior magistrate; W. Gray, Esquire, and J. B. Goffe, Esquire.

" The letters in question having been read, it was—

" Resolved,

" That, taking into consideration the threatening placards and letters which have from time to time, within the last six weeks been posted, threatening to take the lives of divers gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and also to burn down their properties and the town, and the actual recent attempt to fire the Court-house, the inhabitants of the town and parish generally are naturally in a state of apprehension for the safety of their lives and property.

" Resolved,

" That, in view of the present rebellion in St. Thomas in the East, whereby so many valuable lives were unexpectedly and instantaneously sacrificed to the blood-thirsty mob there, and the strong feelings of animosity evinced towards the higher classes and the sympathy generally expressed here on behalf of those murderous ruffians in that parish, which has a direct tendency to increase the fears of the already alarmed inhabitants of this parish, this Board deem it their imperative duty to use all means in their power to avert a tragedy similar to that which has been so lately enacted in St. Thomas in the East.

" Resolved,

" That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to take such steps in the premises as the urgency of the case demands, the town of Port Maria, and its vicinity, as well as the whole parish, being in a most unprotected state, especially as there is a district prison with 80 convicts in it, and only seven policemen being at the station of Port Maria, with unserviceable arms.

" Resolved,

" That this Board would respectfully suggest that the only means to check and suppress any contemplated outbreak would be by immediately stationing in this town certain of the military, who could be quartered at the Court-house and Fort Haldane, or by sending a vessel of war to the harbour of Port Maria.

" Resolved,

" That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded with all speed to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that, in the event of his absence from the seat of Government, the next officer in authority be asked to act in his Excellency's behalf.

" Resolved,

" That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by to-morrow's post to his honour the Custos, and requesting his co-operation and immediate assistance in the matter."

The Custos of Saint Mary's was not residing in the parish, but at Kingston.

41,038. Should he not be on the spot ?—I think it is very desirable. The fact is it is very difficult now to get gentlemen to undertake the important office of Custos. It is the same with me. I am the Custos of Metcalfe, and I reside here. When Sir Charles Darling appointed me I told him I was not residing in the parish. A number of Custodes are non-resident in their parishes, and that arises from the difficulty of getting gentlemen to fill that position creditably.

41,039. The remedy would be the abolition of the office, would it not ?—I am not prepared to give an opinion upon that point just at this moment. On the 22nd of October the Custos of St. Elizabeth's, Mr. Salmon, writes, he having left Kingston and gone to his parish, to Mr. W. R. Myers, as follows:

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Hon. H. Westmorland.

13 Mar. 1866.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Hon. H. Westmorland.

13 Mar. 1866.

"I only reached home on Friday evening, 20th, and proceed to B. River to-day to see the arms properly and safely cared for, and shall be glad of the approval of the Governor as to what I believe to be his intention as to the arms and their distribution. If I hear of any necessity, I shall call out the Maroons. It is quite certain that quiet and peace is very insecure everywhere throughout the island."

Enclosed is a letter from James Stewart, dated the 22nd of October, to his Excellency the Governor :—

"Sir,

"From information received yesterday, I got a party of police constables, and sent them to Mount Regale in this parish, to the house of one Peter Williams. A woman named Keszzia Williams, his daughter, was apprehended there, and brought to this place. Upon examination she states that she was present at Morant Bay, saw Mr. Price, Revd. Mr. Herschell, Mr. Alberga, and a Mr. Rennalls murdered on Thursday, and she mentions the names of the murderers. She was found possessed of two bundles of clothes, which are identified as the property of the late Mr. Alberga and his wife ; they bear their names in writing. She admits having seen these and other articles of clothing when they were thrown from Mr. Alberga's house at Morant Bay into the street by the rebels ; and she confesses that she picked them up and brought them to this parish without acquainting the authorities of her possession of them. A valuable gold chain was also taken from her possession by the police, which she denied having, and it may reasonably be suspected that it forms a portion of the property plundered from Alberga's house. I am convinced that there are many of the St. Thomas in the East rebels taking refuge in the mountains and estates in this neighbourhood. Three men have already been captured, whose examinations are not completed."

That is to show that on the 22nd of October, stolen property had found its way a distance of some 60 miles from the scene of the occurrences at Morant Bay.

41,040. Was that woman executed, do you know ?—I do not know. I omitted to mention that attached to the St. Mary's document were the originals of threatening letters. My colleague, Mr. Hosack, received a letter on the 13th of October from the senior magistrate of Portland. I have not the original, but I have seen it and can state that this is a copy :—

"Sir,

"A serious insurrection having broken out in St. Thomas in the East, and the Custos and several of the magistrates, curate, &c., &c., having been most fearfully murdered, and the insurgents finding their way to this, and will in all probability be here during the night, I request you will be good enough to send us the aid of your police, with all the ammunition that can be got, as well as to induce the Volunteer force and other good citizens to come up to our aid. Be good enough to lose no time; every hour is of the utmost importance.

(Signed) "John S. Clachar, J.P."

41,041. Had that gentleman been filling any office previously ?—Yes; he had been Custos of the parish. Here are some documents attached, extracts of letters, describing the state of excitement prevailing in the parish. There was an application from the senior magistrate of the parish in which we now are, St. Catherine's, dated the 17th of October 1865, from the Peace Office :—

"Sir,

"In compliance with the requirement of the Act, 28th Victoria, chapter 38, I forward a communication addressed to me as senior magistrate of St. Catherine's, with accompanying enclosures, to receive his Excellency's instructions relative to the resoolution of certain applicants to be permitted to be enrolled for 'the protection of the town (Spanish Town) during the continuation of the present disturbance, under the Volunteer Militia Act, 1865.'"

I have not the enclosures, but they have been printed, and they are of no other consequence than indicating the names of gentlemen anxious to serve as Volunteers. It shows the alarm that was felt in this town. On the 27th of October information was laid before the magistrates, and before Mr. March, of an attempt to burn down Farm Penn House that night. There is the information relating to it. (*Handed in.*) On the 27th of October the Custos of St. Ann's wrote this letter, which would be received here on the 29th of October. (*Handed in.*) Attached to this letter are several documents with reference to an apprehended disturbance taking place at Brown's Town. This was written on the 27th, and reached us on the 29th, and the same day we received a letter from the Custos of St. Mary, who had gone over to his parish, of which, I can state, the following is a copy. It was sent to the House of Assembly to be printed, and the original has been mislaid or lost. (*Copy read.*) On the 28th of October, Mr. Custos Mais of Port Royal wrote the following letter to Mr. W. R. Myers :—

"Sir,

"I have the honour to report for the information of the honourable the Members of the Executive Committee, that I have sworn in 47 special constables, who have been performing duty in the mountains, from the borders of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. David, northward to the centre of the parish, and 32 in the southern portion, taking the lower borders of St. David, Windward road, and the large district called 'Dallas,' above the Falls. In the selection of the men the greatest care has been taken, and my magistrates report most favourably of the manner in which the duties have been performed. During rainy nights the patrolling has been carried out with regularity and cheerfulness. I have also to report that, with the sanction of his Excellency the Governor, I have accepted the services and sworn in 50 Volunteers, with three officers, a captain and two lieutenants. The stations at which it is proposed to place this force I have submitted to his Excellency and the General commanding the forces, the latter, knowing the localities, has approved of my selection, the object being to patrol sheltered by roads, and prevent as far as possible the moving about of any of the rebels, and to show the people that the Government are vigilant."

41,042. Is that the last of the letters ?—That is the last of those prior to the issuing of the Amnesty. I have also to mention that on the 16th of October Justices Barrow and Carr of St. Thomas in the Vale, who have both given evidence before the Commission, came up to Kingston; I met them at the General's ; they were most pressing for troops to be immediately sent down, believing that a disturbance would take place at Linstead, in St. Thomas in the Vale. They were so urgent that they would not leave the government till something was done. The troops from Spanish Town were sent at once to Linstead, and the troops from Rock Fort went up to Spanish Town to supply their place. They apprehended with certainty an outbreak on that day. The Commission will observe that on the 19th we received information of a probable outbreak at Brown's Town, and there was an urgent demand for troops for Port Maria, and that the Custos of Westmoreland, at the west end of the island, had requested that there should be a man-of-war there on the 2nd of November, in consequence of an anticipated outbreak at that time at Savanna-la-Mar ; so that there were three points of the island where just exactly at that time we were informed there was every probability of an outbreak.

41,043. Were the measures had recourse to that were applied for ?—Yes. The "Urgent," the "Firebrand," and the "Plantagenet" arrived from Nassau with troops. On the 28th of October the "Urgent" was sent round, and left troops at Port Maria also at St. Ann's, to be forwarded to Brown's Town. I must

mention that during the first 10 days of the outbreak in Kingston, every precaution was taken generally at the suggestion of the inhabitants. There was a large quantity of powder there deposited, and the ordinary Government magazines being full, it was removed and placed on board a vessel in the harbour. The whole of the cutlasses were collected from the different stores and lodged at the Ordnance. Every measure was taken to prevent, in the case of an outbreak in Kingston, which was imminently expected, the insurgents getting possession of gunpowder, arms, and cutlasses. About the 19th of October the people began to be re-assured, orders had been sent out to Barbadoes and to Nassau for troops, as well as a telegraphic communication to the Admiralty, and people began then to be re-assured; but between the 11th October and the 19th there was very great excitement and alarm. The refugees from St. Thomas in the East had arrived in the town, and they had stated that it was the determination of the people in St. Thomas in the East, the rebels, as expressed to them, to murder all the white and coloured people. I had an opportunity of seeing most of those refugees between the 15th and the 17th of October. I saw Mr. Harrison, of Hordley, who told me of the conversation he had with Mr. Gordon, which I believe has already been given in evidence. I saw several others (refugees), but I was very much struck with the statement that was made to me by a man of the name of Downey, who has been examined before the Royal Commissioners. He told me that when he was arrested the man who made him prisoner said, "Our laws are now in force." That circumstance, as well as the narrative of the refugees, made me think, that evidently there was an attempt on the part of the insurgents to take possession of the island, and consequently it appeared that the greatest precaution should be used to get more assistance in the event of the insurrection spreading. On the 30th of October the amnesty was proclaimed, of which this is a copy. (*The witness handed it in.*) The "Urgent" having arrived on the 23rd of October, and the "Plantaganet" the same day with troops, the Amnesty was proclaimed on the 30th of October. I may mention that I advised the Governor not to proclaim the amnesty until we had more troops in the island; and the troops arrived on the 29th of October, and the amnesty was proclaimed on the 30th.

41,044–5. Prior to the arrival of those troops, what was the amount of military force in the colony?—I cannot state correctly, but I believe there were about 1,000 men.

41,046. Would that include those who were in garrison, sick persons, and otherwise?—All, I think.

41,047. What was the number of the police force available by law at that time?—The police force at that time, all told, amounted to about 389.

41,048. For the whole island?—For the whole island. St. Thomas in the East has 20.

41,049. I believe the Act provides for their number and distribution?—Yes.

41,050. Were they all capable shortly after that?—That I cannot say of my own knowledge.

41,051. Were communications forwarded to you that the police had in some cases been disabled?—Yes, and some had ran away. In fact, one I heard gave evidence of that before this Commission. On the 31st of October there was a letter that would be received after the publication of the amnesty from the Custos of Manchester.

41,052. First, about the proclamation of the amnesty. Was that a general one or only a special one?—The amnesty excepted all persons that had committed murder or arson, or had stolen property, and it called upon the rebels to come in and deliver themselves over to the civil and military authorities. This letter from the Custos of Manchester reached us on the 1st of November:—

"Sir, Brumalia, 31st of October 1865.

"I have the honor to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that this parish continues in a state of peace and order, and the inhabitants generally feel very indignant at the atrocities committed in St. Thomas in the East. The Justices in Special Sessions at Mandeville, on the 28th instant, decided that the whole of No. 1 Company of Volunteers be continued on duty at Mandeville, until some communication be received from the Governor directing their being continued or otherwise; or, if not, what number should be continued to guard the arms and ammunition. I have to report the safe arrival yesterday at Mandeville, of 20 stands of arms and ammunition for the police, and have issued instructions for the safe keeping of the arms according to your circular, 25th of October 1865; also the receipt of 40 swords and belts for Captain Heron's troops. I herewith beg to enclose Captain Heron's letter, recommending certain gentlemen as officers for the mounted corps under his command. I also enclose a requisition I have received from most of the influential inhabitants and proprietors in the southern district of the parish. The police force is at present so small as to be quite inadequate; but I beg to represent that the force is divided to be most efficient in all parts, and I await the Governor's instructions. I beg also to enclose a communication from Revd. Lindo, also Swaby, with a number of white immigrants' signatures attached. These parties I had examined on Saturday, and it appears the parties suspected reside in St. Ann's, on the borders of Manchester. I have several complaints of nightly meetings, and rolling of drums, and blowing shells, and beg to have his Excellency's instructions how I am to act."

That letter enclosed the following:—

"Whitefield Mission Station, Porus,
"October 25th, 1865.

"To the Honorable J. R. Hollingsworth, Custos.

"Sir,

"There is a dense population in this village and its neighbourhood, and in times like the present, one cannot but feel some anxiety on account of the defenceless condition of the place. This anxiety is increased by the fact, that a large proportion of the peasantry has not been under the most salutary influence. It may be necessary to state that because of my opposition to the Underhill meetings recently held in this village, certain persons have threatened to do me serious bodily injury. Their names have not transpired, but the report of their intention is extensively circulated. I may also state that on Saturday evening last a large assemblage of men with sticks was seen in front of the rum shop which is kept on the Baptist Mission premises here. These men inflamed by drinks might not always disperse so peaceably as on this occasion; an outbreak might be the consequence. I believe that should a circumstance occur, many worthless disaffected characters would join in it, and thus valuable lives might be lost ere needed assistance be rendered. I represent these things to you in the hope that some action might be taken in the matter, and some protection afforded to the loyal inhabitants of this place in case of emergency.

(Signed) "Alexander Lindo."

"Unto the Honorable J. R. Hollingsworth,
"Custos of Manchester.

"We, the undersigned, magistrates, and other inhabitants of the southern district of the parish, beg respectfully to represent to your honor that there are at present throughout the whole district only three policemen, who are stationed at Wigton; that a very large portion of the district, comprising Pusey Hill, Victoria Town, Grove Town, and other populous settlements is entirely without protection; and call upon your honor to take the requisite measures for having an adequate force stationed in the most suitable locality.

(Signed) "Alexander C. Logan and by 31 others."

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Hon. H. Westmorland.

13 Mar. 1866.

"Honourable J. R. Hollingsworth, Custos.

"SIR,

"I BEG to call your attention to a circumstance which has come to my knowledge, which I think may be of importance to you as head of this parish. Information has been given to me by my neighbour, Mr. Webb, and other white emigrants, that assemblies of persons from St. Ann's parish are taking place near their residence, and they are fearful these gatherings may be for evil."

Signed by eight persons.

This was information received after the proclamation of amnesty; the object is to show the pressure upon the Government, and to show that anxiety had not subsided, and that things had not quieted down, in fact, upon the declaration of the amnesty. Here is a letter from Hanover, dated 2nd November 1865:—

"To Lieut. Brett, commanding H.M. Troops in Montego Bay.

"SIR,

"WE, the magistrates of the Western Interior district, deem it necessary for the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood that a detachment, numbering at least twenty to twenty-five rank and file, should be stationed at Kew Park, where ample accommodation could be given to a much larger number if required. In consequence of information obtained, not later than last night, viz., that if anything was to happen, it would happen that night, or if not, not till the soldiers left the district, we believe that the march of your detachment prevented an outbreak from taking place, and we very much regret that your orders oblige you to withdraw the troops under your command to Montego Bay, thus leaving this district in its former defenceless position. In case of need we could furnish a number of horses, say twenty, for the transport of men from Montego Bay to their quarters. In conclusion we beg to sign ourselves,

"W. B. COOKE, J.P.
"Dr. B. S. HEAVEN, J.P.
"J. EDMONDS, J.P."

41,053. They went to Kew Park did they?—They went part of the way and returned. The next is from Mr. Salmon, Custos of St. Elizabeth's:—

"SIR,

"I HAVE to report to his Excellency the Governor, that I have received from some fifty gentlemen, and respectable proprietors, and others, an offer to form a company of volunteers or special constables in the neighbourhood of Malvern, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, in the parish; one of the gentlemen to act as a captain, one or two as lieutenants, and one or two as cornets. I have explained the difficulty of delivering arms and ammunition to each Volunteer residing, as is the case, at some distance from each other. They then offered to attend, say fifteen of the number, weekly or fortnightly, at a place (say Malvern House) fixed on for the safety of the arms, if the country will allow 2*s.* a day for the time the Governor may consider their services as required, *i.e.* to the fifteen on permanent duty. I understand the Governor does not intend arms to be given to individuals residing through the country, nor do I believe it safe; but as there are some sixteen families, a large portion children and females, very much fear and uncertainty is felt in this district, as I believe in other districts of the island. There is no doubt as to the readiness of a large portion of the blacks to join an insurrectionary movement in this parish, if once commenced, and therefore the necessity of a show of force."

Amongst gentlemen whom I had conversation with at the time, I had one with our engineer for the county of Surry, a gentleman who travels a great deal about, and I requested him to put the information he gave me in writing, which he did in the following letter, dated 5th November:

"DEAR SIR,

"I AM in receipt of your note of the 3rd instant and hasten to reply to it, by recapitulating the circumstances brought to my knowledge, and which have led me to the belief that the rebellion of St. Thomas in the East was part of an organized plan, fortunately not matured. I was in St. Ann's in August last, about the 15th, and was informed by a person of the name of Higginbotham, a black man, formerly a head-man at Murphy Hill Penn, but now carrying on a butchery at St. Ann's Bay, that there existed in that, as well as in other parishes, a society, to use his own expressions, which had at its head a 'president and a secretary;' that they kept up regular correspondence with each other (on political and other matters, I presume) from the fact that it was identified with the late Geo. W. Gordon's movements with reference to the Underhill matter; that a sum of one hundred pounds had been raised for putting a specimen, in the shape of a circular, requesting the attendance of the labouring people at St. Ann's Bay, to take into consideration the Queen's reply to their memorial being shown us (Mr. Scott and myself). Higginbotham then stated that latterly he had reasons to doubt the character of the society in consequence of the tone of language used then at their meeting, and foreseeing that '*trouble would come*,' withdrew his connexion with it. On further inquiry he told us that a person named Rodney, and one named Burton, the latter person from Kingston, were the 'president and treasurer.' We both expressed our approval of the course he had adopted in disconnecting himself from such a body, because although we never entertained the idea that at these meetings any plot was being secretly concocted, still we saw the dangerous tendency of any association which had for its objects the discussion of social or political matters among a class of ignorant people, unable to judge for themselves, but ready to be guided by the evil counsels of designing men. Mr. Scott has been endeavouring to obtain further information, but has learnt nothing of importance as yet. He is still, however, impressed with the idea, notwithstanding the present quiet state of affairs in the parish, that 'until such men as Rodney, Burton, and those connected with his meetings (G. W. Gordon's) are taken into custody,' there will not be perfect security. Mr. Scott in his last letter to me mentions a person named Scoles, and another named Campbell, the latter formerly in G. W. Gordon's employ, and who trained racehorses, and belonging to St. Mary, or persons who, if they could, would head any insurrectionary movements. I do not know either of them, but feel satisfied Mr. Scott would not allude to them did he not feel justified, after due inquiry into their antecedents. I am not aware to what sect of religionists these parties are attached, but it must be recollected that in St. Ann's the native Baptist element is largely diffused, and I have no doubt that this class of people particularly have been more or less so indoctrinated with ideas of dissatisfaction and disloyalty that it would require very little to enlist their sympathies with that of the rebellious people of St. Thomas in the East.

"I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"JOHN PARRY."

"P.S.—The conversation with Higginbotham took place about three days after the burning of a store in St. Ann's Bay, and about ten days after the meeting held at that place, and at which Gordon presided."

That is from Mr. John Parry the engineer, who is at present engaged, I believe, at St. Thomas in the East in taking a list of the burnt houses, but he can be brought before the Commission.

41,054. Were these parties who are named some of those who were afterwards arrested?—I do not think any of them were arrested. On the 8th of November we received a presentment from the grand jury of Hanover, accompanied by this letter from the judge to Mr. Jordan:—

"Lucea, November 6th 1865.

"SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to enclose for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the presentment of the grand jury of the parish of Hanover, made to

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Hon. H. Westmorland.

13 Mar. 1866.

me this day whilst presiding at the Hanover Circuit Court.

(Signed) "EDWARD KEMBLE."

"To the Honourable EDWARD KEMBLE, Judge of the Supreme Court.

"The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the parish of Hanover.

"May it please your Honour,

"We, the Grand Inquest of the parish of Hanover deem it our duty, in the present state of the island, to call your Honour's attention to the unprotected condition of the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of this parish. As we have hitherto believed that no class of the inhabitants of the island were labouring under any social or political disadvantages, we were astonished and confounded at the causeless and bloody insurrection which has devastated the parish of St. Thomas in the East; and while we are convinced that a large number of the inhabitants of the island are loyal and well disposed, we regret to say, that from indications we have observed in our various districts, we are of opinion that the spirit of disaffection is widely spread. We are pleased and grateful for the energy and promptitude manifested by his Excellency the Governor, the military and naval authorities, in putting down the rebellion, but we naturally entertain fears for the stability of peace and order in the island, unless stringent and immediate measures be adopted for their preservation. We sincerely trust that the Legislature, which will meet to-morrow, will adopt measures to attain this end; and we request your Honour to transmit to his Excellency the Governor the opinion of the grand jury, that the loyal inhabitants of this parish are willing to submit to any sacrifices that may be necessary to secure the peace of the island. On behalf, and by the desire of the Grand Jury.

"JACOB LYON, Foreman."

On the 16th of November we received the following Presentment from the Grand Jury of St. James (forwarded by the Judge):—

"Montego Bay, 14th November 1865.

SIR,

"I beg to enclose for his Excellency's information the Presentment of the Grand Jury of the parish of St. James, made to me at the St. James's Circuit Court yesterday.

(Signed) "EDWARD KEMBLE."

"To his Honour the Judge,

"We, the Grand Inquest of St. James, take leave to represent to your Honour an irregularity and oversight in the preparation of the panel of jurors for this parish, which now, and for some time past, has prevailed. We refer to the omission from the panel of the grand jury of magistrates, and other gentlemen of standing, education, and intelligence, and also the continuance on the panel of others who, by their age, should be exempt therefrom. We need scarcely assure your Honour of our devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and that our utmost endeavours will at all times be exerted to preserve peace and order in our parish. We further beg to call the attention of Government, through your Honour, to the general inefficiency of the police force of this parish. The Inspector is required to attend two parishes, viz., St. James and Hanover, while his health does not admit of his discharging the duties appertaining to one. The senior sergeant on whom the responsibility rests during the absence and ill-health of the Inspector, resides at the distance of one mile from the police station, and, consequently, the discipline of the force is seriously affected thereby. We regret to observe that a latent spirit of discontent appears to exist among the labouring classes of this parish, which at any time may manifest itself by overt acts, and which alone may be restrained by the presence of an adequate military force.

"R. W. BUCHANAN, Foreman.

"13th November 1865."

I have also to put in a letter received by Mr. Myers, Secretary to the Executive Committee, from Mr. Edward B. Lynch, sending a threatening letter, with reference to the holding of the Court in Spanish Town:—

"Spanish Town, 6th November 1865.

"SIR,

"I beg to forward for consideration, an anonymous letter addressed, found under my gate this morning, to Francis Jackson Lynch, but having direct reference to myself and Sir Bryan Edwards in the concluding paragraph. The person referred to as Thomas Gale lives at the top of Marlie Hill, on the Spanish Town road, and I had occasion to institute an action against him, which has not yet come on for trial. He is, moreover, I understand, a leader in the Rev. Mr. Phillippo's chapel, and the reference in the letter to Robert O'Meally and Mr. Phillippo's people seem to connect him in the complicity in the authorship of the communication. I have endeavoured to make something of a free transcript of the document for the assistance of his Excellency and the Committee."

(Enclosure No. 1.)

"November 4th 1865.—Thomas Gale, White Marle.

"I don't care what the Court may do, but if the Government touch any of the Phillippo the war shall be greater, and who can stay must stay, for it is an advantage taken of the people by the Government. I don't afraid to give my name. Thomas Henry. We just waiting to see what going to be done with Robert O'Meally, for you is not God. Government say that he will pay to know who burn Farm Penn. If Mr. Levy was in they would burn himself. We did send to tell him if he pay he will hear, but not for no money. My name you shall see, and not my face, so the quicker you it all the better, and you must mind how you drive on White Marle road to. I have seen that I tell you they pay me to write, but they did not tell me to put name. I put the name there, but are plenty of them; but those two is the head of all. That same man I was after, Edward Lynch, and the Judge."

(Enclosure No. 2.)

"I sent to inform all gentlemen in town that if we don't get justices in this October Court, that we will burn down the town, and we have 1,500 men consent to raise a riot at the Court-house, October the 23 of this month, and Monday we looking out to see what trial will be; then we will be commence. *Lif* for *lif* will be taken that day at the Court-house, for we don't fare, and that day of October, for we is well *armdid* with cutlass and gun appeas and that day besides women to help us, 400. I sent to tell Francis *Linch* he better mind himself. October him best to set down *whare* him is, for he a mudder to the people; but if he no what I no, that sum of the bad will be about there to see what gone to be *donnin* at that Courts-house, for the good will suffer for the bad that day. Powder we have plenty, as much as to kill hold town. No name."

I think those are all the documents that I have at present to put in. I wish to mention the state of feeling that existed in Kingston; I have alluded to it already. I saw numbers of gentlemen from all parts of the country, and had conversation with them. They all seemed impressed with the danger that existed, and the necessity of the Government at once using the most active measures to put down the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East. I could give the names of several of them if necessary, but I see one gentleman present whom I had repeated conversation with, and who is clerk of the peace for Metcalfe, Mr. Burke. He urged in the most pressing way that every effort should be used by the Government to put down this insurrection. From his knowledge of the country, and from his ability, I had a great deal of confidence in his judgment. I saw him repeatedly during that period. He suggested the employment of the Maroons, and he also suggested in very strong terms the necessity of the arrest of Mr. G. W. Gordon. That was

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not done to myself personally, but was done to our secretary.

41,055. Did he communicate that to you?—He did certainly. It was communicated to the members of the Government.

41,056. What did the secretary communicate to you?—The secretary communicated to me this, that Mr. Burke on some morning recommended Mr. Gordon's arrest; that in the middle of that same day he again came to him and rather upbraided him for the arrest not having been made, and later in the day he informed Mr. Myers that Mr. Gordon was in Kingston. I may mention also another gentleman who most strongly urged, and who came and informed me that Mr. Gordon was in Kingston, that was Mr. Charles Levy, the member for the parish. I could mention several other persons who were of opinion that it was a step very necessary to be taken. In fact it was the universal belief that it was a necessary step to be taken. I now wish to call the attention of the Commission to what further occurred. The Legislature met on the 6th of November, and both the Legislative Council and the Assembly, in their replies to the Governor's speech, admitted that great danger existed, had existed, and still existed, and that nothing but the prompt measures used had prevented the spread of the insurrection throughout the island. I can give the extract if I am not occupying too much time. I would merely quote the following from the address of the Legislative Council of Jamaica to the Governor:—

"While joining your Excellency in acknowledging the zealous and able services of his Excellency the General commanding the forces, the senior naval officer, and of the military forces, as well as of the Volunteers, we desire also to record our grateful thanks to your Excellency for the energy, firmness, and wisdom with which you have carried the island through this momentous crisis. We are well aware that the slightest hesitation on your part would have been fraught with the most imminent danger to the lives of the loyal inhabitants throughout the island; and we are well assured that all our loyal fellow-colonists unite in the expression of gratitude which it is now our privilege to convey to you.

* * * * * *

"We entirely concur in the painful statement your Excellency has made that there is scarcely a district throughout the island where disloyalty, sedition, and murderous intention are not widely disseminated and openly expressed. We agree with your Excellency as to the causes which have created the dangers that now threaten the country, and will heartily co-operate with you in endeavouring to remedy this grevious state of affairs."

I may mention to the Commission that the Council was composed of gentlemen residing in various parts of the island.

41,057. (*Commission.*) Was the address unanimously voted?—It was unanimously resolved, "that the address do pass."

41,058. (*Mr. Williams.*) Are the members of the Council also persons considerably interested in property throughout the country?—Yes.

41,059. Would it be at all to their interest to exaggerate matters?—Certainly not; that would depreciate the value of their property. The House of Assembly, in addressing the Governor, said:—

"We assure your Excellency that the advice and co-operation which you seek of the Legislature in a crisis consummated by rebellion, and which threatens by a most diabolical conspiracy the lives of the white and coloured inhabitants of the colony, will not on the part of this Assembly be withheld. We most readily acknowledge that while the thanks of the island are due to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor for the readiness and promptitude with which he met the occurrences of the outbreak, and no less to all the other civil, naval, and military authorities engaged in its suppression, as well as to the Maroons for their fidelity and loyalty, the gratitude of the island is chiefly due to the unexampled skill, energy, and self-devotion which characterized all your Excellency's measures. We desire to express our entire concurrence in your Excellency's statement that to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in this country, to the inflammatory harangues and seditious meetings of political demagogues, to the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous press, and to the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain miscalled ministers of religion, is to be attributed the present disorganization of the colony, resulting in rebellion, arson, and murder. We cordially agree with your Excellency that this great wickedness cannot be attributed to any just grievances under which it can be said that the peasantry suffer; on the contrary, we entirely coincide with your Excellency in the opinion that they have advantages which the peasantry of no other country enjoy; and that it is to the causes to which your Excellency alludes that they have failed to reap the benefits of their position. Deeply impressed with the full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong Government can prevent this island from lapsing into the condition of a second Hayti, we shall cheerfully take into consideration any measures recommended by your Excellency. We feel ourselves bound in this emergency to aid (so far as the resources of the country will admit) the Government in all steps which may be necessary for insuring the security of the colony, and the protection of life and property. We fervently join your Excellency in the prayer that Almighty God may so bless our united labours that they may tend to the establishment of lasting security for life and property, and largely promote the general welfare and prosperity of the colony."

The only part of that motion which was not agreed to unanimously was that about the newspapers and the misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists. What is called a debate was entered upon that. That is, if any gentleman objects to any motion before the House they say "Enter a debate," without going to a division. With that exception, the address was passed unanimously.

41,060. Was there any division upon that particular clause?—No, none at all, only what is called a debate was entered; that signifies that it has not passed the House unanimously.

41,061. But there was no actual division?—No division at all, and I think that is almost the only case since I have been in the House of Assembly in which there has not been a division. I never saw such perfect unanimity prevailing in the House of Assembly as at that time.

41,062. Is it stated who were present?—No, it is not. In the Council we always give the names, but in the House of Assembly they do not.

41,063. The House is composed of 47 members, is it not?—Yes.

41,064. Do you remember whether there was a full attendance?—I think, to the best of my recollection, about 30 members were present. There were several vacancies, and some of the members were off the country.

41,065. Do you know whether the members for Cornwall were present?—Yes.

41,066. Was Mr. Whitelocke present?—No, he was off the country at the time. I attended the Governor's dinner on the 8th, the usual dinner on the second evening of the House meeting.

41,067. Was it a public dinner?—A public dinner, and I noticed there several gentlemen who had not been there certainly for three years on account of differences. The Speaker of the Assembly rose and proposed the Governor's health, and he used these words (pointing to Mr. Eyre): "To that man are we "indebted for the lives of our wives and children, "and I hope in future ages our children will remem- "ber the eminent services that Mr. Eyre has rendered "the country." During the course of the session

the following votes were proposed to certain officers of the army and navy. Some of the members wished the Government to initiate these votes, and I on the part of the Government declined to do so, and the following notices of motion were given, which was afterwards carried out. On the 10th of November notice of motion by Mr. Lewis, member of St. Catherine, was given :—

" That this House being desirous of conferring a special mark of its approbation on Brigadier-General Abercromby Nelson for his eminent and distinguished services rendered by him during the rebellion in the eastern parishes of the island :

" Resolved,

" That a sum of ——— be granted for the purpose of procuring a sword, or other suitable testimonial, to be presented to him, with the grateful thanks of this House."

41,068. What was the amount voted ? — Subsequently 200 guineas was voted.

41,069. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Has it been paid ?—It has.

41,070. (*Mr. Williams.*) Was there a division upon that resolution, or was it unanimously carried ?—The whole of the motions were unanimously carried. On the 6th of December notice of motion was given by Mr. Georges, " That when the House shall be in " committee on the state of the island, on Tuesday the " 12th of December instant, he will move that an " address be presented to his Excellency the Governor " requesting that he will be pleased to sanction a sum " of 100*l.* for the purchasing a suitable testimonial to " be presented to Captain Algernon Sydney De " Horsey, R.N., late of Her Majesty's ship ' Wol- " verene,' for the valuable and efficient services " rendered by him to the colony in the recent rebel- " lion in the eastern part of the island." On the 30th of November a similar vote was proposed by Mr. Alberga of 100 guineas to Colonel Hobbs, and on the 18th of December Mr. S. C. Burke, about five days after the termination of martial law, gave notice of the following motion :—

" That when the House shall be in committee on the state of the island, on Tuesday the 19th of December instant, he will move than an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor requesting that he will be pleased to sanction a grant of 100*l.*, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable testimonial to be presented to the officers of Her Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, for the valuable and efficient services rendered by that regiment to the colony in the recent rebellion in St. Thomas in the East."

There were four votes proposed, and they came from all sections of the House. One was by a white gentleman, one by a member of the Hebrew persuasion, and one by a coloured gentleman. I mention this to show the unanimity which prevailed in the House upon all these questions.

41,071. And throughout the colony ? — Yes, I believe, through the country. On the 23rd of November the members of the Council, and the members of the Assembly representing the county of Cornwall, made a communication to his Excellency the Governor as to the unprotected state of the county of Cornwall.

41,072. That was after the suppression ?—After the termination of martial law. It is only to show the feeling that existed in the county of Cornwall, the most distant part of the island from the Legislature, and the opinion of gentlemen who had recently come up to attend to their duties. The Government of course must act upon information they receive from all parties. I also wish to mention that about the time of the issuing of the amnesty, arrests were made of Mr. Levein at Montego Bay, and of Dr. Bruce, that letters were found in Mr. Levein's possession which very soon after came to the knowledge of the Government. In fact I heard one of them put in evidence here, which was admitted by Dr. Bruce to have been received by him from Mr. Levein. This is a copy of that letter which Dr. Bruce in his examination admitted that he had received. I think it is already on the notes, but it came to the knowledge of the Government. There is this important passage in it :—

" What I desire is, to shield you and them from the charge of anarchy and tumult that in a short time must follow these powerful demonstrations."

We also at the same time became acquainted with the character of the language that had been used at the Kingston meeting. From his papers I discovered that there was a person at Montego Bay writing to him at Vere, stating that he was writing articles in his paper with a view to shield him from the consequences that must ensue from these meetings.

40,073. (*Commission.*) The object of your statement we take it is to show the fresh information that came after the declaration of the amnesty ?—Yes, and before the expiry of martial law. With the permission of the Commission I wish to say something with reference to some evidence that was given by Mr. Levein upon the subject of some money that was voted to the Baron Ketelhodt, to defend an action. He stated, as far as I recollect, that the Government voted a sum of 250*l.*, or, I think, he even said 1,000*l.* for the purpose of defending an action brought by Mr. Gordon against Baron Ketelhodt. Now it is impossible for the Executive Committee to vote any money unless they have the authority of law ; and the law provides that the Executive Committee shall sanction, if they think proper, any expenditure that may be recommended by the Vestries in estimates sent to them. The Vestry of St. Thomas in the East sent the Government an estimate in which was included a sum of 250*l.* for the purpose of defending an action against the Custos and Chairman, issued by Mr. Gordon, for ejecting that gentleman from the Vestry. The Executive Committee after considerable deliberation sanctioned that expenditure.

41,074. Recommended it ? — Sanctioned it.

41,075. Has the Executive Committee power to sanction ?—Yes.

41,076. Without the consent of the Governor ?—With the consent of the Governor.

41,077. Then it would merely be an advice on the part of the Executive Committee ; the sanction rests with the Governor, does it not ; that is to say, the Governor could, in opposition to that recommendation, withhold its sanction ?—With regard to the parochial estimates, the Governor is not consulted in any way. They are sent to the Executive Committee and sanctioned by them.

41,078. The money having been voted in a lump sum by the House of Assembly beforehand upon an estimate ?—Upon an estimate.

41,079. That is to say, the Executive Committee sanctions the expenditure in detail of the sum voted by the House of Assembly upon an estimate supplied by the Vestry ?—No, the House of Assembly vote the money after the estimate is settled and arranged by the Executive Committee, not before.

41,080. Then was this sum of 250*l.* included in an estimate submitted to the House of Assembly before it was sanctioned by the Executive Committee ?—No, it was submitted after it was sanctioned. All the parochial estimates are submitted to the Executive Committee in the months of July and August, and they are then sanctioned in an estimate corresponding with the amount of that sanctioned and laid before the House of Assembly.

41,081. For the ensuing year ?—For the ensuing year, and then it is voted by the House of Assembly ; but there is no actual vote taken with regard to the parochial estimates, they are provided for by law. The Executive Committee gives in the amount of parochial expenditure for each parish which they have sanctioned, and they provide accordingly ; but there is no vote taken by the House upon it. The Executive Committee and the parochial authorities have the sole control of fixing the amount expended in each parish.

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41,082. Is not that submitted to the House of Assembly afterwards ?—It is submitted to them, but they never take any part in it.

41,083. It is not submitted to the House of Assembly in a detailed estimate ; that is, if you state that for St. Thomas in the East 1,000*l.* is wanted, would you not at the same time furnish the House of Assembly with a detailed estimate showing how that 1000*l.* is to be spent ?—No ; the detailed estimates are never placed before the House of Assembly. If they were called for they would be placed before them, but it has not been the practice.

41,084. Then has the Executive Committee the power of sanctioning the expenditure, independent of any control on the part of the Governor, or the House of Assembly ?—Yes.

41,085. What regulates that course of proceedings? —The law.

41,086. What is the Act that regulates it ?—I will find it for the Commission. I cannot give it from memory. Since I have been in office the parochial estimates have never been submitted to the Governor.

41,087. Then it amounts to this, that supposing the Governor was to ask for the parochial estimates, and he was to object to any item in them, he could have no control whatever, although no sum can be spent without his warrant ?—I am not quite certain whether the Act gives the power to the Governor, but since I have been in office the parochial estimates have always been sanctioned by the Executive Committee. That was the practice before I came into office.

41,088. You found that practice existing ?—I did. However, the Governor was consulted upon this matter. I can state that, because it was rather a novel application.

41,089. How are the parochial estimates prepared ? —By the clerk of the Vestry, with the sanction of the magistrates in Vestry. They are then submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

41,090. Or modification ?—The Executive Committee can reduce, but they cannot increase them.

41,091. What payments are included in the parochial estimates ?—The heaviest item is the maintenance of paupers, then all the parochial offices, care of churches, pounds, &c.

41,092. Roads ?—No. There is a separate board for roads, a board of highways and bridges. They undertake that in each parish.

41,093. Education in the parish, is that an item ?—Yes ; there are certain schools kept up by parochial funds.

41,094. Can we have the estimates for any one year ?—Yes. They are in the office.

41,095. Will those estimates give the items ?—They go into detail, and they are in the office ; we get them in in triplicate.

41,096. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Would they have the estimate relating to Baron Ketelhodt's costs ?—Certainly. You can have that.

41,097. (*Commission.*) Have you any notion of the lump sum that is spent in the year out of the general revenue for the parochial estimates?—About 45,000*l.* a year.

41,098. Then have the Executive Committee the control, or the sanction of the expenditure of 45,000*l.*, without any control on the part of the Governor ?—I will not go to that extent ; but the practice has been, since I have been in office, that the Governor never interferes in any way with those estimates.

41,099. And there is no control by the House of Assembly ?—No. They have no control over the matter, because these estimates are settled by the Executive Committee before the session begins, and before provision is made for them.

41,100. Then the only parties that have a voice in it are the Vestry that recommend it, and the Executive Committee that sanction it ?—Yes.

41,101. But the House of Assembly ultimately vote the 45,000*l.* ?—They make provision undoubtedly for that expenditure, as well as for all the other expenditure of the island. But I do no think the House of Assembly would have the power of interfering after the Executive Committee had settled the estimates.

41,102. Suppose the Governor refused to sign the warrant, and said he disapproved of the payment ?—I do not think, under these circumstances, the Governor would be warranted in refusing.

41,103. (*Mr. Williams.*) I understand you to say, as a matter of fact, that the Governor did approve of this particular grant ?—He did. I have now got the Act, and I find that I am quite right in that matter. It is 27th Victoria, chapter 7, section 26 :—

" The Custos of each parish shall summon the Vestry of the parish to meet in the month of July in each year and prepare, in detail, an estimate of the expenditure of such parish for the ensuing financial year, &c., an account of all parochial revenue receivable in such parish by the collector of dues ; and the clerk of the Vestry shall, so soon as the estimate and account aforesaid have been passed by the Vestry, transmit three copies of each to the secretary of the Executive Committee for the approval of such Committee ; and it shall be lawful for such Executive Committee to reduce the amount of any of the items contained in such estimate which, when approved, and endorsed as approved by the secretary of the Executive Committee, and returned by him, shall be taken as the estimate for the year mentioned therein, and shall not be changed or varied in any respect by the Vestry of the parish by which it was framed."

41,104. Are these sums raised by parochial rates ? —No. We have no parochial rates. The system of parochial taxation was abolished some years ago ; everything is paid out of the general revenue.

41,105. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is the Governor one of the Executive Committee *ex officio* ?—No.

41,106. (*Commission.*) The words of the 27th Victoria are : " And it shall be lawful for such Exe- " cutive Committee to reduce the items when approved " and endorsed as approved by the secretary of the " Executive Committee." It does not say by whom approved. Can any act of the Executive Committee be a valid act without the Governor's approval ?—It seems to me by that clause that it can. I do not think it was ever contemplated that the Executive Committee should vote any money, or approve the estimates of any, without the Governor's sanction ; but I rather think it was considered to be a matter of detail, which the Executive Committee could arrange better, probably than the Governor, and that that was the reason of the clause being framed in that way.

41,107. Who framed the clause ?—That I cannot say.

41,108. Is it an annual Act ?—No. The operation is a very tedious one, and I fancy the law was drawn in that way to save the Governor the trouble of going through every item in the accounts of 22 parishes. I do not think the object of the Act was to take power out of the hands of the Governor, but simply to give the Executive Committee that duty which is of a very laborious character.

41,109. The practical control which the Governor has is that if they do what he disapproves of he can dismiss them ?—Yes, certainly. I beg to hand in a letter from Port Antonio, dated 13th October 1865, from Mr. John S. Clachar, the senior magistrate :—

" Sir,

" I have the honour to transmit herewith two documents that I have just received, showing that a rebellion has broken out in St. Thomas in the East, and that 26 lives have been lost, and the town of Morant Bay totally destroyed by fire, and Bath partially so by the same means. I have been informed that the number of insurgents amounts to between 400 and 500. I would strongly urge upon you the necessity of sending troops from Newcastle to Port Antonio, and a vessel with troops to Port Morant, to suppress, with as little delay as possible, this atrocious insurrection."

41,110. (*Mr. Williams.*) As to the particular grant

about which you have been asked, I think you stated that the Governor did approve of it?—Yes. I can also state that the Attorney General was consulted about the point. I would also mention that Baron Ketelhodt had been one of my strongest political opponents before, and after the passing of that grant.

41,111. Can you tell us in any way the state of the feeling of the community which came to the knowledge of the Government after the proclamation of martial law?—Well, I have in my possession several numbers of the "Morning Journal" newspaper which professes, and which is accepted, as representing the coloured inhabitants of this colony and the lower orders. In the articles that were published between the 16th of October and the 1st of November will be found an approval of all the acts of the Government. That paper will prove what I say, that what people said in the danger they do not say now.

(After discussion the Commissioners declined to have the papers put in.)

(*Witness.*) I stated that when I saw that petition from Paul Bogle and others to the Governor it struck me that some of the parties who had signed it had moved resolutions at meetings, and were connected with Mr. Gordon; and I now put in a letter in Mr. Gordon's handwriting, which appears to be a certificate of the ordination of Mr. Paul Bogle as a minister of Christ:—

"Kingston, 5th March 1865.

"To all whom it may concern.

"This is to certify that Paul Bogle has been this day ordained by me, in the presence of the whole congregation, 'Tabernacle,' Kingston, Jamaica, to the office of deacon in Christ's Church, and that he has been fully charged, and has also undertaken faithfully to discharge the duties of the said office of deacon, and in all things to be obedient to the rules of the Church, devoting himself, through the grace of God, faithfully to the work; and that he is hereby authorized to execute and discharge all the duties appertaining to the office of deacon.

"Given under my hand at Kingston, Jamaica, the 5th day of March 1865.

(Signed) "Richard Warren.

"Geo. W. Gordon, Acting Secretary."

The whole of it is in Mr. Gordon's handwriting; that I can swear. I then wish to put in another document in Mr. Gordon's writing, which I think may be taken as presumptive evidence that the Baron Ketelhodt properly refused to allow Mr. Gordon to be a churchwarden, not being a member of the Church of England. Objection has been taken to the Government supporting Baron Ketelhodt by means of money in the course he adopted. I wish to show and I put in proof that he was correct in stating that Mr. Gordon was not a member of the Church of England, and therefore was not eligible. This is the document:—

"I am to be baptized on Christmas Day, this day two weeks. Remember me on that day.

"G. W. Gordon.

"11th December 1861.

"Mr. Bogle."

I am quite ready to give information, as to the reasons why I assented to the imposition of martial law, and its continuation for 30 days. No questions have been asked me, and I don't wish to volunteer explanation.

41,112. Will you give your reasons for assenting to the declaration of martial law?—Before assenting to it, I had received information that the Custos and the civil power had been destroyed at Morant Bay. I had also received information from a justice of the peace who had escaped from the Blue Mountain district, of the fact that the country surrounding him was in a very bad state, that the people were all rising, and the respectable people all leaving the Valley and the parish. Under those circumstances I had to take into consideration the strength of the military force, the fact of their being but one man-of-war upon the Station, that the rainy season had set in, and the means of communication very difficult, and also from my knowledge of the character of the people, that an insurrection which was at the time local would spread. I knew how susceptible the negroes are of evil instruction, from experience. I will illustrate it from my knowledge of the management of estates. I have seen a large gang of people going to work in a morning, and there may have been one, perhaps two, bad people, who have objected either to the task, or have made some frivolous objection, and shouldered their hoes, and the whole of the gang has followed. But take away those one or two, and the next morning the rest are as quiet as possible. The negro character is very susceptible of evil advice, and has not very often, even when inclination exists, the strength to resist evil advice. Therefore I was of opinion there was every probability of the insurrection spreading. That is why I thought it desirable that the whole country, except Kingston, should be placed under martial law; because, if unfortunately the insurrection had extended to neighbouring parishes, an immense amount of damage might have been done before the authorities would have known; and when the Council of War of 21 met and declared martial law, a great portion of the country had not been placed under martial law. As regards the termination of martial law, it is quite true the amnesty was declared on the 30th of October, but that amnesty excluded a number of persons. It had excepted all those who had murdered, committed arson, or had stolen property. A vast number of these people were still at large, and as has been proved by recent trials, two men connected with murders were at large, and they have been recently convicted. The amnesty stated that persons so situated were to deliver themselves up to the authorities. There was no civil authority at that time, and if martial law had been put an end to at that time, there would have been, in my opinion, no proper authority for those persons to deliver themselves up to who desired to comply with the terms of the amnesty. It was necessary to re-organize the civil power, and it was not possible to do that except in the presence of martial law. If that had not been done after the amnesty had been proclaimed I do not believe the civil authorities would have gone back to resume their functions, or that the people in St. Thomas in the East would have paid proper respect to the civil authorities unless those authorities had been properly re-established under military rule. I may mention the circumstance that just before the termination of martial law the Custos of St. David's and many gentlemen connected with the parish urged the Government not to put an end to martial law. They did not think life or property safe. At the very time when the proclamation was issued, I have proved that in three different parts of the island there were disturbances expected. I have shown that in the documents I have placed before the Commission. Those three places were the parish of Westmoreland, Brown's Town in St. Ann's, and Port Maria; and it was desirable with such apprehension of disturbances in three different places in the island not to remove the terror which martial law inspired, not only in the district where it was enforced but over the whole of the rest of the island. Situated as we were, with a very small number of troops and very little means of suppressing any insurrection, it was desirable that it should be thoroughly known throughout the island that martial law had existed in a portion of it, and that the Government were determined to put down the insurrection there in as complete a form as possible. I may mention that news travels slowly in Jamaica. It is not a country of electric telegraphs and railways, and it is sometimes weeks before in one part of the island the labouring classes know what is going on in another. I wish further to add what I ought not to have omitted before, that during the time when the Governor was in St. Thomas in the East, and the

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Executive Committee were taking measures to suppress the rebellion, we were assisted in every possible way by General O'Connor and the military authorities. Night and day the General was ready to give his advice and to do what he could, to assist us in the measures we thought necessary for the preservation of peace.

41,113. A great number of papers have been put in which have been circulated in the country and which are of a seditious nature; can you state any reason why that was not put a stop to previously to the outbreak?—Well, in the first place we had no confidence in the trial by jury, and I considered to indict an editor for a seditious article if he triumphed, as he most probably would, would do more harm than if we left it unnoticed.

41,114. Were you aware that special juries could not be obtained in those political or criminal cases?—It would be another thing if we could get special juries, but my observation led me to the conclusion that indictments for sedition would be tried before common jury.

41,115. Do you remember the action of "Jackson against MacKinnon?" Was that before a civil or a criminal tribunal?—I do not recollect that.

41,116. Are you prepared to give evidence with regard to the administration of justice in the colony, and the wages and condition of the people, and the nature of the taxation?—If required by the Commission; but I do not wish to volunteer it unless I am asked. I can also speak with regard to stipendiary magistrates; but perhaps the Commissioners will ask the questions if they think they are material.

41,117. With regard to the police force, have you the means of showing the proportion of the small body of police to the population of the island?—Yes; here is a statement that I had prepared this morning, which shows that there are 389 police throughout the country.

41,118. And does it show the various proportions of the small force at each place?—I may mention that the correspondence shows that the police are very badly armed. In the session of 1864 I had an estimate of the amount which would be required to prepare those arms, and the estimate was 2,000*l.* I asked for 500*l.*, that being one-fourth, and I carried it with the greatest opposition, and no one was a stronger opponent of the measure than Mr. George William Gordon.

41,119. With regard to the Volunteer force, are you aware that during the whole of last year Volunteer companies were being broken up all over the island?—The Volunteer force was almost at death's door just before the outbreak, but the outbreak set them up again, and gave them a little life and energy. But for that it would have entirely died out.

41,120. (*By the Commission.*) Do you consider the Volunteer force a good force to maintain in a colony?—I don't think it suited to a tropical country. Men who work are exhausted by 3 or 4 o'clock, and have no inclination to go to drill, and as soon as the excitement wears off they neglect it and it falls to the ground.

41,121. Can you state the strength of the Volunteer force of the island?—I cannot state the number enrolled since the outbreak, but previous to the outbreak it was nominally about 800.

41,122. Is it now about 1,800?—I cannot say with certainty the number at present, but a great many have joined in consequence of the outbreak, and the force is much increased.

41,123. (*By Mr. Williams.*) Were they well supplied with arms and ammunition previous to the outbreak?—Not with ammunition, but I think they were pretty well with arms.

41,124. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Where did you get these papers in Mr. Gordon's handwriting which you have given in?—They were given to me by General Nelson.

41,125. When?—Not very long ago.

41,126. Were they given to you to-day?—No, not to-day. No; I have had them in my possession some days.

41,127. Do you know who has possession of Mr. Gordon's papers?—Do I?

41,128. Yes?—I have not the least idea.

41,129. Are they in the possession of the Government?—I really cannot say.

41,130. Did you at any time make any inquiry as to what had been done with his papers after he was executed?—I have never asked a question on that subject of anybody.

41,131. Did General Nelson inform you that he had got these papers from amongst the papers of Mr. Gordon in his possession?—No, he did not inform me when he gave me these papers.

41,132. What led to his giving them to you?—He showed them to me and I asked him to give them to me.

41,133. You stated that this was the ordination of Paul Bogle as a minister; would you just look at the document and state what part of it you find to show that it is his ordination as a minister?—I do not know. It says that he is ordained as a deacon, and a deacon in the Church is a minister. I suppose it is some sort of minister, at all events.

41,134. It is only from seeing the word "deacon" that you assume it is his ordination as a minister? (*By Mr. Williams.*) Is the word "ordained?"—Yes. This is a certificate stating that he was ordained in the presence of the whole congregation to the office of deacon in Christ's Church.

41,135. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) It is his ordination as deacon?—Of course, the document speaks for itself.

41,136. Do you happen to know the constitution of Baptist churches to be able to say what is the difference between a deacon and a minister of that body?—No, I do not.

41,137. And the other thing is a request that Mr. Gordon may be remembered on Christmas Day two weeks?—That is when he was baptized.

41,138. You gave in these documents in relation to the case of Baron Ketelhodt?—Not these documents. I gave one; that one.

41,139. Do you find anything seditious in your view in these papers?—I did not say so.

41,140. But I ask you?—I did not say so. I do not see anything seditious. Common sense would tell anybody there is no seditious language in them.

41,141. In these documents you find, more or less, religious communications on religious matters?—They speak for themselves.

41,142. Would you tell me by whom that is signed?—A man named Warren.

41,143. Tell us his signature?—Richard Warren.

41,144. Do you know anything about him?—No, I have not the honour of his acquaintance.

41,145. Did you order his arrest from the Executive Committee?—I will look at the list and tell you (*list referred to by witness*). No.

41,146. Do you, in point of fact, know whether he was arrested or not?—I do not. I am not aware that he was.

41,147. Had you, as a member of the Executive Committee, any information of the persons arrested in St. Thomas in the East during martial law?—In St. Thomas in the East?

41,148. Yes?—No.

41,149. Had you any reports as to what was transpiring in St. Thomas in the East under the administration of the military there?—Do you mean official reports?

41,150. Certainly, as a member of the Executive Committee?—No.

41,151. Did you make any inquiries as an Executive Committee as to what was transpiring?—We were in communication with the General, and heard what was going on.

41,152. In what way? by official reports that you can now lay your hands on?—None at all. The military did not report to us; they reported to the General, I presume.

41,153. Did the Committee not take steps on their own authority to ascertain what was going on in St. Thomas in the East?—No, we had no authority there; it was under martial law.

41,154. You had no means of information as to whether it was necessary to continue martial law, or as to anything that was transpiring?—Put the question again.

41,155. You had no information as to whether the continuance of martial law was necessary as to any reports you had, as to what was transpiring in St. Thomas in the East?—Well, as I said before, we heard what was going on there through the General, but we had no official reports that were made to us.

41,156. Which General do you mean, General O'Connor or General Nelson?—General O'Connor; General Nelson was not in Kingston. We were there, and he was in St. Thomas in the East.

41,157. What information you had as to what was transpiring in St. Thomas in the East during martial law was derived from verbal communications between General O'Connor and yourselves as individuals, and there were no official reports to the Executive Committee?—No official reports were made to the Executive Committee, and no complaints were made to them of anything that was going on at the time.

41,158. No complaints?—No; and none were made up as far as Christmas, or at any time.

41,159. From whom did you expect complaints?—Knowing in a country like this how fond people are of making complaints, it is to be supposed that they would have made them, if there had been any necessity for it. I mean after the termination of martial law.

41,160, I wish you to look at this letter which you have produced from the Custos of St. Mary's containing that account of the special meeting of magistrates; just look at these so-called threatening letters that were enclosed?—You don't call a threatening notice a complaint?

41,161. I will by and by come to that? Just read that one. (*Notice read.*)—

"To Mr. Bad Governor of the city.

"We notice you, notice for Kingston, and the whole of Jamaica; the whole of St. Thomas in the East, old man and maiden, young men and children, them all taken up and shot by the soldiers. In all the life of Napolien, none like this. Innocent lives is taken. Will God not avenge for this? Yes, he will. Pay your servant good O.

"P. y. s. y. for s. y. come."

—That carries its own refutation with it on its own face. Who ever believes that soldiers are going to shoot children?

41,162. This was in the report from the Custos?—No; from the bench of magistrates.

41,163. It had been one of the threatening letters?—Yes.

41,164. Did you act upon it; did you take official cognizance of it as one of the reports which induced you to believe that there was an amount of danger and agitation throughout the island?—Certainly.

41,165. That was founded as a report upon one or two threatening letters, one of which I have read?—Yes.

41,166. Did not that show that the feeling which existed in the minds of the people, if it was worth considering at all, was engendered by the proceedings under martial law in St. Thomas in the East?—That was more a matter for the magistrates to consider than for me.

41,167. Did not the Committee consider the documents?—I am not aware whether I read them; I had a great deal more to do than that.

41,168. Did you as a member of the Committee take action upon those documents without reading them?—The Government did not take action upon the documents. They had no troops to send at that time. It was after a letter from the Custos of a later date. that they took action, and sent troops to Port Maria, There was no action taken upon the representation of the bench of magistrates.

41,169. I ask, was the feeling such as was engendered by the proceedings during martial law in St. Thomas in the East?—I cannot say.

41,170. You have read the notice which mentions to you that innocent lives were being taken there; it is a complaint, is it not; is not that threatening notice a complaint, that things were being done in St. Thomas in the East, which required to be remedied?—Allusion is made in the document to what was going on in St. Thomas in the East, but it does not seem to me that that allusion stated the grounds for the magistrates entering into the resolutions they did.

41,171. What we want to know is, what the Executive Committee did, not the magistrates?—I have told you already, that they did nothing with reference to this document. They had not the means; they had no troops to send at that time.

41,172. Because they had not read it, or, having read it, they believed it to be of no importance?—I have told you already, I am not certain whether at the time I did read it. I should place no importance on a statement that soldiers were killing children, because I do not believe any soldiers would kill children.

41,173. It states that innocent lives were being sacrificed?—But how could people in St. Mary's know whether innocent lives were being sacrificed in St. Thomas in the East, in October?

41,174. Is it your habit to take no notice of such papers as that?—It is not my habit not to pay attention to documents; but I see no importance in that threatening letter.

41,175. Are there any others which you have given in to-day, to which you attached as little importance?—I cannot say. If you will point out any one of them which you mean, I may say.

41,176. Are there others which you never read?—It is only the threatening notes which I did not read. There was so much work that I don't think it is to be wondered at that gentlemen would not take the trouble to read such things as these. It is difficult to read it at all.

41,177. With regard to these matters in July and August last, will you just refer again to those letters which you have produced from the Custos of St. Elizabeth's? Here is one which contains Mr. Hudson's letter, and this is Mr. Smith's letter, did the Executive Committee send down a vessel-of-war, or advise the Government to send down a vessel-of-war to St. Elizabeth's upon these two documents?—I have already stated so.

41,178. You had first a letter from Mr. Raynes Smith, stating that in his opinion there was a certain agitation amongst the peasantry, and that is on the 22nd of July, is it so?—No.

41,179. Will you tell us the day?—You have not given me the document, Mr. Raynes Smith's letter. (*Letter handed to witness.*) We first received two letters from the Custos of St. Elizabeth's, accompanied by letters from the magistrates, and the last communication was from Mr. Raynes Smith.

41,180. You mean there was a communication from the Custos of St. Elizabeth's, containing Mr. Raynes Smith's letter?—Yes; that was the last. There were two previous letters, two close together, within two or three days.

41,181. Confine your attention to Mr. Raynes Smith's letter. Is it dated the 22nd of July, in which he complains of the peasantry?—Mr. Raynes Smith's letter?

41,182. Yes?—It was on the 24th of July.

41,183. Then did you receive another letter from Mr. Raynes Smith on the 7th of August, informing you that he had tested the peasantry, and found they turned out willingly to defend him and his property?—No, that is not a proper construction to put upon it; he did not state that he said that when he came home he found a number of men ready to protect him

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against the apprehensions that were generally entertained in the parish.

41,184. Did he not ask the Governor in that letter to send a communication of thanks to the peasantry?—To a portion of them.

41,185. Was that not sent?—Yes, it was.

41,186. So far as regards Mr. Raynes Smith's information, no vessel-of-war need have been sent?—That does not follow at all. Mr. Smith was agreeably surprised to find that a certain number of loyal people were ready to protect him. They did it from some reason that they must have had; and it is the more significant that they came to protect him as though they knew nothing was to happen.

41,187. His apprehensions of the 26th were dissipated, it seems by the 7th of August?—Certainly not; he got protection. The other day in Dublin they sent post-haste to Liverpool and Manchester for two regiments, and when the regiments arrived nothing occured.

41,188. From whom? Was it from the peasantry that he was afraid of, that he got this protection?—Not from the same men.

41,189. Tell us what he says in the letter as to those who came down to his own house?—It was his own people. He says, "I have to bring to the notice "the conduct of the labouring population on my "estate." It is his own people he speaks of; but he did not confine his apprehensions to his own people, but he took the people in other parts of the parish.

41,190. But the only fact he gave you was his impressions of the coloured population; and then on the 7th of August he told you that having tested the good will of the labouring population on his own property, he found their disposition was good, and he asked the Governor to thank them?—Those were amongst his own people, but also some others.

41,191. Did you read that letter of Mr. Smith's?—I did, and here is the minute I wrote. It was thought of such pressing importance that the Governor asked me to write it while he wrote something else, and the minute is in my handwriting, but with his signtaure.

41,192. But the other of the 7th of August?—No; I think the Governor himself did, but with my concurrence, because we were with him at the time.

41,193. Will you read the minute?—

(*Minute read by witness.*)

"Mr. JORDON,

"ACKNOWLEDGE Mr. Smith's letter of the 7th instant, informing me that a large body of his own people, aided by many others of the district and neighbourhood, had voluntarily offered to protect himself and property from aggressions which it was supposed some evil disposed person intended to commit during the August holidays.

"Desire Mr. Smith will inform the people who have thus set so meritorious an example, that whilst I am glad to learn that no interruption of the public tranquillity took place, I am much gratified to find that when anticipating that such disturbance might occur, so many of the labouring classes came forward to give their services in support of peace and good order, to uphold the authority of the law, and to resist lawless aggression had such been attempted.

"I shall have much pleasure in bringing their good conduct on this occasion under the notice of the Queen's Government.

"E. EYRE.

"16th August 1865.

"Let a copy of Mr. Smith.s letter, and of the reply, be prepared for the J.S.

"E. EYRE.

"16th August."

41,194. It is not only Mr. Smith's own people, but also some of the neighbouring people in the district; does it not say so?—Well, Mr. Smith's letter says ——

41,195. We want what the Governor's minute says? The minute is founded of course upon the contents of Mr. Smith's letter, and he says that about 20 people from Santa Cruz Mountains came down to assist him—— He says that 70 from his own property, 12 others from the district, and 20 respectable people from Santa Cruz Mountains came to protect him, making 100 hundred altogether. But do you know what the population of St. Elizabeth's is?—It is some 37,000.

41,196. You found that 100 people came down to protect a house which was understood to be threatened?—Yes.

41,197. After that second letter from Mr. Raynes Smith, did your previous views as to the peasantry, that had induced you to send a ship-of-war, undergo a change?—We were glad to find that it had taken place. Frequently prevention is better than cure, and we were glad to find that the necessary precautions had prevented an outbreak.

41,198. You were glad to find the spirit of the people so good?—I was glad to see that they came to protect him, and it convinced me that they must have known he was going to be attacked, knowing as I do the negro character; but it is of course only an inference.

41,199. He was not going to be attacked by them, I presume?—By the people who came to protect the house? Good gracious! No.

41,200. Does he not tell you that he informed the people of his apprehensions?—I don't think he does.

41,201. Look and see. (*Letter read.* Vide *previous reading.*)—The intimation of a doubt about the safety of Mr. Smith came from his overlooker. I presume he is a black man, as they generally are.

41,202. But it showed a good disposition?—Yes, and a knowledge that something was going to take place.

41,203. What I wish to ask is this, after the Executive Committee obtained this letter from Mr. Raynes Smith, on the 7th of August, did they rest satisfied that the people in that part of the country did not intend any insurrectionary movement?—How could they rest satisfied with that?

41,204. I do not know how you could, but I ask the question?—Certainly not. When we are informed by the authorities that it is to happen, and we take precautions, simply because it does not happen, are we to believe that those who informed us held erroneous opinions?

41,205 Did you believe that the country was ripe for insurrection?—When?

41,206. In July and August?—Did I believe it?

41,207. Did you then?—No.

41,208. Then for what purpose have you put in those letters of July and August?—It is my duty to put in evidence all letters that were received from officials throughout the country, apprehending a disturbed state of affairs.

41,209. What was your view of the state of the country at that time?—I was much astonished to receive these communications, as I never expected to receive them.

41,210. Which?—These letters from St. Elizabeth's apprehending disturbances.

41,211. But when you found that the disturbances did not take place, and that the people turned out for defence were you not satisfied that the disposition of the people was good?—Not the whole of them. I could only judge of the disposition of the people who came to protect Mr. Smith.

41,212. Had you positive evidence of their bad disposition?—These documents that I put in were what the Government had to depend upon. They cannot have their eyes and their ears in every part and all over the island; they have to depend upon documents and information from officials.

41,213. Was not your first bad impression dissipated by the second letter from Mr. Smith, pointing out the good disposition of his own people?—No; certainly not.

41,214. Did you still believe that a bad disposition existed there after that?—Of course there were the

documents. There were none to prove that that feeling was dissipated.

41,215. Was not the principal document that you refer to Mr. Smith's first letter ?—Yes.

41,216. And his second letter did not remove it ?—He did not say that he had been mistaken, but that a number of the people had volunteered to go and protect him, and he asked the Governor to recognize their services.

41,217. Was not this the position of affairs upon the first letter being written asking for a ship-of-war; you sent the ship-of-war, and then the second letter came which showed the altered state of affairs ?—The second letter showed that the people had come for the protection of Mr. Smith, but these were not the people we sent the man-of-war to deal with.

41,218. After you sent the thanks of the Governor to these people did you still believe there was any bad disposition on the part of these people ?—I could not imagine the bad disposition to have been removed in six or seven days.

41,219. Was not the letter a proof that it had never really existed ?—No, certainly not.

41,220. You assumed, or did you assume when you got Mr. Raynes Smith's letter, that a bad spirit pervaded the community, and when the second letter came, telling you what the people had done, did you retain that impression ?—It was not Mr. Smith alone who informed us in the first instance. There was a letter from two magistrates in different parts of a large parish, and the Custos, who was President of the Council, besides him. You don't state the whole of the case.

41,221. Was not the letter of the Custos merely transmitting the letters of the magistrates ?—Yes, but he endorsed them.

41,222. And was he not merely giving their opinion as that upon which he proceeded ?—Certainly.

41,223. Then that brings you to the letters of the two magistrates ?—I do not think so. Mr. Smith says dissatisfaction prevailed, and so did Mr. Salmon, the Custos.

41,224. Did you take any steps; did you believe this feeling which you state you believed existed in St. Elizabeth's; did you understand that it extended to the rest of the country ?—Did I understand ?

41,225. Did you believe in the month of August last that there was a bad disposition throughout the country with regard to the authorities ?—I will not say throughout the whole of the country, but I have mentioned certain circumstances in my own parish.

41,226. Did you believe that in the parish of Metcalfe there was a bad disposition of the peasantry in the month of August ?—I noticed unusual conduct amongst them.

41,227. By bad disposition you mean a disposition of resistance, and a seditious spirit ?—I do not say that there was a seditious feeling there. I am happy to say we were very free in that parish from these gentlemen who distribute sedition in other parts of the island.

41,228. What do you mean by saying, that there were circumstances in that parish which induced you to believe it was so ?—Instead of taking three weeks' holiday, they took four weeks; and they said they were waiting for the law from St. Thomas in the East.

41,229. When was that ?—At the end of August.

41,230. Did you believe that that showed a bad disposition ?—I have been 27 years amongst the people, and have always during that time known a good deal of them, and they have always been civil and respectful, and when I saw that all this was reversed, I knew there was something wrong.

41,231. Then you did believe it ?—I saw there was something wrong.

41,232. Did you take steps to protect the people ?—No, because matters had not come to that crisis.

41,233. Did you believe it to be trifling ?—I don't know that it was, but, having known the people all my life well, I noticed it.

41,234. Did you believe it to be so serious as to induce you to appoint one additional policeman ?—No.

41,235. You did not believe it to be so important as to induce you to recommend that any troops should be sent, or anything of the kind ?—No.

41,236. You did not send any arms even to the police ?—We had not got them to send.

41,237. Did the thought ever occur to you ?—What ?

41,238. Was the evidence of dissatisfaction in the parish of Metcalfe so important in your mind as to induce you to send an ounce of gunpowder there ?—Not at that time.

41,239. But at that time you had received communication from Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth's, to which you have referred ?—None from Westmoreland.

41,240. From St. Elizabeth's and St. James ?—No, none from St. James.

41,241. That report of dissatisfaction in July or August was confined to St. Elizabeth's ?—Yes; there was an allusion to the parish of St. James in the letter, but the letter from St. James was afterwards.

41,242. You put in a letter from the Custos ?—No, not from the Custos of St. James.

41,243. Was any received ?—During that time we had some letters from the Custos of St. James, and reference was made in the minute to the Custos.

41,244. Had you no report from him in answer to the minute ?—Yes, I think there was a letter from the Custos of St. James.

41,245. Is there any reasons why you did not bring that to-day ?—It was not material, there was nothing in it.

41,246. Suppose we have it. On the first letter from the Custos of St. Elizabeth's a minute was endorsed by Mr. Eyre, stating that reference was to be made to the Custos of St. James's, inquiring whether the same feeling extended to his parish ?—Yes.

41,247. You have seen that document, I presume, during your search, and I presume we can have it ?—Yes, you can have that. He reported that nothing had come to his notice, and I did not bring it.

41,248. In making a selection of documents did you only bring those which showed one state of feeling, and not those which showed the reverse ?—No.

The following letter, embodied in the parliamentary papers, was read by the Governor :—

" Montego Bay, August 1st 1865.

" SIR,

" I HAD the honour to reply on the 26th ultimo to your letter received that day by post, and I then hurriedly stated, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, all I knew of the rumours of some expected disturbance.

" I have little to add now, except to say that similar rumours have continued floating about with the same difficulty as to tracing them back to any reliable information, keeping up the same feelings of uneasiness in the minds of many persons in the community; but I cannot say that I have seen or heard anything showing any combination among the labouring classes for any acts of violence.

" It appears to me that the floating rumours gain more importance than perhaps they deserve from their frequent repetition, sometimes appearing to come from three or four different quarters, when on inquiry they are traced all to the same quarter to a certain extent, but without being able to get back to the original source.

" Still it would be presumptuous in me aginst the opinions of so many who are uneasy about these rumours to say that there is nothing in them.

" It seems to me that there is a feeling among the labouring population, which has been probably created by exaggeration or actual misrepresentation by some mischievous persons, of remarks made at recent meetings, and arising out of them, that they are being severely

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oppressed by the high prices of goods and provisions, and the low rates of wages, and by taxation.

" I fear there are a few evil-disposed, mischievous persons who seize the opportunity to try and create bad feeling or dissatisfaction, or to extend any that may exist, and that they assist in getting up or in circulating some of the talk and rumours that are about. There are some who maliciously point their remarks against individuals, for certain individuals are somehow constantly named as being marked out for attack.

" Until these rumours began to circulate there seemed no reason whatever to suspect that the labouring population, whether disposed to work as desired or not, was otherwise than peaceably inclined.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " Geo. L. Phillips,
" Custos, St. James.

" The Honourable Hugh. W. Austin,
" Governor's Secretary."

41,249. Is that the letter ?—It is the letter.

41,250. You did not consider it of any importance ?—I did not consider it of importance. I cannot recollect why I did not get it. The papers have been sent to different offices to be copied ; some to the Secretary of State, some to the House of Assembly, some to Mr. Eyre's private residence, and sometimes there has been a difficulty in getting them back.

41,251. But you said you did not consider it of importance ?—I did not say so. If I could have got it I should have put it in.

41,252. (*By the Commission.*) That is the letter you mean ?—Yes, it is. I have seen it, but I cannot say where it is. I will make inquiries. If I could have got it I would have put it in. There is nothing in it to prevent my doing that.

41,253. Did you attend any meeting on the evening before the Council of War assembled at the General's house ?—I did.

41,254. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) At that time had you received Paul Bogle's letter ?—I had seen it in Mr. Jordan's office that morning.

41,255. Did you state that you had seen such a letter to those who were present, as part of the information connected with St. Thomas in the East ?—Oh yes, I mentioned it, certainly; I cannot say to whom.

41,256. Was it mentioned at the Council of War the following day ?—That letter ?

41,257. Was a copy of it laid before the Council of War ?—No.

41,258. Can you give any reason why it was omitted ?—There were no formal proceedings taken at the Council of War. I am not certain whether there was a record. I believe Mr. Myers, our secretary, did take some notes, but that document was not placed before the Council of War.

41,259. (*By Mr. Williams.*) You say it was mentioned ?—The night before, I think it was, but I don't think any reference was made to it by the Council of War.

41,260. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Was reference made to any of the documents received, the letter of Baron Ketelhodt for instance ?—I think the Governor in his opening address alluded to it.

41,261. He did not allude in his opening address to the letter of Paul Bogle ?—I am not certain about that ; I cannot be positive.

41,262. But you did not mention it to the Council of War ?—No, I said very little at the Council of War ; very little indeed.

41,263. Had you anything before the Council of War from which you could form an opinion of the state of St. Thomas in the East, anything official other than the Governor's statement ?—No, I am not aware that there was anything. Several of us had met the night before, and I had given in my evidence. I saw a magistrate who had escaped and gave information as to the state of affairs in that parish.

41,264. Was that Mr. Georges ?—No, a man named Miller.

41,265. What was the information with regard to the number of magistrates killed at St. Thomas in the East, which was placed before the Council of War ?—I cannot recollect the exact number.

41,266. You made use of the expression in the course of your examination that the civil power was destroyed ?—Yes, those that were not killed ran away.

41,267. Then, in speaking of destruction, you included those who ran away ?—I said the civil power was destroyed.

41,268. You did not mean that all the magistrates were killed ?—Of course not ; I could not.

41,269. How many magistrates were there then at the time ?—I cannot say, but a number of those that were put down as magistrates are non-residents.

41,270. Were there 20 in St. Thomas in the East then ?—I cannot say the number.

41,271. How many were there killed ?—I cannot say the number how many were killed, I have not a list of the number before me.

41,272. Were there more than three or four ?—I cannot say.

41,273. Did you not make any inquiry at the time as to the amount of organization of the civil power that was left ?—Well, I have already stated that some of the magistrates and others ran away. The parish was destitute of civil power.

41,274. Was any such statement made to the Council of War, that the civil power was destroyed ?—I don't know that those exact words were used.

41,275. Had any force that you had been sent to the scene of disturbance ?—Certainly.

41,276. But you had received no information as to what the result of their operations had been ?—No ; they had only started that morning, or rather the morning before.

41,277. Now, with regard to the Underhill meetings that were held in the course of the summer, was it not the custom of those who held those meetings to present their resolutions to the Governor by means of a deputation ?—I think so, on some occasions, but I was not present at any.

41,278. Did the Government at that time take into consideration those meetings as bearing upon the position of the country ?—Allusions were frequently made to them.

41,279. What do you mean by allusions, did the Executive Committee consider the question, and come to a decision upon the point ?—No, but in conversation it was frequently alluded to.

41,280. Did the Governor receive the deputations with the resolutions ?—I think he did. I was not present. It is not part of my duty to be present at any such receptions.

41,281. Do you know whether he did or not ?—I do not ; but these would not come under us as an Executive Committee. These things go through the Governor's office, not through ours.

41,282. Did you consider at that time that discussions, such as took place at the Underhill meetings, were dangerous to the peace of the community ?—Well, I did not think they were likely to do any good among an ignorant peasantry.

41,283. Did the resolutions come officially to your knowledge ?—No, they did not come to our office.

41,284. They came personally to your knowledge ?—Yes, I have seen them in the newspapers.

41,285. Did you find anything in those resolutions that led you to believe the parties were disturbers of the peace ?—Did I find anything in the resolutions that led me to believe the parties were disturbers of the peace ?

41,286. Yes ?—I knew the resolutions were proposed and spoken to by men who made politics a sort of trade.

41,287. To whom do you refer now, to Mr. Gordon, in that description ?—Well, yes ; oh yes. I refer to Mr. Gordon, and men like Kelly Smith, Goldson, and this sort of men.

41,288. Was not Mr. Gordon a member of Assembly, the same as yourself ?—Yes.

41,289. Then do you not make a trade of politics in the same sense ?—I don't mean in that sense. You first put it to me as about speaking at these meetings, and about these resolutions.

41,290. He was not a trader in politics in the same sense as you are, but you and he were on different sides of the question, is it not so ?—No.

41,291. Have you an official salary ?—Yes.

41,292. Had Mr. Gordon ?—No.

41,293. He was not paid for taking any political views ?—No.

41,294. Then why do you state that Mr. Gordon made politics a trade ?—Well, I think he did.

41,295. Did he benefit pecuniarily by his advocacy of his views, is that what you mean ?—No, I don't know that he did pecuniarily.

41,296. Did they at these meetings discuss the question of taxation ?—Oh yes, they did.

41,297. Do you consider it likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace, if people discuss these questions ?—No, not if there is a proper discussion ; but when all sorts of misrepresentation are made to an ignorant population, I do.

41,298. Did these persons adopt the same views of taxation as you did in your Government ?—It appears to me they didn't adopt any views of their own, they only complain of taxation itself, which is not higher in this country than in a great many other West India colonies.

41,299. Did they complain of the taxation imposed by your Government ?—No, because there has been very little increase since I have been in it.

41,300. But they complained of the existing taxation, and you were then a member of the Executive Committee ?—Yes.

41,301. You were one of the responsible Government of the country ?—Yes.

41,302. Would you have considered meetings to support your views of taxation and your political views as tending to disturb the peace ?—It would depend very much upon what was said and done at the meetings. I cannot judge of what a thing that is not in existence is going to do.

41,303. I ask hypothetically?—It altogether depends on what is said and done.

41,304. I understand that at the time the Executive Committee took no notice of these meetings in their official capacity ?—No, I am not aware that they did.

41,305. Did they ever afterwards take notice of these meetings in their official capacity, after the proceedings and disturbances in St. Thomas in the East? —Yes.

40,306. When was that ?—That was lately. Then there was a reason for that ; if you want it I will give it to you, it will shorten the proceedings to tell you.

41,307. Did they take any notice of them during martial law ?—Yes, because that was the time when we got a report of the proceedings at one of the meetings in Kingston.

41,308. You got the report during martial law ?—Yes, we did not know before what they were.

41,309. Did the Executive Committee, during martial law, sit to consider the speeches made at these meetings for the first time ?—They had information about them ; they had never had it before.

41,310. Who gave them the information?—I do not recollect at this moment.

41,311. Did you never, until martial law, see a report of the speeches of these meetings ?—Not of that particular one at Kingston.

41,312. Did you never see it reported ?—No, the newspaper said they were so bad they could not be reported.

41,313. Had you no information ?—I don't recollect, but I heard they were very bad.

41,314. Which newspaper said so ?—I do not recollect at this moment.

41,315. Was it a Kingston paper ?—I cannot say, it might have been.

41,316. Was it the "County Union ?"—I cannot say.

41,317. At what date did you take into consideration the speeches at the Kingston meeting?—I cannot recollect the exact date.

41,318. Was it immediately before the political prisoners were apprehended in Kingston ?—I cannot recollect.

41,319. Why not ?—I cannot recollect the precise date.

41,320. Do you not recollect, or do you not wish to say ? If you say you do not wish to tell me, I will not ask you further ?—There was so much work upon me that I cannot recollect. I have no disposition to keep back anything from Mr. Gorrie or the Commissioners, but I do not recollect.

41,321. What I wished to convey was what the Government did, but if you have any difficulty about it——?—You think I am afraid of the caution and am fencing with your question ?

41,322. Yes ?—Not a bit of it. I will tell all I know, and I am not afraid of the consequences.

41,323. Did you get any information during martial law about the Kingston meeting ?—Yes, I did.

41,324. From whom ?—I do not recollect from whom, or the date.

41,325. Did Dr. Bowerbank make any communication to the Committee ?—About what ?

41,326. About the Underhill meeting at Kingston? —I do not recollect that he did, he might, but I cannot recollect.

41,327. Did the Committee ever conside,r in their official capacity, whether those persons who were arrested in Kingston should be apprehended ?—Which persons ?

41,328. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Palmer, and others, arrested about the same period ?—Yes, they did.

41,329. Was any communication made to the Executive Committee, inviting them to take into consideration the cases of these parties ?—I do not understand " inviting."

41,330. Did they do it from information they possessed themselves, or from information that was communicated to them ?—We were in constant communication with the Custos of Kingston on all points during martial law, with reference to the state of Kingston.

41,331. Was it a communication from him that led you to consider the case ?—Well, he afforded us information with reference to the people arrested ; there is no doubt of that, he was the proper person, as being the chief magistrate of Kingston.

41,332. Did the Executive Committee come to the conclusion that they should be arrested ?—They did, or they would not have been arrested.

41,333. Have you the list of persons the Executive Committee came to the conclusion ought to be arrested? —I have the list here.

41,334. Tell us the names ?—I have given it in, it is a long list. (*List read as follows*) :

E. J. Goldson, Kelly Smith. Mr. Vaz, Revd. Roach, Revd. Crole, Mr. Jeffries, Thomas Harry, H. J. Dick, Thomas McLean, William McCormack, Alexander Miller, Revd. Harris, Francis Kellerman, Revd. Palmer, Sam. Clarke, —— Davis, Genl. P. J. A. Lubin, —— Lubin, Genl. Solomon Jean, Emile Pierre, Jean Bast, —— Corduce, Simon Lamoth, A. Lamoth, Wm. Amos, Noel Croswell, Joseph Oliver Placcille, —— Vinen, —— Williams, —— Bennezzy, Revd. Maynerd, William Graham, W. F. March, —— Sinclair, D. P. Nathan, Caroline Pink.

(*Witness.*) I knew nothing of Mr. Nathan's arrest, or Caroline Pinks' either.

41,335. She was not concerned in the Underhill meeting in July, was she ?—I do not know.

41,336. Were all these parties, with the exception of the Haytians and this woman, concerned in the Underhill meeting ?—I never said they were.

41,337. But I ask you now whether they were ?—I don't know who were there, I never went there, I cannot tell who were there.

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41,338. Did you consider the proceedings of the Underhill meeting in connexion with the arrest of those parties?—Whether we considered that what had occurred at the meeting was the cause of some being arrested? I think some of them.

41,339. I wish to know which of them were arrested because of the proceedings of the meeting in Kingston?—I cannot tell.

41,340. Look at the list and see if any of them were?—I would not speak positively as to any.

41,341. Was Mr. Goldson?—I won't speak positively as to whether he was.

41,342. Was Mr. Kelly Smith?—I won't be positive. They were considered at the time dangerous characters, and they were arrested.

41,343. What information was it which was before you that induced you to believe they were dangerous characters?—We had information from the Custos of Kingston.

41,344. Was that information that they had attended the Kingston Underhill meeting?—It might have been, or it might have been other things. I cannot recollect.

41,345. But were there other things?—I cannot say, there might have been.

41,346. It might also have been otherwise?—It might; it is impossible to recollect every circumstance that occurred during the whole of that time.

41,347. It is an important point. After the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that those people ought to be arrested, to whom did you communicate it?—The inspector of police.

41,348. What was the instruction given to the inspector of police from the Executive Committee?—An instruction to arrest them.

41,349. And what was he to do with them?—Sometimes they were taken to camp, sometimes to other places.

41,350. Was the police inspector instructed by the Executive Committee to take them to camp?—I cannot positively say.

41,351. Did you come to the conclusion that they ought to be handed over to the custody of the military at the camp, those arrested in Kingston?—Some of them were; I cannot say that all of them were.

41,352. Did the Executive Committee take into consideration the case of these people at any time after their first arrest?—I do not think so; I do not know what you mean by taking into consideration; I do not exactly understand.

41,353. Did they at any time receive information from anyone officially, or otherwise, that the arrest of these persons in Kingston, and their being handed over to the military authorities was illegal; did you receive information of that kind?—Not that I am aware of.

41,354. Did they ever take into consideration that question?—I do not think so; in an emergency of that kind that was a point which was not to be considered.

41,355. Had the Executive Committee any meeting or official communication with the General?—You are coming to the point at once about Mr. Gordon.

41,356. No; I am still upon the Kingston prisoners?—You asked whether we had any communication with the General.

41,357. Yes, as to whether they could properly be retained in custody and sent to Morant Bay?—I do not recollect.

41,358. For what were the Haytian prisoners arrested?—Well, I think it was proved that they were in communication with some of those very men who were arrested. We had information to that effect.

41,359. That they were in communication with them?—Yes.

41,360. What kind of communication do you mean?—That they visited them.

41,361. Did the Committee at any time instruct the postmaster of Kingston to send letters from the post-office to their office?—Yes.

41,362. Did you open those letters?—Yes.

41,363. Did the Executive Committee, as a body, decide upon that step before it was done?—Yes.

41,364. Did you arrest any parties in consequence of the information obtained from their own letters taken out the post-office?—I cannot recollect.

41,365. Who opened the letters?—I opened some of them, the secretary opened some, and somebody else opened some.

41,366. Was it done officially at the Board, or just at any time?—It was done at the office at Kingston; the letters were put upon the table and there opened.

41,367. How long did this practice continue?—I cannot say; I daresay about two weeks.

41,368. Did you daily receive from the post-office their letter-bags as the mails came in?—The mails don't come in daily, only twice a-week.

41,369. But when they did come in did you receive the letter-bags?—The whole of the letter bags? No.

41,370. In what way, and in what numbers did you receive them?—I really cannot recollect.

41,371. Did you instruct the postmaster to send the letters of certain parties, or did you yourself select them?—Sometimes both. I have been at the post-office myself.

41,372. In addition to opening letters in the Executive Committee room or office, you went to the post-office and performed the same function there?—No, I didn't say that.

41,373. You went to the post-office and did what?—I saw when the bags were opened, and I saw certain letters and took them to the office of the Executive Committee.

41,374. You did not open them there, but you took the letters to the Executive Committee rooms, where you were and read them at your leisure?—Yes.

41,375. Up to what date did this continue, to the end of martial law?—Oh, no; I think about two weeks, as I told you, from the commencement of martial law.

41,376. Did you cease the practice at the end of two weeks from any change in the condition of the country?—No, but I didn't think after two weeks people would write again.

41,377. They ascertained that you were opening the letters?—I daresay they did.

41,378. You stopped because you did not get more material?—I won't say that we stopped because we did not get more, but because we did not think it worth while to pursue the system any longer. If there had been occasion for it we would have kept it on.

41,379. Was Mr. Gordon *ex-officio* a member of the Council of War?—Of course he was, because he was a member of Assembly.

41,380. Was he summoned?—No, he was not; we didn't think his presence there would be desirable.

41,381. Who decided that?—I think it was in conjunction with the Governor and one or two others, I think we decided.

41,382. *By the Commission.*) He could have attended that without a summons?—He might not, if he had not been aware of it.

41,383. But if he did know?—Yes.

41,384. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) What were the reasons that prevented you from summoning him?—My reasons?

41,385. If you decided it with others, what were your reasons?—Because I thought he was connected with the outbreak.

41,386. You determined that then?—I tell you my reasons; they were those of other persons who had similar opinions.

41,387. But what other persons in the Council of War you allude to?—I don't speak of the Council of War.

41,388. Did you speak to Mr. Eyre upon that question?—Yes, I think I did.

41,389. Was it determined between Mr. Eyre and yourself that he should not be summoned?—I won't say so; there may have been other persons, but it was determined he should not be summoned. There were

no written summonses sent out, they were done by messages.

41,390. Had you any official information on the state of affairs in St. Thomas in the East, before the amnesty was issued?—We learned what was going on from Head-quarter's House, but the Governor had been up there you know.

41,391. And all the information before you was confined to verbal communications between you and the Governor, and the General, is it so?—I won't say that. The Governor and myself had others, but there were none that came to our office.

41,392. What was the purport of the communications between the Governor, the General, and yourselves, with regard to the state of St. Thomas in the East?—We had the opportunity of seeing some of the despatches sent down.

41,393. Was the information that the rebellion had been subdued?—Well, the amnesty itself states that at the commencement.

41,394. You have mentioned in your previous examination the parties who were excluded from the benefit of the amnesty. Look at it, and tell us who were the persons included?—"All persons in the "aforesaid districts who shall at once come in and "submit themselves to our Royal authority, by re- "porting themselves as so disposed to the civil, "military, or naval authorities, excepting only such "persons as have been actual participators in the "crime of murder or of arson, such persons as shall "be found in arms, or with stolen property in their "possession, after this our Royal proclamation, and "such persons as are now in custody awaiting trial."

41,395. Will you tell us what other acts there are of rebellion, except murder, and arson, and having arms and stolen property in their possession; what other parties the amnesty could possibly apply to?—Well, I can very well understand that persons might be with the mob who committed these crimes, and who did not actually do it themselves with their own hands, they might have been accomplices.

41,396. All the rebellious acts you heard of, were they not either murders at Morant Bay, arsons there or elsewhere, or the plundering of stolen property from these different houses?—Yes; I daresay murder, and arson, and robbery were the principal crimes committed.

41,397. So that that excluded everybody and included nobody?—I really don't know; you should have asked these questions of the Attorney-General who drew it out.

41,398. Did he draw it?—Yes.

41,399. Was it decided upon in the Executive Committee?—It was prepared by the Attorney-General, and afterwards approved by the Governor and Executive Committee.

41,400. Would you state what, in your opinion, required the continuance of martial law after that?—I stated it fully here, and it is on the notes.

41,401. But at that particular point?—I stated the whole of my reasons fully for the continuance of martial law. You can refer to the notes for it. I will give it you over again, but it takes up time.

41,402. Can you tell us whether during martial law there was any application made to the island of Cuba for military assistance?—No, there was no application made to Cuba for military assistance.

41,403. Did a Spanish vessel-of-war come to Jamaica?—Yes; in consequence of our telegraphing to the Consul at St. Jago, requesting that he should communicate with the Consul at Havanna. In consequence they came down.

41,404. At what period did they arrive?—I cannot recollect the precise date, but I take it that it was within a week or ten days after the breaking out of the rebellion.

41,405. Had you any communications with the officers?—I had the pleasure of dining with them at King's House.

41,406. Had you any official communication?—No; I believe the Governor had.

41,407. Did the Executive Committee consider whether the vessel-of-war should be requested to remain in the island or not?—No; the Governor did not think it advisable to take advantage, unless dire necessity compelled, of foreign troops.

41,408. At the period of the arrival of that vessel there was no such necessity as to require you to ask their services?—At the period of the arrival of that vessel you must remember that we had sent for troops, two ships; and unless the emergency had actually arisen, we would not make use of Spanish vessels or troops.

41,409. After what you heard in July or August, to which you have referred, were any steps taken by the Executive Committee to put the island in a better state of defence in the way of supplying arms?—Not one.

41,410. You heard of the state of matters in Westmoreland in July?—We got two ships-of-war sent down.

41,411. But with regard to other parts of the island, were any precautions taken?—No.

41,412. The majority of communications you have read from officials, are they not in fact applications for arms and ammunition after the disturbance in Morant Bay had broken out?—Undoubtedly, which shows the apprehension in all parts of the island that it would spread there.

41,413. But these were in consequence of the disturbance?—No doubt of it.

41,414. It was rather an alarm of the official people as to their state of preparation to meet any apprehended disturbances after the Morant Bay disturbances?—No; I do not admit that at all. They were taking the necessary precaution, stating the uneasy feeling which existed, and the probability of an outbreak, and also that if it had not been suppressed so speedily as it was it would have spread to other parts of the island.

41,415. In what class did you understand the uneasy feeling to exist?—I knew that the feeling of alarm was shared by the white and coloured people of respectability.

41,416. That is from your official information?—Not only so, but from my daily intercourse and personal communication with them.

41,417. They were alarmed at any excitement that appeared among the black population?—Yes; they had heard of what had occurred in St. Thomas in the East and the letters state reasons why they feared disturbances might take place in other parts of the island.

41,418. Did you ascertain whether there was excitement amongst the black population?—I could not go and look into it to judge of the state of their feeling.

41,419. As a member of the Executive Committee did you not also inquire into the state of the black population?—I was in Kingston and observed a demeanour amongst the population there that I had never seen before.

41,420. Was that after martial law was proclaimed?—Yes.

41,421. Might that not be the consequence of the proceedings under martial law?—I cannot say what it arose from.

41,422. Did you ascertain whether the excitement was in consequence of any seditious feeling on their part, or in consequence of alarm at the proceedings in St. Thomas in the East under martial law, and the arrests in Kingston?—No; because I observed that after these arrests had taken place a very different feeling was manifested, and a letter of mine is published, of the 19th of October, in which I wrote that to the Governor. Those arrests produced the greatest good in Kingston. That is my opinion.

41,423. Do you believe that the arrests of a number of prominent men are not calculated to produce ex-

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citement in a community?—Quite the reverse. I think they had a very different effect.

41,424. Had it a different effect among the coloured class?—Oh, they were with the white people to a man, and approved these arrests taking place.

41,425. Did you not arrest any coloured people?—Two or three.

41,426. Those were not with the authorities?—I am speaking generally. Of course there are some exceptions to every rule.

41,427. Did you not ascertain at the time that your arrests created the greatest consternation amongst the coloured and black people?—I don't think it did. I am sure that the arrests met with the concurrence of all the intelligent white and coloured people in Kingston at that time.

41,428. Tell us what was the effect they had upon the black population?—I think it was a very good effect.

41,429. In what way do you mean?—I mean that when men of position amongst them were arrested, they were without their leaders.

41,430. It produced terror?—No; it might to a certain extent, and also want of confidence.

41,431. Confidence in the Government do you mean?—No; but in any attempt to assist the insurrection in St. Thomas in the East.

41,432. Had you any official information that led you to suppose that any black people in Kingston had anything to do with the disturbances in St. Thomas in the East?—No; not official information.

41,433. Then you arrested what you call their leaders without having the previous ground-work of any proof that the black population had done anything to assist?—Oh, there's a difference between official and other information. We had plenty of verbal information given us, plenty.

41,434. You mean information from certain of the white inhabitants?—Not the white alone, but many others.

41,435. Certain parties who did not communicate to you officially anything they knew with regard to the acts of those persons whom you arrested?—They came to us as the Executive Committee.

41,436. And you listened to all the tales that people brought you, but would not take official information?—It was not the time to spend our energies upon ceremony in taking official information.

41,437. Did the Executive Committee consider in their official capacity the arrest of Mr. Gordon?—Yes; we were consulted as to his arrest.

41,438. By whom?—By the Governor.

41,439. What information did he lay before you with regard to Mr. Gordon?—It was an affidavit, I think, from the postmistress at Morant Bay, stating that communications had passed between Mr. Gordon and Paul Bogle.

41,440. Was that all the information upon which you proceeded?—What, at that time?

41,441. Yes, when you were first consulted?—Oh, no; I gave some evidence myself at first. I had my suspicions when I read that letter at the secretary's office.

41,442. But when you were asked in the Executive Committee by Governor Eyre to consider the arrest of Mr. Gordon, was all the information before you, the statement of the postmistress that she knew of communications between Mr. Gordon and Paul Bogle?—I won't be certain that that was all; but an affidavit was made to that effect upon which I believe he was arrested.

41,443. That was information as to the posting or alleged posting of the placard headed "State of the Island"?—I won't be certain of the contents of the documents.

41,444. Did they give information other than that at any time?—I cannot be certain.

41,445. What was your decision upon that communication?—The Governor said he was going to arrest Mr. Gordon; and he asked me if I approved of it, I said, "Certainly, yes."

41,446. Were you consulted at any time subsequently?—What about?

41,447. About Mr. Gordon, prior to his execution?—Consulted?

41,448. Yes.—By whom?

41,449. By Governor Eyre or by any of the officials?—Not by Governor Eyre.

41,450. Were you by the General?—No, not by anybody.

41,451. Did the Executive Committee take any further interest in Mr. Gordon's case after the decision that he should be arrested?—How do you mean by "further interest?"

41,452. Did you take steps to ensure that he should have a civil trial?—He was handed over to the military authorities.

41,453. We are all aware of that; but did you make any representation to the Governor with regard to the mode of his trial?—Yes; I told the Governor on board the "Wolverine," that I hoped Mr. Gordon would have a patient trial.

41,454. Did you give any advice to ensure that he should have a fair and patient trial, such as that he should be tried before the Civil Courts?—Yes, I did make a suggestion of that kind.

41,455. Was that before Mr. Gordon was taken away from Kingston in the "Wolverine?"—No.

41,456. Was it on board the ship?—It was.

41,457. Was it in the harbour of Kingston?—Yes.

41,458. You did not approve of Mr. Gordon's being placed in the hands of the military for trial by a military Court?—No, I don't say that.

41,459. If you gave advice that he should be tried before a civil Court, I presume you did not think he should be tried by a military Court?—I made a suggestion; that's what I did.

41,460. In what words did you convey it?—I said I thought it would be better to try Mr. Gordon by a Commission.

41,461. You mean by a Commission such as that which has just sat at Kingston, and issued under the same Act under which that was issued?—Yes, something of that kind.

41,462. What was the reply you received to that suggestion?—I do not think the Governor made any reply. It was just before I was leaving the ship; they called out that the boats were ready, and I had to go away immediately. I don't think there was any reply to the suggestion.

41,463. Did the Executive Committee determine upon the arrest of Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien, as well as those in Kingston?—No, I don't think so. I did not myself know of the arrest of Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien.

41,464. Do you recollect a vessel-of-war being sent round the island a short time before martial law came to an end?—Yes; I believe there was one sent. I know a vessel was sent to arrest Mr. Levien. I learnt that afterwards.

41,465. Was any circular or official intimation sent to the Custodes of the different parishes at that period, with regard to having prisoners ready who were to be sent to Morant Bay?—From whom; from the Executive Committee?

41,466. From the Executive Committee, the Governor, or any individual that came under your notice?—To keep persons in readiness.

41,467. To have those persons in readiness who were to be sent to Morant Bay for trial, that they might be sent on when the ship-of-war came round?—No.

41,468. Are you not Custos of Metcalfe?—Yes.

41,469. You have no sea-coast?—Oh dear, yes.

41,470. Did you receive any application of that kind?—Of what kind?

41,471. Any application that you should be ready with; whatever prisoners you have to be sent to Morant Bay, when the vessel-of-war came round the coast?—No.

41,472. Did you never hear of such a communication?—No.

41,473. Was such a communication ever sent round to them?—It would not be sent to me. I was in Spanish Town, and what would be the use of sending it to me? It would be sent to some of the magistrates.

41,474. Are not the official communications sent to you?—Generally speaking they are; but in an emergency of that kind it's no use writing to me when I am here, and action is required there.

41,475. In point of fact do you not receive official communications?—I do usually; but in an emergency what would be the use of writing to me? I should have it addressed to some magistrate.

41,476. But if they were sending to the Custodes they would send to you?—In an emergency I don't think the Government would.

41,477. What department would it go through?—Not through the Executive Committee. It would pass out from the Governor's Secretary's office.

41,478. Do you recollect the meeting of justices in Kingston when an application was made to the Governor to put on martial law?—Yes.

41,479. Was there any communication made to the Executive Committee at that time?—Yes.

41,480. Was it made by the Governor?—He was not there; he was in St. Thomas in the East.

41,481. Perhaps you will allow me to remind you that he was there at the meeting.—He was at a meeting afterwards when he came to tell them what he would do.

41,482. That is the period I mean. Was any communication made to the Executive Committee then?—By whom?

41,483. By the Governor as to the state of affairs in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes, he thought them so serious that he went back again directly.

41,484. Did he communicate to you the information which he had communicated to the justices in Kingston in the Special Sessions?—What information do you allude to?

41,485. Did he state to you, the Committee, that his views of the position of affairs was at that period?—Do you mean as to the arrests or anything of that kind?

41,486. As to the continuance of the disturbance, or as to its being suppressed; did the Executive Committee know what the Governor stated to the justices at that special meeting of the Quarter Sessions?—Beforehand?

41,487. No; the special meeting of Quarter Sessions at which he attended and told them that he did not think it necessary to impose martial law in Kingston?—Yes.

41,488. Were the Committee officially informed when he met them?—I was present at the meeting.

41,489. Coming down to the period of the meeting of the Legislature; the Legislature met at what date?—On the 6th or 7th of November.

41,490. Was that before martial law expired?—A week before.

41,491. Then when the address was voted in the House, part of which you have read in your evidence, had martial law expired?—It had not.

41,492. Was that at the period when a motion was made in a Committee of the Assembly by Mr. Burke, asking for Mr. Eyre's proofs that there was a general conspiracy throughout the island?—That was some days afterwards.

41,493. Was there such a motion made?—Yes.

41,494. Was that when the address was being considered that that motion was made?—Oh no; that was sent by message some days afterwards.

41,495. When the address of the House was being considered in Committee, did not Mr. Burke ask for proofs of a general conspiracy?—I don't recollect; but no formal motion was made at that time.

41,496. You mentioned that there was no division of the House on that occasion?—No.

41,497. Did you not state in answer to what Mr. Burke stated, that the Governor had abundant proof of a general conspiracy?—I am not certain that I said he had abundant proof of a general conspiracy.

41,498. When Mr. Burke asked that question I presume there would be some answer on the part of the Government, and you were the mouthpiece of the Executive Committee in the House, were you not?—Yes.

41,499. Then it would fall naturally to you to give the answer?—Yes.

41,500. Did you state that you had abundant evidence?—Of what?

41,501. Of a general conspiracy throughout the country to murder the white and coloured people?—No, I never said that.

41,502. Do you recollect this statement in the Governor's message:—

"There is scarcely a district or a parish in the island where disloyalty, sedition, and murderous intentions are not widely disseminated, and in many instances openly expressed. The misapprehensions and misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in this country, the inflammatory harangues, or seditious writings of political demagogues, of evil-minded men of higher position and of better education, and of worthless persons, without either character or property to lose, the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous press, and the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain ministers of religion, sadly so mis-called, if the Saviour's example and teaching is to be the standard, have led to their natural, their necessary, their inevitable result (amongst an ignorant, exciteable, and uncivilized population,) rebellion, arson, murder."

I recollect that well, but it is a very different thing from a conspiracy to murder all the white and coloured people in the island.

41,503. Do you believe that?—I believe there was dissension in many parts of the island, and threats were used and murderous intentions expressed.

41,504. Is the proof which the Government had of these intentions this which you have given to-day?—No; if you refer to the Governor's message you will find that there were many communications made to him which it was impossible to place before the House. In those times men don't write everything.

41,505. Do you recollect Governor Eyre saying this: "It is necessary to bring these facts before you, "in order to convince you how widely sp-ead and "how deeply rooted the spirit of disaffection is, how "daring and determined the intention has been, and "still is, to make Jamaica a second Hayti, and how "imperative it is upon you, gentlemen, to take such "measures as, under God's blessing, may avert such "a calamity?"—Yes, I read that.

41,506. Have you any proofs other than those you gave to-day?—I refer you to the Governor's message which he gave to the House when they called upon him to give the information.

41,507. Do you mean that that was the message when they had already responded to his address?—That's not all he said; he stated that at the end.

41,508. Then he communicated a letter from Colonel Whitfield?—That was on another occasion.

41,509. What proofs had the Government at that time that there was any daring and determined intento make Jamaica a second Hayti?—You had better

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Hon. H. Westmorland.

13 Mar. 1866.

urn to the Governor's message and see what he said.

41,510. I ask you as a member of the Executive Committee what proofs they had?—My answer to that is the message in which the Governor sent his reasons.

41,511. Do you recollect this expression being used by the Governor in his speech?—"Through the "hearty co-operation of civil, military, and naval "authorities, and through the promptness and untiring "zeal and energy of all, but above all through God's "blessing upon the means used, this most diabolical "conspiracy to murder the white and coloured inhabi-"tants of this colony has been effectually subdued, "and the principal actors in it, and the chief instiga-"tors of it have been brought under the punishment "of death, so justly due to their most heinous "offences?"—Yes.

41,512. Have you, as a member of the Government, any proofs other than those submitted to-day, of this "diabolical conspiracy"?—There is no doubt that in St. Thomas in the East there was a "diabolical conspiracy" to murder all the white and coloured people.

41,513. Then all you understand by that was St. Thomas in the East?—No, I don't say that.

41,514. Was there anything else?—There were others; from eight or nine parishes we had communications of threats to murder people.

41,515. Can you produce any evidence of a "diabolical conspiracy to murder all the white and coloured inhabitants?"—There were expressions of people reported to the Government, and it is impossible to put those communications on paper.

41,516. What you proceeded on were oral reports? I don't say so entirely; we had oral reports in addition to documents.

41,517. (*By Mr. Williams.*) Were numbers of persons arrested in consequence of the Underhill meeting, and had you any information from Mr. Fouchet?—Yes, we had his notes of the speeches.

41,518. Was that subsequently to the meeting?—It was a long time afterwards.

41,519. To whom were those notes handed over?—I think to the Attorney General.

41,520. Did you engage a solicitor?—Yes, the solicitor was Mr. Kemble.

41,521. Were most of those people prosecuted?—They were.

41,522. Were most of them convicted?—They were, they were handed over to him to prosecute, because of the illness of the Crown solicitor.

41,523. Are many of them now in prison?—I believe they are.

41,524. Did you in any way yourself disapprove of the sentence of the Court-martial upon Mr. Gordon at Morant Bay being carried out?—I was not consulted upon that point.

41,525. (*By the Commission.*) Do you wish to speak particularly as to the administration of justice?—I have always been of opinion that we ought to have stipendiary magistrates. I believe that on the whole justice is fairly administered, but I do not think that in an agricultural country the magistrates should be employers of labourers. In the House of Assembly I have always advocated that, but unsuccessfully.

41,526. You are a large proprietor?—I am.

41,527. Are the relations between proprietors and labourers good?—They are on my property, and I think they are so generally.

41,528. When do you pay them?—Every fortnight regularly.

41,529. Every fortnight?—That has been the habit in my district for 20 years.

41,530. Who settles with them?—The overseer.

41,531. Are there any complaints?—Not for five years from anyone of my people, as to the payment of money.

41,532. How much can a man earn on your properties?—1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a day, if he will only work a proper number of hours.

41,533. How many hours do you consider a proper number?—I think nine hours a day for 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

41,534. Is it task work?—Yes.

41,535. How much do the women make?—1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.*, or 9*d.* at task work, in four and a half hours.

41,536. Are there any children's gangs?—Yes.

41,537. What is the age of the youngest child?—There is no particular age; they vary from eight to 14 and 15 years.

41,538. Do you think it a good thing to employ the rising generation so early at work?—I do not know that it is, but their parents send them to earn money.

41,539. They are precluded from all education by being kept constantly at work?—Well, they are to a certain extent, but I think that for one child that works on a sugar estate there are four or five that do not. Working is rather the exception than the rule.

41,540. And those who don't work don't come to school?—No.

41,541. Are the labourers located on your properties, or are they from a distance?—On one property I have some.

41,542. Have you any Coolies?—I have.

41,543. Is Coolie labour good?—I am obliged to keep it. I would never go to the expense if the natives would give us continuous labour; but they take three weeks at Christmas, and three weeks in August, and they sit down when we want labour, and I am obliged to have Coolies. But for that I should never go to the expense of doctors and hospitals, and feeding sick people. We are obliged to import them in self-defence.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. W. Claydon.

The Rev. WILLIAM CLAYDON sworn and examined.

41,544. Are you a Baptist minister of this island?—I am.

41,545. How long have you been so?—23 years.

41,546. During the last nine years have you resided in Clarendon and Manchester?—I have.

41,547. Have you had an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the state of feeling among your own people, and the people generally in that district?—More particularly amongst my own people, very extensively, and of course in association with them, of learning the feeling of the people whom I did not attend.

41,548. Is there a large body connected with your church?—There are about 800 communicants, and, I believe, about 2,000 people connected with my congregation.

41,549. Do you mean 2,000 heads of families?—No, 2,000 individuals, adults.

41,450. Have you large schools?—We had a year or two ago, but for the last two years they have fallen off very very much; they are gathering up again now.

41,551. In the spring or summer of 1865, had you any reason to believe that there was a spirit of disaffection in your district?—Not at all.

41,552. Was there, as far as you were able to perceive, any change of the people from that which had previously existed among the people?—There was evidence of discontent with their poverty, but not of discontent with the Government.

41,553. Nothing of a desire by violence to obtain a redress of their grievances?—Not at all.

41,554. Are there many questions between proprietors and labourers in you district?—Not many. I rather discourage any application on the part of the people to me. Sometimes in any very great case I communicate with the proprietors. I have had one or two cases of that kind in the nine years I have been there, and I have always obtained redress for the people when I have made a statement to the proprietor.

41,555. Have you been able to see whether or not there has been a want of confidence in the administration of justice?—There is a great want of confidence.

41,556. I do not ask whether it is well or ill-founded, but whether it exists?—There is no question about it that there is a great want of confidence.

41,557. Do you think that arises from the magistrates being connected with the employment of labour?—Not, I think, exactly from being connected with the employers of labour so much as from neighbouring planters adjudicating upon each other's cases oftentimes on the same day. I think the want of confidence arises from that.

41,558. Are there many cases coming before the magistrates in your district between employers and employed?—I do not think there are many; not so many as there were. I think it is now settled upon the estates by the reduction of wages; that is, the wages are deducted, and they are settled in that way.

41,559. Then the complaints used to be rather by the master against the men of non-fulfilment of contract?—No; the complaints I had generally to deal with were on the part of the people.

41,560. I mean complaints to the magistrates. You said it was settled by the deductions of wages where the task was not performed?—Yes, the people have been summoned for breach of contract and such like in former years; but now, instead of doing that, the wages are deducted. In fact, one gentleman told me only a week ago that he held his Court on his own estate.

41,561. That is, when a complaint is made by the overseer he inquires into it himself?—The overseer made the complaint, and he settled it himself; not the proprietor, but the overseer. Instead of carrying it into the Petty Court he settled it on the spot. That creates greater dissatisfaction on the part of the people than carrying it to the Court.

41,562. And do they complain of larceny, and robbing each other in your district?—Very much.

41,563. Do you think that the new Act introduced for punishing them with whipping would have a good effect?—I must confess I think it would, although some of the people are very much disgusted with the idea; some, on the other hand, are great advocates for it.

41,564. Do you think, from your experience, that it will be attended with good results?—I have told them that I see no other remedy. Some of them are much opposed to it; others of the congregation think well of it.

41,565. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Have there been meetings held at your chapel in the spring or autumn of last year?—In May 1865.

41,566. What was the result of those meetings; were they attended with very great disaffection on the part of the people?—I held them, as I have stated, for the purpose of exciting inquiry into the causes of the then present distress, and with a view of removing impressions which had taken possession of the minds of the peasantry that the estate managers were determined to withhold work from them, that they might feel the pressure more, with a view of getting a permanent reduction of wages; and the result of these meetings, so far as I knew them, and I took the pains to ascertain, was that the people felt that they soothed their feelings, and led them also to a more persevering industry, which would be more profitable to them.

41,567. Then you think, upon the whole, they had a good effect?—So far as my knowledge goes I am certain of it. Two facts came to my knowledge only three weeks ago. One was this: A man told me that never before had he been able to raise more than about three gallons of sugar, but this year he was certain he would get from two to three barrels; and that at the end of last year another man told me that he had taken my advice arising out of this meeting, and he had raised 40 bushels of corn, whereas never before had he raised five, and he attributed that entirely to the impetus he derived from this meeting.

41,568. After the news of the outbreak at St. Thomas in the East came down to Clarendon did you make any inquiries among the people to see what effect it had upon them?—I did. I called the congregation together for the purpose of ascertaining their real feeling upon the matter, and I found that they were deeply humiliated by it, and expressed the utmost indignation against those parties who had been so engaged. Indeed, almost *en masse* they rose and begged I would offer their services to the authorities for the purpose of suppressing the revolt, and that they would do or sacrifice anything to preserve order for the future.

41,569. That was immediately the news came down?—Yes.

41,570. Did that good state of feeling continue to exist?—It continued to exist towards the authorities. There was some local irritation arising from some ill names that the people were subjected to during martial law, and from the reports of undue severity practised during martial law. There was some little excitement which I had to take some trouble to allay, but that was not against the authorities. The irritation was from being charged with rebellion, and from, as they thought, innocent persons being punished severely, some of them by death, who had no participation in the matter. Of those these reports were widely spread in the neighbourhood.

41,571. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Where did they get their knowledge of the innocent person having suffered death?—From people coming from Kingston. There is constant communication from Kingston, 30 or 40 drays, and the first thing I heard was that children were knocked on the head. I heard that from a person who I suppose got it on the road.

41,572. Did the draymen from Kingston bring these reports that childen were knocked on the head?—And that people were flogged without trial.

41,573. Did you hear that babes were strangled in the birth?—I did not believe these reports; I can only say that these reports came down, and they came from Kingston by the people who were in constant communication. I suppose 300 people a week come from Manchester and Clarendon into Kingston by these travelling drays. It is the main travelling road between Spanish Town and Manchester.

41,574. And these reports came down with the drays?—I suppose so. I cannot tell where they came from, but the people came to me asking if these things were true, and asking for an explanation.

51,575. I suppose you told them they were not true?—I did. I told them not to believe everything they heard. I should say that one thing gave a considerable deal of dissatisfaction to the people, and that was the circulation of the paper headed the "Queen's Advice." That gave dissatisfaction from the conviction that was resting on the minds of the people that the authorities had written home to "Missis Queen," as they call her, falsehoods about them, that they would not work at the very time they could not get work. As I have been charged with exciting ill-feeling among the people I should like to hand in a letter which I addressed to my congregation, from whom I was absent at the time of the outbreak. If it cannot be taken as evidence I would ask his Excellency to read it.

The witness withdrew.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Rev. A. Duckett.

13 Mar. 1866.

Reverend ANGUS DUCKETT sworn and examined.

41,576. Have you been a Baptist minister in this island for the last 11 years ?—Yes.

41,577. For eight years I believe you have laboured in Vere and Clarendon ?—Yes.

41,578. Have you a large body connected with your church ?—I preach at four different places; they are not very large congregations.

41,579. But did it give you the knowledge of persons over a large circuit ?—Yes.

41,580. Have you had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of feeling among them ?—Yes, I think I have.

41581. Are you able to state whether in the spring or summer of last year you had any reason to suppose that there was any reason of dissaffection to the Government prevailing amongst them ?—No reason whatever. I have been very much among the people, into their villages and houses ; I hold meetings in the villages as well as attend service in the chapels, and I never had any reason to believe that they were at all disaffected towards the Government.

41,582. Were you amongst them at the time the news came of the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

41,583. And what was their feeling with respect to it ?—The labouring people, the common people I may say, were very much astonished to hear it. They would hardly believe it ; they thought it was a false report.

41,584. There was not any feeling of sympathy with the attempt to disturb the Government or the authorities ?—They thought that all the people who did it ought to be destroyed and brought to punishment.

41,585. Independently of any atrocities which might be committed in the course of it, had you reason to suppose that they in the slightest degree sympathised with those who wished to disturb the Government ?—Not at all.

41,586. Are you able to state whether or not there was confidence on the part of the people in the administration of justice in the petty Courts ?—The people do complain generally all the time I have been in Vere, it has been a constant complaint, that they have never received justice in the petty Courts, so much so that they would either suffer any wrong than take a planter or employer into Court.

41,587. Why is that ?—Because they say they are sure not to get justice. I do not say so ; on the contrary, I have myself been there a few times and I saw justice.

41,588. You have every reason to think that the decisions were proper ?—I have reason to think that I saw what you may call justice done and injustice as well.

41,589. That is, sometimes you agreed with the magistrates and sometimes you did not ?—Yes.

41590. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) You say as a body the people were dissatisfied with the administration of justice ?—Quite dissatisfied.

41,591. Did they state for what reason, whether it was because the magistrates decided upon matters upon their own estates ?—Yes, they said sometimes one overseer would bring a person into Court, and his neighbouring overseer would sit and hear the case for him.

41,592. In fact they judge each others cases ?—Yes, and generally the magistrates are acquainted with the cases before they are coming on.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. J. Clark.

Reverend JOHN CLARK sworn and examined.

41,593. Have you laboured as a missionary in St. Ann's since the year 1835 ?—Yes.

41,594. Have you resided at Brown's Town for nearly 30 years ?—Yes.

41,595. Have you a large body among whom you minister ?—I have about 1,500 church members, and perhaps about 3,000 or 4,000 attendants.

41,596. At the different stations at which you minister ?—Yes.

41,597. What was your opinion as to the state of feeling towards the Government on the part of the people among whom you labour during the spring and summer of last year ?—I never knew anything like disaffection towards the Government on the part of the people during the whole of the time you refer to.

41,598. There may be at times discontent with their condition during periods of distress ?—Certainly.

41,599. But have you ever seen anything that lead them in any way to exhibit a feeling of hostility towards the authorities ?—Not the least.

41,600. Or any desire to obtain redress of their grievances by violence ?—No.

41,601. Are you able to say anything about drilling at Philadelphia ?—I heard the report.

41,602. When was that ?—About the time of martial law.

41,603. You heard a report of their being drilling at Philadelphia ?—Yes, and I made the most diligent inquiries respecting it, and I could not ascertain anything of the kind ; and I can speak with tolerable certainty on the subject that there had been nothing of the kind.

41,604. Whereabouts is Philadelphia ?—It is a small village about four miles from Brown's Town.

41,605. Is everything at present quite quiet near you ?—Quite quiet. There is some unpleasant feeling between some of the people themselves, or rather between them and a gentleman who has purchased the right to a piece of land that has been considered to be public property, or rather to belong to no one, which the people has been working for about 30 years ; some of those persons have shown rather an improper feeling—quarrelling amongst themselves, but no disaffection towards the Government or those who administer the laws.

41,606. Or towards to the laws themselves ?—Or the laws themselves.

41,607. (*Mr Phillippo.*) Was there any magisterial investigation as to this affair at Philadelphia about the drilling ?—No, I never heard of it.

41,608. Was nothing done respecting that ?—No.

41,609. (*Mr. Walcott.*) You speak of the loyalty evinced at St. Ann's only amongst your own people, I suppose ?—Certainly among my own people, and from my general knowledge of the people round about.

41,610. Do you know this place Philadelphia ?—Yes, very well.

41,611. Don't you know it is a place that has a bad name ?—Yes, because there are a few bad people there.

41,612. A few only ?—A few only who have been in the Penitentiary two or three times or half a dozen times for breaking the peace, and they very frequently break it now.

41,613. I believe there is a man by the name of Bacchus Williams there ; has he been in the penitentiary ?—I don't think he has been.

41,614. What is his character ?—Not very good ; but I don't think he is disaffected towards the Government.

41,615. Is there a man of the name of Brett ?—There is an old man of the name of Brett ; I never saw him but once that I remember, and that was in the case of No Man's Land, as it is called, which was brought before the Court.

The witness withdrew.

Reverend JOHN CLARKE sworn and examined.

Rev. J. Clarke.

41,616. Have you been a missionary in this island from the year 1829 to 1839 ?—Yes.

41,617. After that did you go to Western Africa for some time and return here in 1852 ?—Yes.

41,618. Have you since that time resided in Westmoreland until June of the present year ?—Yes, 13 years.

41,619. Up to the time you left the parish of Westmoreland was there, in your opinion, any feeling of disaffection towards the Government manifested among the people ?—Not that I am aware of.

41,620. Had you considerable communication with the people ?—Yes, I had large congregations ; I think upwards of 2,000, and I travelled to five different stations, so that I was acquainted with almost each part of the parish, and with the exception of what was termed a riot in that district about the toll-gates in the year 1859, which was a mere outbreak, I have seen nothing.

41,621. In June you went to another part of the island I think ?—Yes, to St. Thomas in the Vale.

41,622. I suppose you would hardly give any opinion as to the state of feeling then between that time and October as you would not have had very much opportunity of observation ?—Not very much, only it happened to be next to my old station, and I was better acquainted with them on that account.

41,623. Was there, as far as you could see, a feeling in favour of order ?—I think so.

41,624. There was no reason to suppose that any disaffection existed among them ?—No, not at all. I think there were two young men that uttered some foolish expression, at least it was alleged that they had, and they received each a flogging at Up-Park Camp.

41,625. Who were they ?—One was named Lewis ; I don't recollect the name of the other ; he was a coloured young man little more than a school-boy.

41,626. You did not find that the people generally sympathised with those remarks ?—Not at all ; not the people connected with us nor any around. As far as I was aware there was no disaffection at all.

41,627. When the outbreak at Morant Bay was heard of were you able then to discover what the feeling of your people was ?—There was a very strong feeling against those who began the evil, and still stronger, I should say, to what afterwards followed.

41,268. What do you mean by what afterwards followed ?—The destruction of so many by the soldiers.

41,629. Did you hear reports spread in your neighbourhood about children being knocked on the head ?—No, I did not hear anything of that, we only heard what the newspapers told us.

The witness withdrew.

The Reverend GEORGE RICHARD HENDERSON sworn and examined.

Rev. G. R. Henderson.

41,630. Where have you been stationed ?—I have lived in St. Elizabeth ; I now live in St. James and Trewlany.

41,631. How long have you lived in Trelawny and St. James ?—About 19 years.

41,632. Have you a large body connected with you there ?—Yes ; I think about 700 or 800 at one place, and about 600 at the other.

41,633. Had you any reason to suppose during the spring and summer of last year that there was any feeling of disloyalty existing among them ?—No, not at all ; I speak not only of my own people, but I have made inquiries throughout the neighbourhood.

31,634. Were you there at the time the news came of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

41,635. Was there any feeling of sympathy towards those who would redress their grievances by having recourse to violence ?—No, no sympathy at all with them ; they regretted that it was done. There has been drilling in my neighbourhood.

41,636. What do you know about that ?—I know this that 14 young men came out one Saturday in full dress.

41,637. When was that ?—Some time in the early part 1865. I heard some music and saw them passed, and I was greatly astonished. I sent for them to know what it meant, especially as I saw that some of them were in connexion with my church. They told me they were going to have a little amusement among themselves as Volunteers, and when they were efficient to offer themselves to the Government. I told them I believe they were acting illegally, and they had better put it down. They then went to the clerk of the peace at Falmouth to know whether they could have liberty ; he told them yes. They then went to some officer in connexion with the Volunteers, and he told them they were not doing any harm. However, I told them he had no more power to give them liberty than I had. Then a discharged soldier said that he would write to the Governor about it. I believe he did, and he got no answer and that ended it.

41,638. Did they not go on then ?—No, there was no more of it.

41,639. How long did it last ?—I think about four or five weeks altogether, not longer.

41,640. Everything is quite quiet there now I suppose ?—Quite quiet. I should state that this was not secret drilling ; it was on the public market, on the

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Rev. G. R. Henderson.

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market days when they might be about 2,000 people in the market.

41,641. (*Mr. Walcott*). Did you expect the people would tell you they were disaffected when you inquired ?—If you wish me to go into the subject I will tell you the course I pursued.

41,642. Supposing they were disaffected, would they tell you so ?—I did not put it in that way at all.

41,643. You say you made inquiries amongst other persons besides your congregation; did you expect them to tell you whether they were disaffected or not? —I never asked whether they were disaffected.

41,644. Then how do you know they were not ?—By moving among them and trying to find out in a proper way. If I wanted to find out a thief I should not ask him whether he stole; I should make inquiries.

41,645. Did you think they would tell you the truth ?—I know we have got an untruthful community.

41,646. (*Mr. Phillippo.*) Have you got persons of influence among the officers of your congregation ?—Yes.

41,647. And they are scattered about among the villages ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-SECOND DAY. (Part I.—Spanish Town)

Wednesday, March 14th, 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B. | RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

RICHARD MOTHERSILL (coloured), sworn, and examined.

41,648. (*By Mr. Phillips.*) You are a Justice of the Peace for St. David's and Port Royal ?—I am.

41,649. You are connected with several properties in St. David's ?—Yes ; several.

41,650. And you reside at Farm Hill ?—Yes.

41,651. Whereabouts is that ; is in it St. David's ?—About eight miles from Monklands ; just under the Blue Mountain, adjoining Abbey Green.

41,652. When did you first hear the news of the disturbances ?—On the Thursday, about ½ past 5 o'clock. I heard through Mr. Williamson, the overseer of Radnor.

41,653. How far were you from Morant Bay ?—25 or 30 miles.

41,654. When the news arrived in that district were the properties abandoned by the overseers ?—At the time when I heard, the overseers and all the other magistrates had left. Mr. Williamson wrote to me to that effect.

41,655. You went down to Radnor the next morning ?—Yes, to ascertain the correctness of the report I had heard from Mr. Williamson.

41,656. Did anything take place ?—I saw Mr. Patterson, the proprietor of Monklands, and others, and then ascertained the whole of the particulars from Mr. Patterson of what had happened. While I was there a messenger came up from Monklands to Mr. Patterson, requesting him to leave Radnor for Kingston as the rebels were coming after him.

41,657. Did he leave ?—Yes ; and Mr. Williamson asked me then to take him on to Penn Hill, in Port Royal Mountains, on the way towards Kingston.

41,658. Did you ?—I did.

41,659. In what state were the people throughout that district ?—They were peaceful and quiet. You would not have thought there was anything wrong.

41,660. Throughout the district of St. David's and Port Royal ?—Yes.

41,661. Did you return ?—Not that evening. I went to Mr. Kemble's, and remained that night, but returned very early on Saturday morning.

41,662. Were the people quiet still ?—Exceedngly so.

41,663. Had they heard the news ?—Yes, I think they had.

41,664. What was the consequence ; did they come to you ?—On the Monday and Tuesday they came to me in a body, and asked me to swear them in as constables.

41,665. Did they say anything as to what they would do if the rebels came up ?—They said they would not allow them to come, and that if they came they would be annihilated ; they would drive them back.

41,666. How many constables did you swear in ?—101.

41,667. What day was that ?—Tuesday and Wednesday.

41,668. Were there others that wished to be sworn in ?—A good many.

41,669. Was it entirely voluntary on their part ?—Entirely.

41,670. What class of people were they ?—They were all labourers.

41,671. Were they black ?—Yes, and one or two coloured, but they were all labourers.

41,672. Did they do anything ; did they keep watch ?—Regularly ; at Hayley Gap they did good service, and at Portland Gap. They went every night, five of them, and kept guard on the road from Portland to Abbey Green ; and every night during martial law this continued. They kept guard to intercept any rebels that might be coming from the Peak.

41,673. Did you see any sign of disorder or disaffection ?—Not the slightest. They were much alarmed about the Morant Bay affair. I have spoken to a good many of them, and found they were much alarmed, and thought the people had done wrong.

41,674. Did you remain at Farm Hill the whole time ?—During the whole time I never stirred, but remained there, and every day gave directions to the people.

41,675. You were the only magistrate ?—Yes, in the district.

41,676. Had they any weapons ?—Not a single thing.

41,677. You relied ?—Entirely upon the faithfulness of the people. I was informed by Mr. Taylor, the attorney of the property.

41,678. From your observations amongst the people there do you think there was any concoction between them and the people in the lower part of the district as to any disturbance ?—I should think not.

41,679. With regard to these constables, were they sent, or did they offer to go upon this service ?—Four of them came to me and volunteered to go to the back woods of St. George's in search of a rebel they thought might have gone on there. I authorized them to go, but unfortunately they were taken up by the constables in St. Andrew's, and carried on to Newcastle, and put in prison, and I had to go and have them released.

41,680. That is all you have to say ?—That is all.

41,681. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Your property is the other side of Monklands ?—Yes.

41,682. Higher up towards Blue Mountain Peak ?—Yes.

41,683. If you were at your place, Farm Hill, all the time, you don't know what was going on about Mount Lebanus ?—Nothing but hearsay.

41,684. (*By the Commission.*) You only state what was the condition of things on your own property ?—In my own neighbourhood.

41,685. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) That is very high up ?—Yes. The people all worked on the following Monday ; they turned out and worked steadily the whole time.

41,686. (*By the Commission.*) Do you employ many labourers on the estate ?—A good many.

41,687. When do you pay them ?—Every fortnight.

41,688. Do you settle with them yourself, or not ? Yes, myself ; or in my absence the book-keeper settles with them.

41,689. What can a labourer earn on your property ?—Not more than 1*s.* a day. We give them jobs ; it is all task. We have our acreage divided, and each person gets an acre.

41,690. For what ?—Weeding an acre of coffee.

41,691. How long does it take ?—They can do it in six or seven days if they choose to work.

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41,692. How many hours a day?—Not more than seven hours. They turn out very late in the mornings; not before eight or nine in the morning.

41,693. (*By Mr. Phillips.*) It is foggy and cold up there?—Yes.

41,694. (*By the Commission.*) There is not the same inducement for working in the morning there. But are they working on their own grounds in the early part of the morning?—No, not there.

41,695. Can you get plenty of labour?—Yes.

41,696. There is no want of labour?—No.

41,697. Are there any disputes before the magistrates about labour from your estate?—Not since I have been there. I have been 18 years managing the properties, and I never took one labourer before the magistrates.

41,698. Does coffee pay well there?—I don't think it does; the weather is against us.

41,699. Who do the work, men or women?—Both.

41,700. It's rather women's work than men's, isn't it?—It is rather laborious work; it is done with the hoe.

41,701. Have you any children's gangs?—Yes.

41,702. Have you any schools?—No, not in my neighbourhood, but six miles away at Woburn Lawn there is a public school.

41,703. If they attended that school they would have six miles to go and six miles to come back?—But none go.

41,704. There is no education for the children?—No.

41,705. Is there any place of worship?—None nearer than six miles.

41,706. How many people in your neighbourhood are in that position, with no place of worship, and no school nearer than six miles?—I should think about 150 to 200.

41,707. Families or people?—People altogether.

41,708. How many labourers do you employ on your estate?—We employ an average of about 40 or 50 a day.

41,709. Are these provided out of those 200?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. M. Morais.

JOSHUA MONFORT MORAIS (white), sworn, and examined.

41,710. Are you a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Finzi and Co. at Kingston?—Yes.

41,711. Have you been residing long at Kingston? I am a native.

41,712. Had you had any opportunity of forming an opinion of the feelings of the people in Kingston previously to the outbreak on the 11th of October?—Yes. From the language I have heard made use of, which I mentioned to Mr. Westmoreland three weeks prior to the rebellion.

41,713. You gave information?—It was in conversation.

41,714. You made a communication as to the language you had heard used?—Yes.

41,715. Did you likewise communicate your opinion, founded upon what you had heard?—I did.

41,716. What was that?—From the language of the men who assembled at Mr. Finzi's door, 20 or 25 of them during the day, I mentioned I had heard them repeatedly say that any black man was fit to thrash any 10 whites; and I had heard them say that Captain Cooper had the Penitentiary people to coal the steamships, and consequently had thrown them out of bread; and of course they would resort to some measure to get it.

41,717. What was the opinion you communicated to Mr. Westmoreland?—My opinion was in consequence of the sailors of the "Rosario" having been ill-treated by the black police, and also some draymen being maltreated one evening. I was told by these men that they would use any white man in a similar way. I came to the conclusion that the white men were not safe. I mentioned that to Mr. Westmoreland.

41,718. Did you tell him you thought we were on the verge of a rebellion?—I told him so; we were on the verge of a rebellion.

41,719. That was three weeks prior?—To the outbreak of the rebellion.

41,720. Was that opinion founded entirely on the facts you have communicated to us?—Nothing more than these facts.

41,721. The conversation you had overheard between idle men loitering on the Piazza, and the threats respecting the employment of the Penitentiary people, and the quarrel with the sailors from the ship?—Just so.

41,722. And the threats used towards yourself when you interfered?—Yes.

41,723. That was all which led you to come to the conclusion that we were on the verge of a rebellion?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

W. F. March.

WILLIAM FOSTER MARCH (coloured), sworn, and examined.

41,724. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you attend the Underhill Meeting at Vere in the course of last summer?—I did.

41,725. About what time?—About the 4th of September I think it was.

41,726. Who was in the chair?—Mr. Gordon was called to the chair.

41,727. Did you take notes of the proceedings?—I went for that particular purpose.

41,728. Did you send your report to the "County Union"?—I did.

41,729. [Newspaper handed to witness.] Would you look at that report and tell us whether it was yours? (*By the Commission.*) Have you your notes?—No; I sent the transcript and destroyed the notes.

41,730. Where is the transcript; have you endeavoured to obtain it?—I applied for it, and could not get it.

41,731. What is the date of the paper?—The 12th of September.

41,732. Take Mr. Gordon's speech?—(Witness referred to newspaper.) I have read it.

Report of speech read as follows:—

(*The Chairman*)—Was glad that so many of the people had met together this day. He hoped they would behave themselves, and be loyal to their Queen and country, and to all those in authority. They ought to love their Queen, for she loves her people. The people of England were too good to you, for to them you are indebted for emancipation.—(Loud cheers for the Queen.) The object for which you are gathered here together to-day, is not to terrify any one, or be abusive to any one, but to speak out boldly as to the state of the Island; but more particularly the state of the people of Vere, the oppression under which they labour. Why have the planters of the parish stayed away; ought they not to have been here? It seems they fear to have the truth! What has become of the magistrates, some of whom have arisen from the people? Who can fail to remember Underhill, how he reported the sufferings of the poor

people of this Island—how he put himself in communication with Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary. Dr. Underhill's letter called forth a communication to the custodes of this island, through the Governor, to make inquiries. No such inquiries were made, but some sort of a report was got up between the governor and the custodes, and of course sent to Mr. Cardwell. He, Mr. Cardwell, abiding this cooked-up dictum of Mr. Eyre, had sent this letter.—(Letter read.) Great reflections were cast on the people, they were most wrongly misrepresented, called worthless, lazy, and all sorts of ill names. Now, all the people wanted to know was, to make some enquiries as to this answer; then a requisition was sent to the custos of this parish, who advisedly refused you a meeting for this purpose. The custos knew that the truth was on the people's part, hence the refusal; the justices and vestry even would not sign, so there could be no compliance with the wish of the people. The justices could not be expected to sign the requisition, simply because they are one sided, they are not the friends of the poor; then how could they be expected to do anything where the poor people are concerned? All other parishes have been having theirs; this day Vere has had its meeting, and we must hope for the good effect, impressed on you as a people, met to-day. The seasons having set in, it would seem that God has blessed our present attempt at doing right, of looking after the rights and interests of the poor of this parish, and, in fact, of the whole Island. Now, my friends, here is the so-called Queen's advice, let us read it.—(The so-called advice read.) Since my arrival here, I have been advised that even from the pulpit, ay, the custos and the magistrates, the slaves of the heads of department, have been representing, or rather mis-representing, to the people that the Queen said they were idle and worthless. Now, the paper, the subject of this letter, speaks that the people were doing well. Now, people, is that so?—(Cries of No, no.) People mind to work, to render the plantations productive. Would you refuse to work?—(Cries of No, no! We can't get work. Busba buy champayne wid what we work for, and play billiards at the Alley billiard-room, den when dem done, come da Court-house to try the poor who ask for dem money. Massa den shops upon the estates; dat's de way wages is paid to us poor people.) Is it true you can't get anything to eat?—(Cries of Yes, yes. A voice: some get 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 6*d.*, and in some cases 2*s.* per week, and some nothing at all. Yes, some people who can get the means to buy food, only get from the estate's shop seven gills of flour, rice, or meal to the quart, for which 7½*d.* must be paid, and then the quart pot is cut down below the edge. People are so naked they can't go to school or church; the labour of we poor people is taken to pay for coolies, and to encourage them to keep shops on the estates for Busba and themselves.) Is it possible that all this I hear is true?—(Vociferous cries of Yes, yes, yes!) Now let me advise you to be good, to protect your just rights, at the same time in a lawful and correct manner to speak on occasions like this the truth, to act honestly, look for improvement of your minds, religiously and otherwise. The gentlemen, you complain, do not care for you; so you must care for yourselves. The planters ought to be protected when they do right, but remember that self-preservation is the first law of nature. Don't care for the threats held out because you had to come to this meeting; the planters must employ you; and when they do, and pay you for your labour, you must do the work faithfully and honestly, and God will bless you. Speak out each one of you. As to the custos, and the opinion of the Attorney-General, in refusing you a meeting, and the letter of the custos to me when I wrote him, don't allow this sort of thing to go on; raise your voices against the evil tendency; the black people must be raised; they ought not to be kept down, help yourselves. When I speak of the custos, understand, I have every respect for him, but am only dealing with him as a public man; no wish whatever have I to rebuke him or any other gentleman, but justice calls for some one to speak out for the poor and oppressed people of Jamaica, and Vere particularly. See that Old Harbour Tramway; see how the roads are cut up; see the state of the roads of this parish, how unsafe for travellers, how unsafe for you who reside here; see the oppression of the people; see the burdensome taxation; yes, taxation on the food and clothing of the people! All men have rights, all of us are British subjects; do claim your rights, and raise your voices against oppression, but do it lawfully. Remember the Honourable George Price, he was oppressed, he was ill treated by Mr. Governor Eyre, because he cared for the rights of the poor. The truth is on the side of the poor.—(A voice: The coolies must be sent away.) Yes, they are shop-keepers, penkeepers, &c., but no field labourers; so the people should not be taxed for them, nor the people's food either. This day I see, in the presence of many persons, 13 people locked up in the magazine of this place,—a place not sufficient to hold three. It is called a lock-up; there they must remain like dogs together, may be for the next fortnight, until the magistrates choose to hold a court. You have no poor-house in the parish. Amongst those 13 oppressed people is a little boy, under seven years old, a prisoner also. It is full time to cry against all this, why neglect and oppress the poor? It would seem no good order prevails; no courts held on the days fixed by law, or by the proceedings issued; no reward or advantage held out to make people good, but it would seem one continued series of wrong and oppression. Lift your voices to that good and merciful God of Heaven, and He will help you. Look at the State Church—look at the conduct of the ministers—see the examples they set forth—attack the system, it is thoroughly bad; there must be some alteration. Don't be like Hercules' waggoner, but put your shoulder to the wheel; look for yourselves and family; abandon rum shops; drunkenness is a terrible thing. Is it true that rum is made on Sundays in this parish?—(Voices: Yes, yes, very often we are compelled to do it; if not we are turned away, and our money stopped.) Mind, serve God, avoid such evils, 'tis a bad practice. When planters employ you, work hard, work fast, so as not to follow their ill examples to work on Sundays. Make up your minds to work hard or to leave Jamaica. Last of all, I congratulate you on the Anti-Slavery Society. America has been freed, but the veteran President (Lincoln) has been assassinated. Cuba and Brazils are still in accursed slavery, but that too must soon come to an end by God's blessing. I am sorry to find you are all so poor, that you cannot give anything in aid of the Anti-Slavery Society, even too poor to get the common necessaries requisite to go to church. I was told by a gentleman that a magistrate said he would tear down any man's house on his property who attended this meeting, and shoot next day their pigs and goats. I say this without fear; the whole parish may hear it, because it is true. The planters and yourselves live together; try to be kind to each other; the meeting is under this tree, because the custos would not allow us to use the Court-house. Behave yourselves, look after yourselves well. I am glad to see you all come here, and behaving yourselves well. I am glad to see you all come here, and behaving yourselves in defending your rights, and the rights of those poor and unfortunate ones who could not come out for want of clothing. Mr. Phillips will move the resolution, and several of your own people will address the meeting."

41,733. Is that to the best of your belief the report you sent?—To the best of my belief it is exactly what transpired, and what I sent to the paper. In fact, after transcribing it, I examined the transcript with my notes with Dr. Bruce.

41,734. To assist your recollection of what had place taken?—He was very particular, and he would not allow me to send it unless he examined it with

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me. He read the transcript while I read the original notes; he was so particular about it.

41,735. (*By the Commission.*) Was this examined by Dr. Bruce?—The whole report was. He examined that, and I read the original notes before him at his residence before he sent it away.

41,736. Did he alter it at all?—No. I saw him put it up and address it himself.

41,737. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) I wish you to read Mr. Phillips' speech. (Paper referred to by witness.) Is that to the best of your belief a report of the speech of Mr. Alexander Phillips?—It is exactly what I reported.

41,738. (*By the Commission.*) And as nearly as you can tell what he said?—Yes, substantially correct.

(Report of speech read, as follows):—

"Mr. Alexr. Phillips.—It this day, my friends, devolves on me the great pleasure of moving the resolutions which I hold in my hand; I shall read to you the communication of Dr. Underhill, the friend of the poor, to Mr. Cardwell, as well as the so-called advice of our beloved Queen, but which in point of fact is the getting up of Governor Eyre, who Mr. Cardwell, as Colonial Secretary, seems bound to uphold, notwithstanding his wrong and unjust government of this island. It was the people of Saint Ann's who petitioned against certain wrongs under which they were then and still are labouring; they seemed to have complained very justly of the heavy taxation on food, clothing, &c., and the poverty-stricken state of themselves particularly; so this manufactured advice has nothing in the world to do with you, the people of Vere. As to the taxation of the country—Who lives in it does not know our poverty, that the cause of the prisons being filled is the heavy tax on food and other necessaries of our people? (We must all be sent to prison or starve to death.) It is said that there is plenty of work; if so, how is it the people can't get any? And when they do, they are not paid for it. Let me ask, Is it the people's fault or the fault of the planters? My people, you know now where you are and for what purpose you came here; so speak, speak out; let your cries and lamentations go forth to the world. Say whether Dr. Underhill says true or not as to your state. Say whether the best men in this country know that honest and good gentleman's statement to be true or no. Say whether the Governor's and custos' statement are or are not a misrepresentation to hide or cloak their own sins and iniquities. The good and religious Baptist ministers have confirmed Dr. Underhill's statement; the truthful and honest men of this island confirm it, but the enemies of the people deny; so much for what they may say who hate truth; the cause of truth and justice must prevail; the resolutions speak for themselves. I shall be happy if they meet your views, notwithstanding this meeting, and those resolutions may cause bad feelings. I trust God will bless our meeting, and the efforts to help the poor and oppressed people of Jamaica. The custos was actually wrong to refuse you a hearing; some say he was fearful you would fight, and would not regard order. However, I am glad it has turned out to the contrary; he and they will now feel ashamed. May you always behave and conduct yourselves as you are doing this day. I wish soon we may have peace and unity between the custos, the overseers, and the people. The planters will not longer be allowed to over-ride you; behave yourselves to keep those who are striving to preserve your rights, and you will be protected. Yes! thank God, Jamaica has yet a few men who will stand beside the poor and oppressed. I now proceed to move the resolutions which I shall read to you."

(Resolutions read.)

Witness. At the time I transcribed the notes, Mr. Gordon had left Vere for Kingston, and I had not seen him. I suppose you don't care about hearing of my arrest. I was arrested and sent to Morant Bay.

41,739. Where were you arrested?—In Kingston. Before I was arrested, I organized myself, with Captain Wiltshire, in No. 8 Special Volunteers, and had the oath administered to me by police magistrate Bicknell, in the presence of the custos. However, some days afterwards, Captain Wiltshire, the captain of the company, told me he had orders to suspend me from active duties, but that I was to report myself at the barracks every afternoon at drill. I did so till Saturday the 28th of October, when Inspector Nairne met me at the gate, and said he desired to have some conversation with me about Mr. Gordon, Dr. Bruce, Paul Bogle, Sam. Clarke, and others whom he named. Of course a conversation ensued in the presence of Assistant Inspector Franklin. Mr. Nairne inquired of me as to a correspondence between Mr. Gordon, Paul Bogle, Samuel Clarke, Dr. Bruce, and Mr. Levien of Montego Bay. I informed Mr. Nairne that beyond Dr. Bruce I did not know that Mr. Gordon had corresponded with the other persons to my knowledge; that I was never permanently employed by him, but that when the session came on, he employed me to prepare his bills for the Assembly as a job-writing clerk, paying me as I worked.

41,740. Who?—Mr. Gordon; that is the answer I gave Mr. Nairne. Anything connected with political matters or important correspondence with the Home Office he employed me to engross for him. Inspector Nairne said that under the circumstances he thought the mere fact of my having been employed by Mr. Gordon was sufficient to justify the Government in having me arrested. I was placed in Kingston Barracks for the night; sent to camp next morning; kept in camp five days; went to Morant Bay to undergo a little of the ordeal of Mr. Ramsay.

41,741. Were you flogged?—He threatened me.

41,742. Who did?—Mr. Ramsay called Crole a d——d revival brute. I smiled, and he called me a d——d Mulatto brute, and said that if I smiled in the presence of a white man he would give me 24.

41,743. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) You did not smile again?—No; he was too much of a tyrant.

41,744. How long did you remain there?—I was dismissed on the 14th of November. General O'Connor came and examined the list and struck out nine persons—myself among them.

41,745. You don't know that?—They gave us a written order of discharge. We had not anything to eat in the morning we were discharged, and ordered not to be seen in the Bay. I was sick with fever and dysentery, and I had to travel to Kingston, crossing the rivers with the sickness upon me. I was immensely sick when I returned, and I am not well yet.

41,746. Were your hands tied when you were sent on board?—Yes.

41,747. You went on board the "Aboukir"?—The "Cordelia." At camp, on the morning when we were sent away, I think the 2d of November, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, I was tied to a person named Robert Levy,—tied by his right hand, and my left with Sinclair, one of Roach's members. On going to the company's wharf, as we had to get into the boats, I thought I should be released, but they kept them tied; and alongside the ship I had to let Levy stay behind, and only the force of his body helped me up the ship's side; but for that I might have tumbled over. I asked one of the sailors to release one hand.

41,748. It was not an officer?—He was in charge of the marines. He had some stripes on his arm. I asked him to release one hand to let me climb. He said, "No; you are all rebels; get up the best way "you can." We were tied until Mr. Espeut and Colonel Nelson came on board. There was a conversation between them, and I heard the General asking Mr. Espeut if he knew the prisoners, and I distinctly heard Mr. Espeut call my name and point to me, and afterwards the General said they must loose our hands. We were tied from ½ past 4 to 8 o'clock. We were going to Port Royal. On board

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the steamer there was great anxiety on the part of Mr. W. S. Payne, of Kingston, and Colonel Nelson and the Reverend Editor of the "Tribune," Mr. Beckwith, as to Samuel Clarke. I heard the General ask for him, and Mr. Payne pointed him out and made some remarks about Clarke's conduct in St. David's, and the General took an opera glass, and looked at Clarke for fully 20 minutes.

41,749. For 20 minutes?—Fully 20 minutes. I beg your pardon, he looked and went back again and had another conversation with Mr. Espeut, and then looked again. It is a fact.

41,750. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) What? Was the General looking 20 minutes through his opera glass?—Not consecutively.

41,751. (*By the Commission.*) You don't mean 20 minutes?—Not 20 minutes running on, but he stopped and asked for Vaz and Kelly Smith. What I tell you you may be assured is true; and he had a little conversation with Mr. Payne.

41,752. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) What were you doing down in Vere?—I went specially as a reporter.

41,753. Were you employed by the "County Union"?—No.

41,754. Who employed you?—Dr. Bruce paid me.

41,755. He got you there to takes notes of the meeting?—Yes.

41,756. Did you send the resolutions as well as the speeches?—I never saw the resolutions and never handled them. I only went to report the speeches.

41,757. For publication?—Yes; I never handled the resolutions; I heard them read at the meeting.

41,758. Did you take down all that was said?—The best I could; the effect and substance I took down of all that was said, and the persons whose speeches were reported. The intelligent portion of them, whom I have conversed with since, have assured me it was correct.

41,759. Did you take all that was said?—The substance, as reporters generally do.

41,760. Do you write short-hand?—Not exactly. I have a style that I adopted. I was a solicitor's clerk, and adopted a style of my own.

41,761. (*By the Commission.*) You can make it out?—Yes.

41,762. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You use abbreviations the same as are used in a solicitor's office?—Yes.

41,763. (*By the Commission.*) You say you wrote out the transcript from your notes, and then showed it to Dr. Bruce?—Yes, I did.

41,764. Did you send the transcript to the "County Union"?—I put it in a letter in the presence of Dr. Bruce, and Mr. Carter, of Montego Bay, was present, and sealed it, and it was addressed, and they drove down with it, leaving me behind.

41,765. Are you accustomed to report speeches?—Very frequently I have done so.

41,766. Were you ever applied to to give evidence upon this subject before as to the speech of Mr. Gordon?—I don't remember having been applied to. I was summoned before the Special Commission.

41,767. You were not called as a witness?—No.

41,768. Did the defendants who were tried there know of your being there?—They must have seen me, because I remember being there, taking notes of Goldson's trial.

41,769. (*By Mr. Phillippo.*) The charge there was conspiracy, and it was not necessary to allude to the Vere meeting?—Mr. Williams examined me in the trial of Goldson.

41,770. None of those who were tried for sedition were tried for having made speeches at Vere?—No.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM PAYNE GEORGES recalled, and further examined.

W. P. Georges.

41,771. Has your attention been directed to the evidence of Richard Clarke?—No.

41,772. A statement has been made by Richard Clarke, that Inspector Ramsay showed you a paper; that you read it and laughed, and it was a list, and you said, "Well, when martial law is over, you will "be a made man"?—I never recollect anything of the sort; nor did I ever use such language, or see any document from Ramsay.

(Questions and answers from 845 in the 6th day's proceedings, read.)

Witness. It is not true, I assure you.

41,773. Is there any truth in it; was there anything of the sort?—There is not a word of truth in it; nothing of the sort took place.

41,774. Do you remember the trial of a person named Clarke?—Do you mean Samuel Clarke.

41,775. This is the brother of George Bassett Clarke?—Samuel Clarke was his brother. I was not at his trial.

41,776. You were not?—No.

41,777. Were you not present at the trial of Samuel Clarke?—I understand you to mean George Bassett Clarke. I was at Samuel Clarke's trial.

41,778. Did you give evidence at that trial?—I did.

41,779. Did you hand into the Court a written document?—I think I did. I am not sure whether I gave in a written document. I think I had a document in my hand.

41,780. Did you read from it?—No. I looked at the different dates I had taken on the occasions when Sam. Clarke had been very violent; and I stated what I recollected.

41,781. There was other evidence besides yours?—I gave evidence first, and I think then there were two other evidences given; and there were four or five other evidences tendered, besides the three that gave evidence.

41,782. All the evidence related to meetings and expressions of his before the 11th of October?—They did. One of his speeches was on the 28th of September, a few days prior to the break out.

41,783. Your evidence was with reference to the vestry meeting principally?—Yes; and I gave evidence of the posting of Mr. Cardwell's proclamation and the meeting of the vestry on the 28th of September, previous to the outbreak on the 11th of October.

41,784. Then Mr. McLean was sworn?—Yes; and then Mr. Fouché; and the President of the Court said he didn't require any other evidence; there was sufficient. There were four or five other witnesses, but he did not require them.

41,785. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you recently, before the trial, any disagreements with Samuel Clarke?—Not personally. He used constantly to appear at the petty courts and take part in the proceedings, and he took part in some proceedings in which I had to recover money from some land sold to a man.

41,786. Had he at any time any action against you?—No, he had not; but his brother had.

41,787. Was that in connexion with the pounding of cattle?—Not impounding of cattle, but a man laying damages at 100*l.* for trespass done in a half acre of land, on which he had squatted, but unknown to the proprietor.

41,788. What was the result of that action? Was it against you?—The result was this, I was strongly recommended——

41,789. Was the action against you?—I will explain; you ask the result.

41,790. I wish first to know if it was against you?—Decidedly. The result of it was that I was obliged to compromise it and give 30*l.* for the simple reason that I was told and advised by Mr. George William Gordon, who came to me and said, "Georges, if you "take my advice, you will pay 30*l.* rather than go

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" before a jury. The chances are you will gain your " action, but I heard Sammy Clarke say, in Mr. Con- " stantine Berk's office, that if the action went against " him, he would make you and your cattle suffer for " it." I said, "Well, Gordon, I am much obliged " for the information ; I will pay the 30*l*."

41,791. Then you and he were on friendly terms ?—Very good indeed. We were very intimate. I knew him as a boy 30 years ago.

41,792. You and he both represented St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

41,793. Then did Samuel Clarke take any part in assisting his brother when that case was under discussion ?—I fancy he did. I fancy he led him on.

41,794. Did you see him ?—I saw him, but heard nothing.

41,795. Did you speak to him ever about that case ?—No.

41,796. Was there a case with regard to some rum recently, before Sam. Clarke's trial, where you and he had some disagreement ?—No ; I never had any disagreement up to the time of Dr. Underhill's letter appearing in the country. I allowed him to grind off his little sugar and distil his little rum on my property, just paying the island duty. Until Mr. Underhill's letter came, we were on very good terms. All of a sudden he became very turbulent, and he went entirely against the authorities of the parish.

41,797. Do you mean against you ?—Generally he made disturbances at vestry meetings. For instance, when I was ordered to stick up the placard, I happened to ride into the yard where it was stuck up, and I was talking to a few persons round me, and Clarke took an opportunity of coming up and bringing a Mr. Maynard with him, and he took an opportunity of walking up with him close to me, and pointing to the proclamation that was put up. It was intentionally done. He said " That is a lie—it is a " damned red lie—neither the Queen nor Mr. Card- " well know anything about it."

41,798. That was the evidence you gave on the occasion against him ?—That was part of it.

41,799. What do you mean by disturbances at vestry meetings; did Samuel Clarke take a part on what we may call the popular side as against the authorities—against yourself as custos, and against some of the magistrates ?—Exactly.

41,800. Then you and he were politically opposed in the vestry ?—No, I had only one duty to perform, and it was very easily got through.

41,801. What was that ?—As custos to see the accounts properly and regularly paid, paupers looked after, and the affairs of the parish conducted as they should be.

41,802. Did Samuel Clarke oppose you ?—He generally supported me. The last vestry he had been at, he had been lately through the Insolvent Debtors' Court. He came there and insisted on his taking his chair as a vestryman as he had done before. I said, " You have no longer a seat at this board, having " gone through the court." He said he had a seat, and would take it in spite of everything, and his lawyer had told him to do so. I thought that better than having a rumpus; rather than order the police to take him out, as he would sit down, I would let him remain, and I said to Mr. MacLean, our clerk, " You " will not take down Mr. Clarke's name on any pro- " ceedings of the board, or take his vote ; there was " something put to the vote, and he wanted to " exercise his right as he thought, and I would not " allow his name to be put down."

41,803. How long was this before his trial ?—The vestry meeting was on the 28th of September. I could not tell the day of his trial, but I think it was the latter end of October or the beginning of November.

41,804. Did you ever refer to it after his execution, and say to any one that they had got rid of their master Sam. Clarke—to any negroes—that their master Sam. Clarke had got his neck broken, or some expression of that kind ?—I never did.

41,805. To any of your own people—your own labourers ?—No, I do not recollect ever having done so.

41,806. But on any occasion, when your labourers were working in the field, and you challenged them for the work not being properly performed, and a woman laughed at what you said—did you on such an occasion produce a revolver ?—I had a revolver for a very long time, and I wore it in the rebellion.

41,807. Did you ever produce it on such an occasion? —I don't recollect it, but I may have done so. I may have pulled the revolver to the front of my belt, but I don't think it likely I would with a woman.

41,808. I ask whether you did ?—I don't recollect.

41,809. Do you think it possible ?—I may have done so.

41,810. On such an occasion did you not make any reference to Sam. Clarke ?—No, I do not recollect.

41,811. Did your people behave well during martial law ?—They did. I was not on the estate, but my book-keeper reported so.

41,812.—How long did Samuel Clarke's trial last ? —I should think about an hour and a half or two hours.

41,813. Did you go in that afternoon to Morant Bay ?—Scarcely as long as that.

41,814. Did you come into the Bay that afternoon? —I think the day previous.

41,815. Were you taken to the tents on the morning of the day of the trial to see if you could recognize Sam. Clarke amongst the prisoners ?—No.

41,816. What time did the trial begin—what time of day ?—I think about 2 o'clock.

41,817. When was it over ?—Between 3 and 4.

41,818. Was any one tried with him ?—No.

41,819. Were you present at any other trials that day ?—Yes, I think I was ; there was a man tried, I forget his name, but I was much struck with President Brand's manner of conducting the trial. For instance, there was a woman that came and gave evidence against this man, as to his having entered her shop and plundered her, and threatened to murder her. She gave her evidence, and Lieutenant Brand asked her if she had any other witnesses to corroborate what she had said. She said yes, she had another witness in her yard, and she said she would go and bring the others. Lieutenant Brand said, "No, you must not " go, we will put you on one side, and send a police- " man to bring this woman." I was struck by the proper way in which he acted in not allowing the same woman to go and bring the witness, and in putting her into the room, and allowing the police to go.

41,820. You say there were other witnesses in Sam. Clarke's case besides yourself ?—Yes.

41,821. And the court-martial did not hear them ? —They did not.

41,822. All the time was taken up in hearing you and Mrs. McLean, and Mr. Fouchet ?—Yes ; Sam. Clarke cross-questioned us.

41,823. Did you see him executed the same day?— I did.

41,824. Did he say anything ?—He never said a word.

41,825. Were you near enough to hear ?—Oh yes, as near to him as I am to Mr. Nathan on the other side of this table.

41,826. How far were you from him at the execution ?—A little further than the length of this room.

41,827. If he had spoken, would you have heard him ?—I think so.

41,828. Can you swear that he did not ?—I could not ; but I will swear I did not hear him. One of the people I heard say, " You see what we come to from taking bad advice."

41,829. Who was that ?—I could not say ; I knew none of them.

41,830. You knew Sam. Clarke well ?—I have known him for years.

41,831. Now, was there not a strong feeling

between you and Sam. Clarke?—Do you mean ill-feeling?

41,832. Strong ill-feeling between you?—No, I assure you there was not; I never had an ill-feeling towards him.

41,833. Were you not constantly in disputes with one another during the last few months?—We were on very good terms till Dr. Underhill's letter appeared, but he seemed after that to quite alter his behaviour. I never met him, and could not have disputes with him, but once in the court I was acting there on behalf of one of the people who had bought land, and not paid for it, and I brought the matter before the court, and the person was proved to be a trespasser, and gave notice of appeal. The case was heard at the Appellant Court, and the judges confirmed the decision of the magistrates below. Sammy Clarke said he did not care a button about what the judges said, I should not have back my land, and he put us all at defiance, and it was carried into the Supreme Court at Kingston, and decided against him, and he had at last to give up the land. He was a sort of lawyer.

41,834. Was he a man who assisted the peasantry in their affairs against the planters?—There never were many such cases before the courts. Principally the cases were for obscene and abusive language; for quarrels between themselves, and he generally took the part of the one I should fancy that paid him best.

41,835. Do you recollect a case between negroes and planters—between your own negroes and yourself—in which he acted against the planter?—I only recollect this one since I returned from England three years ago. I never interfered because it used to be between my overseer and the court.

41,836. Then do you recollect any between yoor labourers and your overseer?—No, I don't; there may have been one or two, but I don't recollect.

41,837. Did you know the late Mr. Hire?—I did.

41,838. Did he and Mr. Gorden act politically together?—Sometimes they did, and I think I have heard Mr. Hire sometimes differ with Mr. Gordon.

41,839. But as a general rule, were Mr. Hire and Mr. Gordon found on the same side in that parish?—I seldom if ever attended the vestries in St. Thomas in the East. I don't think, during the time I have been a magistrate, I have sat there above five or six times. It has been principally or generally the case that Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hire went together. They were looked upon as friends.

41,840. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Were you present at any executions at Morant Bay?—Yes, I was there on two occasions.

41,841. Did you see the feet of any who were executed touching the ground after they dropped?—They could not touch. They were two or three feet above the ground. They could not touch it.

41,842. Was order always preserved at the executions?—It was very quiet; you might almost have heard a pin drop.

41,843. (*By the Commission.*) You never saw person's feet touching the ground?—They could not.

41,844. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Was the beam covered with people—were many suspended to the same beam?—It was not a strong beam; it was a ship's yard supported by bamboos, and a large number of people were executed at once, and it bent in the centre, and that was the time. I was all the time under surgical treatment in Kingston, and I saw only little. I was there only on two occasions.

The witness withdrew.

Colonel Alexander Gordon Fyfe sworn and examined.

Col. A. G. Fyfe.

41,845. Are you custos of Saint David's?—No; I have been custos of Portland.

41,846. You are a stipendiary magistrate?—Yes.

41,847. Of which district?—Saint David's.

41,848. And a member of the legislative council?—Yes.

41,849. A member of the privy council?—No.

41,850. Did you first hear of the outbreak at Morant Bay early on the 12th of October?—On the evening of the 12th, about ½ past 4.

41,851. Where were you?—In Saint David's, about 10 miles from Kingston.

41,852. Did you drive to Kingston to see the General?—Yes.

41,853. Were you present at the council of war on Friday—the following morning?—Yes.

41,854. Did you concur with the others in the propriety of declaring martial law?—I did.

41,855. Did you at the request of the Governor go with him in a ship to Morant Bay?—I did.

41,856. Afterwards did you go to Port Antonio?—Yes.

41,857. When was it you arrived at Port Antonio?—About 11 o'clock on the 15th.

41,858. That was on the Sunday?—Yes.

41,859. Did you find at Port Antonio a body of Maroons who had come down?—Yes, about 100 I found there.

41,860. Had you been acquainted with them previously?—I was formerly superintendent of Maroons when they were an *imperium in imperio*.

41,861. Will you give us a description of their peculiar ways?—At that period they had there an *imperium in imperio*, having their own laws and customs, with a resident superintendent appointed by the Crown, that is, by the Governor. They were in that position under treaty with the Crown, made after their wars with the Crown.

41,862. When did that cease?—About 1838.

41,863. From that time had they been in the position of any other subjects of this island, no longer continuing under their own laws?—Yes, they merged into the general population.

41,864. Still occupying particular districts?—Yes.

41,865. Will you describe the districts they occupy?—One is Mooretown in Portland, at the top of the Cunha-Cunha pass, in the centre of it. That pass is from Bath to Port Antonio; there is a road through it, and at the top of that is the place called Moore town.

41,866. Is that one of their principal towns?—It is the largest.

41,867. Does that command the road between Bath and Port Antonio?—Yes, it's very important; there is scarcely a goat-track, the road having been so much neglected.

41,868. What are the other settlements?—In Saint George's there is one on the north side of the Island, just above Buff Bay, on the Buff Bay river, called Charlestown, about three or four miles from the coast. There is one, Scott's Hall, in Metcalf, on the border about Annotto Bay.

41,869. Are there any others in the neighbourhood of Saint Thomas in the East?—None.

41,870. Mooretown is the only one?—Yes.

41,871. What is the population?—About 500 or 600.

41,872. Including women and children?—Yes.

14,873. Of what race are they?—They are the descendants of the original runaway slaves of the Spaniards. When the Island was captured from Spain there was a number of them in the bush, and the English found it difficult to subdue them; at length they made terms—they were obliged to do so—and gave them settlements, giving them their own laws and customs, and holding them by treaty to the Crown.

41,874. Are they of African race?—Yes, originally they were.

41,875. They have no Carib blood in them?—

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—None; I am not aware that there is any trace of it. Where they were Carib you would find the trace of it in the negro. Originally the Maroons had no connexion with the Carib whatever. I don't think there is one with the trace of it.

41,876. What is their moral or social condition?—They were in 1838 under their own officers and a white superintendent, having their courts regularly held, and punishment for any offences. I believe they were then in a much higher state than they are at present. They have been left a great deal to themselves, and they are not I think in the same condition they were at that period. But as to their moral condition most of them are married, and great numbers of them take the sacrament. They have literally been without a clergyman; the roof of the church has fallen in; but I shall get the Rev. Mr. Williams, the rector of this town, and formerly of Portland, with the consent of the Commission, to give evidence. He will be able to state a good deal from his knowledge of the Maroons.

41,877. Since they merged into the general population, have they kept up peculiar customs among themselves?—No.

41,878. Have they any persons they look to as their chiefs?—Yes; there are officers amongst them; they have their chiefs, majors, captains, and lieutenants. Formerly, when they were an *imperium in imperio*, they got commissions from the Crown, and were appointed by the Crown.

41,879. How are they appointed now?—By themselves, with the sanction, I believe, of the custos of the parish—Dr. Clarke, the late custos.

41,880. Can they leave their settlements?—Yes.

41,881. Would they?—If they wished they would, and some have.

41,882. Can they read and write?—A good number of them.

41,883. Have they any schools?—They had; and a resident clergyman.

41,884. Until when?—Five or six years ago.

41,885. Would they make good policeman?—Some of them are in the police, and they are said to make good policemen, as far as I have seen.

41,886. Were you recognized among them when you met the body on the 15th?—They were exceedingly glad to see me, having been with me in the insurrection in 1832, when Sir Willoughby Cotton was here; and expressed great joy, and said they would follow me wherever I chose.

41,887. What was done in reference to them?—Governor Eyre at once accepted their services, but as they had no arms or ammunition they couldn't go into action. We did not know the extent of the insurrection at that time, and I thought if there had been a reverse in which the Maroons were concerned, it would be serious; and I thought it imprudent to lead them out with only half a dozen muskets or firelocks. We got arms from the "Wolverene" when she returned on the 19th.

41,888. They took no part till that day?—No; but there were some Maroons that were brought down by the magistrates about Bath from a place called Hayfield. I'm not correct in what I said before; a few of the Maroons had left Mooretown and had settled at a place called Hayfield.

41,889. That is just above Bath, not far from Torrington?—No, it's on the other side of the river; it is between Bath and Mooretown.

41,890. As the crow flies, it's not a very great distance?—Not in the line on the road from Bath to Mooretown.

41,891. Then it is still near the Cunha-Cunha pass?—Yes; but these were lands on which they settled, not belonging to Mooretown.

41,892. Had you anything to do with the party from Hayfield?—Nothing until the 21st. I had nothing to do with these Maroons until I arrived at Bath on the evening of the 20th.

41,893. After the body of Maroons at Port Antonio had been armed?—And had marched to Bath.

41,894. There you found the others?—Yes.

41,895. Did you receive certain orders from Colonel Nelson with reference to your command of the Maroons?—I received a memorandum from General Nelson.

41,896. Have you got it?—I have not the original here, but this is a copy. (Copy of memorandum produced, and read as follows):—

MEMORANDUM for Col. Fyfe, Commanding Maroons.

Port Antonio,
19th October 1865.

No. 1.—The Charlestown Maroons to be furnished with 50 stand of arms, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition.

2.—On receiving the arms, the Maroons to patrol along the road from Charlestown towards Newcastle to the south, and up the coast as far as Hope Bay, guarding the Swift River Pass, leaving men in ambush, and scouring the woods about Lennox and Lowlayton Estates.

3.—The Mooretown Maroons to march according to orders, stationing a guard at Mill Bank to watch the Cunha-Cunha pass, and a sufficient force to protect Mooretown.

4.—The above to be considered the basis of operations of the "Maroon Force;" but Col. Fyfe is authorized to follow his own judgment according to occurring circumstances, reporting, as frequently as possible, all movements.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON,
Br. Gl.

(True Copy.)
B. BALLANTINE,
Fort Adjt.

41,897. What led to the necessity of the 4th of these instructions?—It was to give me authority. The first three had reference to the Maroons; the other, the fourth, had reference to myself alone. I had a conversation with General Nelson on my appointment, and I then stated the nature of the Maroon force, that their chief effect was in the suddenness and the rapidity of their movements, and that it was of great importance that I should be authorized to act as I thought proper. Sir Willoughby Cotton had given me that discretion during martial law in 1832. I said so, and that as I might not be able to be certain in an emergency, in the event of their separating from other forces, it was of great importance that I might act upon my own judgment. I told him I might be here to day and 30 miles off tomorrow; and that he must not depend upon me to hold posts.

41,898. (*By the Commission.*) It was a flying column?—Yes; moving under my own discretion.

41,899. With these instructions, and arms received on the 19th, did you that night or on the following day march to Bath?—The same evening we marched to Mooretown; rested there, and went down to Bath on the 20th.

41,900. What was the number you found there?—About 50 Maroons were there.

41,901. Under whose command?—Under the command of Mr. Kirkland, and the general authorities there. I don't know from whom they received their orders.

41,902. From the time of your arrival, did they form part of your body?—They were put under my orders then.

41,903. Describe what was done after your arrival at Bath?—I had received orders from the Governor on arriving at Bath to divide my men into two parties, and send one up the river to the right, and another down to Golden Grove to co-operate with some troops I think from Manchioneal.

41,904. Was that with Captain Hole?—Yes. On arriving at Bath, I heard that the insurgents were in force at Torrington, and had left a challenge to the Maroons to come up, and that they had a fort from which they could kill 100 men at a time.

41,905. From whom did you receive that?—From a person named Aurray, and I think two persons in Bath. This is a memorandum (referring to manuscript) that I made since that, not at the time, but when I have been at Bath since.

41,906. Did you then proceed to Torrington?—I determined then to deviate from my instructions which I had received, as I knew that Golden Grove was kept open by Ford's volunteers and the troops, they having traversed the road, and I thought it more important to proceed to the place where the insurgents were said to be, as I had discretion. I therefore took about 70 Maroons up with me against Torrington on the morning of the 21st. I may mention that previously to that, after we had left Port Antonio, a man rushed out of the bushes on the way to Mooretown, stating that the rebels had come down on Cambridge about 6 or 7 miles from Port Antonio to the south-east, on the way to Manchioneal at the back. I detached 20 men with an officer.

41,907. We had better go on with the business from Bath; when did you proceed to Torrington?—On the morning of the 21st.

41,908. Will you describe what occurred?—I went with 70 men. I thought it would not be prudent, as they were said to be up there, and as they had said they had a fort, it was not prudent to divide the force, so I took up the whole; and on arriving at the foot of the hills, I sent a party and took another party about half a mile or a mile further up the river. I directed that party to go to a certain distance and move forward; I intended to move at right angles so as to meet them by taking them on the left wheel; they took them in front. When I had ascended the hill a certain distance, I heard some shots, and not long after a man was sent to say they had been attacked. We then descended the hill between us and the range where they were fired at, and moved up to the assistance of the party. On going up when near the place where they were attacked, I heard a man in advance fire two shots near this spot. On arriving, I found two other dead bodies.

41,909. You have not described having seen any before?—I heard two shots, and on ascending found two men lying as we went up near the hills. Afterwards I saw two other bodies. I was not present at the attack, but there are parties here who will be able to describe what occurred. I was to the right, and went to their assistance immediately. There was no firing after I got there. I was led to believe at the time that nine of the people were killed; 10 or 11 shots were fired, and one of the Maroons was wounded in the eye; but since then, in going over the facts minutely, I can only find about seven. I did not make the inquiry so minute at the time.

41,910. It was a Maroon who was wounded; was it with a musket ball or a slug?—It is impossible to say; it grazed across the top of the eye and the top of the nose, and he has lost the sight of his eye.

41,911. Did you see anything of those who had been opposing your force?—No, they all had scattered; I saw no one.

41,912. And was Torrington itself, the village, deserted?—Torrington was deserted; they had all gone away; the houses were all deserted; no one was to be seen there at all, they had all taken to the bush and woods.

41,913. What space did you take?—After scouring along for some time, about 4 o'clock I started for Whitehall. I met a party that I had sent from Mooretown through the woods to come down from Whitehall. I sent them to hut themselves in the wood on the night of the 20th, and to come down on Whitehall on the 21st. I started at half past four to meet that party, and next day I went up again to Torrington, and then I went on to Bath that night, where I slept.

41,914. Was anything done as to burning houses on the 20th or 21st?—I think possibly there was. I have not a distinct recollection, but either that day or the following, I won't be certain which. My orders were to them—"All houses in which plunder is "found are to be burned, leaving one house in the "yard for the women and children."

41,915. One room?—Yes; "if there is only one in "a yard, do not touch it. All houses pointed out by "the guides," I had two guides with me, "as be-"longing to the rebels, to be burned."

41,916. Did you go into any of the houses to see whether there was there what appeared to you to be stolen property?—I did not go into any of the houses.

41,917. Was any property which was afterwards identified brought from Torrington by the Maroons?—Yes, from all the districts. I could not investigate those minute points at the time. I had a large command under me, with no other white person, and the mere fact whether the things were found in a house or not, I could not always ascertain.

41,918. Was any brought down?—Yes, to Bath. One room in the church, and one in the court-house, were crowded with articles of plunder.

41,919. Those brought down were placed in those rooms?—Yes; a great deal of plunder was found in the bushes; some was hidden in the ground. They had dug and buried a good deal, which the Maroons found, and it was taken down. Small articles that they could not find, or fancied they could not find an owner for, such as a small piece of cloth, the Maroons might have taken. I do not say they did not; but anything they could possibly think likely to be identified was taken down to Bath.

41,920. Did you go up there afterwards?—Yes; I was always ranging about there.

41,921. Did you see that your directions had been obeyed; that no house where there was no other building should be burnt?—I saw no instance of my instructions having been disobeyed, but one day when I was up I remember seeing a fire up the road, as if two or three houses were burning. I asked if any of them were burning houses. They said, "No." They went over and brought me three constables, who were burning houses.

41,922. Special constables?—Yes, they so represented themselves, and said they had orders to burn houses from Morant Bay. I said, "If I ever find you "here again, I will send you under arrest to Morant "Bay to General Nelson." I was reminded of it by the Maroons the other day.

41,923. Did you ascertain whether they were constables?—There was no means of ascertaining that they were. We were all in the height of work, and they had no commission about them. It was impossible to suppose they were not, for no one else would possibly dare to do such a thing.

41,924. They said they had orders from Morant Bay?—Yes; I believe now, from what I know, that that was a mere subterfuge; but I threatened to send them to Morant Bay, and sent them off, and said if I ever found them again, I would have them seized.

41,925. You believe they were not special constables?—Yes, I believe they were, but I do not believe they had orders. I think they were the greatest vagabonds amongst the whole set—some of these special constables—that they were concealed rebels, and by their zeal afterwards attempted to hide their guilt.

41,926. Who was the person with your force that decided whether it was stolen property?—The officers; but they could always know from the nature of the things whether they were stolen or not. There were instances in which things were taken from them, and they came to Bath and identified them, and brought people to show they had bought the articles. When they were taken out of houses of the people, small articles, it was shown they had bought them, and in these cases they were returned. That was in the neighbourhood of Bath.

41,927. Was a large quantity of stolen property recovered in the neighbourhood of Bath?—Very large.

41,928. Two considerable stores in Bath had been completely gutted, besides private houses?—Yes; and the Rev. Mr. Herschell's house at Potosi had been robbed of a great quantity of things.

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41,929. Did you give any directions at Bath as to flogging?—I stopped flogging on going to Bath.

41,930. What day was that?—On the evening of the 20th. I gave orders then to stop the flogging.

41,931. Did you see any flogging going on before you stopped it?—I never saw a person flogged during the whole of martial law, except one man at Torrington. I went up there one day, and got the people to come in. I sent for some women, and sent them to tell their husbands to come out of the bush, as I did not wish the Maroons to go into the bush. On the 27th I sent word to them at Torrington that if they would surrender——I went up two or three times, and on one occasion they told me a man was in their grounds, and that he said he was placed there by the Maroons to keep the provisions for them, and that they were not to be allowed to go near their own grounds. I asked the Maroons if they had sent him. They said no, they had not given any such order. I then sent some of the Torrington people to bring the man up; they brought him, and he turned out to be one of the people in the district that had used the name of the Maroons, and was robbing their grounds, taking the provisions, probably either mule loads or donkey loads, from their grounds. I made them tie him up, and the Torrington people gave him a flogging —30 stripes with switches.

41,932. You desired the Torrington people themselves to flog him?—Yes; and they gave 30 lashes with switches; they had no cats.

41,933. You were going to mention another case?—There was a quarrel at Port Antonio. A man on one occasion had passed himself off as a Maroon, and seeing a lad there who had a small rope hammock, he told him to give it him. The lad, being afraid, gave it to him, and afterwards came and complained to me. I got it inquired into, and proved it, and I made the boy give him a good rope's-ending with the hammock rope; that was the only occasion on which I saw flogging. There was a complaint made of the flogging of a man by a Maroon named Briscoe; he flogged a man at Airey Castle. He told me that he was searching for plunder, that he attempted to go into a house and the man pitched him out, and said he should not enter there, and he said he laid hold of him and tied him up and gave him 30 stripes; that was the only instance of flogging by Maroons.

41,934. The only instance that was brought under your notice?—Yes; and I solemnly believe there was not another instance of flogging took place during the whole time. I had complaints against the conduct of the Maroons from a Mr. Murray, a Wesleyan Minister at Bath.

41,935. Was that in a letter that he sent to you?—Yes.

41,936. Have you got that letter?—I have not; I have my reply to it. I was knocking about the country and all over the island, but the letter can be got. Mr. Murray must have a copy.

41,937. He states that he has not?—I can give nearly what it was.

41,938. He has given us his account?—No doubt that is correct.

41,939. What is your account?—It was that the Maroons had shot about three persons at Airey Castle who were perfectly innocent. One man, I think, he named, was Williams, but I am not certain; he mentioned two or three as being shot that were perfectly innocent. I have a little correction to make in my evidence. I stated that five men were shot by order of court-martial, but I find there were only two.

41,940. You have given in a letter which is dated the 8th of November?—Yes; that was after I returned from Monklands. I was so exceedingly busy, and I had no person that could write with me.

41,941. Did you find this letter on your return?—Yes.

41,942. The letter is not addressed to you?—No; to a quartermaster of the Maroons, whom I appointed. About the 1st of November I wrote for him, and when I was at Monklands he wrote that letter to Mr. Bacquie. I may mention that Mr. Bacquie replied to that letter, stating that he was sorry to hear of the outrage of the Maroons. I told him to request Mr. Murray to return that letter, because until the matter had been inquired into, he had no right to address Mr. Murray upon the subject at all.

41,943. Was that letter returned?—It was. This is my letter (*Read*): "Dear sir,—Although I inquired into the alleged outrage of the Maroons, contained in your letter addressed to Mr. Bacquie in my absence, I really have been unable, from pressure of business, to write you more on the subject. During the bloody insurrection, attended with atrocities which disgrace humanity, and having for its object the complete massacre of the white and coloured races, to which almost every black person was by act or connivance an accessory, it is impossible but to suppose that when the flood-gates of retribution are opened some comparatively innocent persons will not be carried away by the torrent; it has been, however, my anxious desire to prevent this as far as possible, nay more, I have prevented the slightest cruelty or insult to those about whose guilt there could be no doubt; still there may be cases which may claim consideration by persons of sensitive humanity that cannot be justified, and that case you mention. However, you will, I am sure, be glad to learn that five were shot by sentence of court-martial; one man, as you state, was flogged. I found this to be the case, but it was done in consequence of his refusing a military authority to search his house during martial law, and for pushing him away when he attempted to do so. I feel, like yourself, sympathy for these deluded people; but ought we to forget those whom they have butchered, and that they were about to commence the work of slaughter upon those against whom there was no fault."

41,944. Did you inquire into the cases that were mentioned by Mr. Murray?—I did so. I find I made a mistake in saying five were shot by court-martial; there were only two.

41,945. Who were they?—I have not got the names of those two; they were delivered over by parties at Leith Hall as having been sentenced by court-martial sitting at Leith Hall, and they were shot by the Maroons. There were four others shot; there were two men named Williams, I think, a man named Noble, and I think a man named Redmon or Richmond; those were the other four.

41,946. Were you present at any of those shootings?—No; I was not present.

41,947. Is there anybody who can give any information about it?—I think there is a Maroon here who can give information about that. Briscoe was in command that day.

41,948. He was the person, I think, about whom we have heard. What command had he?—He was a captain.

41,949. A captain of Maroons?—Yes.

41,950. Appointed by you?—I recognized him; he was one of those selected by the Maroons and confirmed by the custos, and I acknowledged him as captain of Maroons.

41,951. Was he in command of the force by whom all these were shot?—Not all; there was a man named Roberts in command, but Briscoe is a man of intelligence, and governs a good deal.

41,952. Are you speaking of Briscoe?—Yes. I should say, although Briscoe is not the senior officer, he would be considered the leading officer.

41,953. Mendez also we have heard of; what was his position?—He was one of the Hayfield men that they brought down before I arrived in Bath; he never accompanied me in any expedition; he was left at Bath, and chiefly had charge of the prisoners there.

41,954. It has been stated that you were present when McDonald and Amelia Stewart were shot; were you present?—I never saw but one man shot during the whole time. McDonald I never saw shot, nor do I know the other man's name. With regard to Amelia Stewart, I never heard that she was shot until a man named James Stewart gave evidence

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upon the subject before this Commission. I solemnly declare that I was not present, and that I never heard of her being shot until I heard it in Stewart's evidence.

41,955. It was also stated by him that you were present when McFarlane was shot?—If he was shot the day the attack was made on the Maroons, I was present in command that day, but I did not see any one shot. I commanded the party by whom these persons were shot. I don't know the names of one of them; they were shot in the bush, and left there, and the people buried them. I don't know anything about them; they were shot on the field.

41,956. He also states that he was taken prisoner, and he is asked, "Did they say why?" and he answers "No; Colonel Fyfe said he had orders to come to "Thornton, and take up everybody on account of the "rebellion in the country," was that so?—Oh no.

41,957. He also states, "He ordered me to be tied "by the soldiers, and ordered them to go into my "house, and smash down my wardrobe and the "house furniture, and catch the house on fire, and it "burnt, and they took away all my clothes and my "children's clothes"?—I solemnly declare that is untrue. I don't say his house was not burnt, or that his furniture was not smashed, but as to my giving orders for it, I solemnly declare it is not true. I do not know that he had a wardrobe. In fact I know nothing about it. I shall be happy to produce any Maroon of Moor Town who can throw any light upon any of these subjects. I do not wish to hide a single thing that occurred.

41,958. Did you hear any complaint about the description of cat that had been used before you arrived in Bath?—I heard nothing about it until late in October, I think; I don't exactly know. By-the-by it must have been about the 1st of November that I heard of it for the first time. I did not know what was done beyond having heard that there was a sort of "flog and let go" system, and I put a stop to that when I came to Bath. As soon as I heard they had used wire cats, I sent for them, and was perfectly surprised at the circumstance, and ordered them to be burnt immediately. I said, "Take them "away, and burn them."

41,959. Were some of the cats brought to you?—Yes; two or three were brought. One was made of twine, a cat that would not be used by soldiers for punishment; but the others were severe cats, made with wire.

41,960. Were all the tails with wire?—I do not remember about the tails, but what I saw appeared to have the wire intertwined.

41,961. Was the wire round the string, or the string round the wire?—I think there was more than one string, and the wire intertwined. I was excessively annoyed at it.

41,962. They were very improper cruel cats, were they?—No doubt about it. No one can say they ought to have been used; they were most improper, and I stopped it immediately. I made some exclamation, which I don't wish to repeat, but I stopped it.

41,963. Did you have any complaints made to you about any other misconduct on the part of the Maroons? Were there any cases in which you ordered restitution to be made?—A woman came and complained that her daughter had been flogged by two of Ford's Volunteers.

41,964. Do you remember who that woman was?—I think her name was Lindsay; she lives at Airy Castle. I did not keep her name; it can be obtained immediately. I saw her when I went to Bath since this matter, and she came and spoke to me.

41,965. Was she the widow of Dugald Lindsay, do you know, who was shot?—No. Her husband was not shot, because he came with us, and made a complaint to us. It was a bad affair, no doubt. Two of these young men, I believe, had got leave from Mr. Ford, and in going along the road they saw this girl washing at a stream; they ordered her to go into Bath. She said she had no clothes to go in a proper way. Perhaps she was a little annoyed at their ordering her. She might have given them some answer, but they ordered her father to flog her, and he did flog her.

41,966. The father did?—Yes; they threatened to shoot him if he did not. Upon hearing of this, I at once sent for them and put them under arrest, and threatened to try them by Court-martial, unless they paid the girl 5*l.*, which they did; and at that time they would much rather have received 5*l.* than the men should be tried. There was not much time to do anything with them. I asked if they would be satisfied with that, and they said, perfectly; in fact, they would much rather have received the 5*l.*; indeed, they appeared to be pleased. There was another case in which Mr. Woodrow flogged a person. He was connected with the Maroons. I inquired into the case. I referred to himself, and he made a very candid explanation, which went entirely against himself. Upon his own showing he was wrong; and I told him if he would pay the boy 5*l.* I would drop it; if not, he should be tried by Court-martial. He said if I gave him till Thursday to get the money from Kingston he would do so, and the boy's mother wrote to me to say he had done so. A woman complained that a Maroon had rode her down, and spoiled her frock, and I gave her an order for another one out of the store. I don't know whether there were any other complaints. If there were, I should have looked into them. Sometimes the people said that the Maroons had taken money from their houses. They were in the habit of hiding their money in the bush for fear of its being taken. Sometimes money was found in the bush, and it was difficult to know whether it belonged to the rebels or to persons who were not rebels. I made inquiry, and whenever I found that the money belonged to parties who were not engaged in the insurrection, it was always returned. I remember a sum of 9*l.* being returned to one party.

41,967. Do you know who that was?—No. I was so busy that I really took a note of nothing, and, of course, I never expected anything of this sort.

41,968. Did you ascertain afterwards that your directions had not been fully carried out, as to always leaving a building untouched?—I did not; and I am inclined to think, from Mr. Dewar having mentioned to me that he went up there, and that there were some yards without any building in them, that those houses were burnt since we were there by constables or some one else. I am quite sure that the Maroons would not disobey any orders.

41,969. As long as you were there you did not see any such case?—I took care of that in going along. There were three men of the name of "Lake" who acted as guides; it appears that they had been sentenced to death. I told them if they were not concerned in murder I would endeavour to get them off. They pointed out the houses of the men from that district; in fact, most of those persons were engaged in it. They would say, "This person was not engaged," and we would pass on. When they described the house of a rebel, a man engaged in it, who had been at Morant Bay with them, it was burnt. There was not a single house that they described as not belonging to a rebel, or which had not stolen goods in it, that was burnt. As I mention; if there was only one house in yard in the going along, I said, "Don't touch that." I always left an outbuilding. With regard to these men I have mentioned, I found that they had been concerned in some case of murder, and I was then compelled to send them for trial; but I wrote to request that their conduct and my promise might have as much effect as possible, and General Nelson, very kindly, after they were sentenced to death, pardoned the three men.

41,970. Are you aware that one of these men has appeared before the Commission as a witness?—No. There were three Lakes.

41,971. Do you remember Richard Lake in particular?—Richard was one.

41,972. Did he assist in pointing out these houses?

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—I have their names here; he must have assisted. Although I remember their names, still I do not remember the one from the other; their names were Richard, Edward, and George.

41,973. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I think you say you did not see any of the shots fired at Torrington?—Not one.

41,974. Then for aught you know, from what you yourself saw, all the shots might have been from your own party?—Certainly; they might have been.

41,975. You did not see any armed rebels with your own eyes?—No, except with cutlasses; not that day.

41,976. I mean at Torrington, where you say there was an attack?—I did not see one.

41,977. Then so far as your personal knowledge goes the wounded Maroon might have got his wound accidentally?—Of course.

41,978. That is, for aught you know?—Yes, for anything I saw.

41,979. When you say that parties were shot on the field you mean that you saw some bodies there of parties who were shot?—Yes.

41,980. You used the expression "Shot on the field"?—Yes.

41,981. Did you see any party shot at their own doors?—No, I saw no one shot. I did not see a single person brought down with my own eyes; not one. I assumed persons were shot in the field by the men telling me that 10 or 11 shots were fired.

41,982. In some cases small articles were returned to parties at Bath that had been brought down; were they proved to be their property?—Yes. I don't know at Torrington where they came from, but speaking generally, wherever parties came, and complained that the Maroons had property belonging to them, it was always enquired into, and if it was proved to be theirs it was always restored.

41,983. That did not refer to the Torrington property particularly?—No; I kept no note of where they belonged to.

41,984. Then probably you cannot tell whether their houses were burnt when these things were taken?—Certainly not.

41,985. When you gave the order at Bath to cease flogging, did you take any steps to ensure that your order would be attended to?—No; I was very seldom at Bath; but I am quite sure, at all events, that no flogging took place in my presence; it was never reported to me, and I had no complaints of it in my absence; therefore I assumed my order had been obeyed.

41,986. Mr. Kirkland, the magistrate, was not under your command in any shape, I believe?—No, not at all, but I believe he paid every deference to my orders, so far as I knew.

41,987. Do you recollect the feast that was given to the Maroons in Kingston when they came through it?—I shall never forget it.

41,988. Did you see any numbers put up on the wall on that occassion?—No, I did not; I don't know what you refer to.

41,989. Did you not see some such numbers on the wall as "2,500"?—I did not. I may say that I was exceedingly ill at the time. I could scarcely stand when I went into the Court-house; in fact I was nearly tumbling down; I could look at nothing. I was obliged to retire very soon. I apologised to General O'Connor for not being able to remain. I did not attend the dinner in consequence of ill health, and I saw nothing except the mere show of the room. I took no notes of any of the ornaments or anything of the kind. I was only impressed with the very high honour paid to the Maroons.

41,990. You were not in command at Airy Castle of any of the parties that were there?—No. I was at Monklands the day that a party went to Airy Castle.

41,991. You were not in command of the party that went through Stony Gut district?—Yes, I was with one party that went up the Stony Gut district.

41,992. Was anybody shot that day?—Yes; four persons were shot; not at Stony Gut, but in the vicinity.

41,993. Who were they?—I know the name of one was Patterson; that was the only one I knew.

41,994. Were those shot by sentence of Court-martial?—Three of them I did not see shot. I was told the Maroons had gone in another direction; not immediately to Stony Gut. One man was shot at Stony Gut by my order.

41,995. Who was that?—That was the man named Patterson. I found him with Baron Ketelhodt's ring. It was a massive gold ring, with a coronet; a large ring that he wore on the fourth finger of his right hand. It was a ring that I had known for six or seven years to be worn by the Baron. He was an intimate friend of mine, and finding his ring with this man, I thought of his mutilated hand and the missing finger, and I ordered the man to be shot without a Court-martial. That was the only man I ever saw shot.

41,996. In what manner was that execution carried out?—I said to him, "It is my painful duty to order "you to be shot. You can have what time you think "proper for prayers;" and the man knelt, and he was allowed to pray, and he was not interfered with until he had finished. He was then tied to a tree, and the execution took place at once. He was shot by six men. During the whole of this time perhaps I may be allowed to mention that my orders in going with the Maroons were, "You are never to molest a "woman or child, and you are not to shoot any man "who surrenders." These were my orders.

41,997. Were any of the captains or majors, as you call them, of the Maroon force present when you shot this man Patterson?—Yes; there were two or three present.

41,998. And they saw that you shot him upon your own responsibility, without trial?—Yes.

41,999. Are those captains and majors men of education?—No; they are not men of extensive education.

42,000. Are there some of them that cannot read and write?—A great number of them cannot read and write.

42,001. (*Commission.*) Do you mean of the captains?—Yes; some of them cannot read nor write; but most of them are married men, and always attend church and take the sacrament. I accidentally acquired the evidence of three or four persons who are here, and I believe three of them are communicants.

42,002. The roof of the church is fallen in, you say?—Yes, but up to that time they were always communicants.

42,003. But they have not recently been under the influence of any religious teaching?—I have not been there, and therefore I would not like to state positively what facilities they have had; but when I was in Portland, about 1860, they had a clergyman there; I think Mr. Herschell.

42,004. In point of fact, I believe these captains and majors are merely men of the same stamp as the common Maroons, but are selected by their neighbours for this kind of position of authority?—Yes, as men of superior intelligence and intrepidity.

42,005. Your Maroons had no military training, I believe?—No drilling.

42,006. So that when you took command of them at Port Antonio they were an undisciplined force?—Undisciplined as far as the drilling was concerned, but they are men that will obey orders. There is a good deal of difference between the discipline of drilling and the discipline of obedience.

42,007. On more than one occasion, I believe, parties of Maroons were sent off to scour the country, in charge of one or other of these majors or captains?—They were.

42,008. Of whose acts you had no written reports?—No written reports, but I had reports.

42,009. Such reports as they chose to give you?—Of course if you like to use the word "chose," you may; I say such reports as they gave me.

42,010. With regard to the five persons whom you mention in your letter to Mr. Murry, two you say were shot by Court-martial at Leith Hall, and three were shot without Court-martial?—I said that five were shot; but that was a mistake; I have since ascertained there were only two.

42,011. Do you mean that five were not shot altogether?—I say five were shot; three by sentence of Court-martial, and two without. When I say without, that is without Court-martial of the military authorities; they had a Court-martial on them of Maroon officers.

42,012. Did you get a report even of such a Court-martial as that?—Yes, I had.

42,013. With regard to all the three?—With regard to all the three; I tell you I believe there were three shot instead of five, and two by Court-martial.

42,014. What you mean by that is, such a Court-martial as one or two Maroon officers together on their march ordering them to be shot?—No; I don't put it like that. Three or four Maroon officers assembled; they reported to me that these men had been delivered to them by constables, and that they had tried them, and ordered them to be shot, and they were shot. I tell you that the execution of two of those men I did not approve of.

42,015. Did you communicate that to the officers?—Yes; and I gave them imperative orders that no man was to be shot after that under any circumstances.

42,016. At what date was that?—On the 1st or 2d of November. I gave an order that no man was to be shot under any circumstances; that they were not to shoot another man after that, because I disapproved of the sentence on two of these men. I may mention that both of these men were Obeahmen.

42,017. That is, they were both stated to you to be Obeah men?—They were not only stated by the Maroons to be so, but by the people themselves.

42,018. (*Commission.*) Were they known to be Obeahmen?—Yes; one had been 18 months in the Penitentiary for some crime. This was told me by the people in the vicinity, and I have enquired into the case since. He was an Obeahman, and had been in the habit of going about Moor Town. The people have a great horror of Obeahmen. I believe that no persons that were executed during the rebellion ever deserved their fate more thoroughly than the Obeahman. He is the curse of Jamaica; he is the professional poisoner, and no man is safe from him. I believe hundreds of deaths are caused annually by the Obeahmen; and what enables them to carry on their practices without detection is, that unfortunately there is no law here which requires any medical certificate before interment. The consequence is that persons get buried in their yards without any one knowing anything about it. I don't suppose there is one man in 50 who dies here that is seen by a doctor. These people carry on their trade, and the people are in dread and terror of them, and they kill any man they wish to kill. The Maroons know them, and have a horror of them, and they shot these two men. I certainly would not have approved of it; I did not; but I merely tell you the feeling under which the execution took place.

42,019. (*Mr. Gorrie*). When you say the Obeahman kill people, is that from your own knowledge, or is it from the report in the country?—From my own knowledge of the cases that come before me as to the practice of Obeahism. Constantly, you find people dying. It is a well-known fact that if a person thinks he is Obeahed he dies to a certainty.

42,020. That is his mental peculiarity?—It may be in some cases; it shows the dread in which they are held.

42,021. Then he dies from dread, not from any practice of the Obeahman?—I cannot say what it is from. In practice I say there is no doubt of the poisoning by these men. The negroes are weak minded, and are mortally afraid of them, as they are afraid of the eye of a snake.

42,022. Are not these Obeahmen a kind of bush doctors; a kind of illiterate practitioners, in fact?—They call themselves bush doctors to cover their nefarious transactions.

42,023. Bearing somewhat the relation to real doctors that your Maroon captains do to real captains?—No; not at all. I believe if there are any persons in Jamaica who next to the negro have a horror of the Obeahman it is the medical practitioner. They know what their practice is. For instance, if a man take spite at another he goes to an Obeahman directly to get rid of him

42,024. Does this hold good of the Maroons too?—I do not know.

42,025. Do not you know your own people better?—I have never known any practice of Obeahism among the Maroons, but they dread it.

42,026. Does this refer to any particular settlement of Maroons or to all settlements?—I know two; the Charleston and Moor Town properties. The other, Agapong, I do not know so well. There was some what they call "Obeah" taken from a man at Bath. The things that were taken from him were almost like the contents of Macbeth's cauldron; all sorts of things. I have one of the things here, a coin which bears the date of 1725, and I have no doubt that has been handed down as a sort of heirloom of crime among them. If this little coin could speak it would tell a tale.

42,027. Was that taken from one of the dead Obeahmen?—No. It was among the effects of a living Obeahman; he is living now. This was given to me by a man at Bath, who said it was found among the effects of an Obeahman who was taken up while I was away at St. James.

42,028. Did you ascertain whether they got the Obeahman flogged?—No, I did not.

42,029. But they kept his trinkets, his "Obeah"?—They kept this coin; anything that is used in the practice of Obeah may be seized by a policeman; that is the law. This was one of his charms.

42,030. Did your Maroons retain any of the trinkets or valuables belonging to the peasantry?—Not that I knew of.

42,031. Did you make any inquiry into it?—If I heard any complaints I did, but I never went and asked them, "Have you got any trinkets?"

42,032. Did you ascertain whether any of your men had got in their possession any of the contents of the burnt houses?—I have been reminded of the evidence of Stewart, that when his house was burnt a pair of spatterdashes were taken that very day.

42,033. I think he said taken by you?—Yes. When the Maroons went there I had on a pair of those, and hearing the firing in ascending the hill I found them impede my motions, as the road was very steep, and I took them off and threw them away. They were not recovered for some days; they were thrown among the bushes. I mentioned that I missed them, and a man who had been following me said he had a pair, and I wore them I think for a day or so until mine were found. And I think it is very probable it was those that were spoken of; but as to knowing anything about them, and taking them, that I am sure no one would believe me capable of.

42,034. Have you been in Moor Town since these disturbances?—No; I have been in Bath.

42,035. How long had you been absent from Moor Town before you went to Port Antonio at the time you took the actual command?—Six years.

42,036. Were you stipendiary magistrate in that district?—Yes, I was.

42,037. Was your appointment as superintendent of the Maroons associated with it?—No; it was the Charleston Maroons in St. George's.

42,038. That was in addition to your duties?—Yes; I was never superintendent of the Moor Town Maroons. I was superintendent of the Charleston Maroons, and during the rebellion of 1832 the Maroons

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Col. A. G. Fyfe.

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volunteered to go down to the disturbed districts, and the Governor asked me to take a party of the Moor Town Maroons with me, 50 of them joined, and we went down to St. James; that was the only transaction.

42,039. Did you conduct operations with any part of the Maroon force in that part of the country where you had been stipendiary magistrate?—No.

42,040. Never?—No.

42,041. You were not stipendiary magistrate at St. Thomas in the East?—Never.

42,042. Did you ever apply to the Governor for the pardon of these three Lakes?—No; the Governor knew nothing about it. I applied directly to General Nelson.

42,043. No such incident happened as this, that you went to General Nelson to ask for their pardon, and posted on to the Governor, and then came back with it?—No; I do not think the Governor knew anything about it.

42,044. You knew, I suppose, of that statement in the papers?—It was mentioned to me by General Nelson just now. I was about the island, and never saw a paper. I knew less about the rebellion than any man in the country, because I was in the bush nearly all the time.

42,045. (*Commission.*) Except in your own district?—Except the operations immediately in my neighbourhood, I knew less about what was going on elsewhere than any man else.

42,046. (*Mr. Walcott*). Had you any authority to call for reinforcements of the regular troops, if necessary?—Yes. General Nelson gave me authority to call for reinforcements whenever I thought proper.

42,047. From what points were you to call for reinforcements?—From Manchioneal, and Golden Grove, Monklands. In fact he said wherever I was if I wanted reinforcements I was to call for them; but I never required them, and therefore never called for them.

42,048. Did you ever hear of any Maroon being shot by the regular troops during martial law?—No. General Nelson wrote a despatch, telling me to mark the Maroons in some particular way, and we gave them a cap, and I think a red or white ribbon round their arm, which was always a distinct mark that they might not be confounded with the troops.

42,049. Did you discover any fort in the bush when you were out?—Yes; what they called a fort. I was riding across from Stony Gut the very day that this man was shot with the Baron's ring, to meet a party at Torrington along the York River or Clarke's River. The road runs round a very precipitous hill; it is a wide river, with the hills rising abruptly; it is between Torrington and Stony Gut. I do not know what property it is. A narrow road runs round a sort of circular hill, wooded and steep. They had cut down large trees, and thrown them across the road as barricades, about 30 or 40 yards apart, heavy uprights with stockades underneath at the angle of the road, which would have enabled parties to get under the pallisades, under the trees, in order to guard the road. There was a space of about 30 yards, I think, between those two heavy barricades, and there would have been some rather heavy loss in taking them if a party had attacked them, but it could easily have been held by putting a few men on each side of the road on the sides of the barricades by sending a few riflemen to pick them off, for between the two barricades the road was so steep they could not have got off or on.

42,050. If it had been held?—If they had held the pass, putting a few men out of sight of the barricades so that they could not escape they could pick every man off, because they could not go up or down; they must have stopped on the road, where they would have been met. The trees were very heavy. We had great difficulty in getting through; we had to cut away the pallisades under the barricades. I had only one man, a sergeant, and a Maroon that day. I left one party at Stony Gut, and rode to meet another party across the river. Fortunately they had cutlasses, and we managed to cut through the barricades.

42,051. (*Mr. Gorrie*). You do not know who made these barricades?—Yes. There were two men who did it. One was a man named Betty; he was executed; and there was another named Papley, I think, of Torrington. My reason for remembering that man was this: he was out in the bush, and had not come in; his house was pointed out as that of one of the rebels having been concerned in making this barricade, and it was burnt; but there were some letters and papers lying about, and being anxious to see whether they threw any light upon the rebellion, I looked at one of them. It was from a man named Thompson in the 1st company of the 1st West India Regiment, stationed at Barbadoes, to his sister, Mrs. Papley, and it was one of the finest letters I ever read coming from a comparatively illiterate person. It struck me very forcibly the advice contained in it was so good, and there was such a Christian spirit throughout it, that I sent for the woman, and told her that in consequence of that letter I would spare her husband; that he should not be sent down to be tried, but I had evidence that he had made this barricade. I sent for him, and told him I would give him a pass, if he came on, merely for the sake of this man Thompson, who wrote that letter to his sister, Mrs. Papley.

42,052. Did Papley come in upon that?—Yes; and he was one of those I put to build huts. On the 25th I sent some of the women to tell the men to come out of the bush; that I did not wish the Maroons to shoot them; that they would shoot them if they went into the woods; that I would come up on the 27th if they would meet me. On the 27th I went up with one Maroon and my servant, and a large number of them came in. I gave them passes, and at once set them to erect houses. They cut down bamboos, and put up huts to shelter those that might be without shelter. I have since been at Bath, and one of the men, named Wilson, brought me one of those passes which I will hand in, because it shows that on the 27th October I was taking measures to get these people to come in [handing in a paper].

42,053. This is a list of the persons who surrendered on the 27th of October?—Yes. Papley was one of those I gave a paper to.

42,054. Simon Papley?—I think that was the man's name. This paper states "These parties having "surrendered are not to be disturbed, unless they are "concerned in cases of murder, pending the pleasure "of the Governor or Commander of the Forces." I gave, I suppose, six or eight of those papers. I saw in the newspaper that a man named Valentine stated in evidence that on the Wednesday after the massacre at Morant Bay Briscoe came up with a party of Maroons, and burnt and shot a number. Now on that Wednesday Briscoe was at Port Antonio, so that there must be a mistake there.

42,055. Was that the same day you have already spoken to as having shot Henry Patterson?—Yes.

42,056. Was Briscoe with you on the day you shot Patterson?—He was.

42,057. (*Mr. Walcott*). I think you say that no persons were shot in your presence, except that man of whom you have spoken?—Yes.

42,058. Then it is not true, as stated by James Stewart, that you were present when three persons and a woman were shot at a place called Torrington?—That must mean Thornton; it is the same place; it is sometimes called Torrington.

42,059. Three old men, named William Taplin, William McFarlane, and William McDonald?—No. I don't know the name of either one as shot by the Maroons. I only saw one man shot.

42,060. They were not shot in your presence?—No; not one of them. Some of those bodies I saw may have borne those names. I do not know that they did; I did not see them shot.

42,061. They could not have been in their houses and been shot there?—Impossible.

42,062. You did not see any bodies in houses?—Certainly not.

42,063. This man, Stewart, swore that they were old people, and that they were in their houses at the time they were shot?—If it was done, I never saw it, and never heard of it.

42,064. You were at Monklands, were you not?—Yes.

42,065. While you were there did you order a Court-martial to be assembled?—I was requested by Captain Field to order a Court-martial to assemble. He had some prisoners there, and he did not know how soon he was going away, and he was anxious that a Court-martial should assemble, and I gave an order for the assembling of a Court-martial.

42,066. And were persons tried?—Three persons were tried. They were sentenced to death, and I sent back the proceedings to be revised, as I did not approve of the sentence upon one. I thought it too severe for the offence, and it was changed to 100 lashes, which the man had.

42,067. The proceedings were revised and altered?—Yes; there were mitigating circumstances in his case, and I sent it back to be revised.

42,068. You approved of the second finding?—I did.

42,069. (*Commission.*) This is the statement the man Valentine makes, "On the Wednesday after the "war," that is the date at which he puts it?—The 25th. The man has made a mistake.

42,070. On that occasion did the Maroons stop Thursday, Friday, and Saturday up at near Stony Gut?—No; they were at Whitehall. We sent parties out from Whitehall. I went myself, and some parties were sent towards the back of Monklands.

42,071. He was asked, "After that, did the "Maroons go away?" And he said, "No; they "staid two or three days, and cut up all the "victuals?—I cannot believe it.

42,072. "Meanwhile the Maroons were shooting, "and Mr. Fyfe called out that we must come so "Bath, and he would give us a pass, and the "Maroons should not shoot any more?"—I may have said that, but as to their being there, and chopping up all their provisions, and remaining there all that time, I am quite sure it is incorrect. I did tell them I was very anxious for them to come in. There was an old Maroon found among them, who had been with me in the insurrection of 1832. He had lived there 30 years.

42,073. Was that a man of the name of Wilson?—Yes. I sent for him. In fact the Maroons were to incensed at his being among them without giving notice that they wanted to shoot him. I would not allow that. They burnt one of his houses. I told him to go and call in some of the women, and let me speak to them, to tell them I had given strict orders that they should not be injured. He got a few of the women to come, and I think Mrs. Papley was one. I said to them, "Now, go into the woods, and tell "your husbands and sons all to come out. I do not "wish the Maroons to go in. If they do, and do not "surrender, they will be shot. Let them come and "surrender, and I will give them conduct passes, if "they have not committed murder."

42,074. If that is correct there could not have been the time described. The representation here is that for some days after the shooting of Patterson the Maroons stopped there, and went on shooting, and that some days after that you invited them to come in. You say it was on the 25th?—It was the 25th.

42,075. And on the 27th you gave the passes?—Yes. There is one thing I should like to say. General Nelson was kind enough to give me the full authority that he did; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not desire to throw the slightest responsibility upon him for any act of mine. From my position as custos of Portland, stipendiary magistrate, and a member of the Legislative Council, he was quite justified in thinking he might safely entrust any power to me. If therefore I have abused the power in any way I trust General Nelson will not be held responsible in any way.

42,076. Where were you residing previous to the outbreak?—In St. David's; that is, I am a magistrate for St. David's.

42,077. Had you an opportunity of forming an opinion as to what was the state of feeling among the people at that time?—I saw nothing particular beyond the Underhill meetings; there was excitement about that.

42,078. Did you see anything which led you to apprehend any disturbance?—No. There was a general excitement that led me to think there would be a disturbance; and I wrote Mr. Hosack to that effect, after the meeting in Vere, to say that I thought the law officers of the Crown ought to interfere; that things were going too far, that is, the meetings held by Mr. Gordon; and they were I thought sleeping upon a volcano; that we had no police, and that a conspiracy might be hatched next door to our police station without our knowing anything about it; that we had virtually no police in the country, and the Governor did not appear, to use an American phrase, "to realize the position." That was after the Vere meeting.

42,079. Then you did discover that they had what you thought a bad effect upon the people?—I certainly thought the country there was in a very disturbed state, and that these meetings should at once have been put a stop to, and the parties prosecuted for the language they held.

42,080. When you speak of the language they held, you were not present at any of the meetings, were you?—No, I should have said, "The reported "language." All my information upon those points were from the newspaper reports. It was the speech reported at Vere that made me write to the Governor.

42,081. Do you see the "County Union"?—No; one copy may perhaps be shown to me in six months.

42,082. You speak of the general character?—Yes.

42,083. Is it your opinion that the habit of having meetings has a bad influence on the people?—I have no doubt of it. They are a very excitable people, easily moulded to good or to evil; they can be turned with a straw. You can trace the effects of certain teaching in particular districts. Where the Moravians are they are the quietest people in the world.

42,084. Would not a meeting at which good advice was given be a good thing?—No doubt of it; but still I think they would be better without that good advice if it collects them together. Whenever they are brought together they begin to think too much. They are ignorant, and it makes them think above their sphere, and they begin to give opinions upon points that they cannot grapple.

42,085. Do you think the fact of bringing them together has a bad effect upon them?—I do; except it be at church.

42,086. Or chapel. I suppose you do not mean to limit it to church?—Oh no, not in the slightest. By church I mean a place of worship.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE M'FARLANE (a black), sworn, and examined.

G. M'Farlane.

42,087. Are you a Maroon of Moor Town?—Yes.

42,088. Have you been appointed by your people there as one of their captains?—Yes.

42,089. Did you act as one of their captains?—Yes.

42,090. Did you act as one of their captains during the disturbance in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

G. M'Farlane.

14 March 1866.

42,091. Did you receive instructions from Colonel Fyfe as to your treatment of the people ?—Yes.

42,092. What were the directions you received ?—We arrived at Bath on the 20th from Port Antonio, and went on that night. A report came that there were some rebels encamped at Torrington. They said they heard the Maroons were coming, and they were ready to meet them. Next morning, the 21st, we were ordered by Colonel Fyfe to go up there, and he divided the party into three gangs, one to go up to the mountains, one on this side, one on that side, and Colonel Fyfe himself and others going up that side. Before we departed he charged us not to shoot any person except those that fired at us, and those that ran, that we were not able to capture. We must try to capture all we could to bring to justice. The first gang went up. As we were going along we heard the sound of a gun ; a little while after we heard the sound of another gun ; then we hear some guns, one after one, one after the other ; then we heard the sound of the Maroon horn. We knew our Maroon horn, and knew that they were making engagement. Before we started we saw a boy run down to say that they had fired, and that they had shot one of them. We asked, if this man was killed. He said, No ; and we ran up as quick as we could. As I was going I saw two men lying down dead. I know that they were shot by the Maroons, these rebels, I may call them, but I was not there to see who had shot them. Before we got to the top by the houses I saw another two, making four, and by the time we had reached up there we did not see a living soul. The whole of them were scattered into the bush.

42,093. Did you have any instruction from Colonel Fyfe as to what you were to do with respect to the houses ?—Colonel Fyfe told us distinctly we must not burn any house, except it was pointed out to us that the house belonged to a rebel.

42,094. Pointed out by whom ?—Colonel Fyfe said to us we must not burn any house, except the pilot, the guide, that went with us, pointed out the house, as we were strangers, to show that the house belonged to a rebel ; and if there were two houses in the yard we must burn one, and save one for the women and children ; and if there was only one house in the yard we must pass it, and not disturb it.

42,095. Did you obey those instructions of Colonel Fyfe ?—I obeyed the directions of Colonel Fyfe, and every Maroon will suffer to be shot if he disobeys his orders.

42,096. Did you see any irregularities by any of the men whom you were with in the course of the time you were there ?—None whatever ; there was not the value of that taken from any one house ; all was taken into the bush ; there was not a bench in the house.

42,097. You mean the houses that were burnt had nothing in them ?—Before the house was burnt they had removed everything out of the house.

42,098. Did you see any act of violence by any of your men towards the inhabitants ?—None whatever.

42,099. Was the only thing you know derived from seeing the four dead bodies ?—Yes.

42,100. And the houses that were burnt, which were pointed out by the guide ?—Yes.

42,101. And only in these cases where there was more than one building in the same yard ?—Yes ; some houses that we left we found burnt when we returned ; they were burnt by the special constables, so the people told us, while we were away, and they say the Maroons gave them orders.

42,102. Did you ever give any orders to the constables to burn ?—None whatever ; we never gave any orders to any person. We obeyed Colonel Fyfe's orders, and that was what we did.

42,103. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you read or write ?—No ; I can only sign my name.

42,104. How do you sign it, with a cross ?—No ; by writing.

42,105. You could not write a short report of what you had done during a day, could you ?—No.

42,106. Were any of these four men you saw shot near a house ?—No ; I saw them shot in the bush ; they were not in a house at all ; they were going down in the bush.

42,107. Were any of them Africans ?—I do not know. Some of the Africans look as well as Creoles. You cannot tell them except when they speak to you.

42,108. Did you see any woman near where any of these men were shot ?—None whatever.

42,109. Do you recollect seeing a little African woman standing near where some of the men were shot ?—No ; I never remember seeing a woman standing.

42,110. How far from the road were these men that you saw shot ?—A long way.

42,111. Which gang did you go with ; did you go with the gang that went up the footpath, after crossing the river ?—No ; I did not go with that gang. I was with the gang where Colonel Fyfe was.

42,112. That was the one that went furthest up the river, and then turned up the hill ?—Yes ; it was the gang that went up that fired.

42,113. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were you in Torrington with Colonel Fyfe ?—Yes.

42,114. Did you ever see any person shot in their houses ?—None whatever.

42,115. You never saw three old men shot in their houses ?—No ; there were none in the houses that could be shot.

The witness withdrew.

T. O. Burton.

THOMAS OAKLEY BURTON, sworn, and examined.

42,116. Are you a Maroon living at Moor Town ?—I am.

42,117. Were you one of those ordered by Colonel Fyfe to go up to Torrington ?—Yes.

42,118. What orders did you receive from him as to the treatment of the people you met with ?—His orders were to go up to Torrington, and to capture as many rebels as we could ; that we were not to trouble any females by imprisoning them, or any children. We were not to trouble any except those who were pointed out to us as rebels ; we were to capture them. We were not to burn any houses except those that were belonging to rebels, which were pointed out as rebels' houses ; and in burning, if there were two or three houses in the yard, we were to leave one for the women and children, and not to fire at any person except they resisted us by firing at us. Those were the orders we received.

42,119. Did you obey his directions ?—We did.

42,120. As you were going up to Torrington did you meet with anything ?—Yes ; we met with an engagement as we were going up. We were going up the hill, the people were upon the hill, and we beneath, at the bottom. I heard a voice say, "Yes, "come on, we are prepared to meet you. Turn out "the men ; let them commence firing." And so they did.

42,121. Who did ?—The rebels. I heard the voice, but I did not see them at the time.

42,122. You were with the advanced party, were you ?—Yes. I heard them say, "Let what come, let "it come to-day ;" and they commenced to fire.

42,123. How many shots were fired from above ?—They fired, to my best remembrance, over 11 or 12 guns before the Maroons could ever make a shot at them.

42,124. Were you in a position to be able to fire at them at the time when first you heard the shots from the hill ?—No ; we were not in a position to fire at them at that time.

42,125. Did any of these shots take effect upon any of your men?—Yes ; one of the Maroons was shot in the eye ; his right eye, I believe.

42,126. Did you then get on, so that you were able to fire at them ?—Yes ; we advanced after them.

42,127. Did the shots of any of your party take effect on them ?—Yes.

42,128. Did you discover as you went on any person who had been killed by the fire ?—I saw three persons.

42,129. Did you not see more than three dead bodies ?—Three dead bodies ; three persons I saw shot.

42,130. What did they do after you began firing at them ?—They ran into the bushes.

42,131. Do you know of any girl having been shot? —Yes ; her name was Amelia Stewart.

42,132. Did you see that ?—I saw it with my own eyes.

42,133. Will you just describe how that was ?—After the firing the people ran into the bushes ; the girl was there ; we saw her, but did not know that she was a female. The bushes were thick, and there was some large trees there, and thinking it was one of the men firing at us, who might be hiding so as to fire again, a young man by the name Rennock fired and shot her in the thigh, and she dropped down, and as she dropped she called out my name, for she was a servant of my wife's. I went and looked at her, and found she had received a wound through her thigh.

42,134. Did she recover ?—No. She lived 10 days after, and then she died. Her mother told me so. I was sorry for it, and if I had known she was there I would have called her, and let her come out. Her mother had removed her from our service about a month before the rebellion. She was a very serviceable girl to me.

42,135. What became of her after she was shot ?—I cannot say ; her mother and her father-in-law removed her home.

42,136. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Which gang did you go up with ; the one to the left, the centre one, or Colonel Fyfe's ?—The one to the left.

42,137. You went up the steep path ?—Yes.

42,138. How far up was it that you met with this engagement, as you call it ?—They were about a quarter of a mile or half a mile away from us.

42,139. When they fired the shots, do you mean ?—We were down, and they were up on the hill.

42,140. You did not see them ?—I did not see them at the first ; not till they said, " Yes, come on ; " we are prepared to meet you."

42,141. Was that when they were a half a mile from you ?—No, not so far, but pretty near ; they were on the hill. I could hear the voice, and as I lifted up my eyes I saw an assemblage of people together on the top of the hill, both male and female. They were all up there.

42,142. All standing together ?—Yes.

42,143. When they saw you did they run ?—They did not ; they fired several guns ; about 10 or 12 guns.

42,144. Did you see them firing ?—I saw them.

42,145. Did you fire in return ?—I did fire.

42,146. Why did you tell us a little ago that you did not fire because you could not see them ?—It was not at the very minute when they fired that we fired ; it was a while after when they fired, and we advanced up to them before we could make fire.

42,147. Then you were not in the bushes when you saw these people ?—We were on the road.

42,148. Did you see them distinctly when they fired ?—I saw them distinctly when they fired.

42,149. And you were on the road also ?—I was ; I was before the company.

42,150. Were they standing near a place which had a house ?—There was ; and there was some mango trees there.

42,151. Was that at the top of the hill where you first began to see the sea?—We could not see any sea there.

42,152. You know where Holland is ? — Yes. Except I turned my eyes, and looked down, I could not see the sea.

42,153. Was that the point where you first began to see it, when you ascend the mountain ?—I do not understand you.

42,154. Was the point where the people were standing that point of the mountain where you first began to see the sea ?—No.

42,155. Was it higher up than that, or was it lower down ?—Higher up.

42,156. Then was it beyond the first range of houses you come to ?—It is beyond the first range of houses. There were no persons in them, nor anything at all ; they were empty.

42,157. Then you had passed the first range of houses before you came to this engagement ?—Yes ; the whole were assembled at the hill top.

42,158. Away beyond the village ?—No ; not beyond the village ; in the village.

42,159. But beyond the first range of houses?—Yes.

42,160. Was that on the first hill looking over the river, or the second hill, beyond that ?—The first, looking over Sunning Hill Estate.

42,161. How many guns were fired at that spot ?—I said 10 or 12 guns.

42,162. Were they all fired together ?—One after the other. The shots and bullets were flying over our heads.

42,163. Coming from the corner where the women and men were standing together ?—Yes.

42,164. How soon after the first shot did you fire ? —After they fired about 10 or 12 guns, we were advancing up to them. It was after that that I fired my gun ; I fired in defence.

42,165. You fired, did you, yourself ?—I did fire.

42,166. Are you a captain ?—No.

42,167. Did you see whether any of your shots took effect ?—No, I cannot say.

42,168. Was it at that place that Amelia Stewart was standing ?—Her house was a little beneath. I usually go there. I go there to her mother several times.

42,169. Her house was beneath where you fired at the people ?—Yes ; but I cannot say exactly that she was on the spot. At the time she got shot she was in the bushes ; that was after the whole of the people had run into the bush.

42,170. How many Maroons were with you at that time ?—To my best remembrance about 40.

42,171. All going up that part ?—On that road.

42,172. Where were the first dead bodies you came up with ?—At the same place where the firing was.

42,173. Exactly there ?—Yes.

42,174. Were all the four bodies there ?—Three I said.

42,175. Were they all three together ?—I saw them in different directions ; not lying down together ; in different spots.

42,176. Were they all within 50 yards of each other ?—Yes.

42,177. Were they young men or old men that were shot ?—They were young men, ripe men, and one old man.

42,178. How many were young and how many were old ?—I cannot rightly remember.

42,179. What had they about them ; had they anything in their hands as they were lying ?—They had cutlasses and guns ; those that were lying there had not any guns.

42,180. Those that lay there I am asking you about ?—No ; they had no guns ; they had cutlasses.

42,181. Were any of these men Africans ?—I did not see any.

42,182. Did you see any Africans shot that day ?—I cannot say whether any one of those that got shot that day was an African. I did not go to look ; I passed.

42,183. You had been at Torrington I suppose,

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pretty often, seeing this Amelia Stewart's mother ?—Not very often.

42,184. But you knew the place very well ?—I knew the place.

42,185. Did you know any of these men that were shot ?—I never associated with them.

42,186. But you might see them when you passed up and down ?—I never interfered with any of them.

42,187. Was there a boy about 20 ?—No; older than that.

42,188. Were they all older than that ?—Yes; ripe men; big men; not old men, but ripe men.

42,189. Full grown ?—Full grown up.

42,190. Did you see any of them near a house just at the top of a hill, near where you first see the sea ?—I saw a body there, and there was a house; the body was like outside; that was the nearest house to that body.

42,191. How old was that person ?—I did not stand there observing the body, for I am afraid to interfere or have any dealings with dead bodies; I never handle any, nor interfere with any.

42,192. Where was the Maroon shot ?—I cannot say.

42,193. Was he with your party; I mean the man that was shot in the eye ?—Yes, he was.

42,194. Did you see him shot ?—Yes; he and I were together.

42,195. Is he here ?—He is not here, in consequence of his eye. He could not come because he was sick with his eye.

42,196. Had you began to fire before that happened?—Oh no; it was at the very first instant when they began to fire at us.

42,197. How many shots did you hear before that man was wounded ?—I am not certain that I can tell how many; about four or five, perhaps. The engagement was hot, and I could not mind to reckon how many guns I heard before he got shot.

42,198. According to your observation was not the engagement 11 shots on one side, and then they run ?—11 or 12 from that side where the people were standing.

42,199. And then they ran ?—They did not run immediately. After we advanced up to them, and after our shots, then they ran.

42,200. Is not the place very full of bushes, which makes it very difficult to see ?—Oh no. There was a kind of grass piece, an open place. One or two mangoes were standing there, and a bread fruit tree. We could see them plainly, and they could see us.

42,201. Then you were not hid in the bush at all as you were coming up ?—No.

42,202. And they were not hid ?—No.

42,203. And you saw the people distinctly when you heard the voice ?—Distinctly. I saw some of them were wearing red shirts at the time, and different dresses.

42,204. You could see that, could you ?—I could see that very plainly.

42,205. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Why did not you tell Colonel Fyfe that Amelia Stewart was shot ?—Well, it was not me that shot her; but the reason why it must have been hid from him is this, we were afraid to tell him, for he gave distinct orders not to shoot any females or injure any children; and though she was accidentally shot, perhaps he might have quarrelled with us; that was the reason they did not tell him at the same time.

42,206. Was he present with the advance guard that you went with ?—He was not there when the girl was shot; he was more to the right; he was not with that party.

42,207. When did you tell Colonel Fyfe after this that the girl was shot ?—I do not remember.

42,208. How long after ?—It was long after the martial law.

The witness withdrew.

R. Rennock.

ROBERT RENNOCK, sworn, and examined.

42,209. Are you a Maroon from Moor Town ?—Yes.

42,210. Were you with this advanced body going up to Torrington ?—Yes.

42,211. Did you hear the directions given by Colonel Fyfe as to the women and children ?—Yes, I did.

42,212. What was it that you heard him say ?—He gave an order to go up to Torrington, and let the constables point out the houses that were belonging to the rebels, and to go through them, and to see if there were any new goods in them. When we were going, Burton and the advanced party went on before.

42,213. As you were going up were there any shots fired ?—It was at those that went before me.

42,214. Were there any shots fired as you went up ?—I was at the bottom; I was left behind. Burton came back, and called to us, that they were firing at them, and by the time we went up they ceased firing.

42,215. You were a good way behind Burton, were you not ?—Yes.

42,216. Before he came, and told you that, had you heard shots fired ?—No, I did not hear the first fired. I was clear down below them.

42,217. Then did you see the shots fired by your own people ?—After they fired at Burton, and went to the woods, I did not see anybody fire at our company.

42,218. After Burton came, and said they had fired upon them, did you see any shots fired ?—Not by my company.

42,219. How many were there in your party going up to Torrington ?—About 30.

42,220. You were down at the bottom ?—Yes.

42,221. After that did your party fire any shots when you got up ?—Yes.

42,222. Did you see people in the bush ?—Yes; when I went into the woods.

42,223. How long was that after Burton came down ?—About a quarter of an hour.

42,224. What did you observe of the people in the bush, or did you fancy you saw them ?—When I went up the hill I looked up the hill side, and I saw a person lying on the ground, and stooped down myself to see who the person was; then the person just drew himself on the ground, and dodged round a large stake, and hid himself. I thought it was a man going to fire at me, so I let fly at him.

42,225. Did you afterwards discover that that *him* was not a man ?—The person bawled, and then I went up, and saw it was a girl. I caught hold of the girl, and said, "What are you doing here?" She said she was coming to us, but as she heard the company coming she was afraid. I said I was very sorry for doing so, for we had orders from the Colonel not to shoot any women or children; but I said, "Call your mother to make the best of you." She began to call for her mother, and she came.

42,226. You did not like to mention this to Colonel Fyfe, I suppose ?—No, as he gave the orders, and as it was done through accident very likely he would find fault.

42,227. And you have only told him within the last few days, when he began making inquiry about it ?—No; I never told him anything about it till quite lately.

42,228. He said he had seen something in the papers, and began to ask you about it, I believe ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

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GEORGE BARNARD, sworn, and examined. *G. Barnard.*

42,229. Are you a Maroon of Moor Town ?—Yes.

42,230. I believe you have been chosen as a lieutenant amongst them ?—Yes.

42,231. Were you with any of the parties that went up to Torrington ?—I was not with the one that went up to Torrington; I was with the colonel.

42,232. Did you receive directions from the colonel as to how you were to conduct yourselves towards the people ?—Yes.

42,233. What were those directions ?—He told us when we went that we were not to fire at any one except they disturbed us, and he gave us orders not to burn any houses except they were pointed out as rebel houses by the guide, and if one went into a yard, and two houses were there, we must burn one, and leave one for the women and children.

42,234. Did you attend to those directions ?—Yes, I did.

42,235. And did the people, as far as you know, do as they were told by Colonel Fyfe ?—Yes. Those that were pointed out by the guide we burnt; a few of those at Torrington.

42,236. Were you one of the last who went up to Torrington ?—Yes. When we heard that they fired at our people, then we went up.

42,237. How many houses do you think were burnt at that time ?—I can't tell; I did not count them.

42,238. Did you remain for some days in the neighbourhood ?—Yes.

42,239. How many persons do you know of having been shot by any of your Maroons ?—I know of seven; seven that I saw.

42,240. Do you mean that you saw shot, or that you saw the bodies ?—I saw the bodies.

42,241. How many were there in Torrington that you saw ?—I remember three I saw in Torrington.

42,242. Where were the other four that you saw ?—At Stony Gut.

42,243. Do you know at all who they were ?—I don't know the names of them.

42,244. But there were four ?—Yes.

42,245. Do you know of any who were shot in Bath ?—No; I did not see.

42,246. You do not know anything of the shooting of a person of the name of Williams ?—No; I did not see when they shot Williams.

42,247. Did you see the body ?—I saw the body at Airey Castle. I believe it was the body of a person named Williams. I did not see when they shot him.

42,248. You say you saw three at Torrington and four at Stony Gut ?—Yes; and at Airey Castle I saw a body lying down there; they said he was shot. I did not know he had been shot by any of our people.

42,249. Did you know anything of any people called Obeahmen, a little way out of Bath ?—I don't know an Obeahman; I heard so.

42,250. Do you remember a certain part about a mile out of Bath ?—No; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN SHARP, sworn, and examined. *J. Sharp.*

42,251. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect in the course of last summer addressing some printed papers headed the "State of the Island"?—No. I was employed as a compositor in the office of Mr. George W. Gordon. He had a newspaper called the "Sentinel," and he gave me, as a compositor, some copy to put in type; it was headed "State of the Island."

42,252. Did you afterwards address some of those ?—Upon his going away to St. Ann's Bay he told me to direct three parcels of placards in July, one to a man named Bogle, one to Chisholm, and one to Sullivan of Bath.

42,253. Did you address those with your own hand ?—I addressed them, and put them in the Kingston post office myself, by the direction of Mr. Gordon.

42,254. (*Commission.*) When was it you directed them ?—I think he attended a meeting at St. Ann's on the 29th of July, and I directed these papers about the 25th or 27th, or some time on his way to St. Ann's. He told me, as he was in a hurry going away he would send these things to these three men.

42,255. Did you print that (a placard was handed to the witness) ?—No. There is a distinction in a printing office between a printer and a compositor. I am a compositor; there is another party who acts as printer. I know nothing about the press work.

42,256. You were employed by Mr. Gordon ?—As a compositor.

42,257. Of that very placard ?—Long before I did that I was in his employ.

42,258. But you did that ?—Yes; I set the type for those placards.

The witness withdrew.

ROBERT GRANT (black), sworn, and examined. *R. Grant.*

42,259. What are you ?—A weighing man.

42,260. Do you remember being at Pusey Hill a few days after the outbreak at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

42,261. Did you see a person of the name of Benjamin Morris there ?—Yes.

42,262. Who was Benjamin Morris ?—He was an old man.

42,263. Upon the same estate ?—Yes.

42,264. Did you hear him say anything about the rebellion ?—Yes.

42,265. What was it he said ?—He was talking, and I hear him say, "If he had got ten men like "himself, and he heard the rebels coming, he would "go and join them himself."

42,266. Did you ask him anything upon that ?—I said "Where you get guns ?" he said, "We go and "burn the police station, and get guns."

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE EDWARDS (black), sworn, and examined. *G. Edwards.*

42,267. Are you one of the head men on the estate of Pusey Hill in the parish of Vere ?—Yes.

42,268. Were you so in October last ?—Yes.

42,269. Do you remember the news of the rebellion coming there ?—Yes.

42,270. Did Mr. Callaghan order you to put on an extra watch that night ?—Yes.

42,271. Did you apply to Morris to come there as watch ?—Yes; I did on the 16th. I told him, but he did not stop; he went away in the night.

42,272. Did you speak to him about it next day ?—Yes, on the 17th I asked him about it. I said, "You "were to stop and watch along with the men;" he said, "If he did stop and heard the rioters were

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" coming he would join with them, and make a riot, " and if he had 20 more besides himself he could " make a row to-morrow."

42,273. Did you ask him anything ?—Yes; I said, "Where you going to get the men?" He said, "He would soon find men to make a riot." I walked off; I did not say anything more.

42,274. Did you tell Mr. Callaghan's clerk about it that day ?—Yes.

42,275. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was Morris after that taken into custody?—Yes.

42,276. And taken to Morant Bay?—He was taken to the Alley.

42,277. Did you afterwards see marks of his having been flogged ?—I have not seen the marks; I heard that he was flogged.

42,278. Was he taken from the Alley to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-SECOND DAY. (Part II.—Monklands.)

Wednesday, 14th March 1866.

PRESENT:

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, ESQ.

T. M'Farlane.

THOMAS MCFARLANE (black), sworn, and examined.

42,279. Do you live at Coley ?—Yes.

42,280. What are you; what do you do when you are at home ?—I don't do nothing.

42,281. How do you get your clothes; how do you live ?—I don't do nothing.

42,282. Do you live on air, and do nothing ?—Yes.

42,283. Have you got a father or mother alive ?—Yes; father dead, only a mother.

42,284. Does she keep you ?—Yes.

42,285. What is your age; how old are you ?—That I can't tell.

42,286. You haven't the slightest idea how long you have been alive ?—No.

42,287. Don't you work in the fields ?—Yes; I work in the fields.

42,288. Who for ?—Mr. Bowen.

42,289. How many days a week do you work; every day, day after day ?—Yes.

42,290. Six days altogether ?—Yes.

42,291. In each week ?—Yes; four days I work.

42,292. How much do you get a day ?—Sometimes I get three shillings, and sometimes I work and don't get more than ninepence the whole of the week.

42,293. Ninepence a day for a week ?—Yes.

42,294. And you work four days out of six ?—Yes.

42,295. Is that at cane and coffee ?—No; cane.

42,296. Cane only ?—Yes.

42,297. Do you remember a man named John Bunting ?—Yes.

42,298. Where do you remember him ?—He lived at Fonthill.

42,299. When did you last see him ?—From the beginning of martial law I saw him.

42,300. What became of him after that; where did he go ?—I really can't tell.

42,301. Where did you last see him ?—I saw him when the soldiers got him.

42,302. Where ?—I saw them got him on the broad road.

42,303. At Fonthill ?—No; Coley.

42,304. What were they doing with him on the broad road ?—I saw them tie his hands behind his back, and carry him to Fonthill, and go to a big meeting house, and take off all the trash and tie him up.

42,305. Were you a prisoner then ?—Yes; they took five men together.

42,306. Were you one of the five ?—Yes; and we were tied with one rope.

42,307. Was John Bunting one of the five ?—He was.

42,308. What was done with John Bunting ?—I can't say.

42,309. You say you were tied to a rope ?—Yes.

42,310. And John Bunting was tied to the same rope ?—No.

42,311. You said so ?—No.

42,312. Was he tied to a rope ?—Yes; he was tied with a man; I don't know the other.

42,313. He was not one of the five tied with you, then ?—No.

42,314. You say that they went to a chapel; did John Bunting go with them ?—Yes.

42,315. With the soldiers ?—Yes.

42,316. What was done to John Bunting that you saw with your own eye ?—With my own eye I saw the soldiers shoot him.

42,317. Where was that ?—At Fonthill, at the meeting house.

42,318. Were other men shot at the same time ?—Yes; I saw a lot of the men. I don't know their names.

42,319. After John Bunting was shot do you know what they did with the body ?—Them loose all the prisoner to go and take the dead one, to take him to the meeting house, and put a rope round his neck, and hang him up there.

42,320. Was he one of the nine who were hung up there ?—Yes.

42,321. How many were hung up at Fonthill, at the meeting house ?—I can't tell you.

42,322. Were there several ?—Yes, several; all hang up along a beam.

42,323. (*Mr. Williams.*) Do you say you work six days a week, every day ?—Five days.

42,324. How much do you work for ?—I work for a shilling a day, and ninepence a day.

42,325. Are you one of Paul Bogle's boys ?—No.

42,326. Did you never drill ?—No.

42,327. Did you ever go to meeting house ?—No.

42,328. Who is your parson; who is your minister? I really cannot tell; I go to the church.

42,329. Which church ?—Brick church. Parson Sterne's.

42,330. Are there plenty of meeting houses about there ?—Yes.

42,331. Plenty before they were burnt ?—Yes.

42,332. Who preached there ?—I can't tell.

42,333. Did you ever preach there ?—No.

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42,334. Were you shot, too ?—No; they fire three volley after me, and I make an escape.

42,335. (*Commission.*) How did you escape ; run away ?—Yes.

42,336. How did you get rid of the rope ?—They loose me to pick up the dead one, and I ran away.

42,337. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are you the son of Andrew McFarlane, who was hung ?—No.

42,338. Your father was not hung ?—No.

42,339. (*Commission.*) He was dead before martial law ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Knight.

James Knight (black), sworn, and examined.

42,340. What are you ?—A labourer.

42,341. Where do you live ?—At York.

42,342. Do you know a man of the name of James Gibbon ?—Yes.

42,343. Where did he live ?—Barracks.

42,344. Were you taken prisoner during martial law ?—Yes.

42,345. From York ?—Yes.

42,346. After that, where did they take you to ?—I was carried up here (Monklands).

42,347. Did you see James Gibbon here ?—Yes.

42,348. What was done to James Gibbon ?—Me and he tried the very day we came here.

42,349. You and he were tried the same day ?—Yes ; tried together, one try and then another try. They took six and six, me and five more.

42,350. Was James Gibbon one ?—Yes.

42,351. James Kelly another ?—Yes.

42,352. And William Hamilton, was he another ?—Yes.

42,353. Then you, Gibbon, Kelly, and Hamilton were tried together ; is that what you mean to say ?—Yes.

42,354. What did they do first of all to Gibbon ?—He was shot.

42,355. What was his Christian name ?—I don't know.

42,356. Why did you say it was James when I asked you ?—His name was James Gibbon.

42,357. Why did you say you did not know ?—I did not understand you were speaking about his Christian name.

42,358. What was Hamilton's first name ?—His name was William Hamilton.

42,359. Where did Hamilton live ?—I don't know.

42,360. Did you know him at all before you saw him here, when he was tried ?—Yes ; I always see him.

42,361. Where did you see him ?—I met him all about.

42,362. Did he live at York ?—No ; but he always go and come.

42,363. Sometimes at York ?—About the Bay, and all like that.

42,364. He went down to the Bay ?—Yes, sometimes.

42,365. To work there ?—I cannot say.

42,366. You don't know what he did ?—No.

42,367. What became of William Hamilton after trial ?—I know he was shot ; he and another man besides ; I don't know the other man's name.

42,368. When was he shot ?—On the Monday.

42,369. You came up here on the Saturday ?—Sunday.

42,370. Who brought you here ?—A constable.

42,371. Do you know the constable's name ?—Yes; but it was not one constable ; plenty of them.

32,372. What were their names ?—I don't know the whole of their names.

32,373. Do you know any of their names ?—I know one, David Smith.

42,374. Do you know the name of another ?—I don't remember any more names.

42,375. That is the only name of the constable you know ?—Yes.

42,376. They brought you up on Sunday ?—Yes.

42,377. Next day you were tried, with William Hamilton ?—No; I was tried with Gibbon.

42,378. You told me you were tried with William Hamilton. You said six of you were tried together, and now you say he was not tried with you ?—I was tried on the Monday evening.

42,379. Was he tried at the same time with you ?—No; the whole of us were together in the house, and I was tried after.

42,380. Were you in the room when William Hamilton was tried ?—Yes.

42,381. You heard him tried ?—I saw them take him into the room and have him tried.

42,382. Were you in the room when William Hamilton was tried ?—No.

42,383. And all you know was they brought him out in the afternoon from below where you were ?—Yes ; and after they took him to the river side and shot him.

42,384. Did you see William Hamilton shot with your own eye ?—No ; I did not see him with my own eye.

42,385. You know he was taken away from the room where he was with another, brought up here, and you did not see him afterwards ?—No ; and when I asked the soldier what had become of the two men they took, they say they took him to the river and shot him.

42,386. Are you sure Hamilton's name was William?—I cannot say if his name was William ; another man here can prove the name.

42,387. You are not certain about that ?—No.

42,388. You know his name was Hamilton ?—Yes.

42,389. You did not know where his house was ?—No.

42,390. Nor the people that belonged to him, his wife, or his children, or his sister, or his brother ?—No ; I know nothing about that.

42,391. Then you know very little about him, is not that so ?—Yes.

42,392. Who is the other man you talk about ?—Jamaica Dennis.

42,393. (*Mr. Payne.*) When the soldiers came you ran into the woods, did you not ?—Yes.

42,394. Did you remain there a week and a half ?—Yes.

42,395. What did you come out of the woods for ?—I was hungry.

42,396. When you came out what happened to you ?—I was taken up by a constable.

42,397. Where were you taken ?—To Reed's Mountain, and the constable was fetching me down to the squire here (Mr. Bowen).

42,398. Do you know the name of the constable that took you ?—Yes.

42,399. What was his name ?—John Jeffreys.

42,400. What did Mr. Bowen do to you ?—If it had not been for his presence I might have been shot.

42,401. What did he do to you ?—He sent me back to my house.

42,402. How long did you remain there ?—I came here on Sunday, and remained till Wednesday.

42,403. Were you tied up ?—Yes ; I was tied.

42,404. What did they do with you ?—I was flogged, and my head was shaved.

42,405. How many lashes did you get ?—50.

42,406. Where did you go after you were flogged ?—Moffat.

42,407. How far off was that ?—About a mile and a half.

42,408. Were you taken into a house by somebody ?—Yes.

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J. Knight.

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42,409. How long did you stop there?—Three weeks.

42,410. How was it you stopped there so long?—I was sick.

42,411. What were you sick from?—I think it was from the flogging and shaving of my head.

42,412. After that you went and got work?—Yes.

42,413. Did anything happen to you again?—Yes; I was walking up the road, and I was taken up again.

42,414. Where were you taken to?—To Morant Bay.

42,415. How long were you kept there?—Twenty-seven days.

42,416. Then you were let go?—Yes.

42,417. Do you know where this man Hamilton lived?—No.

42,418. Had you ever talked to him before?—Yes; we always talked when we were all youngsters.

42,419. Did you see the body of Hamilton?—No.

42,420. Did you see any bodies after they were shot?—No.

42,421. Did you see any persons shot with your own eyes?—No; I did not see them with my own eyes.

42,422. When you saw all of them in the room, and when they were taken out, did you hear anything?—I hear the gun.

42,423. (*Mr. Williams.*) Are you positive David Smith was the constable that brought you up to Monklands?—Yes; I came up here by him.

42,424. Did he take you prisoner, and bring you here?—No; he did not take me prisoner, and bring me here, but I went to him, and he was one of the constables that came up with me.

42,425. How long were you in the woods?—A week and a half.

42,426. How did you live in the woods a week and a half?—Sometimes I ate canes.

42,427. Do canes grow in the woods?—Any person who grows cane I got a piece of them.

42,428. (*Commission.*) How did you live in the woods?—Sometimes in the night when it was dark I came out whenever I could, I beg a piece of bread, and returned back into the woods.

42,429. Was that near York?—No.

42,430. Had you been down to Morant Bay before that?—No.

42,431. Not at all?—No.

42,432. Only your friends had gone there?—I don't got no friends that go there.

42,433. Some of the people you know went there?—No.

42,434. Nobody?—No.

42,435. You are telling the truth now, are you?—Yes; only who I hear went there.

42,436. You did not see anybody?—No.

42,437. Did you know of any of your people who went down to Morant Bay?—I can't tell the names of any.

42,438. Did any of your people go down there?—I cannot say.

42,439. Why not?—Plenty of them might go to the Bay and I don't see them.

42,440. You knew they were going off that way?—I know they were taken down there and shot by the soldiers.

42,441. But don't you know they went there before the soldiers came?—No.

The witness withdrew.

J. Dennis.

JAMAICA DENNIS (black), sworn, and examined.

42,442. Where do you live?—Mount Lebanus.

42,443. What are you; do you work in the canes?—No.

42,444. What do you do to live?—Since I leave Monklands here, I work for myself; I labour at my own place.

42,445. How long have you done so?—These eleven years; since I leave here.

42,446. Did you know a man named Hamilton?—Yes.

42,447. Where did he live?—I don't know where he lived rightly; he was a person who went by. Sometimes he stop at Monklands; sometimes he stop at Duckworth.

42,448. What was his other name besides Hamilton?—George.

42,449. He was a man who went about from place to place?—Yes.

42,450. Where did he go to?—I don't know nothing about him, but I just see him go by; I know him name.

42,451. Where did you last see him?—I never see him for these two years till the last year they run him, and I meet him here at the works, and they take him in charge.

42,452. Who took him in charge?—I don't know; when they fetch me up I see him.

42,453. He was the man who used to go here, there, and everywhere?—Yes; he used to go to my ground and steal.

42,454. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who were you arrested by?—George, and one Barclay, and Josephs, and Ebenezer.

42,455. What were you asked when you were taken up?—I was at my yam piece.

42,456. What did they tell you?—They don't tell me nothing; only say they come, and take me up to go and shoot. I say, "What I do;" they ask me nothing; they take me into my yard, and say Josephs order them to come and take me.

42,457. That is Matthew Josephs?—Yes.

42,458. (*Commission.*) Is he a constable?—I don't know whether he is a constable; he is a schoolmaster.

42,459. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where did they take you to?—They tie me with a rope, and get a bit of the bush we call cow gut, and they tie me again, and bring me up to Monklands here.

42,460. Were you tried?—Yes.

42,461. Who were you tried before?—Colonel and the soldier; I can't know them rightly.

42,462. What evidence was given against you?—Evelina Williams gave the evidence.

42,463. What did she say?—She say she see me come up here to Monklands the last day, but she don't know what I came for. She say she saw them give me something to carry, but me did not go into the shop myself.

42,464. Was that true?—I never go in myself.

42,465. (*Commission.*) You stood outside, and they gave something to you, was that it?—I come up here. My daughter sent down, and say she want to see me.

42,466. You came up when all the people were here?—No; I did not walk with them.

42,467. But some were here when you came?—Yes; I met some down there.

42,468. Were there some persons here when you got here?—I say I see some of the people in the yard there, at the old shop, and all down by the market; and I meet some down at the bottom.

42,469. Were there people up here at the market?—Well; I don't see them have nothing that day.

42,470. But did not you see some man at Mr. Patterson's shop?—No; I do not go near the shop on that day.

42,471. But what did you see the other day?—I did not go to see what they do; I say I meet them.

42,472. You saw them come out?—Yes.

42,473. Did they give you anything to carry?—Yes; at the road down there.

42,474. Then Evelina Williams told the truth?—Yes.

42,475. (*Mr. Payne.*) What did you come up here for ?—I come to my daughter, and when I ask what all the men do, they say all the men go into the bush. Then I say, "I can't do nothing now." I ask if Mrs. Paterson give them the key, and what they allow the people to go in the shop for, because they said Mr. and Mrs. Paterson told them if they carry the key they might do what they liked.

42,476. (*Commission.*) Did you get a taste of the rum ?—No; I never did; I never go into the shop.

42,477. (*Mr. Payne.*) How near did you get to the shop ?—About as far as that cocoa-nut tree (close by).

42,478. Did anybody beg for you to get you off ?—Young Mr. Paterson; James Paterson.

42,479. Did he give you a character ?—Yes.

42,480. What did he say ?—He said he had known me a long time on the property, and all the people speak about me as a good man. I told all the people not to do all that nonsense.

42,481. What did they do to you ?—They took me and carry me down there to shoot, and I say my prayers with those other two lads. I kneel down, and say my prayers, and they say after, "He is a "good man; he has no business to come among the "rest, much less to come to shoot," and they must let me loose.

42,482. (*Commission.*) And they let you loose ?—Yes.

42,483. You say you told them not to do all that nonsense; what nonsense did you mean ?—I said they had no business to do that.

42,484. To do what ?—Come up to Monklands.

42,485. When was that ?—Before the white soldiers came.

42,486. You were up here trying to control the people ?—Yes.

42,487. You were trying to stop them ?—Yes; I tried to control them, and the next day they said they must have me to carry something.

42,488. What did they give you to carry ?—They give me a piece of pork.

42,489. Any drink ?—No.

42,490. How far did you carry it ?—To Mount Lebanus.

42,491. Did they flog you ?—No; but they stab me a little with their sword. I flogged by the white soldier.

42,492. Did they flog you ?—Yes.

42,493. You said this minute they did not ?—They flogged me when they let me loose.

42,494. (*Mr. Payne.*) How many lashes did you get ?—50. They said as I was a good man they could not let me loose altogether, but they gave 50 lashes.

42,495. When you went home did you hear a gun ?—I hear a gun.

42,496. Did you go to see what it was ?—I did not go anywhere at first, but I only see my father when I was turning up by Taylor's house.

42,497. Did you go to see what the gun was ?—Yes.

42,498. What did you see ?—I had a man called Taylor with me. A little boy come running into the garden, and tell me they had shot the grandfather. I called Taylor, and said, "Let me go see." I did go see, and he laid down flat on him back. I see him head open after shoot.

42,499. (*Commission.*) Was he dead ?—He did not do anything.

42,500. Did they shoot him dead ?—Yes.

42,501. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where was it he was killed ?—At the same house,

42,502. At your house ?—At his house.

42,503. (*Commission.*) Are you a preacher ?—No.

42,504. Was it at Mount Lebanus where your father was living ?—The whole of us live near. My brother's house here, and my father's here, and I live here.

42,505. Your father lived at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

42,506. And it was there you saw him shot ?—Yes.

42,507. What was your father's name ?—Jack Telfer.

42,508. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who shot him ?—I don't know.

42,509. Did you see the persons who fired the gun ?—I never in the place, but I heard the fire, away.

42,510. (*Commission.*) Were the soldiers there at the time ?—Yes.

42,511. Were they the persons that were shooting ?—Yes.

42,512. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did you see the soldiers shoot him ?—I hear the gun fire. I was far away. I do not know who then shot.

42,513. (*Mr. Payne.*) I think your houses were burnt ?—Yes.

42,514. Was your father's house burnt ?—My father's house not burnt.

42,515. Was your house burnt ?—Yes; two houses burnt.

42,516. Your's and your brother's ?—This Josephs burnt my house.

42,517. And your brother's ?—It burn, but it don't burn with no hand. They put fire in my house, and the fire rise and burn my brother's house, but no man took hand and put fire to my house.

42,518. Your house was burnt by hand, and your brother's not by hand ?—Yes.

42,519. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did they do anything to your provision ground ?—They took my yam, and burnt down all the cane.

42,520. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did you see them with your own eye ?—Yes; and some go and pick my coffee, and took all the things in my house.

42,521. Did you ever see any Volunteers going on to Mount Lebanus ?—No.

42,522. How long have you lived there; 10 years ?—Yes.

42,523. Did you live there up to October ?—Yes.

42,524. Did you ever see Paul Bogle come there ?—I never see him.

42,525. Or Moses Bogle ?—No.

42,526. Or M'Laren ?—I knew M'Laren; he never came there.

42,527. Did you ever see any drilling going on there ?—No.

42,528. Where was it going on ?—I never see none of them till that day that they came here.

42,529. Did you see a Bible at all ?—No.

42,530. (*Commission.*) What became of the people at Mount Lebanus on the Wednesday ?—Mount Lebanus was a different party.

42,531. What became of them; where did they go to ?—I do not know.

42,532. Did they go away from Mount Lebanus on the Wednesday ?—Yes.

42,533. Where did they go to ?—I don't know; some to their work, and some to the field.

42,534. Did any go down towards Coley ?—That I cannot say.

42,535. Did you see a great number of them go down to Coley ?—I did not come out of the cane piece to see them. I kept in my own place.

42,536. You knew they were going ?—I never knew.

42,537. Did you not stop at home to avoid seeing them go ?—I cannot say; I never see.

42,538. You took care not to see ?—I never hear it; I never see it.

The witness withdrew.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

R. Davidsor.

14 March 1866.

RICHARD DAVIDSON (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,539. Do you live at Barracks ?—Yes.

42,540. Do you keep a shop there ?—I did keep one there.

42,541. You do not now ?—No.

42,542. How long had you kept a shop there last October ?—Going on for two years and a half.

42,543. Do you recollect a man whose name was Thomas Denland ?—Yes.

42,544. Where did Denland live ?—He lived at John's Town.

42,545. Is he alive now ?—No ; dead.

42,546. What did he die of ?—I saw him hung at Morant Bay.

42,547. Did you know a man by the name of Williams ?—Yes.

42,548. What was his other name ?—I don't know the spelling of it.

42,549. What was the sounding of it ?—I don't know the sounding of it. We were all together, and they call their names, and I heard his name called.

42,550. You knew Williams ?—Yes.

42,551. But the other name you did not know ?—No.

42,552. Did you know the name of Colson or Closon ?—Yes.

42,553. Was he a man of Coley ?—Yes ; but I did not see any of them shot.

42,554. Did you know a man named Donland ?—Thomas Donland.

42,555. Where did he live ?—At John's Town.

42,556. Did you know a man named Thomas Ross? —Yes.

42,557. Where did he live ?—He was living at Somerset.

42,558. What became of Thomas Ross ?—While I was in the Bay he was executed up this way ; I don't know rightly.

42,559. You only heard that ?—Yes ; I did not see him.

42,560. Do you know a woman named Mary Smith, who lives at Barracks ?—Yes.

42,561. You know nothing about Thomas Ross ?—No ; I was not there when he was killed.

42,562. Do you know anybody who was there when he was killed who knew anything about him ?—I should think so ; when I go outside I will see. I get 50 lashes.

42,563. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you run into the bush with your family ?—Yes.

42,564. What made you go into the bush ?—I was living at the Barracks, but I was stopping with a person at Southall ; and when we heard the soldiers were coming down, I go on the ground, and the constables take me from the negro ground were we were working.

42,565. I thought you said they took you from the bush ?—It is the same place, up in the woods.

42,566. Where did they take you to ?—To Blue Mountain ; and in the morning they took us down to the Bay.

42,567. What did they do with you there ?—As I got in there they took off my shirt to flog me ; and after, they did not flog me, and they put me along with the rest that was to be executed.

42,568. How long did they keep you there ?—I take there on Tuesday, and I flog on Saturday evening.

42,569. What did they do before they let you go ? —They give me 50 lash.

42,570. Was that ordered by the Court-martial ?—No ; there was no Court-martial at the time.

42,571. Were you tried ?—No ; never tried at all.

42,572. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—Mr. Ramsay.

42,573. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did you hear him give the order ?—Yes.

42,574. Yourself ?—Yes ; and Mr. M'Pherson set it down.

42,575. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who counted the strokes ?—Mr. M'Pherson was counting it.

42,576. How many sailors flogged you ?—Two.

42,577. How soon did you come away ?—I came along the road, and I lay down, and somebody washed my back till I got better.

42,578. Was your house burnt ?—Yes.

42,579. Was anything else taken ?—I had 100 dollars at home.

42,580. What became of that ?—It was all destroyed in my house while I was in the Bay ; and my pigs, and my fowls, and my clothing all taken away from me.

42,581. Have you got the ground ?—The ground was taken away. Mr. Josephs told me the ground was taken away, and they went in and pick all my coffee.

42,582. Have you got it back now ?—Yes ; by Mr. Gorrie.

42,583. You got it back by Mr. Gorrie ?—Yes.

42,584. (*Mr. Williams.*) Who told you he had got back the land for you ?—Mr. Gorrie.

42,585. He told you so himself?—Yes ; he said I was to go and take it.

42,586. Josephs did not tell you ?—No ; he said the land was taken away from me, and when I go and tell Mr. Gorrie, he said I must go and take it back, that there was nobody's lands taken away.

42,587. (*Commission.*) Did he say what authority he had to do that ?—No.

42,588. Did he tell you it was with the authority of the Royal Commissioners ?—He told me he was one of the Royal Commissioners.

42,589. He told you he was one of the Royal Commissioners ?—All the people told me he was one of the Commissioners.

42,590. (*Mr. Williams.*) Are you one of the Barrack boys ?—No.

42,591. Are you a captain ?—No.

42,592. Did you ever go with the volunteers ?—No.

42,593. Was nobody drilling you ?—No.

42,594. Did you know M'Laren ?—Yes ; I did see him.

42,595. Did you ever see him at Barracks ?—Yes ; I did see him pass by when I was working on the road.

42,596. When was that ; in what month ?—That was in the month of October.

42,597. Before or after the row at Morant Bay ?—I saw him in the very week of the riot.

42,598. Before the riot ?—Yes.

42,599. What was he doing ?—I don't say that he was doing anything.

42,600. Did he pass with other persons, or alone ? —Alone.

42,601. Did you speak to him ?—No ; I never spoke to him at all.

42,602. Had he often been about there ?—I did not see him on other evenings, but I heard he was living at the Bay.

42,603. Who is your minister ?—I go to the Barrack Church.

42,604. Are there any native Baptist parsons up there ?—No.

42,605. Do you know what the native Baptists are ?—No.

42,606. You don't know what a native Baptist is ? —No ; only Mr. Parnther.

The witness withdrew.

JOB MCFARLANE (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,607. Do you live at Coley ?—Yes.

42,608. Are you a labourer in the cane field ?—Yes.

42,609. Whom do you labour for ?—For my employer, Mr. Bowen.

42,610. Were you taken prisoner during martial law ?—Yes.

42,611. Where were you taken prisoner ?—I took up at Coley.

42,612. Who took you up ?—Francis.

42,613. Was he a constable ?—No.

42,614. What was he ?—A book-keeper on Coley Estate.

42,615. Mr. Francis told somebody to take you ?—Yes.

42,616. Were you tied ?—Yes.

42,617. Who tied you ?—Johnson.

42,618. Was he a constable ?—No.

42,619. Who was Johnson ?—Johnson and William Smith tied me.

42,620. Were they labourers ? — Yes ; and Mr. Francis pressed them to tie me.

42,621. Were you given to a constable after you were tied ?—Yes.

42,622. Where were you taken to ?—They took me down a part of the road, and we met the soldiers.

42,623. Where did you meet the soldiers ?—About two miles off Coley.

42,624. Where did the soldiers take you to ?—They took me up to Fonthill.

42,625. When they took you to Fonthill did you see anybody you knew ?—Yes.

42,626. Did you see anybody who you have not seen since ?—Yes ; I saw Abraham Kelly first ; they put him on the top of the house.

42,627. Did you see anybody else ? — Joseph Bunting.

42,628. And another ?—The head carpenter, a man called Stewart.

42,629. Whose head carpenter was he ?—He was carpenter at Coley.

42,630. Was he tied ?—Tied and shot

42,631. Did you see another man ?—Plenty more ; I don't know their names.

42,632. Do you know more names ?—No.

42,633. Think about another name ?—They took them and shot them, and hung them up at the meeting-house. When we came to Coley I saw them shoot John Walters and Edward Closon.

42,634. Where was Edward Closon living before you saw him then ?—He was living at Coley.

42,635. Was he shot at Coley ?—Yes.

42,636. That was after you came up from Fonthill ; coming back again ?—Yes ; and Alec Jackson I saw.

42,637. How many others were shot at Coley at the time you say Edward Closon was shot ?—Lots ; I don't know them at all.

42,638. Give us any name that you do know besides Edward Closon ?—I know plenty more, but I do not know their names, only William Francis, they shot him, but he made an escape of himself.

42,639. Do you recollect any man who did not escape besides Edward Closon ; when you came back from Fonthill did you see another man shot ?—Yes ; John Walters and George Gale.

42,640. Did you see him shot ?—Yes.

42,641. Where did George Gale live ?—He lived at Coley, but he had removed up, and was living at Monklands then, and they took him from here.

42,642. Is there any other name that you remember ?—I do not remember any more now.

42,643. Did you know Joseph Bunting before this ?—Yes.

42,644. Are you certain that your eye saw the shot ?—Yes, both my eye.

42,645. Was he a man living at Fonthill ?—Yes.

42,646. Did you see a lad or a boy there shot ?—No.

42,647. Is that all that you recollect that you saw shot there ?—Yes ; then they took me up to Monklands here, and put me against that mango tree, and one man give me 25 lash, and another 25 lash, and after that they let me go.

42,648. Was that the same day you reached Monklands ?—Yes ; they keep me here six days and five nights.

42,649. Did the soldiers flog you ?—Yes.

42,650. What did they say you did ?—I don't know what they say me did.

42,651. Did you ever hear what they said you did ?—No ; I ran in the woods, and they take me up, and say if I did not do anything I would not run in the woods.

42,652. You ran away from Coley into the bush ?—Yes.

42,653. And when you were caught they said you must have done something or you would not run away ?—Yes.

42,654. Who told you that ?—A soldier.

42,655. What soldier ?—A white soldier.

42,656. Was he a captain or colonel or what ?—A colonel.

42,657. How do you know ?—According to what I hear the rest of the people call him, Colonel Hobbs.

42,658. Did you ever see him before ?—No, I never saw him before.

42,659. (*Mr. Williams.*) Do you know Richard Davidson ?—Yes ; I saw him here now.

42,660. Did you and he ever go volunteering ?—No ; I and him never go to Fonthill.

42,661. No volunteering ?—No.

42,662. Where were you on 11th October ?—I was digging cane ; my employer leave me on the cane digging.

42,663. In the afternoon where did you go ?—I went up to my house. I was raising up a little new house, and I was picking trash for it.

42,664. Did your employer ever know you went volunteering ?—No ; I never went volunteering.

42,665. (*Commission.*) Did any person you ever knew go out playing at soldiers ?—No, I never saw none.

42,666. You never saw them marching about ?—No.

42,667. (*Mr. Williams.*) Are you quite sure that this man Richard Davidson and you were not always going about drilling and volunteering ?—No.

42,668. (*Commission.*) How many of your neighbours went to Morant Bay ?—I don't know ; none.

42,669. How many went from Coley ?—I don't know.

42,670. Did as many come back as went ?—I don't know.

42,671. Why don't you know ?—Because I never see any.

42,672. Did you ever hear of them going ?—No ; never heard of any Coley people going at all.

42,673. Did you hear them going ?—I heard it, but I did not see it in my eye.

42,674. Did you hear that people had been up the day before to order them to go down to the Bay ?—No ; I don't see them.

42,675. Did you hear of people coming up the day before and ordering the Coley people down to the Bay the next day ?—Yes ; they came to Coley shop, go into the shop to take water, and I heard some people coming down, and they came right up. They did not tell me nothing. I heard the playing ; but I don't know what they were playing about.

42,676. Playing what ?—Playing drums.

42,677. And blowing shells ?—No ; I did not hear no shell.

42,678. That was on the Wednesday ?—Yes.

42,679. They all went down to the Bay ?—Not from the part where I live at Coley.

42,680. But near there ?—They passed there.

42,681. Did any people you know go down ?—No ;

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

J. M'Farlane.

14 March 1866.

I did not see any except what passed, and went down.

42,682. Then you did see them ?—Yes.

42,683. Where did they come from ? —I don't know.

42,684. Did you not know them ?—No, I did not know them.

42,685. Were they playing drums ?—Yes ; playing up the road.

42,686. Was that on the Wednesday or the Tuesday ?—On the Tuesday.

42,687. Did you ever go to Stony Gut ?—No.

42,688. (*Mr. Williams.*) You don't know where it is perhaps ?—No ; I was never there.

42,689. (*Commission.*) You know no place in the world but Coley ?—I know several places.

42,690. You know Monklands ?—Yes.

42,691. (*Mr. Williams.*) Do you know Morant Bay ?—Yes.

42,692. And you know Coley ?—Yes.

42,693. And you don't know Stony Gut ?—No ; I never go up there.

42,694. You don't know Paul Bogle ? — No ; I never heard of him before that.

42,695. You had never heard his name before, I suppose ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

R. M'Laren.

RODERICK MCLAREN (black), sworn, and examined.

42,696. Do you live at Somerset ?—Yes.

42,697. Do you remember having an uncle whose name was Graham ?—Yes ; Richard Graham.

42,698. What became of him, do you know ?—I know when the soldiers came I went over from my place, and hid against a tree, and I heard a gun fire bom, in the yard where him live ; and after, when them move, I went over, and I saw the body lying down dead.

42,699. That was your uncle ?—Yes ; an old blind man.

42,700. How soon after you heard bom did you go ?—After the soldier burn the village, I went down to the road where I know they can't see me, and went over the river, and went into the yard ; one side of the house was burnt, and it burnt one side of him.

42,701. But how did it burn him when he was in the yard ?—He was sitting down by the door in the sun.

42,702. Was he dead ?—Yes, dead. I left him there ; then my son-in-law and I dig a trench and I help to put him in the trench, and I buried him.

42,703. You saw the soldiers go to your uncle's house ?—Yes.

42,704. Is that the only person you saw shot at Somerset ?—Yes.

42,705. (*Commission.*) What was the age of your uncle ?—I can't say.

42,706. Was he older than you ?—Older than me, a gray man.

42,707. Could he walk without a stick ?—No ; he must walk with a stick.

42,708. You say he was blind ? — Yes ; if he go for a walk you have to lead him.

42,709. Could he see you when you were coming near him ?—No, he can't.

42,710. Was he blind from age ?—Yes.

42,711. Had he got so old he could not see ?—He can't see at all.

42,712. Could he see anything if you put it near him ?—No, could not see at all.

42,713. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was anything done to your house ?—My house was burnt.

42,714. Did they do anything to your coffee ?—Them pick my coffee.

42,715. Who picked it ?—Mr. Josephs got constables and sent them through the whole crop.

42,716. Did he pick anybody else's coffee besides yours ?—Yes ; only the constables coffee they don't pick.

42,717. (*Commission.*) Were they black or white soldiers that shot your uncle ?—White.

42,718. What day was it ?—Tuesday.

42,719. What Tuesday ?—I can't really tell you.

42,720. It was a Tuesday in the week ?—Yes.

42,721. Was it morning or evening ?—Morning.

42,722. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was anything done to you at all ?—Yes ; them take away all my clothes, don't leave nothing for the poor little children, they take away everything belonging to them.

42,723. You were not charged with anything ?—No. I was sick, and I was obliged to run out into the bush, and I had to run out, and the cold took me.

The witness withdrew.

C. Dennis.

CATHERINE DENNIS, recalled, and further examined.

42,724. Have you been to Spanish Town ?—Yes.

42,725. Were you sworn there to give evidence ?—Yes.

42,726. Have you got something more to say that you did not say then ?—Yes.

42,727. What is it ?—I saw Closon shot at Coley.

42,728. Was he your sweetheart ?—No ; he was Mary Smith's sweetheart.

42,729. Are you come to prove that Closon died ?—Yes.

42,730. Did you see him shot ?—Yes ; they took me up the same Friday they shot him.

42,731. Where did they shoot him ?—At Coley ; they burn the shop.

42,732. Did they burn your shop ?—The salt provision shop burnt at Coley.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. F. Bowen.

MR. FRANCIS BOWEN, recalled, and further examined.

42,733. Were you present at Coley at the execution of men for being connected with the outbreak ?—I was.

42,734. You were the magistrate accompanying Colonel Hobbs ?—Yes.

42,735. You wish to state something with regard to some executions you witnessed, I believe ?—Yes ; I saw some men shot at Coley.

42,736. Perhaps you would give us the names ?—Edward Clonston, John Walters, George Gale, Alexander Jacques, Thomas Reed, Lewis Graham, David Easton ; that is all I saw at Coley ; there were others, but that was all I knew. There were two I saw shot at Fonthill.

42,737. That was before the other lot ?—Yes.

42,738. This was on Friday the 20th of October ?—Yes.

42,739. Who did you see shot at Fonthill ?—Thomas Stewart.

48,740. And the other one ?—That is all I can remember.

42,741. I thought you said there were two ?—Yes ; but I can't recollect the other.

42,742. Was Stewart your head carpenter?—Yes; the other man's name was Kelly.

42,743. What Kelly?—I forget his other name. Oh, Abraham Kelly.

42,744. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

42,745. Are you sure that was at Fonthill, on the same day that you came up to Coley, and saw the other shot?—Yes.

42,746. You want, I believe, to explain something?—Yes. I have a letter from Mr. Lynch, saying you would read over the evidence to me.

42,747. Before we go further, would you wish to make any explanation about any other parties? Were you the magistrate in company with Colonel Hobbs from the time he left Monklands on Wednesday night the 18th to the time he returned here on Saturday morning the 21st?—Yes; we were in company all day on Friday.

42,748. Friday the 20th?—Yes.

42,749. Where did you first join Colonel Hobbs?—Coming up from Morant Bay on Thursday the 19th I met him at Chigoe-Foot Market.

42,750. Had he then returned from Stony Gut?—Yes.

42,751. That was the first time you saw him?—Yes.

42,752. Was that the first time you acted as magistrate in company with soldiers?—Yes.

42,753. In this Blue Mountain Valley?—Yes.

42,754. Were there other magistrates with Colonel Hobbs at the time you met him at Chigoe-Foot Market?—Mr. Lascelles of St. David's and Dr. Clarke.

42,755. Did you accompany him to Fonthill from Chigoe-Foot Market?—Yes.

42,756. Were people tried at Chigoe-Foot Market?—Yes. I did not see any of them tried; I was not present.

42,757. Did you see any executed?—No.

42,758. On the morning of Friday you reached Fonthill?—Yes. I was returning to the Bay, and I met Colonel Hobbs marching up the valley, and he requested me to return with him.

42,759. Were you present at Fonthill when the nine persons who were tried were afterwards strung up in the meeting-house or chapel?—Yes.

42,760. Were there more than nine?—I am not certain. I don't think there were.

42,761. Thomas Stewart and Abraham Kelly were two of them?—Yes. I remarked those particularly.

42,762. Did you see the chapel warden; a lame man? They describe him coming out with the keys in his hand?—There was at Mr. Stynes' church at the Barracks. I did not see it. I only know from what I heard.

42,763. Was there a man shot there with the keys in his hand?—I heard so.

42,764. Do you know a man named Joshua Francis?—Yes.

42,765. Was he a beadle of the church at Fonthill?—No; at the Barracks. There is no church at Fonthill.

42,766. At the chapel?—There is no chapel at Fonthill.

42,767. The meeting-house there?—There is a meeting-house.

42,768. Is it a religious meeting-house?—I don't know.

42,769. Was it not called McLaren's chapel?—McLaren's meeting-house.

42,770. It was a Baptist meeting-house?—Yes.

42,771. Was there a man coming out of that with keys in his hand shot?—Oh no.

42,772. You know of no such case?—No; the place was open. The case you allude to was at Barracks.

42,773. Was he a lame man?—No; he was an old man.

42,774. Do you know of a man who was shot at Fonthill who was standing at the door of his cottage or hut?—No.

42,775. Did you see none?—No. I was with the troops all the time, and I never saw anything of the sort.

42,776. The only men you saw shot were the nine men who were strung up in the meeting-house?—Yes.

42,777. You know of no other death by shooting or hanging at Fonthill?—No.

42,778. Were there houses burnt in your presence there?—Yes.

42,779. How many?—I cannot recollect how many. I saved some, as we were marching down. I asked the colonel not to burn some as they were good people, working for me.

42,780. How many houses were burnt at Fonthill?—I cannot say, but there were not a great many burnt.

42,781. Cannot you fix about the number; try and fix a figure, you being an acting magistrate, and having soldiers at your elbow, and being on the spot?—I do not suppose there was more than a dozen I saw burnt.

42,782. You say about a dozen?—About a dozen.

42,783. Was that dozen pointed out by you to the colonel?—No.

42,784. Do you know how they were fixed upon as houses fit to be burnt?—The colonel had a good many of the rebels with him, and when they came to them the constable pointed out their houses as they came to them, and the colonel ordered them to be burnt.

42,785. Were there any women in the houses at Fonthill turned out with their children, or without their children, before the houses were set fire to?—Yes; they were turned out before the houses were set fire to.

42,786. How many cases of that kind occurred, of turning the women out?—I recollect a Mrs. Davis; she was in a house with some grown-up girls and children, and they burnt the meeting-house.

42,787. Not McLaren's?—No. Davis's meeting-house; and I told them they had better come out.

42,788. They burnt the meeting-house and his house?—Yes.

42,789. Did they burn any other houses where women were turned out with children?—Mrs. Stewart was turned out; there were no children with her.

42,790. Were there any other houses burnt with people in them?—No; McLaren's two houses were burnt, but there was nobody in them.

42,791. Do you remember any other case where houses were burnt, and the people were turned out first?—No, I do not recollect.

42,792. These houses were burnt because they were pointed out by the constables as being houses of rebels who were already in custody?—Yes; some were captured, and others were tried.

42,793. After you left Fonthill you went to Coley?—Yes.

42,794. Were houses burnt at Coley?—Not that day.

42,795. That was the Friday?—Yes.

42,796. Did you see any houses burnt on any other day?—There were houses burnt previously.

42,797. Did you see them as you passed through?—Yes.

42,798. How many houses were burnt there?—I can't tell; I did not count them.

42,799. Can you say whether there were 50?—I never rode through the village. I can't speak to how many were burnt.

42,800. You saw the places where the houses had stood?—Yes; riding along the road I saw some had been burnt.

42,801. But you could not judge how many had been burnt?—No.

42,802. Then you went on to Barracks?—I remained at Coley that night.

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42,803. Did the soldiers stop at Coley ?—Yes, some of them went early in the morning; Colonel Hobbs came on.

42,804. He went through Barracks to come to Monklands ?—Yes.

42,805. Did you remain behind at Coley ?—Yes.

42,806. You do not know what happened, except at Coley ?—No; not that night.

42,807. Did you come on the next day to Monklands ?—Yes.

42,808. Then you were here on the Saturday ?—Yes.

42,809. Did you see the execution of Wellington ?—No; I was not here the day Wellington was executed.

42,810. Now I will read to you the evidence which you wish to explain, of George Bassett Clarke and Sophia Davis. George Bassett Clarke's evidence is this (reading):——(Q.) What happened there ?—(A.) When I went up he called the policeman, and began to ask the policeman, "Did you see this fellow; don't be afraid of him. (Q.) That was of you ?—(A.) Yes. Some of them said, when they came to Stony Gut, they did not see me; they heard they were going to kill me because I was the person that gave the news of the people of the Bay on Saturday. Some of the policemen, Miller and the others, that went up to Stony Gut, said, I did not have anything at all to do with the affair; but whilst he was speaking another man named Lake came in, and said that when he was going over to Stony Gut he met me coming from Stony Gut. The others contradicted that. Still Mr. Ramsay liked him best, and took his evidence. (Q.) Was anything done to you at that time ?—(A.) Yes; whilst I was about to ask a young man a question, a sailor was standing on the other side; I did not observe him; but as I was going to ask the question he lifted up a cat, and went so (striking). (Q.) Upon your back was that ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were your clothes on ?—(A.) My jacket was off. (Q.) And he cut you on the shirt ?—(A.) Yes, he licked me right across theb ack. (Q.) Who was present at that time ?—(A.) Justice Bowen.—— Where you present when you saw a man treated in that way by a sailor ?—I have no recollection of it, and I don't think a sailor would do it without he had orders from the Provost Marshal to do it. I am quite sure he would not.

42,811. He does not say you ordered it, but he says you were the person who saw what he describes. He vouches your testimony to corroborate the statement ?—There were so many persons in the police station that I can't remember this one.

42,812. You cannot say one way or the other ?—No.

42,813. Now I will read you Sophia Davis' evidence. She says this (reading):——(Q.) How long before had he gone into the bush ?—(A.) We heard that if the soldiers saw any man in the house they would shoot him. (Q.) Did you hear that before they came to the house ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And so he had gone to the bush ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Leaving you and your nine children ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) When Mr. Bowen and the soldiers came what did they do or say ?—(A.) I sat down with my little child at my breast. Then I rose with the child in my arms and said "Massa, I beg you not to burn my house with my nine children"; and he said, "Come out, woman." (Q.) Mr. Bowen said so, do you mean ?—(A.) Yes; he said, "We will put fire to the house," and then my children came out of the house. (Q.) Did they put fire to the house ?—(A.) Yes; they did not let me get anything at all out of it, &c. &c. (Q.) Anything else ?—Yes; they took my ring. (Q.) What ring was that ?—(A.) My married ring. (Q.) Who took that ?—(A.) The soldier took it off my finger, to save my life; so he told me. (Q.) Was Mr. Bowen present ?—(A.) Mr. Bowen was present. (Q.) And he saw them take the ring from you, did he ?—(A.) Yes; he was present. (Q.) And saw the man take the ring when he said it was to save your life ?—(A.) When the man took the ring I can't say whether he saw the soldier. The soldier took me so, and the rest ransacked my house. Then he said, "My woman, you must not speak. If you speak I will kill you." (Q.) I was asking you about the ring ?—(A.) The soldiers took that. (Q.) When Mr. Bowen was present ?—(A.) Mr. Bowen was there. (Q.) Did he see the soldier take your ring ?—(A.) I cannot tell whether Mr. Bowen see him take it. (Q.) Did the soldier say it was to save your life you must give up that ring ?—(A.) Yes, and he asked me for money. (Q.) Was that the same soldier that took your ring ?—(A.) The same soldier. (Q.) What became of you after this; where did you go with your nine children ?—(A.) A good massa gave me half a house.—— What do you say to that, Mr. Bowen ?—She has told a great falsehood; she has committed perjury.

42,814. That is not true, but it may not be a wilful untruth ?—I think she has told a wilful falsehood. The colonel was with me at the time; and I told her her house would be burnt. She had children there.

42,815. Were there nine ?—I cannot say. There were some children. I told her to come out, and save what she had. She said, "My good massa, save my house." I said, "There is the military; I have no "power whatever to save your house, but take my "advice, and take out your children, and save what "you can; they will burn your house."

42,816. A number of children were turned out ?—Yes.

42,817. Might there have been six ?—Yes.

42,818. You do not know how many there were ?—No.

42,819. Did you see them come out ?—Yes; they came out, and stood up in the yard. There were some young women with them too; they were not all children.

42,820. How many children do you think you saw ?—To the best of my recollection, four or five.

42,821. Did you see any soldier take her money ?—No.

42,822. Or her ring ?—I never saw the soldier take a single thing; no doubt they might have taken it.

42,823. She says you were there ?—No.

42,824. Then, as far as you were concerned, it is true that she was turned out with her children ?—Yes.

42,825. And it is true that her house was burnt ?—Yes.

42,826. And it is true that she appealed to you ?—Yes; and I told her they would burn her house, she had better take her things out.

42,827. Whether the soldiers robbed her of her ring or her money you cannot say ?—I cannot say; I was not present.

42,828. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did Colonel Hobbs see all you saw ?—Yes.

42,829. Then if he did not see what she had stated, you did not see what she has stated ?—No.

42,830. (*Commission.*) But you cannot tell whether he saw the same as you did ?—I am quite sure if he had known that the soldiers had done such a thing he would not have allowed it. He often made the soldiers return the people's clothes to them.

42,831. (*Mr. Williams.*) Were you with him when she begged you not to burn the house ?—No; the colonel was a little way off at the time; I was a little in front. They were then setting fire to a meeting-house, and the colonel was there with his men.

42,832. Were you present when anything was said about a ring ?—No.

42,833. You were the first that got to the house ?—Yes.

42,834. Was Colonel Hobbs behind ?—He was in the yard behind me.

42,835. Were you there when the house was set on fire ?—Yes.

42,836. Did he go on with you ?—Yes.

42,837. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did not the military always employ some black men who they called pioneers ?—I saw one.

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42,838. Did not Colonel Hobbs employ black people to guide them ?—Some constables.

42,839. Were they called "pioneers," or were they not ?—No; I never heard them called pioneers.

42,840. Were they special constables or ordinary constables ?—Special constables.

42,841. Sworn in for that purpose ?—Yes.

42,842. And it was upon their information that the people's houses were burnt ?—They were asked whose houses they were. They knew the district, and they pointed them out.

42,843. You, as a magistrate, were not responsible for that ?—No.

42,844. You did not point out the houses ?—No.

42,845. Do you happen to know of a few cases of persons houses being burnt from private spite of these people against them ?—I do not know.

The witness withdrew.

R. Douglass.

Rachel Douglass (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,846. Do you live at York ?—Yes.

42,847. What is your mother's name ?—Susanna Davis.

42,848. What was your father's name ?—Charles Davis.

42,849. He is dead, I believe ?—Him dead.

42,850. Were you living with him when somebody came and took him away ?—No.

42,851. Where were you living when he was taken away ?—Me gone out.

42,852. Were you living with your mother at York ?—Yes.

42,853. Where was your father when you were at York with your mother ?—Him gone into the bush.

42,854. Was that during martial law ?—Yes.

42,855. Do you remember when martial law came to York ?—Yes.

42,856. Was it after that when your father went into the bush ?—No; before that.

42,857. Before the soldiers came ?—Yes.

42,858. What sort of soldiers came to York; black, white, or yellow ?—White soldiers.

42,859. Did black soldiers ever come ?—No.

42,860. Did you go from York to take some food to Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes.

42,861. Who sent you ?—My mother.

42,862. Who did you take it to ?—To my father.

42,863. Did you see him at Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes; they kill him, and hang him up to a tree.

42,864. Did you see him hanging ?—Yes; me see him hanging.

42,865. Do you know when it was you were at Chigoe-Foot Market ?—I went after the soldiers had gone away. I went to carry the breakfast.

42,866. Do you remember the day of the week it was ?—It was a Tuesday.

42,867. Are you sure it was a Tuesday you went from York to Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes.

42,868. Were the white soldiers at Chigoe-Foot Market when you got there ?—Yes.

42,869. How long did it take you to walk from York to Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Me no walk much long.

42,870. Did you go in the morning or in the evening ?—In the morning.

42,871. Did you get there in the morning ?—Yes.

42,872. Was your father hung then ?—Yes.

42,873. On the tree ?—Yes.

42,874. Were there others hanging ?—Yes.

42,875. How many others ?—About 10; me see some others, but I did not know them.

42,876. (*Mr. Williams.*) You said just now that after the soldiers had gone away you went with the food ?—Yes.

42,877. Then after that you said the soldiers were there ?—Yes.

42,878. What do you mean ? How could you see the soldiers at Chigoe-Foot Market if they had gone away; did you see any soldiers at Chigoe-Foot Market ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

J. Kelly.

Jane Kelly (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,879. Are you cook or servant to Mr. James Paterson at Monklands ?—A cook.

42,880. Do you know a person named Agnes Stewart Davis ?—Yes.

42,881. What is she ?—My aunt.

42,882. Where did she live ?—At Ross Isle.

42,883. When Agnes Davis was examined she was asked where she came from. She said, Ross Isle (reading the evidence of Agnes Davis given on February the 28th, 1866, 23d day). What do you know about your aunt and the baby ?—She was not delivered of the baby in the bush. She was delivered at Barclay House in Kingston.

42,884. What is that ?—An hotel.

42,885. She says here she was delivered in an old house which a lady gave her to live in ?—No.

42,886. Were you in Kingston when she was delivered ?—No; not the day, but I went to Kingston last Sunday week.

42,887. Did you go to see her after she was confined ?—Yes.

42,888. Did you see the baby ?—Yes; a girl child.

42,889. Quite a little piccaninny ?—Yes; a little piccaninny.

42,890. When was it you went to Kingston ?—The week before last.

42,891. Was that the first time you saw it ?—Yes.

42,892. What sized child was it; a few weeks old ?—Yes.

42,893. Born about Christmas time ?—Yes.

42,894. (*Mr. Payne.*) You were not there when it was born ?—No.

42,895. You don't know anything about the child, except that you saw it last week ?—Last week I saw the child.

42,896. And you don't know anything about it except that ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

M. Lindsay.

Mary Lindsay (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,897. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

42,898. You have no father or mother ?—My mother dead, and my father dead.

42,899. Did you see the white soldiers come in to Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

42,900. What did you do ?—I was afraid; I got a piccaninny in my arms.

42,901. You ran into the bush ?—Yes; the first day.

42,902. How long did you stop there ?—The second time, when we ran into the bush, a soldier came

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down, and they burn half of the houses, and leave half. When I came back half of it leave, and they came again and burnt the other part, and called out on the hill, wave a flag, and say, Come on, and then I was taken to Moffat.

42,903. Who said that ?—Dublin Lee.

42,904. Anybody else ?—And him cousin, John Miller.

42,905. What is Lee; a constable ?—Yes.

42,906. Was any other constable there besides Lee ?—Yes; James Lee his brother.

42,907. What colour was this flag that they waved ?—A white cloth.

42,908. Was it in the hand ?—Yes; and they shook it over. Came on a rising, and shook it, and say, "You must come home."

42,909. Did they say anything to you ? — No. James Lee came to me at Moffat, and make me a prisoner, and I don't know nothing at all. I follow him. My piccaninny and I ran all the way.

42,910. After James Lee and Dublin Lee waved the handkerchief, did they tell you anything ?—No, they tell me nothing; they said we were to come home.

42,911. Did they say anything more ?—No.

42,912. Did not they tell you anything ?—No.

42,913. Did James Lee take you anywhere from Moffatt ?—Yes; took me here.

42,914. To Monklands ? — Yes; and shaved my head.

42,915. Was there anything else done to you ?—No, nothing else.

42,916. Did you tell the person who took this statement that something else was done to you ?—No.

42,917. Did you tell anybody that something else was done to you ?—No.

42,918. Do you mean to say nothing else was done you. You were not flogged ?—No; no flog.

42,919. Did you hear General Jackson say anything to you ?—Yes, he did; the day he came up to Monklands he said if the soldiers see any person fly they must shoot them.

42,920. Have you got any brothers ?—Yes.

42,921. Were those brothers out with you on the hill there ?—No; my brothers did not run with me to the hill.

42,922. Did you see any of your brothers shot ?—Yes; and the crow eat him up.

42,923. What were your brothers names ?—George Hamilton.

42,924. What was the name of the other brother ?—The biggest one name William Hamilton, but William Hamilton no shoot; George Hamilton shot.

42,925. You never had a brother named Lindsay ?—No.

42,926. Had you any relation named Lindsay ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

C. Dennis.

CATHERINE DENNIS (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,927. Do you live at Coley ?—Yes.

42,928. Had you an old relation, an old grandfather or father, nearly 80 years old, belonging to you ?—Constables no kill no one belonging to me; my father living; they don't kill him.

42,929. Your father is alive ?—Yes.

42,930. You were brought up here as a prisoner ?—Yes.

42,931. Who brought you here ?—Alec Francis, the book-keeper at Coley, came up, and I was tied to another man, Edward Reid.

42,932. You were taken to Coley, and from Coley brought up here ?—Yes.

42,933. When you got here did you see people shot ?—Yes.

42,934. Did you see anybody you knew shot ?—Yes.

42,935. Who were they ?—James Medden shot at Coley.

42,936. Where did he live ?—Somerset.

42,937. Where was he shot ?—Shot at Coley.

42,938. Anybody else ?—Plenty of them; Thomas Cullen, he shoot at Coley.

42,939. Where did he belong to ?—Hall Head.

42,940. But he was shot at Coley ?—Yes.

42,941. Did you know him before you saw him shot ?—Yes.

42,942. Was he the man Arthur Wellington told to poison the rivers ?—Me only hear that; at Coley me see him before martial law; we always meet up at the market.

42,943. He was a friend of yours ?—No; no friend to me.

42,944. You spoke to him ?—But I don't know whether he was guilty.

42,945. Was he told by Wellington to poison the rivers ?—Me know nothing about that.

42,946. Did you know Arthur Wellington ?—Yes; he shot here.

42,947. Did you see Arthur Wellington shot ?—Yes.

42,948. Did you see it with your own eyes ?—Yes; and saw him take up to a tree on the hill side, and I saw them carry him off, and bury him.

42,949. Where were you standing ?—At the coffee-house.

42,950. Did you see anybody else shot here ?—Joseph Russell.

42,951. Did you see Joseph Russell shot ?—Yes.

42,952. When was he shot ?—On the same Saturday.

42,953. Where did he live when he was at home ?—Huntley.

42,954. Not Prospect Village ?—Yes; that is the same place.

42,955. Did you see anybody else shot here ?—No; me no see no more.

42,956. Did you ever see any shot at Coley ?—Yes.

42,957. Anybody except James Medden ? — One man named Lewis Graham; his wife is here; I saw him shot at Coley.

42,958. Anybody else ? — Francis Graham; the soldier shoot him. Francis Graham and Lewis Graham is different.

42,959. Did you know Francis Graham before you saw him shot at Coley ?—Yes.

42,960. Where was he living ?—Somerset.

42,961. Was this on the Friday ?—Yes, on the Friday.

42,962. Have you got a good memory ?—Yes.

42,963. What is your age ?—I don't know my age; my mother dead so long.

42,964. There was another Graham you mentioned; who was that ?—Lewis Graham of Somerset, shot at Coley.

42,965. Did you know him before ? — We all worked at the same place.

42,966. Then you knew them as neighbours ?—Yes.

42,967. Were there any others at Coley that you recollect by name ?—William Francis.

42,968. He got away ?—Yes.

42,969. Were there any others ?—Me don't know more. David Easton; him shot at Coley too.

42,970. Do you know anybody by the name of Francis Easton ?—One of them shot at Coley. There were two brothers, one name David, and one name Francis. They no shoot the two. One was married; the one that was married was shot at Coley.

42,971. (*Mr. Payne.*) What became of the other ?—Me don't know the other one.

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42,972. Those are all the names you recollect ?—Yes.

42,973. (*Commission.*) Did you see Morgan shot ?—Yes.

42,974. Where ?—Here, at Monklands.

42,975. Was it the same day that Wellington was shot ?—Yes.

42,976. That was on the Saturday ?—Yes.

42,977. Where did Morgan come from ?—I don't know. His sweetheart is outside. He belong to Barracks. I used to see him. He was a sawyer.

42,978. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you see James Medden buried ?—Yes; they piled up one on another, and put them head and tail in the hole.

42,979. (*Commission.*) Did you see anybody use a pickaxe to kill a man who was not quite dead ?—No.

42,980. Did you see a number of persons all shot together in a line and fall into a ditch ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

D. Ford.

Diana Ford (a black), sworn, and examined.

42,981. Do you live at York ?—Yes.

42,982. What do you do there ?—I work my ground.

42,983. Are you married ?—No.

42,984. You have got ground of your own ?—Yes.

42,985. Where were you during martial law ?—I was at home.

42,986. Did anybody come to York to trouble you ?—Yes; the constables got up on Wednesday morning, and the constables came into me, and said, "Where is James Stewart ?" I say, "I don't know where him gone."

42,987. Who was James Stewart ?—My sweetheart.

42,988. Did you see what became of James Stewart ?—Yes; they shoot him at Chigoe-Foot Market, and hang him on a tree.

42,989. When was that ?—Thursday.

42,990. Did he live at Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes.

42,991. You say it was Thursday the constables came and took him ?—They took him on Wednesday, and shot him on Thursday morning at Chigoe-Foot Market.

42,992. Who shot him ?—Soldiers.

42,993. White or black soldiers ?—White soldiers from here.

42,994. Did you see him shot ?—Yes.

42,995. You were looking on ?—Yes.

42,996. Where was he shot ?—On the road.

42,997. What time of the day ?—Thursday.

42,998. Morning, noon, or night ?—Morning. I carry him breakfast.

42,999. Where had he been on the Wednesday of the Morant Bay row; did he go down to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

43,000. And he came back again ?—Yes.

43,001. Then the constables came and ask for him, and the white soldiers took him and shot him ?—Yes.

43,002. Did you see anybody else shot ?—Yes, I saw Edward Reid.

43,003. Was he shot at Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes.

43,004. Who shot him ?—Soldiers too.

43,005. When; the same day ?—Yes.

43,006. Who was Edward Reid ?—A brown man.

43,007. What did he do at Chigoe-Foot Market; what did he do for his living ?—Him working for himself.

43,008. On land ?—Yes.

43,009. At Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes.

43,010. Had he got land of his own ?—No; him live at York; they take him from York to Chigoe-Foot.

43,011. Had he buy land of his own at York ?—Yes.

43,012. Was that all you saw hung ?—Yes.

43,013. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did you know Paul Bogle ?—No.

43,014. Have you ever heard of him ?—Yes, I hear his name.

43,015. Do you know Stony Gut ?—I never been there, no.

43,016. Did you know Moses Bogle ?—Yes.

43,017. Did you ever see him ?—Yes.

43,018. At York ?—He scarcely comes there.

43,019. Does he ever come there ?—I don't see him; he came there once to a meeting.

43,020. You used to have meetings there ?—They kept meetings sometimes, singing, and one time I saw him there.

43,021. Who was the minister at the meetings ?—The name of Kelly at Kingston.

43,022. What Kelly was that; do you know his first name ?—No.

43,023. Did you know James McLaren ?—No; I never saw him.

43,024. You never heard of him ?—No.

43,025. Did you know any other Bogle besides Moses and Paul ?—No.

43,026. What time did your sweetheart go down to Morant Bay ?—Him go down on Wednesday morning.

43,027. (*Commission.*) Are you sure the man's name was Edward, and not Thomas Reid ?—Yes; Edward Reid and James Stewart.

43,028. (*Mr. Williams.*) Edward Reid lived at York, did he not ?—Yes.

43,029. Did he go to meeting ?—No.

43,030. Do you go to chapel ?—Me go to chapel sometimes; me not go to meeting at York.

43,031. (*Mr. Payne.*) This meeting at York is a meeting for worshipping God, is it not ?—Yes.

43,032. (*Commission.*) Did they ever talk about anything else ?—No.

43,033. Did they ever talk about back lands ?—No.

43,034. Did you go to chapel or did you not ?—Me go to chapel.

43,035. Is that the same as meeting ?—Yes.

43,036. How often did you go ?—Many times.

43,037. Once a week ?—Me go Sunday, and if me sick me no go.

43,038. (*Mr. Williams.*) Have you ever had a revival there ?—Massa, me don't know nothing about revivals.

43,039. (*Commission.*) How often have you been to a revival ?—Massa, me no go to revival.

43,040. How often have you been seen at a revival ?—Singing, Sir ?

43,041. Yes ?—Me never sing, Sir.

43,042. Have you tried to sing ?—No.

43,043. When did you last sing at a revival ?—Massa, me never sing at revival.

43,044. Have you screamed at a revival ?—No.

43,045. What have you done there ?—If the revival don't take me, how can I sing ?

43,046. What did you do at the revival ?—Me never go to the revival at all.

43,047. Did you ever see your sweetheart there ?—No.

43,048. What did you do when you got there ?—Massa, you ask me why I went there. You want me to tell a lie, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

B. Anthoney.

14 March 1866.

BERNARD ANTHONEY (black), sworn, and examined.

43,049. You live at Ross Isle ?—Yes.

43,050. Are you a cooper by trade ?—Yes.

43,051. Do you recollect martial law ?—Yes.

43,052. Were you at Ross Isle at that time ?—Yes.

43,053. Do you remember during that time white soldiers coming to Ross Isle ?—Yes.

43,054. What did you do ?—The 15th October they came.

43,055. Sunday ?—Sunday I see a house lit up, my neighbour's house.

43,056. What did you do ?—I saw the house lit up, and I ran away.

43,057. Into the bush ?—Yes.

43,058. How long did you stay there ?—Till the 22d of October.

43,059. From the 15th to the 22d ?—Yes.

43,060. All that time how did you live ?—Got any food I could.

43,061. Did you come out and get provisions ?—Any provision ground that I could I went to.

43,062. After, did a constable come and tie your hands ?—Yes ; that was Sunday.

43,063. After you had come out of the bush ?—Yes.

43,064. What constable was that ? — Daniel Stewart.

43,065. Where did he take you to ?—He took up to Monklands, here.

43,066. What was done to you then ?—The soldiers tied my hands and feet, and condemned me to be shot.

43,067. But you were not shot ?—No ; Mr. Ogilvy came and beg for me, and saved my life.

43,068. Who is he ?—The constable at Monklands.

43,069. What did they say of you ?—He said, " This man is an innocent man, and if Mr. James " was here he would not be taken up ; he never " trouble any one."

43,070. Did you stop here ?—Yes.

43,071. While here did you see any persons shot ?—Yes.

43,072. Do you remember the names of any you saw ; people who lived at Mount Lebanus ?—They pressed me as a constable, and I went and brought them in.

43,073. Did you catch the people at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

43,074. Who did you catch there ?—I could not name them ; I caught a gang.

43,075. Did you take up anybody you could find ?—Yes ; anybody I could find in bush ; they were quite willing to come. I told them to go home.

43,076. Did you bring them up to Monklands ?—Yes ; anybody you saw in the bush at that time you were compelled to take.

43,077. Who compelled you to do it ?—Soldiers.

43,078. You charged other people to save your own life ?—To save me and save them.

43,079. You brought them here ?—Yes.

43,080. And they got shot ?—Some shot, and some flogged.

43,081. That is what you call saving their lives ?—Some shot, and some flogged, and some let go free, according to the trial.

43,082. Did you see any one shot that came from Mount Lebanus ?—I saw Peter Bignell ; there were 13 shot and buried at Monklands.

43,083. What were their names ?—William Grant was one.

43,084. Did you know anybody else that you saw with your own eyes shot at Monkland ? Did you know a man of the name of Cubbison ?—Yes.

43,085. What was his other name ?—Lewis Cubbison.

43,086. You knew him by the name of Lewis Cubbison ?—Yes.

43,087. Did you always call him by the name of Lewis Cubbison ?—Yes.

43,088. Did he answer to it ?—Yes, he answered to it. He was an ignorant man ; he can't read and can't write.

43,089. He lived at Ross Isle ?—Yes.

43,090. What did he do ?—Worked his own land.

43,091. Was he a married man ?—No.

43,092. Was he a young or an old man ?—An old man.

43,093. Can you recollect another name of a man you saw shot at Mount Lebanus ? Did you know a man of the name of Richard ?—Yes.

43,094. Where did he come from ?—From Mount Lebanus.

43,095. What was his other name ?—Edward.

43,096. Was it Richard Edward or Edward Richard ?—Edward Richard ; Richard the first.

43,097. What was his name, Edward Richard or Richard Edward ?—Edward Richard.

43,098. He came from where ?—Mount Lebanus.

43,099. Was he shot here ?—Yes.

43,100. What day ?—Not till the day I saw him shot ; I can't tell you the day.

43,101. Was he shot with the others ?—Him don't shoot with the line.

43,102. Was he shot with a number of people all put in a line with a ditch behind them ?—No.

43,103. How many others were shot with him when he was shot ?—Five others.

43,104. You gave the names of those five others, I believe ?—Yes.

43,105. What were their names ? — Gibbons, Thomas Ross.

43,106. What were the others ?—I cannot tell that.

43,107. You say Edward Richard was shot with Ross and Gibbons ; was Grant there ?—Yes.

43,108. Was Kelly one ?—Yes, Edward Kelly.

43,109. Are you sure it was Edward ?—James Kelly.

43,110. And the other was Cubbison ? — Yes, Cubbison and Richard shot together ; there were five shot together.

43,111. (*Mr Payne.*) Did you see 13 men shot here ?—Yes.

43,112. Did you see a man named George Rankin shot ?—Yes.

43,113. Did you see him buried ?—Yes.

43,114. What happened to him ?—When he got the shot he cried out, " Oh Lord ! Oh Lord ! this " punishment ; I do not die ; finish me ;" and the soldiers came back and gave him another ball.

43,115. Who came back ?—One of the soldiers ; I can't know which one.

43,116. And shot him again ?—Yes ; and, afterwards, he bawled again, but we could not make out the words, and we throw dirt on him.

43,117. He was shot, and he bawled out ?—Yes.

43,118. And then he was shot again, and bawled again ?—Yes.

43,119. And then somebody could not make out what he said ?—I could not make out what he said.

43,120. Where were you ?—On the side of the grave.

43,121. Were you digging it ?—Yes, digging the trench.

43,122. Who told you to do that ?—It was an order from the captain.

43,123. Captain what ?—From Colonel Hobbs.

43,124. What were you doing at the time he bawled ?—Throwing dirt upon him.

43,125. Who threw the dirt on him ?—Me ; not me alone, more besides me.

43,126. How many were put into the trench ?—13.

43,127. Were you particularly concerned in assisting to cover up the man who bawled ?—Yes.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

B. Anthoney.

14 March 1866.

43,128. What do you call his name?—George Rankin.

43,129. You were near him to bury him?—Yes.

43,130. After the second bawl, what took place?—We kept throwing dirt upon him, and Colonel Hobbs say we must pick him.

43,131. What were you using to bury him?—A spade and a pick.

43,132. What were you using?—I had a shovel.

43,133. Were you using a shovel to bury him?—Yes; I just threw the dirt upon him.

43,134. Who put the body into the trench?—The body fall down into the trench itself.

43,135. But you did not put the earth on till the soldier had fired the second shot?—No.

43,136. You say Colonel Hobbs ordered the pick to be used?—Yes.

43,137. And who used it?—He ordered it, but it no used. I did not do it.

43,138. If you heard the order given by Colonel Hobbs to use the pick, and you did not use it, who did use it?—I don't see any person use it.

43,139. You never saw the pick used at all?—No.

43,140. And you buried the whole of them; the whole 13?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

S. Connison.

Sam Connison (black), sworn, and examined.

43,141. Are you the brother of Lewis Connison?—Yes.

43,142. Where do you live?—At Ross Isle.

43,143. What became of your brother?—I had a place at Ross Isle, and he had a place at Somerset.

43,144. What became of your brother?—I can't tell you nothing at all about that.

43,145. Have you seen him since October?—No.

43,146. What has become of his property?—Him property?

43,147. Who has got it?—At the time I go and seek for the property, and I hear the property belong to the Governor, but he never go back to it.

43,148. Lewis is dead?—Him shot dead.

43,149. How did you call him?—Lewis Connison.

43,150. Can you write?—No.

43,151. Can you spell?—No.

43,152. Then you don't know how it is spelt?—No.

43,153. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do people call you Cubbison?—Yes.

43,154. They call you both?—Yes; they call me Sam Cubbison, but my own name is Sam Connison.

43,155. (*Commission.*) Was it ever called Connisent?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. W. C. Miller.

Mr. William Codnor Miller re-called, and further examined.

43,156. You are a magistrate of Saint Thomas in the East?—Yes.

43,157. And manager of Serge Island estate?—Yes.

43,158. On the 12th of October were you at Serge Island?—Yes, I was.

43,159. On that day did parties come to Serge Island estate in numbers to take you?—Yes.

43,160. Was Mr. Drummond with you?—Yes; he was a guest of mine at the time.

43,161. Upon that day you went off, and got to Kingston?—Yes; I left about half past 7 in the morning.

43,162. Did they come to you as early as that?—Yes; it was very early.

43,163. You got to Kingston at what time?—About 8 o'clock in the evening.

43,164. And you put yourself in communication with the Governor, who was then in Kingston?—I went direct to Bundle Hall, where I generally put up, and there I met Mr. Williams, the barrister, and several other gentlemen, to whom I related what had happened; and Mr. Williams said to me, I was the very person he wanted to see, and he asked me to go up with him to the general's, and there I met Governor Eyre, and he stated all that had taken place in St. Thomas in the East.

43,165. What had happened to yourself?—Yes.

43,166. You told him what you had heard and what you had seen?—Yes.

43,167. Did you see the Governor the same day, the 12th?—Yes.

43,168. What o'clock at night was it?—About half past 8, I suppose. I was not long at Bundle Hall before Mr. Williams took me up in his buggy up to the general's residence.

43,169. After you had given your information, did you afterwards return to Serge Island?—I returned in the Caravelle, with the Governor.

43,170. Did you afterwards make a search of some Africans' houses?—Yes.

43,171. When did you do that?—I did not return to Serge Island till three weeks after. When I got back I missed everything. My stores were robbed; my house, my clothing, and everything that was there, everything was sacked.

43,172. I want to know the particular matter you come to tell us about; what did you do?—I sent a constable to take up one of the Africans, who I was informed had some of my clothes. He went after, and brought this man, and brought a paper with him. In that paper was one of my children's socks wrapped up.

43,173. Is that the paper?—Yes (produced).

43,174. What was the constable's name who took the man?—George Mason.

43,175. What did the man say about the paper?—I asked him where he had got the paper, and he said it was a paper given to one of his friends, an African, by Mr. Lamont, who called himself a magistrate. I asked if he was a magistrate; he said he used to hold a court at Huntly. I asked him what they did to them, and he said they used to make them pay money, or work on their lands (paper read):

"Jamaica Ss.

Parish of Saint Thomas in the East.

To James Miller, of the parish of St. Thomas in the East, labourer, did made use to one Richard Grant, of the said parish, on the 25th day of February 1865, abusive and calumnious language, tending to provoke a breach of the peace, in words following, to wit:—"You are to give me your stick," against the in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our soverigne lady the Queen, her crown and dignity. These are therefore to command you the said James Miller, in her Magesties name, to be and appear on Saturday the 4 day of March at the Court-house, Hundly Village, before such justices of the peacies as shall then be there to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hands, this 28th day of Feb. in the year of Lord 1865.

John G. Lamont, J.P."

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Mr. W. C. Miller.

14 March 1866.

43,176. Did you attach any serious importance to that?—No; but what I thought was, they were robbing the clerk of the peace, the person who is entitled to his fees. It bears on the state of the island this much, that they have been exercising their own jurisdiction.

43,177. But you don't suppose they can enforce jurisdiction among themselves?—I think they do.

43,178. But that is giving a serious meaning to it. Do you know that the people have exercised jurisdiction, and had their own courts?—Yes; and I could substantiate it.

43,179. Where have you known the fact?—I have known it in the interim districts of Manchioneal.

43,180. When?—For the last three years.

43,181. Have you ever attended any of those courts?—No; but I have been told by people who have been there.

43,182. Who have told you?—Mr. Codrington of Manchioneal was one.

43,183. Before you ever saw that paper had you heard of them?—Before I saw that paper I heard from Mr. Codrington what had taken place at Manchioneal, and on that I sent this paper to Mr. Espeut, in a letter.

43,184. But before you found that paper had you ever as a magistrate come to know officially that courts were held by negroes where they exercised their own jurisdiction?—No, not officially.

43,185. And you never made any official report of it?—No.

43,186. Which Codrington is it who told you this?—Mr. Christopher Codrington.

43,187. (*Mr. Williams.*) Do you know John Lamont?—Yes.

43,188. Do you know him personally?—Yes.

43,189. What is he?—A field labourer.

43,190. He is not a justice of the peace of St. Thomas?—No.

43,191. Did you send that to Mr. Espeut?—Yes.

43,192. As soon as you got it?—Yes.

43,193. In your position as a magistrate?—Yes.

43,194. What was this African's name?—Frederick Donaldson. The man upon whom the paper was found was James Milne. He is now working on Serge Island estate.

43,195. (*Mr. Payne.*) You were saved by your own people, were you?—Yes; about a dozen of them?

43,196. Do you know a woman named Jane Messen.—Yes.

43,197. Did she save you at the risk of her life?—As much as this; by subterfuge she got the people away, by telling them to go to Morant Bay first, and see what they were doing there, and then they could come back, and do what they liked with me. As they left the house they went away to the grinding-stone to grind their cutlasses, and started off in the direction of Morant Bay. (The witness's letter was here read as follows):—

"Serge Island Estate, Morant Bay,
4th January 1866.

The Honble P. A. Espeut, Custos Rotulorum,
St. Thomas in the East.

Sir,

In compliance with your circular note of date 28th December ult., requesting that I would state for the information of the Government my opinion of the past and present disposition of the black population, generally, with reference to the late rebellion, and whether I consider the seditious spirit of that wicked disturbance was merely local or general, and that I will at the same time communicate such facts as I may be able to furnish in support of my opinion, including among such facts cases of inflammatory speeches, writings, and acts, my opinion of the past disposition of the black population generally is, that for the last three years they have been uncivil, disobedient, and exceedingly indolent, and wished to place themselves on an equality with their superiors; they hold courts of their own in the interior districts of Manchioneal, and punished offences by way of money fine; and the same procedure, up to the time of the late rebellion, has been carried on in the Blue Mountain Valley, at a village called 'Huntley.' I have a summons now that was taken from one of my Africans since the rebellion, and signed 'John J. Lamont, J.P.' This man is a field labourer on Serge Island estate. I have no hesitation in saying that the black population are treacherous, and but for the strong arm of the law they would again revolt. These opinions are based not only upon what I have heard from clergymen and laymen, but what I have formed from my own knowledge. Their present disposition, as far as I am able to judge, does not differ in any way. I am of opinion that the seditious spirit of that wicked disturbance was general, and not local, inasmuch as that on the 10th December last 'Edward Francis,' the head cattleman of Mr. Michael Muirhead, of Manchester, brought some cattle to this estate, and he told my book-keepers that the late Geo. W. Gordon had been to Manchester, and had told the black population that they must put in plenty of corn and coffee, that the country would soon be theirs. I am also informed by my book-keeper, 'Mr. J. C. Smith,' that the head constable on Albion estate in St. David's told him a few days ago that the people in that parish were ready for rebellion, as they were blowing horns about the parish; and I aver it is owing entirely to the very prompt means which his Excellency the Governor adopted in crushing the rebellion in this parish that it had not been general throughout the length and breadth of the island.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obt. servt.
Wm. C. Miller, J.P.,
St. Ths. ye East.

P.S.—On reflection, I think it is proper to enclose you at once the summons alluded to in the foregoing.
Wm. C. Miller."

The witness withdrew.

A. Bicknell.

Anthony Bicknell (brown), sworn, and examined.

43,198. Are you a carpenter at Mount Lebanus?—Yes.

43,199. Do you know a man by the name of Wheeler?—Yes.

43,200. What was his other name?—James Wheeler.

43,201. Are you sure that the man you knew was James Wheeler?—James Wheeler; the one that was shot.

43,202. Are you as certain that his name was James as you are certain his name was Wheeler?—Yes.

43,203. Both?—Yes.

43,204. Then it was not Charles Wheeler?—Yes; Charles Wheeler.

43,205. What became of James Wheeler?—He is in town; at gaol.

43,206. Alive?—Yes; alive.

43,207. Was there any other man by the name of Wheeler you know?—No.

43,208. Did you know any man of the name of Charles Williams?—Yes.

43,209. Are you certain you did?—Yes.

43,210. What was he?—Charles Williams is alive.

43,211. What does he do?—I don't know what him done.

43,212. How does he live?—I don't know.

43,213. Where does he live?—At Ross Isle.

43,214. Does he make tubs, or cut wood, or dig earth?—No; he is a field labourer.

43,215. Have you been to Spanish Town ?—Yes.
43,216. What did you go there for ?—To give information.
43,217. What for ?—About my house that burnt.
43,218. Did you tell anything about anybody that was shot ?—Yes; 13 shot at Monklands. You can see the grave there now.
43,219. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know Patience Wheeler ?—Well, that was her husband shot.
43,220. Is she a woman ?—Yes.
43,221. Is she a widow ?—Her widow now.
43,222. What has become of her husband ?—Her husband shot.
43,223. Where was he shot ? — At Monklands, here.
43,224. What was the name of her husband ?—Charles Wheeler.
43,225. And you saw Charles Wheeler shot ?—Yes ; Charles Wheeler shot.
43,226. (*Commission.*) Where were you when he was shot ?—I was there ; I dig the grave.
43,227. Were you a constable ?—I don't swear in for a constable.
43,228. Were you acting as a constable without swearing in ?—Yes.
43,229. Was Charles Wheeler one of the 13 shot ? —Yes ; and one they call George Rankin, that was not dead.
43,230. Was there a Charles Williams shot at the same time ? — Yes ; him make the 13 they shot together.
43,231. Give me the names of the 13 ?—I cannot remember the whole of them.
43,232. Give us any you can remember ?—Peter Bicknell, Andrew Batty, Sandy ——
43,233. Sandy what ?—Alexander.
43,234. Alexander what ?—Sandy.
43,235. Was Charles Williams one ?—Yes.
43,236. Go on ?—I don't remember the whole.
43,237. Did you see a man named Charles Williams shot among the 13 ?—Yes.
43,238. Are you sure of that ?—Yes.
43,239. And a man named Charles Wheeler ?—Yes, Charles Wheeler.
43,240. Did you see a man called Charles Williams ? —No.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.
A. Bicknell.
14 March 1866.

The witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.]

FORTY-THIRD DAY. (Part I.—Spanish Town.)

Thursday, 15th March 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B. | RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.
A. Bogle.
15 March 1866.

ANDREW BOGLE (black), sworn, and examined.

43,241. Were you a book-keeper on Norris estate ? —Yes.
43,242. Are you so still ?—Yes.
43,243. Is it true that the people upon your estate do not get paid their proper wages ?—We don't pay them regularly.
43,244. How do you mean ?—I mean to say our pay day is Friday ; and sometimes when we are not able to pay on Friday we pay on Saturday ; and sometimes it lies over till the following week, Monday or Tuesday.
43,245. Is that when you are not able to get a sufficient quantity of silver ?—When we are not able to send for money.
43,246. Have they to wait for a period longer than that ?—Oh, yes ; we have delayed longer than that.
43,247. How long are they ever delayed ?—Two weeks. The regular pay day is at the end of every two weeks.
43,248. That is to say, on the Friday you pay them for the previous week ?—Yes.
43,249. How long are they ever after that Friday before they are paid ?—On two occasions, three weeks.
43,250. Has that only happened on two occasions ? —I won't swear positively to these very two cases ; it might have occurred on another occasion.
43,251. Are they all paid as soon as you get the money ; within a week or two of the time ?—Not all paid. Sometimes the money might not be sufficient, and then we only pay as far as we can possibly go.
43,252. That is the first Friday ?—Yes.
43,253. On what you call the regular pay day ?—Yes, or on Saturday, or on Monday.
43,254. Do you say that on two or three occasions this has gone on longer than that ?—Yes.
43,255. Have you ever told any one they were not fairly dealt with upon your estate ?—I remember a conversation with my pastor, the Rev. Mr. Palmer. It was touching the state of the Church ; and I told him that the people were very willing to contribute, but that the wages they were getting were very small, and the times being hard, they were unable to do so as they would really wish.
43,256. When was that ?—Before martial law.
43,257. How long before that ?—I think some two months. In fact I have had frequent conversations on that subject.
43,258. Was that all you told him ?—I told him, too, that the people were not regularly paid.
43,259. Not regularly paid ?—Not regularly paid.
43,260. Did you ever tell him they were deprived of any part of their wages ultimately ?—They have been deprived of a portion of their wages, but that was when the work was not properly done. I have given that reason.
43,261. When they were deprived of any portion of their wages, it was because their work was not properly done ?—Certainly.
43,262. Are they always fairly paid the money they have earned ?—Yes.
43,263. Are you quite sure of that ?—I am sure of that.
43,264. Have you ever intended to convey to any person any other impression than that ?—No.
43,265. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) When you say that the people are always paid the money they fairly earn, does not this sometimes occur that the overseers deduct some part of the pay from the people,

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

A. Bogle.

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and the people do not admit it is fairly deducted ?—Sometimes some portion of the wages has been deducted, but it is according to the work that has been done.

43,266. But you may think the work has been done ill, while the people think it has been done well; and there are disputes occasionally ?—There have been occasionally in that respect.

43,267. And are disputes pretty frequent about the amount of wages ?—Yes, a dispute does frequently occur.

43,268. When there are disputes, who settles them, or are they never settled ?—Sometimes they are settled. I explain to the people that certain wages are deducted because certain work has not fairly been performed.

43,269. Do you recollect the time of the Underhill meetings being held throughout the country ?—Yes.

43,270. Had there been a season of drought before that ?—Yes.

43,271. And were the people in distressed circumstances at the time in that district ?—Very much so.

43,272. Did you know Samuel Clarke ?—Yes.

43,273. And you know Mr. Georges ?—Yes, he is my employer.

43,274. Latterly, were Mr. Georges and Samuel Clarke quarrelling before Samuel Clarke was hanged? —Yes, they had some dispute at the last vestry, I understand, but I was not present.

43,275. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you tell Mr. Palmer that the people on Norris estate did not get paid their wages ?—I told Mr. Palmer that the people were not paid regularly. I might have told Mr. Palmer that the people were not paid, but it must have alluded to a particular circumstance, if I did.

43,276. Then you did not tell him that generally speaking the people on the estate were not paid ?—I never said a word of the kind, that they are not paid.

43,277. (*By the Commission.*) On one particular Sunday you may have told him they were not paid the previous Friday ?—Yes.

43,278. Did you advance the money for this contribution to the Church, as you knew it was coming? —I did not advance it until I received it. It was on behalf of a man; a man's money I answered for.

43,279. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Who pays the people on this estate ?—I did when there was no overseer; but since there has been an overseer, he does it.

43,280. How do they work; by day labour or task work ?—By day labour as well as by task work. Cane hole diggers work by task, and have to dig 100 holes for 2*s.* 6*d.*

43,281. (*By the Commission.*) How long does that take them ?—A man, if it is upon a good soil, may be able to earn from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per day; but if it is on a rocky soil, he would be able to earn, perhaps, sometimes more than 9*d.* or 1*s.*

43,282. Are they paid the same wages for a rocky soil as for a good soil ?—The same amount for the same quantity. Cane cutters get 1*s.* 3*d.* for 25 chains; and those who are planting canes, if they are able to plant 12 chains, get 1*s.*, but if not, 9*d.*; and those weeding, 9*d.* for 15 chains.

43,283. How long will they take doing that ?—One that is able to perform his daily work won't take more than about four hours, or not even so much.

43,284. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) They can do two tasks in a day, can they not ?—Yes, cane cutters.

43,285. And cane weeders ?—Some can, but some cannot.

43,286. Do you find they ever do two tasks in one day ?—Never.

43,287. (*By the Commission.*) Do you ever offer it to them ?—It has been offered, but the people won't do it.

43,288. Did you write to the "Morning Journal" denying what Mr. Palmer said here ?—That I said they are not paid ?

43,289. Yes ?—I did.

The witness withdrew.

D. Ewart.

DAVID EWART, Esq. (coloured), sworn, and examined.

43,290. The persons recently tried at Kingston were brought before you in the first instance ?—Yes.

43,291. Were any persons who were sent for trial included in the amnesty ?—I think not. I think none who were entitled to benefit by that amnesty proclamation.

43,292. You enquired into that point ?—I did, and sent the depositions to the Attorney-General, who decided who should be indicted.

43,293. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) At what time were these people arrested ?—Some were arrested early in November, and others about the end of November.

43,294. Were you in St. Thomas in the East when they were arrested ?—I was there a portion of the time.

43,295. Do you know by whose authority they were arrested ?—The informations had been given to the police inspectors and some of the magistrates beforehand, as to these persons having been connected with the insurrection, and they were brought before the first stipendiary magistrate, who took their examination.

43,296. Were they brought from their houses ?—I think so.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. J. M. Phillippo.

The Rev. JAMES MERSON PHILLIPPO sworn, and examined.

43,297. Are you a Baptist missionary residing in this town ?—Yes.

43,298. I think you have congregations in some country districts ?—Yes, not in St. Catherine's, but down in the lowlands, in St. John's and in St. Thomas in the Vale.

43,299. Have you in these different congregations a very large number of members ?—A very large number.

43,300. How long have you been ministering among them ?—About 40 years, nearly.

43,301. We need hardly ask you if you have had great opportunities of becoming acquainted with their feelings and manners ?—I have had, I think, every opportunity of doing so, having mixed with them, especially the labouring classes, both in town and country.

43,302. In your opinion was there any feeling of disloyalty in the spring or summer of last year ?—Not the slightest. I never heard a single expression from any of the people that indicated anything like disloyalty.

43,303. Was there much distress among them during a portion of that time ?—There was.

43,304. Did you see any desire to get rid of any of what they might consider the causes of that distress, by having recourse to violence ?—Not at all; not in a single instance.

43,305. Are you quite sure, as far as your knowledge and experience went, there was a feeling of submission to the law ?—Most entirely. I never heard a single expression to lead me to suppose for a single moment that there was any dissatisfaction.

43,306. In your district is there not the consider-

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able settlement of Sligo Ville, one of the negro settlements ?—Yes, the first that followed the abolition of slavery ; indeed it was rather anticipatory of it—it was settled before the apprenticeship terminated.

43,307. There ; there has been religious influence kept up, from the time of its commencement ?—Yes ; there has never been a single rum shop there from the time it was established.

43,308. Have you become acquainted with the people and their feelings in other negro settlements ? —Yes, in each of these parishes, but not so intimately with respect to them, except Passage Fort and Low Lane district, as Sligo Ville. I have a station in St. John's, but I am not so well acquainted with them there.

43,309. In all these places has there been a certain amount of religious and moral teaching kept up—do schools exist in all of them ?—Nearly in all. We have not had a school in St. John's ; for some years past that has been in abeyance.

43,310. Have you any of those what are called Native Baptist schools ?—Yes, there is one at Old Harbour which has lately come under my supervision—the Native Baptist chapel there ; and there is one at a place called Clarkson Town.

43,311. Have you been able to become acquainted with the state of feeling among the people there ?— Not particularly ; but I have never heard from any persons who have mixed freely with them a single hint to lead me to suppose there was disaffection among them.

43,312. Have you been at all acquainted with the people in St. Thomas in the East ?—Recently ?

43,313. Not before the outbreak ?—Not before. I have known individuals there, but I never was in St. Thomas in the East till within the last few months.

43,314. Bogle's congregation and Mr. Warren's are what are called Native Baptists ?—They are.

43,315. You are not acquainted with any of them? No.

43,316. You had no occasion to go there ?—No.

43,317. You had one place in St. Thomas ?—One at Manchioneal, and I think there is a sub-station in the neighbourhood of Leith Hall.

43,318. Had you one at Manchioneal ?—Yes. Mr. Harris of Belcastle.

43,319. Does the Calabar Institution answer well, do you think ?—Very well indeed.

43,320. And the ministers you send forth from that institution have done their duty to your satisfaction ? —Generally. We have had little cause for complaint. There are little things which we hope will be remedied by and bye, but it is an insipient institution. We have not got the very first material to work upon, but I think we are getting better every year.

43,321. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Were you at Montego Bay a year ago at the public jubilee ?—Yes.

43,322. Were anybody's bones carried about by you or your brother ministers ?—No. I was the chairman, but most certainly I never saw any bones there.

43,323. You received a letter from Mr. Gordon shortly before he was apprehended, I believe ?—I did.

43,324. While he was in Spanish Town after the riot at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

43,325. If you have that letter, would you kindly show it to the Commissioners ? [Letter shown to the Commissioners.]

The witness withdrew.

The Reverend Joseph Williams (white), sworn, and examined.

Rev. J. Williams.

43,326. Are you rector of St. Catherine's ?—I am.

43,327. We referred to you rather with reference to the Maroons—have you mixed with those people ? —Yes, for a long time. I was acquainted with them since 1827. I was about the parish of Portland, and was frequently at Maroon Town, although I was not ordained, but I was clergyman of a parish in 1832 in St. George's. I was every now and then there, and from the year 1850 to 1864 I was rector of Portland, and I know pretty well the character, condition, and principal features of the Maroons.

43,328. What are the habits and morals of the Maroons generally ?—I think in the first place they are very much maligned in the public prints—they are not ferocious as described. I regard them as one with the body of negroes—not a bit more superstitious. They are a people who conduct themselves with a great deal of independence, and have kept themselves pretty distinct from the negroes. It has not been in any way supercilious, but thinking as they had always been free they had a right to be different from them. They are not less active, and very often they have been employed on account of their activity in a kind of work which they do in preference to the negroes generally—for billing land, as it is called—to fell wood ; the Maroon would not dig cane—he would hold that it would be *infra dig*, but he would go, for instance, and bill the land, or fell trees, or do carpenter's work, and they do it much more efficiently than the labouring population.

43,329. Are they an industrious people ?—I don't think they are more industrious than the other people upon the whole, but they generally have their own lands, and therefore as they are working for themselves, there is not that incentive to work amongst them that there is amongst the others—that is, in times gone by.

43,330. Are they a tolerably well-ordered people ? —Oh yes, and always having had a captain in their towns paid by the Government, they always paid great deference to that captain, and were subject to his control, and upon the whole they are a well-ordered people. They have never shown a desire to molest either negroes or the white people, but are quite content to be by themselves. Of late years they have amalgamated with the people more.

43,331. Since there was some alteration ?—Yes. Since they lost that care the Government used to take of them.

43,332. Then they intermarry with the other people ?—They do now more than they used to do. I don't think that they have any objection to that sort of thing, and the consequence has been that a number of connections have been formed in that way, and they have come into the towns, and in much greater abundance than used to be the case. Upon that, and as a result of that, perhaps the Maroons are not exactly what the Maroons were in former days.

43,333. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Have you been in Moore Town recently since the disturbances ?—No, not since the disturbances.

The witness withdrew.

Honourable William Hosack, sworn, and examined.

Hon. W. Hosack.

43,334. Are you a member of the Executive Committee ?—I am.

43,335. And have you been for the last seven years ?—Yes.

43,336. Have you sugar estates in the different parishes of the Island ?—Yes, in St. Mary's, St. George's, and Metcalfe. Also for five years and five months, I have been the finance member of the

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Executive Committee. I have served under five governors, including his Excellency.

43,337. Were you down in Spanish Town on the 11th of October last?—I was the member of the Executive Committee here.

43,338. When the letter of the Baron Ketelhodt arrived, asking for military aid?—Yes.

43,339. Directions were given for a military force to be sent down directly?—I went over immediately to the Governor, who sent for me between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. I sat down and never left him until he had finished his despatches, about 10 o'clock. He wrote to the general and the commodore, and read me the letters, and despatched them. He sent for the Attorney General, and took his advice in my presence; and after that was done, he left, and I left and went to Kingston.

43,340. When did you hear of what had actually taken place on the 11th, at Morant Bay?—On the following day at Kingston, I think.

43,341. Was it then determined to have a meeting of the Privy Council that night?—It was.

43,342. Was it then determined to have a council of war for the next morning?—It was.

43,343. Do you remember breaking up your meeting at the Privy Council, on the Thursday night?—Yes, perfectly.

43,344. Do you remember who came out first?—I do not remember who came out first, but my servant, who was driving me, said he saw two persons there watching us; he was a brown boy, belonging to Morais' stables; he said he saw Kelly Smith, and a man of the name of Goldson.

43,345. Did he mention them, or say two persons?—Yes, they were on the opposite side of the street. I saw two persons at the time, but was not near enough to hear what was said.

43,346. Was anything said in your presence at that time about Mr. Gordon?—Not in my presence.

43,347. With whom did you go out; do you remember that?—No one came out with me to the steps, because I was driving myself; and I was then going out to summon one of the members of the council of war, Mr. Espent, and I went and knocked him up at 1 o'clock in the morning.

43,348. Your attention has no doubt been directed to the evidence given by Mr. Kelly Smith and Mr. Goldson?—Yes.

43,349. Is it true?—It is not true, that I know of. It is the first time that I have heard of it.

43,350. You are quite sure nothing was said in your presence, or bearing of that description?—I am sure; not in my presence or hearing.

43,351. On the following day, there was a meeting of the council of war?—The next morning, early.

43,352. And it was there determined that you would declare martial law?—Yes. Mr. Gordon was not present, he was not there; we were about 25 present.

43,353. Not more than 25?—Not more than 25. I counted them; and to the best of my recollection, that was the number.

43,354. We are told that all parties in the Island were there represented; is that so?—I know I counted about 25.

43,355. But did that consist of members of any one party, or of different parties?—All parties.

43,356. Except that you say Mr. Gordon was not present?—He was not there; but the people of colour, the Jews, planters, and every portion of them.

43,357. All parties were represented?—All parties that could come, except Mr. Gordon.

43,358. He could not come, because he had no notice of it?—I don't think that notices were served by the inspector to all parties.

43,359. Were you aware of any arrangement, that he should not be summoned?—Not at all.

43,360. Was there any difference of opinion in the council of war, as to the necessity of the declaration of martial law over the district, which was included in the proclamation?—As to myself, I expressed at one time the opinion that St. George's and Metcalfe might be excluded; but afterwards I gave in, and agreed to the general opinion, which was, that the whole county of Surry should be put under martial law, with the exception of Kingston.

43,361. There was a difference of opinion as to whether a larger area should not be included; as to whether Kingston itself should not be included?—There was not a great difference of opinion. There was unanimity, in fact.

43,362. Ultimately there was complete unanimity, but there was some little discussion?—There was a little discussion, but not of any importance at all. The members of the Government said very little about it.

43,363. Did the Governor leave for Morant Bay on the 13th?—Yes; he left after the council of war, with his staff.

43,364. Had you then some communication with the Maroons, on the part of the Executive Committee?—Yes; both publicly and privately. We wrote an address to the Maroons, calling upon them to join the Queen's troops.

43,365. Have you got a copy of it?—I have not. It is in the hands of the secretary of the Executive Committee, and he is sick, and I could not get it here. I wrote to them myself; and received a private letter, and showed it to the general. I mislaid it; but it was very satisfactory, asking for arms.

43,366. You know several Maroons, living in the neighbourhood of your property?—I have an estate that has been in my family for centuries, which is near Charlestown, and I know many of them very well.

43,367. That was your reason why you wrote privately?—There was a current report that the Maroons were not going to be faithful, and I contradicted it; and I wrote to tell them these reports were being circulated, and I wished to know what their feelings were. They sent an answer, and a deputation came to me from Mooretown next day; they sent an answer immediately the next day, to state they were ready to do what I wanted.

43,368. Was it the opinion of the Government that their support was of considerable importance at the time, they occupying the particular position they did?—It was my opinion; Mr. Eyre was not there. There was some little difference of opinion in the Executive Committee as to their importance. I had the greatest confidence that their support was of the utmost moment at that time.

43,369. If they were not loyal in supporting the Government, did it render communication between St. Thomas in the East and the districts to the west very difficult?—Of course it did, because, as Charlestown is on the line of the main road between the east and west, close to Buff Bay, about two miles from Buff Bay.

43,370. And it prevented all communication except by the post road?—Except by the post road.

43,371. You say Mr. Myers is ill; but you can furnish us with the document addressed to the Maroons; you said it was in the hands of Mr. Myers?—Yes.

43,372. This can be furnished?—I will have it furnished. I took my letter to the general, and the general very cautiously and very prudently said, he could not give the Maroons arms without some guarantee. I said I was perfectly willing to guarantee the loyalty of the Maroons, and would be responsible myself if he would give them arms; and he did so, on my doing that.

43,373. On the 14th, did you have some communications from the Custos of Portland?—No; on the 13th, I had a letter from him, addressed to the Governor, which I opened about 1 o'clock in the morning,

43,374. Has it been put in?—I sent it up to Mr. Eyre a day or two ago; it was a very urgent letter indeed.

43,375. You can furnish us with that?—I can; I sent it up to him on Sunday last. It was not from

the custos, but from the ex-custos, the senior magistrate of Portland.

43,376. What would be the date?—I think the 13th of October. It was a very urgent letter. He sent me a similar letter, quite as urgent, wanting me to send him the volunteers and the police, which I received at the same time. There was a communication from the senior magistrate of St. George's, who had opened the letter stating that St. George's could not send them a man, and they must take care of themselves.

43,377. Had you on the 13th or 14th any communication with Mr. Gordon?—On the 14th we wrote a very urgent communication to the Governor from the Executive Committee.

43,378. That was for him to return to Kingston?—Yes; and to apply for two dozen troops. From a communication we had received on that Saturday he wrote a very urgent letter.

43,379. It is a letter from Mr. Myers to the Governor?—I make the date to be October the 14th at noon. (Letter so dated put in and read.)

43,380. Is that the letter?—It is; that was written without any communication with the general; after we sent it away I took it to the general myself.

43,381. Had you any communication with Mr. Gordon?—I had in the street on one day.

43,382. Was there anything in it material?—Nothing material in it took place, except that I detained him about 10 minutes and looked at him and talked to him, but didn't say a word to him about the rebellion, but he did. He said public rumour connected him with the rebellion; and he declared that he was perfectly innocent, and put his hand upon his heart and declared his innocence of the occurrences in St. Thomas in the East, and said he was very much afraid Mr. Eyre was to blame for it all. In reply I said it looked as if it was an organized affair. Whilst I was speaking with him, Mr. Westmoreland drove up, and that broke up the conversation. I had no further conversation with him, and I did not see him again until I saw him on board the "Wolverene."

43,383. Previously to that, had there been any discussion as to whether he should be arrested?—Yes, there had been.

43,384. You objected to it?—I objected to it—to his arrest. I was not asked to give any opinion at the time, but my reasons were, that although it might be right to arrest him, and I believed him to be at the head of the whole rebellion (I thought so long before the rebellion broke out) and had committed myself to those opinions, yet I thought that it was dangerous at that time.

43,385. In consequence of Kingston not being under martial law?—Partly on that account, but chiefly because the general had no troops. My opinion was, that if there was no risk, and Kingston was safe, I thought he had created influence, and might have confederates in St. Ann's and other places, where he had established influence just before the rebellion, by public meetings which had been held in those places.

43,386. You say you had formed this opinion before the outbreak; had you any information in the possession of the Government which led you to that conclusion before the outbreak, that there was any organization?—We were apprehensive, certainly, that there was going to be an outbreak some time or other; because we had sent in August, on the 1st of August, the "Bulldog" to St. Elizabeth's.

43,387. But between that and the 11th of October, had there been any information?—Yes; I had received a very urgent letter from Mr. Fyfe, in which he stated that the Government did not seem to realize the danger that we were in; we were slumbering on a mine. I have mislaid that letter. The Governor has asked me over and over again for it, to give it to him.

43,388. Was it a private or a public letter?—It was a private letter, evidently written that I might make use of it, and I did so.

43,389. What was the date?—I think the 4th of September; I think after the Vere meeting. It seemed to me that that meeting and others had made a great impression. Then there were the private drillings that were reported to us in Kingston; and I also heard from a friend of mine, the proprietor of an estate in St. James', that she herself had seen drillings on her estate, and that persons had been requested to drill before her.

43,390. Who was that? Mrs. Gordon?—Yes.

43,391. Is she here?—She has left the Island.

43,392. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) What estate was that?—Carlton. Her attorney was present. She reported the conversation to him, and he did not like it. Drillings of that sort went on before the last rebellion.

43,393. (*By the Commission.*) Did you call upon Dr. Fiddes after it had been determined that Mr. Gordon should be arrested?—I did; and immediately after this I saw the Governor and Dr. Bowerbank at the Court-house, and he suggested that Dr. Fiddes might know something about Mr. Gordon. I said, "Well, he is my medical man; I have no objection to go and see him," and I went; and when I saw him, I said it was a visit of duty, and that I hoped he would give me any information he had with respect to Mr. Gordon. He said he was prescribing for him; he was not well, and he expected him to visit him that day; and I left him after some more conversation.

43,394. He did not give you any information as to where Mr. Gordon was?—Not at that moment; he told me where his place of business was, and afterwards he came to me at Date Tree Hall, where the Executive Committee held its meetings, and was shown up, and said he wished to see me privately.

43,395. What day was that?—The same day; the day Mr. Gordon was arrested.

43,396. This same day Dr. Fiddes afterwards came to you?—Yes; he came and told me he had seen Mr. Gordon, and had recommended him to surrender himself, and before doing so, he wanted to consult me as to the propriety. I said I thought I could not hesitate as to the propriety, for I thought it was desirable on public grounds that he should surrender himself, rather than he should be captured at a time like that, as it was less likely to cause excitement. He said, "If you say so I am going to take him to the general at once," and he immediately went, and I never saw him again until I saw Mr. Gordon on board the "Wolverene." I communicated my apprehension to Dr. Fiddes as to the consequences that might possibly result.

43,397. Did he tell you that he had communicated that to Mr. Gordon?—No; he did not. I did not mean he should do.

43,398. Did you take part in the Government during the time of martial law?—Certainly.

43,399. Did you approve generally of the measures that were taken with a view to the suppression of the rising?—Oh, generally, most certainly. I though that the celerity and the severity with which the rebellion was met and crushed on the head was the salvation of the Island, and I think if anything like hesitation or feeble policy had been observed, most fatal consequences would have been the result.

43,400. Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Westmoreland?—I did not; I was not here; I was here a short time, but did not hear what he said.

43,401. Were you in the Island in the year 1832?—Yes; I had just come to the Island a little before that, and served here during the rebellion as ensign in the militia.

43,402. Were you able to form a comparison, from information laid before you officially, of the danger which attended this outbreak, in comparison with that of December 1831?—I think the danger this time was infinitely greater, inasmuch as on that occasion we had five white regiments, as will appear from the votes of Assembly. I can refer to them if you will allow me.

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43,403. We will take it that you had then five regiments ?—And we had 9,100 militia, well trained; 540 mounted horsemen, on the very best horses in the Island, and the Maroons, numbering, according to my estimate, at least 14,000 men.

43,404. But your white regiments in those days were not so strong as they are now ?—Perhaps not. We had two generals at that time, and martial law was imposed over the whole island, although the rebellion was confined to St. James' and a part of Hanover only. It was kept on for four or five weeks, or six weeks, and then there was "Party Law"—a sort of semi-martial law;—it was called "Party Law."

43,405. That was not any known or recognized law ?—If you will refer to the laws passed immediately after that——

43,406. Oh, a special statute ?—A statute passed under which parties of soldiers and parties of militia were kept up in different parts of the country; that was it. I was in charge of the Charlestown Maroons for some time as an officer. For three months I had charge of the town whilst mine were away in St. James'.

43,407. Do you think it was a necessary precaution, with the information you then had in your possession, to continue martial law during the whole time authorized by the statute ?—I think so. I think it would have been very unwise indeed, even if the Governor had the power, to stop martial law, which I think he had not under the statute. I do not think he had the power under the 9th Victoria to put an end to it, and if he had, I should have advised him not to do it, for this reason,—the judicial establishments in this country were so weak, they could never have enforced judgment with the celerity necessary to meet the case.

43,408. Will you direct your attention to the 30th of October,—the time of the proclamation of the amnesty; in your judgment would any mischief have arisen to the security of the island if the prisoners, then in the hands of the military, had been tried by the civil power ?—I think mischief would have arisen if martial law had been suspended.

43,409. But if martial law had been continued and kept in force up to the expiration of the time only as a protection, and no prisoners had been executed under sentence of court martial from that time ?—That question never was raised. We never thought of that question. Possibly it might have been done if martial law had been continued as a covering power to keep everything in order; but the judicial authority was entirely too weak to meet the excitement and state of the case at that time.

43,410. You remember the statement in the preamble of the amnesty ?—I have it here. It was drawn up by the Attorney-General, therefore we had very little to do with it. The wording of it we are hardly responsible for; it was all done by the Attorney-General. In fact every word of it was drawn up by him. He said it had been subdued. I only looked upon it as being scotched at that time. The date of that is the 31st of October. I do not think too much significance should be attached to the wording of the amnesty, considering it was prepared by the Attorney-General.

43,411. You think his object would be to justify the amnesty, and then to direct attention to other matters ?—Yes.

43,412. You remonstrated on the 19th against the amnesty, and thought it was premature ?—I did.

43,413. And the amnesty was therefore not promulgated until the 30th ?—Not until the 30th. There was a private letter the Governor wrote upon the subject, but Mr. Westmoreland did not show me the letter; but I thought it so important that I instantly wrote a private letter to him (and I see he has published it in the Blue Book), disapproving of it, and I wrote a minute of it besides. I said the time was too short, and there was no time for the rebellion to develope itself.

43,414. In fact the Governor rather proposed to proclaim the amnesty a week after martial law, on the 19th, your minute states. That should be considered ?—It should be considered. It was clearly in his view.

43,415. Are there any documents beyond those put in by Mr. Westmoreland that you have to submit ?—I have not brought any. I can send them in afterwards if there are any.

43,416. Had you communications made to you from different parts of the island as to the effects of the different meetings that were held in the summer of 1865 ?—Yes; we had communications from some of the custodes.

43,417. Some few more were to be put in by Mr. Westmoreland ?—He did not show me the list he had put in. He got all he could from the Governor.

43,418. He said there were a few he could put in another day; you think these meetings had a bad effect generally ?—A decidedly bad effect. I think Mr. Gordon laid hold of a great many predisposing causes. There were a number of them which they laid hold of. He in particular laid hold of and harped upon them almost every day and night, with the view, as I think, of producing an impression upon the negro mind.

43,419. But they did at any rate produce in your judgment a state of feeling which rendered the rising of the 11th of October more serious than it would otherwise have been ?—Most certainly.

43,420. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) What question was it that was discussed at these meetings that you complained of ? What were the points that you say Mr. Gordon took up and harped upon ?—Of course I cannot refer to them just now; there were various points.

43,421. Were they questions of taxation ?—Yes, and I think about land, and about the drought, and about the administration of justice in petty sessions. I was going to refer; there are a number of points of this sort.

43,422. And was not Mr. Gordon a member of Assembly as you are ?—Yes.

43,423. Do you think a member of Assembly, holding one set of opinions, ought not publicly to pronounce them, while other members of Assembly, holding an opposite set of opinions, are conducting the Government ?—Provided he does not do it with the view of creating a rebellion.

43,424. Quite so; and you have no other means of supposing Mr. Gordon did anything of the kind to promote a rebellion than what you have told us ?—Oh, I have a great many other reasons.

43,425. You had better tell us them all ?—They would not be evidence, perhaps.

43,426. Do you mean to say that when Mr. Gordon presided at the meeting at Vere, he did that for the purpose of promoting a rebellion ?—I think he had that in view.

43,427. Did you, as a member of the Government, take any steps to arrest him ?—No; because he had not absolutely committed himself.

43,428. Then he said nothing at that meeting which made him amenable to the law of sedition or treason ?—He did; he said something about making this country a second Hayti.

43,429. Did you hear that ?—I saw it in the paper.

43,430. What paper ?—All the papers.

43,431. Did you when you found that, as a member of the Government, cause any inquiry to be made in order that Mr. Gordon might be dealt with legally ?—No; but Mr. Fyfe did.

43,432. Is he a member of the Government ?—He is not.

43,433. I am asking what the Government did ?—The Government did nothing.

43,434. The Government did nothing ?—No.

43,435. Did they believe such an expression had been used at that time ? Was that expression said

to have been used by Mr. Gordon ever made the subject of discussion in the Executive Committee?—Oh yes; we spoke about it, I believe.

43,436. Did you consider it to take action upon it?—We took no action upon it.

43,437. Why did you take no action upon it?—Because it is a most difficult thing to bring an action of that sort against a man in this country with the juries that we have.

43,438. Did you make any inquiry as to its truth?—Yes.

43,439. Of whom did you make your inquiries?—I do not remember just now, but inquiry was made, I believe.

43,440. Was it made by you?—I don't know that it was.

43,441. Was it by Mr. Westmoreland?—I believed it, and that was enough.

43,442. You believed it without proof, did you?—There was proof enough to satisfy me.

43,443. Do you believe any statement against a member of Assembly merely because it appears in one of the Jamaica papers?—It made such an impression upon me that I wrote a squib in the newspapers upon the strength of it.

43,444. Then you thought it was not a subject for serious talk; but that it was a subject for a squib?—My squib was most serious.

43,445. Can you give us your squib?—I can if you like. (Squib put in and read.)

A PARODY.

George Gordon was a magistrate
Of scriptural renown,
For fifteen rural parishes,
And eke for our old town.

A pious loyal man seemed he,
Who served his God and Queen,
Until the Queen's lieutenant found
His spirit was unclean.

And by one supersedeas
Deprived him at a blow
Of his commissions one and all,
And laid his worship low.

Since George has battled for revenge
As Satan did when driven,
With flaming swords from Paradise
Down through the vaults of Heaven,

Wild, east and west, he roams and raves,
Against the Church and State,
Seeking to idolize the small,
And demonize the great.

But Richmond Penitentiary,
Which stopped Great Dan's career,
Should be remembered well by George,
When next he goes to Vere.

P.S.—The above lines were published in the "Tribune" of 10th October 1865.

43,446. That is all the action the Executive Committee thought it necessary to take in regard to the Vere meeting?—The Executive Committee never saw it.

43,447. That is not a Government minute?—No; I merely mentioned it to show the effect it had on my mind.

43,448. It was rather a comic effect?—No; I intended it to be serio-comic.

43,449. I think you may admit it is all comical; it is rather amusing?—I wish you to understand that the Governor never saw it, nor the members of the Executive Committee. I did not send it in my own name. It was also published in the "Morning Journal."

43,450. Was it a custom for members of your government to write anonymous squibs upon what appeared in the newspapers?—It has been a habit of mine to lampoon gentlemen sometimes when I did not approve of their conduct.

43,451. Then you used your lampoons against gentlemen, and you used the law against them when you could?—It is one thing to do that, and another thing to do what is unjust.

43,452. When you spoke to Mr. Gordon on that occasion (was it in Kingston?) of which you told us, did you believe him then to be at the head of a serious rebellion?—I did.

43,453. And you spoke to him in a friendly manner?—Friendly?

43,454. Yes, your conversation was a friendly conversation as between one gentleman and another?—It was not a hostile conversation.

43,455. Had you been lampooning him immediately before that?—That appeared on the 10th of October, the day before the outbreak. I have the print.

43,456. When was the Vere meeting?—On the 4th of September.

43,457. And had you been all the time between the 4th of September and the 10th of October in concocting this?—I wrote that in a few minutes.

43,458. Well, you took no steps either to bring it before the Executive Committee, or to put the law in force against Mr. Gordon, although you believed him to be at the head of a rebellion?—I showed that to Mr. Airey, my solicitor, and asked him if there was anything actionable in it, and he said "No."

43,459. When did you first form the opinion that Mr. Gordon was at the head of a great rebellion?—Well, it was slowly formed.

43,460. When do you think it was matured?—The opinion?

43,461. Yes?—It never came to absolute maturity until I saw the rebellion occur.

43,462. Did you believe that Mr. Gordon had spoken sedition or treason at the Vere meeting, for example?—Yes, I did.

43,463. Did you bring that state of affairs officially before the Executive Committee?—It was not necessary for me to do that. It was not any duty of mine to do that; it was published in the newspapers.

43,464. But is it not the duty of every member of the Government to do his best to put down treason and rebellion?—No; the duty of the Executive Committee is defined by the statute.

43,465. And do you say it is not part of their duty to bring before the notice of the Government, and discuss any measures of treason or sedition that may happen to be discovered?—That is not required, unless the Governor asks them to do it.

43,466. Then you would not consider it part of your duty to consider it unless the Governor has led you?—I would not say that. I wrote from St. George's to suggest we should have a law to prevent private drillings in August. I had a strong idea that those private drillings were significant, and I think I was the only member of the Government who thought so.

43,467. Did it not occur to you that they were lampooning the Volunteers, as you were Mr. Gordon?—Not a bit of it.

43,468. Did you ascertain that the Kingston Sham Volunteers were drilling with wooden swords; you do not think that a dangerous weapon?—They took those wooden swords to deceive the authorities.

43,469. But you sent the authorities there, did you not; was it not open?—I suppose so.

43,470. And policemen went there to see it?—Yes; so it was reported to us.

43,471. So they were just parties imitating the drill of the Volunteers?—They were trying to become soldiers.

43,472. Just as the Volunteers were; the negroes are imitative?—Yes.

43,473. And rather fond of display?—Yes.

43,474. At the time when you spoke to Dr. Fiddes in relation to Mr. Gordon, did you know he was to be sent to Morant Bay for trial?—I did not know a word of it until I saw him on board the steamer.

43,475. Did you then tell the Governor?—I was

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

Hon. W. Hosack.

15 March 1866.

not consulted about Mr. Gordon in any way. The advice I gave was given voluntarily.

43,476. Did you advise the Governor with regard to him; what advice did you give to him?—I simply stated that I did not approve of his being arrested before he was arrested.

43,477. Did you give him any advice on board the "Wolverene?"—No; it was too late.

43,478. Did you at any time give him any advice as to Mr. Gordon's being tried by a civil trial?—I did not; I never said a word about him again, seeing that my advice was not taken in the first instance; I did not offer any further advice about it.

43,479. You have contrasted the late disturbances with the rebellion of 1831?—Yes.

43,480. Was that not a rising of slaves to claim their freedom?—Yes; much more justifiable than the rising of the people the other day to murder and plunder.

43,481. And were not the whole black population then in a state of slavery?—Yes, mostly.

43,482. Then having your attention called to that circumstance, do you still say that the late disturbances in St. Thomas in the East was a more formidable rising than that on the part of the slaves against their masters?—Yes; it was infinitely worse and less justifiable.

43,483. What do you mean by being infinitely worse; that there was a greater extent of rebellion on the present occasion than the last?—I mean to say their objects were such as could only recoil upon themselves. Their objects were murder and plunder, and I mean to say that if it had not been checked with the celerity and severity with which it was, it would have spread all over the Island. I think the safety of the Island was due to that celerity and severity with which it was handled. I did not think it crushed affair entirely; I believed the head of it was crushed.

43,484. Do you believe that the rest of the people in the Island were ready to murder the magistrates as had been done at Morant Bay?—I think they were ready to join in a successful rebel movement.

43,485. Do you think the same now of the people of this Island?—I am quite certain that would be the result. I have not the slightest change of opinion.

43,486. Do you think the same now?—I do. I think if they had been successful, it would have spread all over the Island, and probably George William Gordon would have been head of it—supreme.

43,487. Had you ever a political combination with Mr. Gordon with regard to putting out any ministry, or keeping in those in office? Did Mr. Gordon ever meet with you; for example, to assist you in putting out the Whitelocke ministry, the Whitelocke administration?—With reference to that, if you will allow me—

43,488. I wish you to answer the question?—I must state the circumstance of the matter.

43,489. I wish merely to know if you can tell us whether Mr. Gordon was ever associated with you for such purposes as those I have indicated?—No; not associated with me. If you ask me, the fact is, I believe he established a party government in this Island.

43,490. That is not the question. Did Mr. Gordon ever associate himself with you for the purpose I have named?—He never associated with me. I have had political conversation with him over and over again. I was always on good terms with him, but he never was any confederate of mine.

43,491. Have you not met Mr. Gordon in committee meetings, and so on, for the purpose of forming political action, as against the government which preceded you?—There was a party of us. I do not think he was connected with us, to the best of my recollection. I may have talked to him.

43,492. You invited him to join?—To join our party; yes.

43,493. (*By the Commission.*) Did you invite him?—I do not know that I did. I spoke to him. I asked his opinions upon certain points.

43,494. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) And was it not on a proposition of Mr. Gordon's that that previous administration was turned out of office?—I do not know that it was. I was on friendly terms with Mr. Gordon, and never had the slightest difference with him; never any personal difference; and my feelings were rather in his favour as a member of the House.

43,495. And that continued until the arrest?—No.

43,496. Well, your friendly communications with Mr. Gordon extended from the time you became a member of the Executive Committee down to the time of his arrest?—I had no friendly communications with him; no communications with him at all, except in the House of Assembly.

43,497. And in the streets?—Yes; or in the railway carriage. He was no friend of mine at all; we were friendly as political friends. I mean I never was in his house, and he never was in mine.

43,498. You were on those terms; you spoke to him where you met him, in the House of Assembly, on the railway, or in the streets?—Quite so.

43,499. Was your opinion in favour of the retention of martial law until the end of the month, not for the purpose, the sole purpose, of having persons tried by the military?—Oh no, not for the sole purpose. As I have already stated it was necessary in consequence of the weakness of the judicial establishment.

43,500. Then it was on purpose to have the strength of the military establishments to try these people?—Yes. I had no particular wish about it. We thought it necessary, as a matter of course, that the law should take its course, and that nobody had the power to stop it.

43,501. But you had an opinion against the propriety of the amnesty?—That was against the propriety of the amnesty at first. But I approved of the amnesty; the second amnesty. Certainly I approved readily of it.

The witness withdrew.

A. Phillips.

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS (black), re-called, and further examined.

43,502. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Do you recollect the Vere Underhill meeting in September last?—Yes.

43,503. Was Mr. Gordon present?—Yes.

43,504. Do you recollect Mr. Gordon's speech on that occasion?—Yes; I can remember something.

43,505. Did he ever use the expression "Do as they have done in Hayti;" or any similar expression in the course of his speech?—Not at all. He never made use of any expression of the kind. "Hayti" was never used in the meeting, nor in private conversation.

43,506. Would you have recollected such an expression if it had been used by Mr. Gordon, or anybody in that meeting?—Certainly.

43,507. It was not used by you?—Not by me, or Mr. Gordon, or any one.

43,508. There was some list of Volunteers discovered amongst your papers; will you explain what that was, and what it had reference to?—On Saturday, the 21st October, in the evening, Mr. Alexander McGregor called at my house and told me he was requested to warn me, in Her Majesty's name, through Pinnock, corporal of police, to attend at the Alley, to go with him, and to warn the people of Hayes district to attend at the Alley on Monday, and enlist themselves as Volunteers. I said, "I will do so. It is late in "the evening, and it is wet, and I am unwell, but if "it is the Queen's business, I will do it." He said

Pinnock told him he had power to warn in two or three respectable people in the district to assist him, because he had to warn the people in other districts, and he was not able to do all of the duty. And so I went with him; and he suggested to me it would be right to take the names of persons in Hayes district, and give it to Mr. Shaw; and it would save Mr. Shaw the trouble of asking anyone's name, and he could call the names over by that list, and choose who he liked to enlist as Volunteers, and I did so. It rained heavily on Sunday, and on Monday we attended at the Alley, according to notice; and on Tuesday, as I was getting myself ready to go, and the paper was before me with two other papers, the volunteer came and arrested me, and took these papers.

43,509. That was Volunteers; not singular?—Yes.

43,510. (*By the Commission.*) Who do you say asked you to make out this list?—Mr. McGregor suggested to me it would be right to make out a list of the names of persons fit to do duty, and present that list to Mr. Shaw.

43,511. Is that Alexander McGregor?—Yes.

43,512. His name appeared second on the list, and your's first?—Yes.

43,513. Who were those persons who appear in this list?—All persons living in Hayes district, in Vere.

43,514. Did you make out more than one list?—There was a small list. That is the manuscript.

43,515. Do you say you made out more than one copy of the list?—That is a copy.

43,516. Did you make out in your handwriting more than one copy?—No.

43,517. Do you remember what was the number of the Volunteers in the list you made out?—The number of persons that I described?

43,518. Do you remember the number of persons whose names you put down?—Above 100.

43,519. Do you remember whether it was 103?—I cannot say the exact number now, but I am certain that it was above 100.

43,520. Did you make out in your handwriting a list of those who were enlisted?—None were enlisted.

43,521. Of men capable of being enlisted?—Men capable of doing duty as Volunteers.

43,522. And was that among your papers at the time you were taken?—Yes; it was taken from the table before me.

43,523. Were you standing near Mr. Gordon when he made his speech at the Vere meeting?—Yes; I was next to him.

43,524. Did you see Mr. March at that meeting?—Yes, Mr. March was there.

43,525. Have you a copy of the resolutions passed at that meeting?—Yes; I have not it here with me, but I have it at home. Some of them were taken from me, and not returned to me.

43,526. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) What are the two lists?—One is manuscript and the other——

43,527. (*By the Commission.*) You said there was only one in your handwriting?—Yes; in my handwriting.

43,528. And now you mention two lists?—I say one is the manuscript.

43,529. What do you mean?—The one that contained more names is the manuscript. It is taken from the other; it has more names than the other one with a number of names of people.

43,530. Were both these lists in your possession at the time your papers were taken?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

MAXIMILIAN CARTO BENUZZI (white), sworn, and examined. *M. C. Benuzzi.*

43,531. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) You were residing in Kingston at the time of the disturbances at Morant Bay?—Yes.

43,532. Were you at any time arrested?—I was arrested on the 21st of October.

43,533. By whom?—By Inspector Nairn.

43,534. Did he arrest you upon any warrant?—No; he said he had not received any warrant, but by order of the Executive.

43,535. Where were you taken to?—From the police station to the barracks, and from the barracks to the camp.

43,536. How long were you detained?—Thirty-five days.

43,537. Were you at any time told what was the reason of your being arrested?—No.

43,538. Do you occasionally spend your leisure moments in drawing?—Drawing is my profession at present. I am a solicitor, but I give lessons in drawing.

43,539. Were you a soldier in the Italian army?—I have been in the Austrian army, and afterwards in the Italian army.

43,540. Were you drawing anything particular?—No.

43,541. Were you engaged in drawing at that time regularly?—No; I was only giving lessons to pupils.

43,542. Was there something about a plan of Kingston?—I learned that after I had been released.

43,543. Did you learn it from any official?—No; only the report of somebody in town.

43,544. How were you treated in camp?—As a condemned prisoner.

43,545. (*By the Commission.*) What do you mean?—The rations of the soldiers were given to me. I was kept in the cells as the condemned soldiers are.

43,546. Whether you were condemned or uncondemned you would have been kept there; where are you a native of?—Udine, in the Venetian States.

The witness withdrew.

GORDON DUBERRY RAMSAY, re-called, and further examined. *G. D. Ramsay.*

43,547. Did you obtain that letter from the post office addressed to Mr. Dacres? (Letter previously put in produced.)—I did.

43,548. When was it you obtained it?—On the 16th of October.

43,549. When did you first see this letter? (Letter produced and read as follows):—

"Morant Bay, 17th October 1865.

"Mr. Graham, and other gentlemen, it is time now for us to help ourselves; skin for skin; the iron bars is now broken in this parish; the white people send a proclamation to the governor to make war against us, which we all must put our shoulder to the wheels, and pull togeather; the Maroons sent they proclamation to us to meet them at Hayfield at once without delay, that they will put us in the way how to act, every one of you must leave your house, takes your guns, who don't have guns take your cutlisses down at once, come over to Stoney Gut that we might march over to meet the Maroons at once without delay; blow your shells, roal your drums, house to house, take out every man, march them down to Stony Gut, any that you find in the way takes them down with there arms, war is at us, my black skin, war is at hand from to-day to to-morrow. Every black man must turn out at once, for the oppression is too great; the white people are now cleaing up they guns for us, which

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

G. D. Ramsay.

15 March 1866.

we must prepear to meet them too, chear men chear, in heast we looking for you a part of the night or before day break.

We are your truly

PAUL BOGLE.
J. G. McLEARREN.
B. CLARKE.
P. CAMERON.

"Get a bearer to sent us a answer to this, for they determine to made us a slave again; when you do come to Stoney Gut or Hayfield, blow your shells and tell what place you is from, first before entired.

E. K. BAILEY."

43,550. Where did you find it?—I did not find it. I saw a seaman open a basket and take that paper out.

43,551. Where was it?—At Stony Gut, between Bogle's house and his chapel.

43,552. At that time was Edward Kennedy Bailey serving as a Volunteer?—Yes.

43,553. In consequence of this letter was he taken into custody?—He was personally by me.

43,554. Did you find that paper anywhere? (Document produced and read):—

" 1. G. W. Gordon.
2. Charles Sullivan.
3. E. B. Clarke.
4. A. G. Mosquito.
5. Hy. Clyne.
6. Rd. Warren.
7. E. K. Bailey.
8. R. H. Gray.
9. Hy. Stewart.
10. Alfred Alveranga."

(Notes in pencil on back illegible.)

In Paul Bogle's house.

43,555. What day was Bailey taken into custody?—On the 18th of October.

43,556. Was he in custody all night?—He was.

43,557. When did you see his body?—I heard a shot fired about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 20th; I went there and saw a man lying about 14 yards from the tent.

43,558. Was that Bailey?—It was Bailey. Mr. Kelly was present and examined the man Vickers who has gone to Africa. He said Bailey had made two attempts to escape. Mr. Kelly examined him, and he said he had cautioned Bailey once and the second time he broke his ropes.

43,559. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Who ordered courts to assemble at Morant Bay?—General Nelson.

43,560. Did General Jackson ever order any?—Yes; he ordered one.

43,561. Were the sentences pronounced by that court, summoned by General Jackson, carried out?—No.

43,562. Why?—Because General Nelson had the command. I thought although General Jackson might have power to investigate cases, it would be better to wait until General Nelson came.

43,563. What became of the prisoners tried by the court assembled by General Jackson?—I sent them to tent, to be kept separately.

43,564. Were any of those persons tried by the court-martial assembled by General Jackson sentenced to be hung?—Yes; four or five of them. Bailey was one of them.

43,565. Did you send two of the prisoners sentenced to be hung down to the tents to be kept until you received orders to carry out the sentence?—I did.

43,566. Under whose charge?—Under the Provost guard.

43,567. What orders did you give the policemen?—To keep them separate.

43,568. Was General Nelson in the habit of giving prisoners to you to be flogged, according to sentence; were soldiers flogged under you?—I think six or seven were flogged for having looted.

43,569. Were many prisoners released without punishment?—Upwards of 500.

43,570. By whose orders?—The General's.

43,571. Did you keep any?—Nearly all the prisoners in camp. I have a list of the prisoners I had in charge; there may be more. (List put in.)

43,572. (*By the Commission.*) Is there the number of prisoners received and discharged each day?—There is a total of prisoners received: males 887, females 107; then of these, hanged by courts-martial 177, females 6, by Provost Martial, 1; shot by sentry, 1; flogged by orders of courts-martial and summarily, 202 males; by order of civil power, 27 males and 8 females. "Handed over to civil power," that ought to be.

43,573. They were given up?—Yes.

43,574. Released, 479 males and 93 females?—Then, I believe, four or five prisoners were tried and executed when I was away. I did not see them. This list will only count for those fed.

43,575. In fact, you have taken this from your ration return?—Yes, from my ration return.

43,576. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) How many did you ever have at any one time?—I think at most 380.

43,577. What guard had control of these prisoners?—Very few; one police sentry, and one soldier.

43,578. How many?—A guard would consist of three men, police and soldiers; but only one sentry would have a relief, never more.

The witness withdrew.

Brig. Gen. Nelson.

Brigadier-General NELSON, recalled, and further examined.

43,579. Have you ascertained what has become of Vickers, who was acting as sentinel?—Yes. He belonged to the 3d West India regiment. They were relieved on the 2d of November, and proceeded to Africa on board the "Urgent." The other day I said in my evidence I had been in the habit of releasing as many prisoners as I possibly could. There is a document I was not aware was in existence at the time. (Paper put in and read.)

" Mr. Marshallack, Justice of the Peace, can identify some now held as prisoners, and vouches for their not having been engaged in the riot.

" Captain Espeut also can point out men similarly situated.

" These prisoners to be liberated forthwith.

" A. A. NELSON, Brig.-General,
" Commanding Field Force,
" Morant Bay, 25 Oct. 1865.

" The Provost Marshal.

	No.
" Henry Leslie, of Harbour Head	315
" Samuel Barclay, of Hordley	316
" Andrew Panton, of ditto	317
" John McKenzie, of Pera	318
" James Bendy, Leith Hall	319
" John Sutton, Airy Castle	320
" James Stewart, Morant Bay	321
" Henry Briant, ditto	322
" Edward Hurst, ditto	323
" James Scott, ditto	324

" 25 Oct. 1865. P. N. ESPEUT.

" Prisoners discharged by Provost Marshal on " 25 Oct. 1865.

" 1. William Bryan, Morant Bay.
" 2. Francis Bently, Morant Bay.
" 3. William James, Hermatage.
" 4. Robert Lundie, Stanton.
" 5. Robert Goodon, Nuts River.
" 6. William Kemp, Prospect Penn.
" 7. William Maxy, East Prospect."

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned until Saturday at Ten o'Clock.

FORTY-THIRD DAY. (Part II.—Monklands.)

PRESENT :

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

15 March 1866.

Sarah Thomas (black), sworn, and examined. *S. Thomas.*

43,580. Where do you live ?—At Mount Lebanus.
43,581. Had you a relation who was killed ?—My husband shot.
43,582. What was his name ?—Charles Thomas.
43,583. Where did they shoot him ?—Monklands, over here.
43,584. Were you here when he was shot ?—No.
43,585. Where were you ?—Down at Mount Lebanus.
43,586. How do you know that Charles Thomas was shot ?—The witness say so.
43,587. Who is that ?—Bernard Anthony.
43,588. Is he here ?—No ; plenty of people saw it.
43,589. Who saw it ?—I can go and get Matty Logan.
43,590. Is she here ?—Yes.
43,591. Did your husband Charles Thomas come up here ?—Yes.
43,592. What day did he come ?—Wednesday.
43,593. Did he come up to Monklands with the people that came here, before he was taken prisoner ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Charles Himes Francis (black), sworn, and examined. *C. H. Francis.*

43,594. What are you ?—I come from Mount Lebanus.
43,595. What do you do ; are you a labourer or a gentleman at large ?—Labourer in my own field.
43,596. You have got a field at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.
43,597. When were you taken a prisoner ?—On the 25th of October.
43,598. Where were you when you were taken prisoner ?—They took me at the Wood.
43,599. At Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.
43,600. Were you hiding ?—Yes.
43,601. And you say you were tied to Charles Thomas ?—Yes.
43,602. How many others, you two together ?—More.
43,603. How many more ?—I see about 13 more that very day.
43,604. All together ?—Yes.
43,605. From Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.
43,606. Where did they take you to ?—Brought me to Monklands.
43,607. What did they do to you ?—Them flog me.
43,608. The same day that you got here ?—The same day.
43,609. Besides that, what did you see about Charles Thomas ; what was done with him ?—We were tied with a rope in a row, we were called up for evidence ; William Anderson came to say who we were.
43,610. What became of Charles Thomas. Was he one of those in the row with you ?—Yes.
43,611. Did Anderson say anything about Charles Thomas ?—Yes, they ask him if he saw Charles Thomas at Monklands, and he said "Yes."
43,612. Did he come up here ?—I cannot tell.
43,613. What did they do with Charles Thomas ?—They took him out from amongst us and put him on one side.
43,614. What did they do then ?—They took him down there.
43,615. What did they do to him there ?—Shot him.
43,616. How many others were shot at the same time ?—The same time.
43,617. He was one of the 13 ?—Yes.
43,618. They were put into a trench there ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Edward Reid (black), sworn, and examined. *E. Reid.*

43,619. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at barracks, St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.
43,620. What were you doing when the soldiers came ?—I was very sick ; I was in my house.
43,621. You heard the soldiers shooting outside ?—Yes.
43,622. What did you do ?—When I heard the gun I got off my bed and went into the coffee field, and lay down in the coffee.
43,623. Did they come in and burn your house ?—Yes.
43,624. Who did you see shot ?—I saw Joshua Francis shot, and William Shann shot.
43,625. Tell me how Joshua Francis was shot ?—He is the man who rings the bell, him go to the church.
43,626. Where ?—At barracks ; he was coming out of the church, and locked the door, and had the keys in his hands, and he came out of the gate and locked the gate, and was going up the road, and the soldiers met him and they shot him here (cheek) and here (elbow).
43,627. What soldiers were they, white or black ?—White soldiers.
43,628. Did Francis run away ?—No, him drop on the same place in the road.
43,629. Was he able to run ?—No.
43,630. Could he have run ?—No.
43,631. Was there anything the matter with him that prevented him running ; was he a lame man ?—No.
43,632. Where was William Shann shot ?—In his house ; he was a sick man.
43,633. What was William Shann doing ?—He was sitting into his house.
43,634. Where was he ?—Sitting down in the house on the chair, and the soldiers passing shot him, and he fell down off his chair.
43,635. Who shot him ?—A soldier.
43,636. What soldier ?—A white soldier.
43,637. (*Commission.*) Where were you when you say, William Shann sitting in his chair sick was shot by the soldiers ?—When the soldiers was passing I was going up, and I saw the man ; I saw him lay down on his back and fall down.
43,638. Did you see the shot ?—Yes.
43,639. How near were you at the time you saw it ?—About a hundred yards.
43,640. Did you see the soldiers fire ?—I don't see the soldiers fire, but I hear the soldiers gun ; I see the ball go through him.
43,641. But you could not do that, nobody ever saw that ?—I go into the house afterwards.
43,642. But I am asking you whether you saw the

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thing done; you did not see it done?—I hear the gun, and I was going up, and I saw the man tumble down.

43,643. Going upstairs?—No; going up the road.

43,644. You heard the bang?—Yes.

43,645. Did you see the man tumble out of the chair?—I saw the chair fall down and the man fall down, and the mother was there.

43,646. When you heard the gun, did you see the man fall out of his chair?—I saw the man in the house lying down.

43,647. Did you see the man fall out of the chair then?—When they fired the gun on him?

43,648. Yes?—No.

43,649. How soon did you come back again after you heard the gun bang?—After, when I heard the gun, the soldier came from that house and came to my house.

43,650. Were you in your house when you heard the bang?—Yes.

43,651. You told us five minutes ago you were going along the road?—The same.

43,652. But you can't be in your house and in the road at the same time?—As I heard the gun I came out of my coffee.

43,653. Then you went to the house where the man was?—Yes.

43,654. And then you saw the chair down and the man on the floor?—Yes.

43,655. Then your former account was not right, that you saw the thing done; you saw it shortly afterwards?—Yes.

43,656. Were you in your house or in your coffee ground?—Into my house.

43,657. You are sure of that?—Yes.

43,658. And not in your coffee piece?—Yes.

43,659. You were near the place where you live?—Yes.

43,660. (*Mr. Williams.*) Did you go into your coffee piece as soon as you heard the soldiers coming?—Yes.

43,661. Was that before you heard any gun?—When I heard the gun fired bang, I came out of my bed and go into the coffee piece.

43,662. How long did you remain in the coffee piece?—I think about an hour.

43,663. Did you see any soldier at all while you were in the coffee piece?—Yes.

43,664. How far is the coffee piece from your house?—Quite close, coffee all round the house.

43,665. And you saw soldiers?—Yes.

43,666. Before or after you heard the gun?—After, when the guns fire.

43,667. How many?—Plenty of them.

43,668. Is this chapel that you speak of a meeting house?—No.

43,669. What chapel is it?—Church of England, the barracks.

43,670. (*Commission.*) Do you think it was an hour after you heard bang that you went to William Shann's door and saw him lying on the ground?—Yes; when I hear the gun fire I went into the coffee piece; I was coming down as I heard the gun fire, and I came out of the house and went to the coffee piece.

43,671. How long did you stay in the coffee piece?—I lay there I think about an hour.

43,672. Was it after you came out of the coffee piece that you went to William Shann's house, and saw him lying by his chair?—Yes.

43,673. Dead?—Yes.

43,674. And that was the first time you had seen him dead?—Yes.

43,675. You had been in your coffee piece an hour after you heard the guns?—Yes.

43,676. And then you went to William Shann and saw him dead?—Yes.

43,677. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was William Shann's wife there?—No, he got no wife.

43,678. Is his mother here?—No.

The witness withdrew.

C. Munro.

CHLOE MUNRO (black), sworn and examined.

43,679. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where do you live?—At Fonthill.

43,680. Are you married?—Yes.

43,681. Who is your husband?—Daniel Munro.

43,682. Did the soldiers come to your house?—Yes.

43,683. What day?—The 20th morning of October.

43,684. On a Friday was it?—Yes.

43,685. Where was your husband?—Gone to bush.

43,686. What did the soldiers do to you?—When he came in, he asked me if I had got any firearms there.

43,687. How many soldiers were there?—Four came in there, and they took out everything out of the house, all my children's clothes, and broke the box, and he drew off the ring off my hand.

43,688. What did they do then?—Three went away.

43,689. What did the other man do?—When they left, I saw the one in the room, and he held me. I told him, say "No," he fix me, and say "You must go on the bed," and I said I would not go. He fix me against the wall and drop his breeches and pulled my clothes. I called to my mother; him fix me on the wall, and I took my knee and shove him off; he tore up all my front. I can't pea pea for two days.

43,690. (*Commission.*) Do you mean to say that he ravished you; did he have connection with you?—Yes; he do it.

43,691. Do you mean to say that he did what he meant to do?—Yes.

43,692. Was he a single-handed man, or were there other men with him?—Him one.

43,693. Did you scratch his face?—Yes.

43,694. Did you pull his hair,—his head? Did you hit him? Did you strike him?—Yes.

43,695. Where?—I shoved him.

43,696. Did you strike him?—Yes.

43,697. Where?—He fixed me on the wall, and I shoved my knee against him.

43,698. Do you mean to say he did what he wanted to do, while you were standing against the wall?—Yes, he do it.

43,699. And you did not strike him?—The gun lean up against the wall.

43,700. And you were standing up?—Yes.

43,701. And do you mean to say you let him do it, and could not push him away as you stood against the wall?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

C. Ross.

CHARLOTTE ROSS (brown), sworn, and examined.

43,702. Are you the mother of William Shann?—Yes.

43,703. He is dead?—Yes.

43,704. Where do you live?—At Barracks.

43,705. Were you in the room when your son died?—Yes.

43,706. You were in your room as you are now in this room?—Yes.

43,707. Or were you outside?—I inside. I was sitting down, and my son was lying down on a long bench.

43,708. How did he die?—The soldier came to

the door mouth; I rise up and say, "Sir, it is a sick person; it is a son that is sick," and against as I say so, the other one fire off, and the young man drop down, and they said they were truly sorry, it was an innocent person; but they can't help it, it was done already; them doing their duty.

43,709. How long had he been sick?—Been sick many years; sometimes he go about, and sometimes have a lame leg and lay down.

43,710. How long was it since he had been out of the house?—Him go and come sometimes.

43,711. Had he been out lately?—No; him only go out and come in; but that morning, he got fever and was not able to go out, and he was lying down.

43,712. Are you sure he did not go out with the men to Monklands?—Oh no, he was sick, lying down.

43,713. Then he did not go far out of the house?—Him go out of the house, but not far; he never mingled with them at all; he was hiding himself from them.

43,714. What did he work at when he did work; did he work in the provision ground?—Yes; he was a carpenter by trade, but after sickness he was scarcely able to do anything; but he worked in the provision ground when him little better. He had a lame leg.

43,715. (*Commision.*) Were you in the house all the time?—Yes.

43,716. Did the soldiers come in?—Them came to the door.

43,717. Did they come into the house?—They came into the door mouth.

43,718. Was he lying down on a chair?—Yes; he was lying down.

43,719. He was not sitting in a chair?—No; he was not sitting, he was lying down, and as they came to the door mouth, he rose up, and I rose up and said it was a sick man, and against I said that the gun went off, and him shot, and dropped down before me; the son was not in the room at all, he was lying down outside in the hall.

43,720. Lying on a form?—Yes; on a bench.

43,721. Not a chair?—Not a chair, on a bench.

43,722. (*Mr. Williams.*) How was the gun when you say it went off; how did the soldier hold it?—They had them guns in their hand, and they told me they thought it was a rebel went into the house.

43,723. (*Commission.*) Did you see the gun?—Yes; but I don't know the same one that did it.

43,724. What did they say to you?—They say them thought it was a rebel, they were very sorry, but they could not help it.

43,725. How many soldiers came to the door mouth and spoke to you?—I can't remember.

43,726. More than one?—Yes.

43,727. More than two?—Yes.

43,728. More than three?—Yes.

43,729. More than four?—Two of them spoke to me, and others were going along the road.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS NICHOLAS (black), sworn, and examined. *T. Nicholas.*

43,730. You reside at Fonthill?—Yes.

43,731. Do you remember the soldiers coming to Fonthill?—Yes.

43,732. Do you remember the day?—Yes.

43,733. What day was it?—The 22d of October.

43,734. What day of the week?—Sunday.

43,735. Did you see them do anything?—When they came in first I was at the wood, but when I came in I saw Cherrington lying on his back.

43,736. Was that the same day?—Yes.

43,737. Did you see the soldiers?—No, but I heard them firing.

43,738. What soldiers were they?—I did not see them to see who they were.

43,739. (*Commission.*) Did you see the soldiers at all that day, with your eye?—I did not see them with my eye.

43,740. Do you know whether they were soldiers or not?—No.

43,741. You never saw them?—No.

43,742. What makes you say it was Sunday, October the 22d?—Because I know the day.

43,743. Are you certain it was a Sunday?—Yes.

43,744. You were in the bush?—Yes.

43,745. And you heard shouts?—Yes.

43,746. Were you at Fonthill at the time the shouting was going on?—I was up on the hill.

43,747. You were not in the house when the soldiers were there?—No.

43,748. You did not see the soldiers there?—No.

43,749. What was Cherrington?—He had a lame leg.

43,750. What was he?—He was a labourer.

43,751. Did he live in a hut of his own?—Yes.

43,752. When you came down you saw him dead in his house?—Dead in the house.

43,753. When had you seen him alive before?—The same morning.

43,754. He was left behind; he could not get away to the bush?—No; he left behind.

43,755. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where was his wife?—When I came in I found the wife in the house.

43,756. Did she run away with you?—No; I leave her in the house, and when I came back she was in the house.

43,757. Is the wife here?—No.

43,758. They did not do anything to you, did they?—They took away my horse.

43,759. Have you ever got paid for it?—No.

43,760. Was your house burnt?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE WILLIAMS (black), sworn, and examined. *G. Williams.*

43,761. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where do you live?—At Ross-isle.

43,762. Did anything happen to you?—Yes; the first day, when the soldiers came, I ran to the woods.

43,763. What happened to you?—Them take off one of my fingers, and shoot me through the arm.

43,764. Where did the ball go in?—Here (on the shoulder).

43,765. (*Commission.*) Who did that?—The soldiers.

43,766. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where did the ball come out?—The ball came out at the back.

43,767. The back of what?—The back of my arm.

43,768. What happened to your arm; is it now all right?—Yes; the ball took off my finger, and go through the other side.

43,769. Have you been able to use the arm since?—No, and two bones came out of the arm, and two came out of the finger.

43,770. You have not been able to use it since?—No.

43,771. Where was this done?—I coming up the road.

43,772. (*Commission.*) Was it done on the road?—Yes.

43,773. Between where?—Between Monklands Vere and Monklands Market.

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43,774. (*Mr. Payne.*) How far is the market from here ?—Just over the river there.

43,775. Were you running away ?—Yes ; I ran all the way down to my house.

43,776. Before you were shot ?—When I shot.

43,777. (*Commission.*) Just before you were shot you were running ?—Yes.

43,778. (*Mr. Payne.*) Were you running at the time you were shot ?—Yes.

43,779. When you were shot what were you doing ?—I run.

43,780. Were you running at the time you were shot ?—I run through the bush, run out through the river course ; they call me ; as they shoot me I ran away.

43,781. Where were you going when they called to you ?—I was coming up to Monklands.

43,782. What did you do when they did call ; did you run still ?—Yes ; I run and then they shoot me.

The witness withdrew.

J. Brown.

JOHN BROWN (a coolie), sworn, and examined.

43,783. Were do you live ?—Somerset.

43,784. Where were you born ?—I born over the sea.

43,785. You came from India ?—Yes.

43,786. Bengal ?—No, Madras.

43,787. How long have you been here ?—About eight years now ; more than eight years.

43,788. Where do you work ?—I work all about ; now at present I work at Monklands.

43,789. Do you remember the soldiers coming to Somerset ?—Yes ; the very day the soldiers came they burned my house, and we ran to the bush on top of the hill. I climbed a mango tree in the bush for to look.

43,790. What did you see from the tree ?—I saw the soldiers burn the houses.

43,791. In Somerset ?—Yes.

43,792. Did they see you ?—They saw me, and they fired at me. Me found they fire, and me drop down on the ground and hid in the grass.

43,793. Your house was burnt down ?—Yes.

43,794. And a great many other houses burnt down ?—Yes, many.

43,795. Was your coffee picked ?—Yes, picked.

43,796. Who by ?—Matthew Joseph.

43,797. Who picked your coffee ; whose hands picked it ?—They send to call me to pick it, and I pick it with my own hands, and nobody else picked it.

The witness withdrew.

M. A. Kidd.

MARY ANN KIDD (brown), sworn, and examined.

43,798. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Arntully Village ?—Yes.

43,799. Were you taken up by order of somebody ?—Yes.

43,800. Who ordered you to be taken up ?—Mr. Cresser.

43,801. Who took you ?—David Rose.

43,802. Had you a child with you ?—Yes.

43,803. You were taken to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

43,804. You were in the yard with all the other women prisoners ?—All the female prisoners were together.

43,805. Did you see the people hanged ?—Yes.

43,806. You were taken out to see the executions ?—Yes.

43,807. Do you remember one particular woman ?—Yes.

43,808. Was anything the matter with her that attracted your attention ?—She was with child.

43,809. (*Commission.*) What was her name ?—I don't know her name.

43,810. Where did she come from ?—Dumfries side. I don't know where she came from.

43,811. (*Mr. Payne.*) What was the matter with her ?—She was in the family way, not long.

43,812. Did you notice it yourself ?—Yes.

43,813. Did you see her hanged ?—Yes.

43,814. (*Commission.*) Did you hear her tell anybody else of her condition ?—No.

43,815. You never heard her tell any of the prison keepers ?—No, I don't know.

43,816. What were you there for ; were you taken prisoner because you went to Morant Bay ?—No.

43,817. What did they take you prisoner for ?—I don't know.

43,818. What did they say they took you for ?—When the constable took me up I asked him what they took me up for, and he said it was martial law, so they took up everybody.

43,819. Did they say you had been anywhere ?—No.

43,820. Did he say you had been stealing ?—No.

43,821. Did he say you had been to some stie ?—No.

43,822. What did he say besides martial law ?—He said I went to Serge Island, and I was working there.

43,823. He said you went to Serge Island ?—Yes.

43,824. What did he say you did when you went there ?—I don't do notting.

43,825. But the constable said you did something ?—No.

43,826. He took you up and said you went to Serge Island ?—Yes.

43,827. What he said you did at Serge Island ?—Him don't tell me what I did ; when I ask him what he took me up for, he said that I had been to Serge Island. I asked him what I took ; he said I don't take notting, but he was sent to come and take me off, as it was martial law.

43,828. Did he say you took something ?—No.

43,829. He said you had done something ?—No ; him don't say I had done something.

43,830. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did he accuse you of doing anything ?—Yes ; he accused me that I went to Serge Island, and I was working there.

43,831. What did he accuse you of doing ?—He accused me that I went to Serge Island.

43,832. Was that true ?—Yes ; I did went to Serge Island.

43,833. What for ?—I did not went to nobody ; I go over to my mother's then, and they send me over on the Friday morning.

The witness withdrew.

J. Ross.

JOHN ROSS (brown), sworn, and examined.

43,834. Where were you living in October ?—Somerset.

43,835. Did you go to Coley in October ?—Yes.

43,836. What did you go there for ?—I went there on Friday.

43,837. What did you go to Coley for ?—Thursday, the day that the soldiers came to Somerset, I was in my house, and I saw them coming. I was that frightened I ran out of the house and got on the top side of the hill.

43,838. What took you to Coley, that is the question ?—I had been with the soldiers.

43,839. The soldiers took you ?—Yes.

43,840. What day was that ?—They took me the Thursday.

43,841. They took you to Coley ?—Yes.

43,842. From where ?—From Somerset.

43,843. How long did you stop at Coley ?—I was at Coley on Friday.

43,844. On the next day ?—Yes.

43,845. When did you leave it ?—I leave it the same Friday.

43,846. Where did you go to ?—I came back to Somerset.

43,847. Were you let go then ?—They don't take me up as a prisoner ; they took me to go along with them.

43,848. To show the way ?—Yes.

43,849. As a guide ?—Yes.

43,850. What did they make you do ?—They make me go about to seek for people.

43,851. To say who the people were ?—Yes.

43,852. And did you show them people ?—No ; because I did not know any.

43,853. They asked you to do it, but you did not do it ?—No.

43,854. On Friday did you see anybody shot at Coley ?—Yes.

43,855. On Friday evening ?—Yes.

43,856. Who did you see shot ?—I saw William Wellington.

43,857. Who was William Wellington ?—A young lad.

43,858. A boy ?—A boy.

43,859. What was his age ?—He was about 16 or 17.

43,860. He was not a grown man ?—A growing man.

43,861. Where did he come from ?—Somerset.

43,862. Who pointed him out ; who showed him to the soldiers ; how did he get into the soldiers hands to be shot ?—They brought him from Chigoe-Foot Market.

43,863. Were you down at Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes, I was down there on the Thursday.

43,864. You came up from Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Yes.

43,865. Do you know how he got there ?—No.

43,866. You only saw him there ?—Yes.

43,867. He was shot ?—Yes.

43,868. Was he any relation to Arthur Wellington ?—Yes, son ; and James.

43,869. James was the son of Arthur ?—Yes, and William too.

43,870. James and William were the sons of Arthur Wellington ?—Yes.

43,871. Do you know another name ?—Yes, Edward Williams.

43,872. Where did he come from ?—Somerset too.

43,873. You knew him as a Somerset man ?—Yes.

43,874. Who took him to Chigoe-Foot Market ?—Myself.

43,875. Why did you take him there ?—Because the whole of them go to Morant Bay, and they said those people who went to Morant Bay must go down there.

43,876. Do you know yourself that he had gone to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

43,877. Did William Wellington go to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

43,878. Did James Wellington go to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

43,879. Did you see them start that morning they went ?—Yes, I saw them start.

43,880. Did you point those three men out, James Wellington and William Wellington and Williams ?—No.

43,881. Only Williams ?—Only Williams.

43,882. Who pointed the Wellingtons out ?—Some other man who is in prison.

43,883. Some other man pointed the Wellingtons out ?—Yes.

43,884. About how many men went down to Morant Bay ?—I don't know.

43,885. How many more went besides Edward Williams from Somerset ; did 50 people go from Somerset ?—I cannot tell you rightly about that.

43,886. Tell me as near as you can the number that went from Somerset ?—I was up at my house.

43,887. But you knew what your neighbours were doing, and I want you to tell me ?—I don't know.

43,888. How many went to Morant Bay ?—I can't tell you how many.

43,889. About how many ; did half the people at Somerset go ?—Lots of people, them go there ; but I can't exactly tell you whether it was six or seven or eight or ten, because I don't see them.

43,890. You are endeavouring to tell a lie, I can see that. I don't ask you to tell me exactly ; tell me as near as you can how many went ; say whether half the people went from Somerset or not ?—About 10. I can't say ; it is just guessing work.

43,891. They were away all the day, were they not ?—The Wednesday morning I was going to my ground ; my house is just on the top side of the road.

43,892. And there you could see the people on the road ?—Yes, and I saw lots of people were going to work, and afterwards I saw them coming back again up the road, and I saw a young man of the name of Thomas Ross, who works at my yard, and I asked him what they were turning back from work for, and he said that something was going to be done at Morant Bay.

43,893. Did you see them go ?—They went up to the houses to get ready.

43,894. You saw them go back from the fields to get ready to go down ?—Yes, to get ready to go down, but I did not see them start.

43,895. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who was this man that told about the two Wellingtons ; what is he in prison for, do you know ?—I believe he came to Monklands.

43,896. Is he in prison now ?—Yes.

43,897. (*Commission.*) You say a number of them turned back from work to go and get ready ?—Yes.

43,898. How many about turned back from their work ; I don't want to know exactly ?—About eight, somewhere about that.

43,899. Might there have been 20 ?—There might be.

43,900. Where were the people going to work who turned back ; to whose land ?—They were coming to Monklands to work.

43,901. And then they turned back the other way ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

WILLIAM FRANCIS (black), sworn, and examined. *W. Francis*

43,902. Do you live at Coley ?—Yes.

43,903. Do you remember the soldiers coming there ?—Yes.

43,904. Were you taken prisoner ?—Yes.

43,905. Who took you prisoner ?—Edward Reid.

43,906. Was he a constable ?—Yes.

43,907. Where did he bring you ?—Bring me to Coley.

43,908. What had you been doing ?—I was not doing nothing ; I ran to the bush.

43,909. Did you go down to the Bay ?—No.

43,910. When you were brought to Coley, were you tried ?—I did not try at all.

43,911. Were no questions asked you ?—No questions at all ; when I was going to speak, the soldiers said I must shut my mouth.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

W. Francis.

15 March 1866.

43,912. Were you sentenced to anything?—Nothing at all.

43,913. What did they do to you?—Afterwards they tied me and fired at me.

43,914. Were you tied?—Yes, tied this way.

43,915. Who tied you?—One man this side, and another man this side.

43,916. How many men were tied together?—I quite forget.

43,917. How many, 10 or 20?—About 16, I think.

43,918. Do you know their names?—I know some names.

43,919. When you were tied like this, what did the soldiers do?—They went off, and put me on a patter place by the shop at Coley.

43,920. What did the soldiers do?—They went off and fired at all of us.

43,921. The whole of you?—Yes.

43,922. What happened to the rest?—Them dead.

43,923. You escaped?—Yes, I was remaining with them on the ground.

43,924. You fell on the ground and escaped?—Yes.

43,925. Did you get any wound?—Yes.

43,926. Where are the wounds?—One here (on the shoulder) and another one here (forehead).

43,927. How was it you got away; did you fall on the ground?—Yes.

43,928. You pretended to be dead?—Yes.

43,929. When you got up what did you do; did you get up at once?—No; I staid there until some of the soldiers came round and put their feet on us to see who was dead, and who was not. I staid on the ground and they kicked me, and said, "All are "gone," and they went into Coley barracks and took dinner at 6 o'clock. I remained on the ground, and the rope the constable tied me with was so tight I could not be able to get it loose; I afterwards loosed the rope from the other man who was dead, and I got out of the rope and crawled away, and went to my little place.

43,930. (*Commission.*) Did you see another man escape besides yourself?—No.

43,931. Did they take you up again?—No, I got off.

43,932. Where are you living now?—At Georgia.

43,933. Was your house all right?—Yes. I was not living in my own house; I was staying at another's house; my house not burnt.

The witness withdrew.

D. Lee.

DUBLIN LEE (black), sworn, and examined.

43,934. Were you a special constable up at Monklands in October?—Yes.

43,935. Who made you one? — Mr. Charles Lascelles.

43,936. After you became a special constable, what did you do?—They took me with them.

43,937. Where did they take you to?—Somerset.

43,938. What did you do there?—Them went down burning all the houses.

43,939. Did you point out houses of persons which were to be burnt?—No.

43,940. What did you do?—I was carrying the liquors and things for the soldiers.

43,941. Did you use a white flag to get the people to come down to their houses?—No.

43,942. Did you ever use a white flag to the people?—No.

43,943. Do you know what to decoy is?—Yes; but I never did it.

43,944. Did you ever see it done?—No.

43,945. Did you never see it done by another constable?—No.

43,946. Do you know another constable of the name of Lee?—John Lee.

43,947. Did you see him acting as a constable?—I don't see.

43,948. Was he with you?—Yes; but he was not with me all the time.

43,949. He was with you some time?—Yes.

43,950. Was he doing as you were doing when he was with you?—Yes.

43,951. Did you see him use a white flag?—No.

43,952. Are you certain of that?—Yes; I solemnly swear to it.

44,953. That was never done by any one that you saw?—No.

43,954. And it was not done by yourself?—No.

43,955. You never saw the people decoyed from the hill to come to their houses by a white flag?—No, I never saw any.

43,956. Were you up here at Monklands about the 25th of October?—Yes.

43,957. Do you know the days of the month; do you think you were here on the 25th of October; were you here about the middle or latter part of October?—Yes, it must be.

43,958. Did you see people shot here at that time?—Yes.

43,959. Did you see anybody else shot here; Anderson?—Yes, Abraham Anderson.

43,960. Who was he?—Him and Sam Stewart.

43,961. Where did Abraham Anderson come from?—He came from Fonthill.

43,962. Was he an old man?—No, not an old man.

43,963. A middle aged man?—Yes.

43,964. Had he a son?—Yes.

43,965. What was the name of his son?—William Anderson.

43,966. Did you see Abraham Anderson shot?—Yes.

43,967. With your own eyes?—Yes.

43,968. Here?—Yes.

43,969. Who shot him?—The soldiers.

43,970. Who was in command here?—Captain Field.

43,971. Colonel Hobbs had gone?—Yes.

43,972. Did you see Sam Stewart shot with your our eyes?—Yes.

43,973. Who was he?—A young man.

43,974. Where did he come from? — Mount Lebanus.

43,975. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you mean to say that you did not go about the hills with a stick and a piece of white cloth upon it?—Yes.

43,976. Then if half a dozen people swear you did, that would be untrue?—Who swears it?

43,977. It is untrue, is it?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

A. Beckett.

ANN BECKETT (black), sworn, and examined.

43,978. Do you live at Ross-isle?—Yes.

43,979. Do you remember when the soldiers were there?—Yes.

43,980. Did the people go into the bush?—Yes.

43,981. How did they get out of the bush; what made them go out?—Them tie a piece of old cloth to call them home to make peace.

43,982. Who tied the piece of old cloth?—Dublin Lee and his cousin John Lee.

43,983. What did they tie it to?—A piece of stick.

43,984. Did you see that?—I did not see it; I hear so.

43,985. Who did see it?—Several ones see it.

43,986. Do you know anybody who saw Dublin Lee with a white cloth, or anybody who told you of it?—Several people.

The witness withdrew.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

M. Williams.

15 March 1866.

Moses Williams (black), sworn, and examined.

43,987. Where do you come from ?—New Monklands.

43,988. How long have you lived there ?—From when I was a youth.

43,989. You labour there ?—Yes; I labour with Mr. Patterson here.

43,990. Were you down at New Monklands in October ?—Yes.

43,991. When the soldiers came ?—Yes. My evidence has been taken in Spanish Town already, and you examined me, sir.

43,992. Did you say anything about a white flag when you were there ?—Yes. The whole of us was in the bush, and this young man (pointing to John Miller) rose a white cloth upon a stick.

43,993. Did you see that yourself ?—Yes, I saw it myself.

43,994. Where was it when you saw it ?—I was up on the hill.

43,995. But where was the white flag ?—On a stick. He raise it on a stick, and rose it in this way (raising it).

43,996. Where was the man standing with the stick ?—Down at the bottom.

43,997. At New Monklands ?—At Newington Hill.

43,998. What did they say when that was done ?—They said the soldiers wanted to make peace, and we were all to come down, and we came down.

43,999. Who was the man that waved the flag on the stick ?—This man (John Miller).

44,000. What was done when you came down ?—This gentleman and Dacres took us.

44,001. How many of you did they take ?—I cannot say.

44,002. About how many were there; twelve ?—More than twelve.

44,003. Were there twenty ?—I don't suppose there were twenty. When we all came down they closed up the flag.

44,004. When you got to New Monklands what was done to you ?—Mr. Dacres said to him what business had you to go to the bush to catch prisoners without trial. We were tied couple by couple, and brought up here.

44,005. How many did they tie ?—When I got to New Monklands more constables brought up more prisoners.

44,006. How many of you came up two by two ?—More than twelve.

44,007. Who brought you up ?—The same constables. I was tied with a young boy.

44,008. The same two constables ?—Yes.

44,009. Dacres having told them to bring you ?—Yes.

44,010. What was done to you at Monklands ?—I and the boy were flogged.

44,011. What was done with the others ?—Thirteen shot.

44,012. What were their names ?—James Brown, George Rawkin——

44,013. Were they tried ?—Yes.

44,014. Did you hear them tried ?—Yes.

44,015. What were they accused of ?—They asked Evilina Williams if she saw them come up to Monklands, and she said Yes.

44,016. You were brought up here by John Miller and Dublin Lee ?—Yes.

44,017. (*Mr. Payne.*) How many lashes did you get ?—Fifty-two.

The witness withdrew.

D. Lee.

Dublin Lee recalled, and further examined.

44,018. You have heard what the witness says ?—Yes.

44,019. Do you mean to say that it is all untrue ?—Yes, not true.

44,020. Not a word of it ?—I don't see the white flag in my hand at all. This John Miller went up about an hour before me.

44,021. Did you bring that man up with others ?—Yes, and other constables.

44,022. Were you one of the constables that brought these men up from New Monklands ?—Yes.

44,023. And you tied them two and two ?—Yes.

44,024. You brought twelve up ?—Yes, more.

44,025. Were the men you brought up any part of the 13 that were shot ?—Not all.

44,026. Some of the 13 were those that you brought up with this man ?—Yes.

44,027. That is true ?—Yes.

44,028. About the white flag. You say you were not there at the time ?—Yes.

44,029. You say John Miller went up first ?—Yes; went up the hill first.

44,030. Did you go up the hill yourself ?—Yes.

44,031. Did John Miller come with you to Monklands with the men tied ?—Yes.

44,032. You swear you never saw the white flag ?—Yes.

44,033. Have you heard about it before to-day ?—I never heard about it.

44,034. Do you mean to say you never heard of it till to day; is this the first time you ever heard of it ?—Yes.

44,035. Do you mean to say you never heard the story of the white flag before ?—Yes.

44,036. It is quite new to you ?—Yes.

44,037. Nobody ever mentioned the fact to you about the white flag being used ?—It was not mentioned to me.

44,338. Did you hear anybody mention it to any body else ?—Nobody ever mentioned it to me.

44,039. And you never had such an idea in your head that the white flag was used ?—No.

44,040. That you swear ?—Yes.

44,041. Did you hear anybody tell anybody else ?—This young man went and was talking about it, and said he heard people saying him carry white flag.

44,042. When was that ?—About three weeks ago.

44,043. Then you have heard of it before to-day ?—Yes.

44,044. You have heard it yourself ?—Yes, I heard it from him (John Miller).

44,045. Then it is not a new story to you to-day ?—Yes; a new story.

44,046. But you heard it two weeks ago ?—Yes.

44,047. It is not the first time to-day you have heard it ?—No; it is not the first time.

44,048. Then you were aware before you came here that you or he had been charged with using a white flag; that you had been charged with it ?—Yes.

44,049. Why did you say it was quite new ?—Not myself; but he.

44,050. (*Mr. Payne.*) How many men did you bring down; as many as twenty ?—More.

44,051. As many as thirty ?—Twenty-seven I bring down.

44,052. How many constables had you ?—Me and John Miller, and John Lewis and Charles Thomas, and Anthoney Becknell and Thomas Fraser.

44,053. Did the prisoners resist at all ?—No; they not resist at all.

44,054. You did not tie them at all ?—No.

44,055. They came down willingly from the hill top ?—Yes.

44,056. After you called them ?—John Miller told me they were coming down to deliver themselves up.

The witness withdrew.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

15 March 1866.

J. Miller.

JOHN MILLER (black), sworn, and examined.

44,057. Were you a special constable at Monklands here ?—Yes.

44,058. Who made you a special constable ?—Colonel Hobbs.

44,059. Were you sent down to look after the people towards New Monklands ?—Not towards Monklands ; it was the people in the bush.

44,060. Below New Monklands ?—Yes.

44,061. At Newington ?—Yes.

44,062. Did you take up prisoners there ?—Yes ; the first day I went down.

44,063. And brought them up here ?—Yes.

44,064. With other constables ?—Yes.

44,065. One of them was Dublin Lee, your cousin ?—My uncle.

44,066. How did you get hold of these people at Newington ?—When I got up on the hill we met them half on the way coming down. They say them cannot stay in the bush any more. Here is the piece of cloth (round the hat of the witness). I just put it on, and told them Maroons was coming. I got hold of the end of it, it was a little broader then, and I waved it this way.

44,067. You did that as they were coming ?—Yes ; I did that to let them know I was a constable.

44,068. After you had waved this white cloth they came down ?—Yes ; I told them the Maroons were coming, and they must come down before they destroy them in the bush.

44,069. But the Maroons were not coming ?—Yes ; coming down to Monklands.

44,070. What day did the Maroons come ?—I cannot tell the day.

44,071. How long had you been at Monklands before the Maroons came ?—I slept in the bush on Sunday night, and on Monday morning my brother came over to Mount Lebanus. I was at Monklands cutting grass for the soldiers.

44,072. Was that before you were made a special constable ?—Yes.

44,073. You had been three weeks before you were made a special constable ?—Yes.

44,074. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you tell the people that the soldiers would not kill any more of them if they came down ?—No ; because I knew the soldiers were killing them ; they almost kill me. I do hear that the innocent people should not stay in the bush so late.

44,075. What made them come down if you told them they would be shot ?—I did not tell them they would be shot.

44,076. How many came down ?—About 17 of them.

44,077. How many of you constables were there ?—Six of us.

44,078. You made a sign with a flag, and you got them to come down to you ?—I go and meet them there.

44,079. And these 17 men all came down with you ?—Yes.

44,080. Did they make any resistance ?—No.

44,081. They did not run away ?—No.

44,082. (*Commission.*) Did you go up with that white band after the three weeks that you had been cutting grass ?—Yes.

44,083. That was when you had become a special constable ?—Yes.

44,084. Do you know the names of the people that you brought down with that band ?—Yes ; James Brown one, William Carr two, Samuel Beckett three, this young man Moses Williams four, and some more that I cannot remember.

The witness withdrew.

J. Grant.

JAMES GRANT (black), sworn, and examined.

44,085. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

44,086. When the soldiers came, did you run into the bush ?—Yes.

44,087. How long did you stay there ?—I stayed in the bush for two weeks.

44,088. What brought you out ?—After I came out I saw Dublin Lee, and John Lee and Charles Thomas went up to Newington.

44,089. Have you seen John Lee here this morning ?—Yes.

44,090. Is that Dublin Lee's nephew ?—Dublin Lee's cousin.

44,091. Is he the party men call John Miller ?—Yes.

44,092. What did they do ?—They brought up a white hankerchief.

44,093. What did they do with it ?—John Miller held it up, and begin to call that all the people must come down, for the soldiers would not shoot anybody again. Then the seven of us came out, and when we came down the whole of us go over to Dublin Lee's yard, and stop there for the night.

44,094. What became of you ; did anything happen to you ?—Nothing happen to me, but I was sent to prison.

44,095. How long were you there ?—37 days.

44,096. Where ?—Morant Bay.

44,097. What happened to the rest of them ?—The rest of them were shot.

44,098. Did you see them ?—No.

44,099. What were their names ?—George Rankin was one.

44,100. Was he one of the persons brought down by the flag ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

M. Robinson.

MARIA ROBINSON (black), sworn, and examined.

44,101. How many sons have you got ?—Three sons ; two my own sons.

44,102. Name them ?—William Robinson, George Robinson, and William Grant ; he is my own son.

44,103. You live at Mount Lebanus ?—Yes.

44,104. Have you got a grandchild ?—Yes.

44,105. What is his name ?—Gilbert Thomas.

44,106. When did you last see these sons ?—In the time the soldiers came they ran up in the wood.

44,107. Did they all run up together ?—Yes ; the females and the children all go there.

44,108. (*Commission.*) What was the age of George Robinson ?—He was a young man.

44,109. Had he finished growing ?—Yes ; he was married.

44,110. What was William Grant's age ?—He was a riper man than George Robinson.

44,111. Was William Grant ever called Billy Grant ?—Yes.

44,112. What was Gilbert Thomas' age ?—He was a big man.

44,113. He was your grandson ?—Yes.

44,114. Where did you last see George Robinson ?—On the Sunday the soldiers came to Mount Lebanus.

44,115. What was he doing the last time you saw him ?—I don't see from the day the soldiers came. I don't see one of them.

44,116. But what was he doing when you last saw him ?—I never see a sight of him again.

44,117. And did he run into the wood the last time you saw him ?—Yes ; and from that I never saw him.

44,118. The last thing you saw him do was running into the wood ?—Yes.

44,119. And you have never seen him since ?—No.

44,120. What wood did he run into ?—Up to Newington Wood.

44,121. Where did you last see William Grant ?—The last I saw him he ran up into the woods.

44,122. That same day ?—Yes.

44,123. Sunday ?—Yes.

44,124. Where did you see Gilbert Thomas go ?—They all go up to the woods together.

44,125. (*Mr. Payne.*) Were the houses burnt ?—Yes.

44,126. Did they take anything from you ?—Everything.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN DUFFUS (a black), sworn, and examined.

J. Duffus.

44,127. Do you live at Ross Isle ?—Yes.

44,128. Did the soldiers come to Ross Isle ?—Yes ; when they came they fire on the Sunday ; they fire a gun off.

44,129. At you ?—Into the house.

44,130. Did they hurt you ?—No.

43,131. They did not hit you ?—No.

43,132. And you escaped ?—Yes.

43,133. What happened to your house ?—Burnt down.

43,134. Five houses were destroyed ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

ELIZABETH M'INTOSH (a black), sworn, and examined.

E. M'Intosh.

44,135. What have you to say ?—I come to tell massa that I know nothing about this affair, because I belong to St. David's.

44,136. Where do you live ?—In St. David's ; just below Doctor Clarke's and Mr. Lascelles.

44,137. You work there ?—Yes.

44,138. What happened to you ?—On Wednesday morning I saw three constables come into my yard, and take charge of me. I ask them what is the matter ; they say they get an order from Mr. Smelly to come to Monklands.

44,139. Who is he ?—Frederick Smelly.

44,140. What is he ?—Him belong to May's Hill.

44,141. Where is that ?—The same property that Doctor Clarke lives at ; a little settlement down below.

44,142. They said, he said you were to be taken ?—Yes.

44,143. And they brought you down to Monklands ?—Yes ; and Mr. Smelley give orders for the constables to tie my two hands.

44,144. What did they do to you ?—After they tie my hands, them give order to bring me up, and after that, Mr. Lascelles and Captain Field, and Mr. Hobbs, they say me laugh after Miss Fowles, and they took me down to the tree and shave off my head.

44,145. Did they tie you to the tree ?—No ; but my two hands still tie. They cut off the four plait with the scissors, and shave my head quite off, and took off my wedding-ring, and took off everything but a handkerchief, and then they took that off.

44,146. Did they put anything on your head ?—Yes ; they put a piece of string round my head, and stuck fowls feathers in it, all round ; and when them done, they mix up a pudding with some lime, and some fat, and put it on my head ; then Mr. Smelley said, some of my constables should take me up to beg Mrs. Smelley's pardon, and then go up to Arntully and beg Miss Fowles' pardon.

44,147. Did you see Miss Fowles ?—When they send me from here, I go up and see Miss Fowles.

44,148. Had you the feathers still on ?—Yes.

44,149. And the white lime and fat ?—Yes.

44,150. And did you see her ?—Yes.

44,151. What did you say to Miss Fowles ?—They send me up to beg her pardon ; when I go, I say, " Missus, I never laugh after you."

44,152. Was that all that was done to you ?—Yes ; they afterwards loose my hands.

44,153. And you went home ?—Yes.

44,154. Who was standing by here when they shaved your head ?—Mr. Smelley and Mr. Lascelles.

44,155. Who else ?—A regiment of soldiers and the constables.

44,156. Was there any officers there ?—Captain Field and Mr. Hobbs.

44,157. Before they took you up had you abused Miss Fowles ?—No.

44,158. Just tell us what you said to her. You had said something wrong to her ?—No ; I never abuse her.

44,159. What did you say to her ?—I never said nothing at all to her.

44,160. What did you say of her, about her ?—I never said anything at all to her.

44,161. You said something about Miss Fowles ?—No.

44,162. Did you speak with your tongue about her ?—No.

44,163. You said something about Miss Fowles ? You made words with Miss Fowles ?—Made some words to Miss Fowles?

43,164. Yes ?—No.

43,165. Did you say to somebody else something about Miss Fowles ?—I never made use to anybody else nothing about Miss Fowles.

43,166. Did you not call her names to somebody ?—No.

43,167. You abused her ?—No.

43,168. Tell me what you said ?—I never said anything to Miss Fowles, or anybody else.

44,169. You are not telling me the truth ?—I never said anything to Miss Fowles. I saw Miss Fowles going past me, and I said to missus, " What is the matter ?" and she said, " My good girl, all the black " people are killing all the white people down at " St. Thomas ; and, if they don't see anybody else, " they will turn on your own colour." Those were the words, and the lady went away from me, and I never see her again till afterwards, and I have a big girl who can witness.

44,170. Where is the big girl ?—She is at home. I never said a word to her again.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY (Leith Hall).

Friday, 16th March 1866.

PRESENT :

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

W. Ennis.

16 March 1866.

WILLIAM ENNIS (a black), sworn, and examined.

44,171. Where do you live?—Leith Hall buy lands.

44,172. How long have you had buy lands of your own?—The land not belonging to me; it is my mother-in-law's land.

44,173. You work on it?—Yes.

44,174. How long have you been there?—I have been there four years now.

44,175. Were you made a constable during martial law?—Yes.

44,176. Who made you a constable?—Mr. Peter Espeut.

44,177. Did you act as one?—Yes.

44,178. All the time?—Yes.

44,179. Till martial law was over?—Yes.

44,180. Did you at that time know a man by the name of William Cargill?—Yes.

44,181. What was he?—They shoot him.

44,182. What was he; did he live anywhere; what did he do?—He lived at Prospect.

44,183. Near here?—Yes.

44,184. What was his business?—In his garden.

44,185. Had he a garden?—Yes.

44,186. Did he labour on his own ground?—Yes.

44,187. What was his age; how old was he?—A young man.

44,188. About your age?—Yes; a married man.

44,189. Did you take him up?—No.

44,190. When did you see him? Was he taken up by anybody?—When they went to Prospect.

44,191. Who went there?—Cargill went to Prospect for James Newland, and when him went back a buckra said the Maroons must take away James Newland from him, and make him a prisoner himself.

44,192. Was Cargill made a constable?—Yes.

44,193. As well as yourself?—Yes.

44,194. Then William Cargill was a constable?—Yes.

44,195. And he took Newland?—Yes.

44,196. What buckra was this?—Wintern.

44,197. What Wintern was that?—He is gone to the top side of Golden Grove estate.

44,198. What was he when he was here?—He was book-keeper at Oxford.

44,199. Then after he had said that did the Maroons take Cargill?—Yes; and Newland too.

44,200. What did they do with Cargill?—They did not say anything to him, but just carry him down below, and blow him brains out.

44,201. Down here?—Yes; just below among the trash, at the trash house.

44,202. Was there any officer with the Maroons?—Yes; Colonel Fyfe.

44,203. Was this man shot by the Maroons when anybody was standing by, or was it only a few did it?—All the Maroons.

44,204. Did you see?—Yes; I see it with my own eyes.

44,205. How many Maroons shot Cargill?—About 12.

44,206. Who ordered them to shoot then?—Wintern.

44,207. But the soldiers did not obey him, did they?—No.

44,208. Then who was the person who told the 12 Maroons to shoot Cargill?—Wintern told the Maroons, "You must take away Newland."

44,209. Having explained how Cargill was made a prisoner instead of a constable, just tell me who order the soldiers to bom! bom!?—Wintern, sir.

44,210. But he was a buckra; he was not a soldier; did he say to the Maroons "Fire?"—Yes.

44,211. And they fired?—Yes; they took him down there.

44,212. Where were you standing?—Right off the right.

44,213. Close at hand?—Yes

44,214. Were there any more than 12 Maroons?—No.

44,215. Where were the others?—Up at the great house here.

44,216. And the 12 were down there?—Yes.

44,217. Did they take Cargill alone, or did they take others with him?—Alone; he was the last shot down here.

44,218. What day did they do that?—I believe Wednesday.

44,219. Do you recollect what month it was; was it October or November?—It was October.

44,220. Was it the middle or the end of October?—The middle of October.

44,221. Was there any soldier officer with the Maroons when they went bom! bom! at Cargill?—No white soldier with them; only themselves.

44,222. And this man you call Wintern?—Yes.

44,223. You say Cargill was a Prospect man?—Yes.

44,224. Did you see James Newland shot?—At Prospect too.

44,225. Was that at the end of October?—No; the middle of October.

44,226. Was he shot the same day as Cargill?—The same day.

44,227. How soon after?—Him shot about 3 o'clock, and Cargill about 4.

44,228. Were they tried before they were shot; did they go through any inquiry; as we are now to know what they had done? Did anybody ask any questions as to whether Cargill and Newland had done anything?—I cannot tell about that.

44,229. Did anybody accuse them of anything?—I did not hear anybody talk anything about them.

44,230. What did they say they shot them for?—I heard Wintern talk, and say they went to Oxford, that Cargill went there, and that caused him to get him shot.

44,231. Wintern said that Cargill had been to Oxford?—Yes.

44,232. Did anybody say that Newland had done anything?—Nobody speak to him.

44,233. Then what did they shoot him for?—I don't know; they were so barbarous they would not let anybody speak when they took them up.

44,234. How do you know he was not asked anything; were you ever taken prisoner?—Yes.

44,235. I thought you were a constable during martial law?—Yes.

44,236. Were you taken a prisoner?—I taken a prisoner!

44,237. Who took you a prisoner?—I fetched them there.

44,238. You made other people prisoners; you fetch prisoners; did nobody fetch you, and make you a prisoner?—No.

44,239. I ask if anybody turned you into a prisoner?—No.

44,240. You were not ever tied by a rope?—Yes, my good massa; they tied me the whole night.

44,241. Who tied you?—A man called James Gordon.

44,242. Was that before they made you a constable?—Yes.

44,243. Did James Gordon take you up, and charge you with anything?—He took me up, but he did not charge me with anything. He took me up, and tied my legs the whole night.

44,244. Where did he put you?—Underneath; down here.

44,245. Who let you free?—The same one.

44,246. You say Peter Espeut made you a constable?—Yes.

44,247. Was that the first day after you were untied?—Yes; I was tied two times. My good massa, Gordon tied me first.

44,248. Who tied you the second time?—A man they call Fergusson.

44,249. Does he live near there?—Up at Carey.

44,250. When did the two times happen?—The same tie they tie me.

44,251. Why did he tie you?—He tied me underneath the same place.

44,252. Why did he do it?—I don't do him nothing.

44,253. Did he say what you did?—I did not do nothing.

44,254. When he tied you he said you did something. Did he say so?—Yes.

44,255. What did he say you did?—He said I should go by him.

44,256. Do you mean you did not stop when he challenged you?—When I came along the road he began to damn me, and he took the sword.

44,257. Was he on guard?—Yes.

44,258. And you went by him, and he told you to stop?—Yes.

44,259. Is that what you mean, that he was on guard, and you went by, and he told you to stop, and you did not, and he took you prisoner?—Yes.

44,260. Was there anybody else you saw shot here? William Hill; did you see him shot?—Yes.

44,261. Who shot him?—White troops shot him.

44,262. The Maroons shot Newland?—Yes, and Cargill.

44,263. Who was William Hill?—He was a little riper than me.

44,264. Where was he growing?—He was an African man.

44,265. Did he grow in the same place as you grew?—No; he grow over at Prospect.

44,266. Who took him; did you?—No.

44,267. Where did you first see him tied?—I see him here.

44,268. Underneath here, below?—Yes.

44,269. What did they say he had done?—I cannot tell.

44,270. You don't know why they shot him?—No.

44,271. Was any officer here when he was shot?—Plenty of white troops coming up.

44,272. Where did they come from?—From the Bay.

44,273. Morant Bay?—Yes.

44,274. Do you know Captain Ford?—No.

44,275. Were you present when Hill was shot?—Yes, I was there, and saw it with my own eyes, and many more besides me.

44,276. Tell me anybody you know?—A man making fire, called Hall.

44,277. Was there an officer there; any white soldiers?—No.

44,278. How many white soldiers shot Hill?—About 12.

44,279. Who ordered them to fire?—The officer.

44,280. Then there was an officer there? What officer was there when the white soldiers fired at Hill?—Corporal Phillips.

44,281. Was he a black soldier?—Yes.

44,282. He did not order the white soldiers to fire?—No.

44,283. What soldier officer ordered the 12 men who shot Hill to fire; was there anybody who told them to fire?—A tall man with a red stripe, like massa there (pointing to Lieut. Strachan).

44,284. Had he a white coat on like that?—Yes.

44,285. Had he any sword on?—Yes.

44,286. Had he a moustache?—Yes.

44,287. Had he whiskers?—Yes.

44,288. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

44,289. What did he do?—He gave the command to shoot him; and when he gave the command to shoot him, they shot him.

44,290. Had he then come on from Morant Bay?—Yes.

44,291. You say there was a white officer ordered the soldiers to bem! bem! at this Hill; what was Corpral Phillips doing?—Him was corporal.

44,292. Corporal of the black soldiers?—Yes.

44,293. But these were white soldiers?—Yes.

44,294. Did they tie him?—Yes; tie him two hands behind his back.

44,295. And shot?—Yes, and shoot him.

44,296. Was that before or after Newland and Cargill were shot?—Before; him was the first man.

44,297. Did you see two people brought out to be shot at that time?—Yes.

44,298. And one man was not shot?—No; they fetch back one.

44,299. They shot Hill, and let the other one go?—Yes.

44,300. Do you know anything of a man named Burke?—Yes.

44,301. What was his other name?—William Burke.

44,302. What was done to William Burke?—They hang him.

44,303. What was he?—Quite a ripe man.

44,304. Was he a labourer?—A labouring man.

44,305. What did they say he did?—I did not hear them say nothing; but he go down to the Bay, and they hang him.

44,306. Did black soldiers hang him?—Yes.

44,307. Where did they hang him?—Just down there on that big mango tree (pointing it out).

44,308. Were they Maroon soldiers?—Yes.

44,309. Was Corporal Phillips here then?—Yes; black soldier Phillips.

44,310. What did they say Burke had done?—I can't say. They took him up for a prisoner to carry him down to the Bay to get hanged. A man named Spencer fetched back a message to Corporal Phillips from Mr. Ramsay, and say if the men had a lame foot, and could not come, he should be hanged here.

44,311. Had the man a lame foot?—Yes; he cut it with a hatchet in the provision field.

44,312. Where did he live?—At Port Morant.

44,313. Was this in October?—Yes.

44,314. Was there any officer there then?—No; no officer, only Phillips.

44,315. Did Phillips order the soldiers to hang him?—Yes; the order come from Morant Bay that he was to be hanged.

44,316. Who stood by and directed or ordered the Maroons to hang Burke; any officer?—No.

44,317. Who took the lead, and gave the order?—Himself gave himself order.

44,318. Who did?—The man from Morant Bay called Spencer.

44,319. He came over here, and ordered the hanging?—Yes.

44,320. Did you hear who ordered the hanging?—No.

44,321. You saw him hanged?—Yes.

44,322. Did you see another man hanged?—William Macbeth.

44,323. Where did he come from?—He came from Winchester and lived at Port Morant.

44,324. Was he hanged here?—Yes.

44,325. Who brought him a prisoner here? If

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came from Winchester, why was he brought to Leith Hall?—They don't fetch him from Winchester.

44,326. He was here?—Yes.

44,327. What did they say he did?—For threatening a man at Oxford for his life.

44,328. Do you know what man he did threaten?—Yes.

44,329. Who did he threaten?—Daniel Myon.

44,330. What is he?—He lives at Oxford.

44,331. Is he a ripe man?—Yes.

44,332. How did he live?—Working; he was the head man.

44,333. Who shot Macbeth?—He was hanged.

44,334. By white or black soldiers?—Black soldiers; the same as Burke.

44,335. The same day?—Yes.

44,336. You can't say what day that was?—I can't remember the day; it was at the time I was so frightened.

44,337. Did you see what became of the bodies of any of those people that were hanged?—Two of them who were hanged were carried to the sea.

44,338. And what became of those that were shot?—They buried them just below here, down below the buckra houses.

44,339. Did you bury them?—Yes; carry them in a cart.

44,340. Did you dig the ground?—Yes.

44,341. How many others besides yourself?—A man named Daniel Newland; carried Daniel Macbeth and William Hill to sea.

44,342. And Cargill and Newland were buried?—Yes.

44,343. Were you constable up here during the whole of martial law?—Yes.

44,344. Are those all that you saw while you were here?—Yes.

44,345. Did you or did you not see any other person hanged or shot?—I see them.

44,346. You saw these four?—Yes.

44,347. Did you see any others?—Yes.

44,348. How many more?—They shot four up here, and four down at the water side.

44,349. That is four more than the four you just told us of?—Yes; that makes eight, and the two hung makes ten.

44,350. And two shot that will make it twelve?—Yes.

44,351. You have told me you saw Cargill shot?—Yes.

44,352. You have told me you saw Newland shot?—Yes.

44,353. You saw Hill shot?—Yes.

44,354. Besides that was Charles Kelly shot?—Yes.

44,355. Any other?—Charles Dyles.

44,356. Anybody else?—Dennis Barclay and Benjamin Smith.

44,357. Were there four others at another time shot; others that you have not named?—Yes; them they shot one day.

44,358. Were there any new names. You say you saw four others shot?—An African man; I don't know his name. I saw him with my own eyes shot.

44,359. An African man?—Yes; from Pera.

44,360. What was his name?—I can't tell his name.

44,361. Where was he shot?—They shot him here; up here, at the same place.

44,362. Did they shoot others with him?—No.

44,363. Was he shot alone?—They shot him alone.

44,364. What had he done?—I don't know what he had done, but they brought him here to shoot.

44,365. Who took him up?—The Maroons.

44,366. Was the African man's name Donaldson?—I suppose so.

44,367. What makes you suppose so?—Because I know Donaldson hang at Morant Bay.

44,368. I ssk you whether that African's name was Donaldson? You do not know, do you?—No.

44,369. Did you see any other shot?—No; him was the last.

The witness withdrew.

T. Duncan.

THOMAS DUNCAN (black), sworn, and examined.

44,370. Where do you live?—At Harbour Head buy lands.

44,371. Have you got buy lands?—Yes.

44,372. Where were you in October last year?—I was in the station.

44,373. Were you working for yourself?—No.

44,374. What were you doing?—I was a constable.

44,375. Who made you a constable?—I offered myself.

44,376. Then they made you a constable?—Yes.

44,377. Who made you a constable?—Mr. Magin pressed me.

44,378. Where does he live?—He keeps a shop over here.

44,379. Did he swear you?—No. I became a constable to save my life.

44,380. While you were a constable, were you up here at Keith Hall?—I never came this way.

44,381. You were not one of the people who came and took away the bed linen?—No.

44,382. Do you know a man named Noble?—Yes, John Noble.

44,383. What was he?—He was an old man.

44,384. Where did he live?—He belong to Clifton Hill; but he had buy land at the same place I had.

44,385. At Harbour Head?—Yes.

44,386. What happened to him?—The Maroon went to the house and shoot him.

44,387. What house was that?—At Harbour Head.

44,388. Were you there?—I was in the police station, and I went up to his house and saw his hands tied to a mango tree.

44,389. Who tied his hands?—The Maroons.

44,390. How many Maroons were there?—I don't know how much of them.

44,391. Were there more than one?—Yes; about six of them.

44,392. What did they do when they tied his hands?—Tie him up upon a mango tree, and shot him.

44,393. What age was he?—He was grey.

44,394. Did you hear them say why he was shot?—Yes.

44,395. Did they say why they shot him?—They say they shoot all the men.

44,396. Did they say that Noble had done anything?—No.

44,397. Did your own eyes see this?—Yes.

44,398. How near were you standing when you saw them shoot him?—I was in the station, and when I got up I see him dead already.

44,399. You did not see them bem?—No; and I went to bury him afterwards.

44,400. You went and put him in the grave?—Yes.

44,401. As a constable?—Yes.

44,402. Was his house burnt?—Yes.

44,403. Was that directly after they shot him?—Yes; when they shot him down they put fire on to the house.

44,404. Was this in October?—Yes.

44,405. What time; what part of October was it?—I don't remember the day.

44,406. Don't you recollect what day it was?—It was a Monday.

44,407. That is all you remember?—Yes.

44,408. Was the grave dug near his house?—Yes.

44,409. That was the only person you ssw shot ?—Yes.

44,410. When martial law was over you left off being a constable ?—Yes.

44,411. You thought it would be a little safer to be a constable ?—Yes.

44,412. Was Noble an African ?—Yes.

44,413. Do you know where Pera is ?—No.

44,414. This was an old man, you say; what age was he ?—Grey; him weak enough.

44,415. Had he many legs to stand on ?—No.

44,416. Do you know how many legs he had ?—No.

44,417. (*Mr. Payne.*) Had he been sick ?—Yes.

44,418. How long had he been sick?—He had been sick for three years.

44,419. How long was it before you buried him ?—Three days from Monday he shot. I never bury him till Thursday.

44,420. Then did you get leave ?—The Maroons left message that if we had anybody shot we were not to interfere with them, and I was afraid to go and bury him for three days.

The witness withdrew.

Ann Cargill (black), sworn, and examined. *A. Cargill.*

44,421. (*Mr. Payne.*) Your husband was shot at Leith Hall, was he not ?—Yes.

44,422. William Cargill was your husband ?—Yes.

44,423. Did you want to see his dead body ?—They did not allow me to see the dead body. If I come they would shoot myself.

44,424. Did you ask to see the dead body ?—No.

44,425. (*Commission.*) Did you say you wanted to see it ?—I did not ask nobody.

44,426. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you ask them anything about your house ?—When they shot my husband, the next day they came to my house and burnt down the house.

44,427. Where was the house ?—At Prospect.

44,428. Did you ask anything about it ?—Yes.

44,429. What did you say ?—I said to them as they kill the man they might save the house and my two children, and they said they would shoot me too.

44,430. (*Commission.*) What did they say your husband had been doing ?—Doing nothing at all.

44,431. What did they accuse him of ? What did they say he did ?—Them don't told me nothing. David Wintern tell the Maroons that he walked to Oxford. They said after he was shot they don't know what the man did; they shot him from hatred.

44,432. They said he did something bad at Oxford ?—Yes.

44,433. Was it true that he went to Oxford ?—He was going to the Bay. He was working at Oxford, and in the evening he came to his dwelling-house, and he heard the Court-house was burning at Morant Bay, and he went to assist in putting it out. In the evening, in the road, he met a person, who said, if you go to the Bay you will be a dead man, as they are shooting everybody there, and as he turned up from the Bay he walked up to Oxford.

44,434. With other people ?—No; alone.

44,435. Why did he go to Oxford ?—To work.

44,436. After he had turned back from Morant Bay ?—Yes.

44,437. Was that in the morning or the evening ?—The same night.

44,438. Did he go to Oxford the same evening ?—Yes.

44,439. He did not go to work in the evening; he turned back when the people told him this ?—Yes.

44,440. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did anything happen to your father's house ?—Yes; they burn down three houses.

44,441. Where have you been living ever since ?—I made a little patter to live.

44,442. Did the Maroon come back after they had burnt your houses ?—No, never come back again.

44,443. Did they go to your ground ?—Yes, and took out all my victuals.

44,444. When did they go there ?—After them burn my house, the constables go to my ground and take up all my victuals.

44,445. How have you been living since ?—I go back again to the Bay and work. I had two children, and I can't get enough food, and they give me the ground back.

44,446. You have got your ground back again ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Jane Lee (black), sworn, and examined. *J. Lee.*

44,447. (*Mr. Payne.*) You live at Prospect ?—Yes.

44,448. I think you make cakes ?—Yes.

44,449. Did you go to the Bay on the 11th ?—Yes.

44,450. What did you go for ?—To buy sugar to make cakes.

44,451. Did you meet Mr. Henry Mais on the road ?—Yes; I was working on the road with him that very week.

44,452. What were you working at ?—Carrying gravel for the road.

44,453. That is when you are not making cakes ?—Yes; I make the cakes on Friday, and sell them on Saturday.

44,454. Do you work the road any other day ?—Yes.

44,455. What did you tell Mr. Henry Mais ?—As I met him I told him not to go the Bay.

44,456. Did you tell him why ?—Yes; as I was coming out of the Bay I heard the people coming there, and I heard the report of a gun.

44,457. You told him all this ?—Yes; just simply told him not to go to the Bay. He ask, "What is the reason ?"

44,458. Did he return back ?—He said, "No," at first, he would not turn back; but afterwards a young man came out, and said, "Captain, you had better take her advice, and turn back," and he drove right off.

44,459. To take refuge somewhere ?—Yes; he went to Lysons.

44,460. What happened to you ?—The Maroons came into my yard, and burn down my house, and took away a barrow from my mother, and brought it to Leith Hall.

44,461. After that you got a protection order from General Nelson ?—When Mr. Mais heard they had distressed me, and took away my money, he got the protection order from General Nelson.

44,462. Do you know Mary Napier ?—Yes.

44,463. Has she had her house burnt ?—Yes.

44,464. Was she at the Bay on the 11th ?—No; she was a poor weak woman.

44,465. Was she an old woman or young ?—An old woman.

44,466. Do you know any other of your neighbours who were not at the Bay, and who you heard had their houses burned ?—I know William Maxey; he was hanged. He was not at the Bay at all.

44,467. Did William Maxey live at Prospect ?—Yes; my neighbour.

44,468. He lived next door to you ?—Yes.

44,469. William Pinnock; do you know anything

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about him ?—His house don't burn, but they take away his hog.

44,470. Do you know Sarah Lee ?—Yes; they take away barrow from her.

44,471. Had she anything to do with it ?—No; she can't walk at all.

44,472. Has she a husband ?—No; he has been dead a long time.

44,473. Are you quite sure none of these people were on the Bay on the 11th ?—Yes.

44,474. Do you know Eleanor Williams ?—Yes; she was quite sick too.

44,475. Who lives with her ?—She don't live with anybody.

44,476. What time did Maxey go to the Bay ?—He did not go the Bay at all; he was working.

44,477. Did they take him from Prospect village to Leith Hall ?—No; they took him from Leith Hall to Morant Bay.

44,478. But did he not go to the Bay on the 11th ?—No; he was working at Oxford Estate all the day.

40,479. But you were not there, at Oxford, were you ?—Yes; you have to go through Oxford to go to the Bay.

44,480. You had to go about four miles ?—To the Bay ?

44,481. Yes ?—Yes.

44,482. What time did you get there ?—After the Volunteers passed, about 10 o'clock; after 10 I go away from my place.

44,483. Before you left your place did you see the Volunteers go along the road ?—Yes.

44,484. Along this road ?—Yes.

44,485. Going from Bath ?—Yes, to Morant Bay.

44,486. How many did you see going ?—I can't remember.

44,487. Were there 20 or 30 or 40 ?—Yes; plenty of them.

44,488. A good lot ?—Yes.

44,489. When you saw them going you knew something was up ?—No. I asked a young man what was the matter; what were they doing at Morant Bay. He say he can't tell; they only send to call them there.

44,490. How soon did you go after that ?—About an hour's time.

44,491. You were in Morant Bay about this time of the day as it is now (1 o'clock) ?—Yes.

44,492. What did you see while you were there ?—When I was there I bought the sugar.

44,493. To take home ?—Yes.

44,494. Had you got it with you ?—Yes.

44,495. What time did you leave the Bay ?—I leave the Bay, I can't tell what o'clock, but I leave the Bay soon. I heard the report of the Volunteers' guns. I did not stop in the Bay.

44,496. Did you come out of the Bay home by the same road you went ?—Yes.

44,497. Did you meet a number of people coming in ?—No; I met nobody. I met only a brown lady up at Lysons.

44,498. When did you meet the people going into the Bay ?—I did not meet any going into the Bay.

44,499. Did you see any people at the Bay ?—I heard that they were in the Bay, but they had gone to Stony Gut.

44,500. Who told you that ?—I ask a man.

44,501. If you left when you heard the guns fire you left about four o'clock ?—Yes; because I met Mr. Mais, and told him what I heard.

44,502. But if you had only heard a gun, and not seen any people, what made you tell him that he had better not go there ?—I told him I heard the gun fire. He ask me, "What is it ?" and I said, "I don't know, but you had better not go into Bay." He said a steamer was expected every moment.

44,503. Then he knew a steamer was coming ?—I cannot tell.

44,504. Did you tell him not to go to the Bay because he would be shot, merely because you heard the volunteer's gun ?—Yes.

44,505. What made you think it was dangerous ?—I never hear a gun fire that way at the Bay before; I hear a lot of guns.

44,506. Did you hear voices, or any shouting ?—No; I only hear the report of the gun.

44,507. But you say of a great number ?—Yes.

44,508. Altogether or separately ?—I can't tell; but as I came away I constantly hear a gun fire.

The protection order given to this witness was here read as follows:—"The bearer, Jane Lee of "Prospect, is of good character, and deserves pro- "tection, having been instrumental in saving my "life on the night of the outbreak at Morant Bay "on the 11th of October last. This woman to "receive protection from everybody. Morant Bay, "3d November 1865. Signed A. A Nelson, "Brigadier General, commanding the Field Forces."

The witness withdrew.

G. Williams.

GEORGE WILLIAMS (a black), sworn, and examined.

44,509. Do you live at Airey Castle ?—Yes.

44,510. What do you do ?—I am a labourer.

44,511. Where do you labour ?—Digging cane.

44,512. For whom ?—Wheelersfield. I work there.

44,513. Have you done that a long time ?—About these three years now. When we can't agree for price we go somewhere else.

44,514. Did you know a man last October whose name was Williams ?—Yes.

44,515. What other name had he ?—He was my brother, named James Williams; and there was an African, one named James Williams, too.

44,516. Which was your brother ?—James Williams, the creole one.

44,517. Where was he in October last ?—He was in his house. I don't see him.

44,518. Where was his house ?—In the road; close to the road.

44,519. Where was the road ?—The road you go from here.

44,520. What was the name of the place where his house was ?—Airey Castle.

44,521. That is the same place you live at ?—Yes.

44,522. When did you last see James Williams, the creole, who is your brother ?—I go away in October.

44,523. Where did you go to ?—To the house. When I went from my yard I heard the constables say among themselves that nobody was to run away from this rebellion.

44,524. Nobody was to run away ?—Yes.

44,525. Where was James Williams when you saw him last ?—He was in his house on Monday, and on Monday they shoot him.

44,526. Do you know what Monday that was ?—I don't know what day of the month it was.

44,527. Was it in the month of October ?—Yes, in October.

44,528. Had you heard of the war in Morant Bay on that Monday; did you know that there had been a war ?—No; so help me God I don't know.

44,529. Had you heard about it at Airey Castle ?—No.

44,530. On the Monday when you saw your brother James Williams at Airey Castle, what was done with him ?—They go to the house, and take him, and shoot him.

44,531. Who took him ?—The Maroons.

44,532. How did they get there ?—They came to the yard.

44,533. When the Meroons came, what did they do to your brother, the creole, James Williams ?—Them tie him.

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44,534. Was he in his house when they came to Airey Castle ?—Yes.

44,535. How long had he been there on that Monday before the Maroons took him ?—He lived there.

44,536. Always ?—Yes.

44,537. Had he been anywhere away before that ? No.

44,538. You being both at Airey Castle, the Maroons on the Monday came to your brother's house ?—Yes.

44,539. When they came, what did they do to your brother ?—Took him, and tie him.

44,540. Did you see it with your own eyes ?—No.

44,541. Then how do you know they did it?—Them that see it tell me.

44,542. You were not far off; you were near there? Yes; a little further up.

44,543. Them that see him tell you that he was tied by the Maroons ?—Yes.

44,544. Did you see him after he was tied ?—No, not till when they kill him.

44,545. When they came and told you he was tied, did you go down to his house?—Them kill him before them tell me.

44,546. After they came and told you that the Maroons tied your brother, where did you go ?—I got up out of my house.

44,547. Where did you go ; to his house ?—Them bring him to a shop they call Mrs. Skyers.

44,548. Where is that shop ?—On the same road.

44,549. At Airey Castle ?—Yes.

44,550. You went to that shop ?—Yes.

44,551. Did you see your brother there ?—No. When I went there they told me he was shot.

44,552. You heard, when you got there, that your brother was shot ?—Yes.

44,553. Did they say where he was shot ?—In the road.

44,554. Near the shop ?—Yes; near a trash house.

44,555. Did you go to the place where they said he was shot ?—Yes.

44,556. Did you see his dead body ?—Yes.

44,557. That was the same day the Maroons came and tied him ?—Yes.

44,558. The Monday ?—Yes.

44,559. Same day he was shot you saw him dead? —Yes.

44,560. Was he bleeding ?—Yes.

44,561. Where from?—The jaw bone; a bit tear right off.

44,562. Was that where they had shot him ?—Yes.

44,563. Any where else ?—Yes; one shot in about here (arm), and one here (groin).

44,564. When you saw him was he quite dead ?—Yes ; and they pitched him into the gully.

44,565. Your brother was a black man ?—Yes.

44,566. You are a creole too ?—Yes.

44,567. You say your brother was shot by Maroons at Airey Castle ?—Yes.

34,568. Were you ever a constable ?—No.

44,569. Were you ever made a prisoner ?—No.

44,570. They never troubled you ?—Yes; a man came and collared me, and let me go.

44,571. What did they say you had done ?—I had done nothing at all.

44,572. But did they say you had done something? —Yes ; but I never done nothing.

44,573. What did they accuse your brother of ?—My good massa I cannot tell you.

44,574. You never heard ?—No.

44,575. Was he younger or older than you ?—Younger than me ; smaller than me.

44,576. How soon after you heard bem, bem, did you see the dead body ?—When I heard the gun fired a little time, one of them called to me, and said, " Some one has shot your brother; you had better go and look for your brother."

44,577. You went and looked ?—Yes ; and I asked them to allow me to take the body. A black man said I might take the body. I see him in the gully, and two men and myself hauled him out of the gully, and put him on a piece of wood.

44,578. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know anything else about the other Williams ?—I know him ; but I don't see them shoot him; I dont know when the man do shoot.

44,579. Do you know anything about another Williams being shot ?—I know he was shot.

44,580. James Williams ?—Yes.

44,581. An African ?—Yes.

44,582. But you know nothing about the particulars ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY. (Part I.—Spanish Town.)

Saturday, 17th March 1866.

PRESENT :

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS; and
RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Hon. J. F. Cargill.

17 March 1866.

The Honourable JASPER FARMER CARGILL, sworn, and examined.

44,583. You are one of the Judges of the Supreme Court ?—Yes.

44,584. How long have you been so ?—10 years.

44,585. Had you been resident here previously ?—For the last 35 years.

44,586. Had you practised at the bar previously?—I had; and also acted for two years as Chairman of Quarter Sessions here, and I was for 18 months acting Chief Justice in Honduras.

41,587. Have you frequently been in the circuit in which St. Thomas in the East was included ?—Frequently.

44,588. From the business on appeal that was brought before you, could you form an opinion as to the mode of the administration of the law by the justices ? —A great improvement has taken place there since I knew it. There used to be a great number of appeals, and many of them frivolous. There was a system there that I was told of. When persons came out of Court, there were people who met them, and told them to appeal, and offered for a dollar to put the grounds of appeal in their hands, and persons were often led to appeal in that way who would not have done so otherwise.

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44,589. Although the number of appeals has been diminished, have you formed an opinion whether or not there is ground of complaint as to the decisions of magistrates in petty sessions?—I should not say so, except in one district, perhaps. I think in Manchioneal district I have seen bad decisions; but I think that in a great measure arises from the distance of Manchioneal from the central part of the parish, for which reason the regular clerk of the peace could not attend.

44,590. The magistrates had no assistance from the advice of a proper legal adviser?—Just so.

44,591. Have you been able to arrive at any conclusion as to whether justice is worse administered there than in any other parishes?—I should say not; but at the same time I must tell you, in speaking of St. Thomas in the East, it is a parish in which during the last 35 years during which I have known it there has been a very great deterioration.

44,592. In what respect?—In everything. In the first place with regard to the jury. Before the outbreak I had occasion to make some representation to the Executive Committee about the juries.

44,593. Will you take the facts of the administration of justice by the justices in petty sessions where there are no juries?—I have been told,—I cannot say I actually verified it,—that some justices would sit in each others cases.

44,594. You have heard that they did so by arrangement?—Yes.

44,595. Have you been able to ascertain whether that is the case?—I have not verified it.

44,596. That is a subject of complaint?—Yes; but not among the negroes. I have not had any complaint from negroes, but from magistrates, and from the gentlemen who practised in the Courts. The late Mr. Hire was a friend of mine. I saw him very frequently.

44,597. He was a magistrate?—Yes.

44,598. And have you had from him complaints of the conduct of other magistrates?—He certainly seemed dissatisfied.

44,599. He was a large proprietor?—No; but he represented large proprietors.

44,600. He was an attorney?—Yes.

44,601. Has there been any larger proportion of cases in which the decisions have been reversed in that parish than in others?—Oh no. I have known other parishes in which there were more reversals.

44,602. Where they have taken place have they been for error in law or error in decision as to fact?—I think from their being against law.

44,603. What opinion have you formed as to whether there are any evils in the present jury system?—Generally?

44,604. Yes, generally, first?—I think, without attributing fault to the individual juries so much, they are taken from too small an area.

44,605. And they are likely to act under an unconscious bias?—Yes; now and then a perverse or stupid verdict is returned, but not more frequently than in England. But with regard to the juries in St. Thomas in the East, the report to the Executive Committee, apropos of the area being too small, was, that there was one grand jury in the parish. You met the same gentlemen every time; but it had nearly ceased. You got into a very low class indeed, considering the parish, and it got worse than any other parish, I know.

44,606. Has there been, do you think, any general dissatisfaction as to the mode in which justice has been administered there?—I have not heard it. There was dissension among the magistrates.

44,607. Which must give rise to talk naturally?—Yes; for many years the parish was without a resident custos, and I think that injured it.

44,608. How long is it since one has been appointed?—The late Mr. M'Cormack was the last resident custos. I do not recollect how long. And then Mr. Barclay, the Receiver-General, was appointed. He had lived there 40 or 50 years, and knew the parish, although he did not live there then; but the late Baron Ketelhodt was a comparative stranger to the parish, and he did not reside there, and I think that had an effect upon the administration of justice by affecting the magistrates.

44,609. How far from the parish did he live?—He had an estate which he had acquired within the last 10 or 12 years in St. Thomas in the East, but his chief residence was in St. Andrew's, about 35 miles distant.

44,610. Is there any other information you can give us which will bear on the subject of this inquiry, the origin or nature of the disturbances, and the means used for their suppression?—I should merely say, after the evidence, without there being any actual cause for the outbreak or rebellion, certainly I am not surprised that agitators should have had undue influence in that parish.

44,611. You think there was more inflammable material there?—There was not the same influence in the magistrates that a resident custos would have had. A resident custos would have had more influence over the people. I know of no other parish in the Island, except one, where the custos has not been a gentleman who has not had long acquaintance both with the whites and the black population, and that always does good.

44,612. We may suppose that occasionally there is a difficulty in finding a well-qualified person to act as custos residing in the parish?—Undoubtedly.

44,613. It would be very desirable if every custos resided in the parish?—Yes; and I should say an inferior person who is resident was better than a superior person who was not resident.

44,614. We have no evidence upon the point whether any difficulties, either from expense or in any other way, are thrown in the way of the transfer of land?—There is no difficulty there in the transfer of a small portion of land; it is rather an advantage; but I think great injuries have occurred in cases that have been before me from their not registering their titles.

44,615. What is the expense of registering?—I cannot tell you at this moment; it is so much the legal sheet, and there is some stamp, but that is ad valorem.

44,616. Then in a small transfer it would not be much?—I have known difficulties arise in ejectment cases from the same land having been sold twice.

44,617. The registration of land is not obligatory by law?—No; it is rather a boon. It is resulting probably from ignorance and want of advice on the part of the purchasers of small lands.

44,618. (*By Mr. Philippo.*) Do you know anything of disputes as to land in St. Thomas in the East, of actual disputes that have arisen?—I know of one remarkable case. A family with which I am connected had owned an estate and had some back lands, and these have not been claimed for a great many years. Within the last year or two the original proprietor, Colonel Hill and his family, were anxious to ascertain what property they had here, and Mr. Child of England, for whom Mr. Hire was attorney, leased an estate called "Hector's River" in St. Thomas in the East. The back lands formerly were attached to that estate, and there was a residence there which afterwards fell down. Mr. Hire was empowered by the parties to run lines of this back land, and to my own knowledge he was stopped, and great violence was threatened towards him.

44,619. On the part of persons who had been occupying the land for some time without question?—There was no question, but there was no title.

44,620. That was not a case of non-registry?—No; there was no difficulty on that ground.

44,621. (*By the Commission.*) They were mere squatters?—Yes. The intention was merely to

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ascertain the boundaries of the land by running the lines; and the negroes prevented the lines being run.

44,622. That is a question we have seen arising elsewhere?—Yes. I know the Attorney General's advice was asked in the case of Hartlands, and he advised that the legal right should be first established, and then the Crown applied to maintain the right.

The witness withdrew.

G. Macfarlane.

GEORGE MACFARLANE (black), recalled, and further examined.

44,623. There are one or two points you were not examined on the other day. On the 21st of October, when you went to Torrington, did you see both Lake and Williams there?—Yes.

44,624. They surrendered themselves to you?—Yes.

44,625. Did you then ask for their guns and ammunition?—I did.

44,626. What did they bring you?—Two volunteer guns and two double-barrelled fowling pieces, two small canisters of powder, and 40 or 50 bullets. I asked them where they got the powder, and they said Paul Bogle allowed them the powder. I asked them whether it was given them before the break out at Morant Bay or in the break out. He said a portion was given before the break out, and the rest in the break out.

44,627, You had Paul Bogle as your prisoner?—Yes; a party of us.

44,628. Did you ask him any questions about Mr. Gordon?—I did. I asked him if Mr. Gordon told him to kill the white men. He said Mr. Gordon did not tell him to kill no white men. He and Mr. Gordon was intimate, and generally he got voters in the time of election to vote for Mr. Gordon, and he voted for him himself; and Mr. Gordon told him they were not to work, except they know what wages they are to get, and they are to get good wages.

44,629. He said that was all that had passed between him and Mr. Gordon?—That was what he said.

44,630. Was there another prisoner of the name of Chambers in custody at the same time as Bogle?—Yes.

44,631. While they were together did Chambers say anything?—He said the day they went to Torrington and fired on the Maroons, Bogle was present, and Bogle said, "Did you see me?" and he said "Yes." And Bogle did not deny that he was there; nor he did not say, "Yes;" but the man said so before his presence.

The witness withdrew.

G. Bernard.

GEORGE BERNARD (black), sworn, and examined.

44,632. Did you see Chambers while he was in your custody with Paul Bogle?—Yes.

44,633. Did you hear him say anything about Paul Bogle in his presence?—He said the day the Maroons went to Torrington Paul Bogle was with them when they fired. Paul Bogle asked did he see him. He said "Yes," and Paul Bogle did not deny it, nor say "Yes, he was."

44,634. Was Chambers a Torrington man?—Yes; he lived there.

44,635. Were you one of those afterwards who took Bogle to Morant Bay?—Yes.

44,636. What passed as you were going along?—As we were going along, a constable, one of them was laughing, and there were several people there, and he said to the constable, "If I was to explain, the whole "of you would be punished; would be in as well as I "am; but I am satisfied to die for the whole of you, "except Buie and Craddock;" they must hang with "him."

44,637. Did he say anything as to any promise he had had?—No; he did not tell anything that anybody promised.

44,638. Did he not say anything about their joining him?—He said the whole of the people promised to join him.

44,639. Who was the constable who was speaking to him?—I don't know the names of the parties.

44,640. What did he say about him?—When he joined him in pulling down the trees he stopped the road at Torrington.

44,641. When you took Bogle as a prisoner did you say anything to him about Hayfield?—Some of the men said they had heard he was at Hayfield.

44,642. That is where the Maroons are; one of the settlements?—Yes. He said Yes, if any of the Hayfield Maroons was there and would call upon him for what he said, but none were there at present, and he would not say anything.

44,643. He asked if there were any of the Hayfield Maroons there, and there were none, and he said he would not say anything more?—No.

44,644. Were you in the neighbourhood with the Maroons at one time when they went to Stony Gut?—I was there one time.

44,645. Do you remember anything being done to a person named Frienderson?—I don't know the name.

44,646. Was any one shot by the Maroons there?—I saw some die there, and know the Maroons shot him; but I don't know which of them.

44,647. Were you there when he was shot?—No.

44,648. Did you give the command to shoot anyone there?—I was there.

44,649. Were you an officer?—Not me alone, but several officers besides me.

44,650. Did you yourself give an order for the shooting of anybody at Stony Gut?—I did not; but I saw several shot.

44,651. How many?—Four.

44,652. You saw four shot there?—Yes, I saw the bodies; but I know they were shot by the Maroons, but I don't know who shot them.

44,653. Was there any trial of those who were shot among you?—They never shot none in my presence without they tried them.

44,654. How many were there in your presence?—I only saw seven; one when the colonel was there. I heard him say he took the ring.

44,655. Do you mean the Baron's ring?—That made four.

44,656. What sort of a trial was there before these people were shot?—The others I did not see when they were shot; only the bodies.

44,657. You said no one was shot in your presence without trial?—That is the one I saw the colonel give orders about; that made four.

44,658. Have you some plan of a trial among yourselves; who were the persons who tried him?—The one the colonel shot?

44,659. Yes?—The colonel was there, and several officers.

44,660. You did not see any of those who were shot in the neighbourhood of Bath?—No; I never saw one in Bath. I saw four in Stony Gut, and three at the place they fired at us; that made seven; the only ones I saw.

44,661. You saw three as you went to Torrington?—No.

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44,662. Have you a particular mode of sounding your horn; is there a well-known mode of blowing upon it when you are going out in a warlike way?—When they meet an engagement, they blow the horn so the rest may meet them when they come on.

44,663. Have you two different ways of blowing, one the jubilant horn, and the other the war horn?—When we want the people to know, we blow that they might understand.

44,664. Is there one way to show that you are at war, and another to show when you are successful?—We blow it in one way that they may know when we meet trouble.

44,665. (*By Mr. Phillippo.*) Have you a horn?—No; I cannot blow a horn.

The witness withdrew.

J. S. Williams.

JOSEPH STONE WILLIAMS, Esq., recalled, and further examined.

(*Witness.*) I ask to be allowed to put in a statement with regard to judicial expenditure, with respect to the administration of justice, taken from official returns. I can vouch for its accuracy. It states the number of judges in former times, and stipendiary magistrates, and their pay, and the enormous decrease from 1850 to the present time. It includes the amount paid by the local Government for the judges in the Colony, and by the Home Government for the stipendiary magistrates. In 1850 we had a staff of 30; we have only now a staff of 11 stipendiary magistrates, while the population of the country is largely increased.

44,666. But in 1854 you had a chief justice and two assistant judges, and now you have three assistant judges; and there were also then chairmen of Quarter Sessions?—Now we have seven stipendiary magistrates against 20 then.

44,667. And you have a police magistrate now that you have not then?—Yes; it shows this fact, as one might naturally expect, that with a reduced number in the staff of officers in the various parishes crime has greatly increased. For instance, the returns upon the votes of the House of Assembly show this result. If your Excellency would ask for the returns from the inspector of prisons this would be confirmed. By the votes of the House of Assembly, I find that the daily average in all the prisons in 1850 was 476; in 1854, by the same returns, on the 30th of September that was, it was 684; in 1863, on the 30th of September, the daily average was 936; on the 21st of September 1865, by returns I have just looked at with Mr. Shaw, the inspector of prisons, the daily average was 1,121.

44,668. You take different periods of the year in that?—No; only a few days. It shows that while the staff of the country magistrates and others has largely diminished, population and crime have increased. I have merely taken this from the returns on the votes of Assembly.

The witness withdrew.

W. Bourke

WELLESLEY BOURKE (white), sworn, and examined.

44,669. Where do you reside?—I reside in Falmouth.

44,670. Are you clerk of the peace?—Yes; for Trelawny; and I am member of Assembly for St. James's.

44,671. Are you intimately acquainted with the parish of St. Thomas in the East?—I am not; I was there but once on a visit.

44,672. Are you able to give us information as to the disturbances in St. Thomas in the East?—None; excepting the impression left upon the public mind with reference to those disturbances, and as to the causes.

44,673. Can you tell us anything as to the mode by which they were suppressed?—Not the slightest; except the information I derived from the public prints and otherwise.

44,674. You do not know anything particularly then as to the administration of justice in that parish?—In that parish I do not.

44,675. Have you any information as to the administration of justice in your own district?—Like everything in this country, the greatest wrongs, I think, arise from the highest sources.

44,676. Do you mean in the higher courts?—In the higher courts the administration is far more objectionable than in the inferior courts.

44,677. Than the petty sessions?—So far as my experience goes in the county of Cornwall, I have given to the Commissioners facts and references to establish that proposition of mine.

44,678. Can you tell us anything with regard to the state of feeling in your district?—Yes.

44,679. Are you intimately acquainted with the feelings of the people in your own district?—I am.

44,680. Did you observe in the spring or summer of last year any tendency to join in any resistance to the law?—With reference to those anticipated riots about August?

44,681. You are not asked with reference to anything in particular?—There were rumours in circulation, but I saw nothing to indicate the probability of any rising.

44,682. Or any joining in a rising, supposing it came?—That is inherent in human nature. The negro is like all the lower orders of society in every country, too ready to join in an outbreak. You are ascribing vices to him which pertain to human nature.

44,683. You can hardly say, in all countries?—In England it is far more dangerous to live unarmed for the last 20 years as we have done in this country.

44,684. You think there is always considerable danger in this country, supposing a successful rising to occur in any part of it?—The wonder is we have endured so long unarmed as we have done, completely at the mercy of the negro population.

44,685. You mean lasted; not endured?—That we have lasted so long.

44,686. You are a member of the House of Assembly; were you present at the debates upon the speech of the Governor after the suppression of the outbreak?—I arrived too late for that, but I came in when many obnoxious acts were under consideration.

44,687. We are not asking as to those, but as to the debates on the speech?—I never saw such a herd of stricken deer as the House of Assembly presented. I believe I was the means of recalling them to their senses in a great measure.

44,688. We are glad to hear they were recalled?—I could not bring them back, I had not the strength.

The witness withdrew.

C. Baquie.

CHARLES BAQUIE (coloured), sworn, and examined.

44,689. Do you produce the papers which have been in the hands of the Government as belonging to the late Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

44,690. You are clerk to the crown solicitor?—I am. (Boxes and packages of manuscript and other papers produced, and handed over to the Commission.)

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE HENDERSON, Esq., sworn, and examined.

44,691. Do you produce a letter from the late Mr. Gordon?—I do.

44,692. When did you receive that?—It was sent to my office, and to the best of my recollection I received it myself.

44,693. Was that about the time it bears date?—Yes.

44,694. What is the date?—The 14th of September.

44,695. Was it published?—I think it was; I am not certain.

44,696. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) How long have you been in the Island?—Thirty years.

44,697. Are you a Member of the House of Assembly?—I am.

44,698. For what parish?—For the parish of Port Royal.

44,699. Where do you live?—My family residence is in the mountains of Port Royal, but I do business in Kingston, and lodge there during the week.

44,700. Have you had any opportunity of judging of the character of the peasantry of Jamaica since you have resided here?—I have had large experience of their character.

44,701. What do you find it?—I think on the whole they are a peaceable but very exciteable people; peaceably inclined, but very exciteable, and easily imposed upon by cunning or designing men.

44,702. Have you had any opportunity of knowing any means used to excite them?—I have. The Underhill meetings had a most pernicious effect upon the minds of the peasantry in many parishes of the Island. As a proprietor of a newspaper I have had many communications from different parishes of the Island regarding them.

44,703. Do you think they had a pernicious effect?—I believe so.

44,704. Your opinion is that meetings have no good effect upon negroes at all?—In this country I think they have a very bad effect.

44,705. Did you know anything of the late Mr. George W. Gordon?—I did.

44,706. Was he in the habit of attending these meetings?—I cannot say from my personal knowledge; but I have been informed that he did. Of my own knowledge I know that he presided in Kingston.

44,707. Do you remember in what month that was?—I cannot tax my memory, but I think it was in July or August, or perhaps September.

44,708. Did you send a reporter to attend the meeting?—I don't think I sent a reporter; but it was the duty of some in my office to attend such meetings.

44,709. Did you publish the speeches made there?—I do not think I did.

44,710. Did you publish the resolutions?—There was an article written in the "Guardian" commenting on the conduct of the persons present or some of the speeches delivered.

44,711. Did you observe any dissatisfaction amongst the people about the time of the outbreak, or shortly previous to it?—Previous to the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East I heard from several black men expressions of discontent.

44,712. What shape did those expressions take?—Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Governor in not giving them more situations of emolument; and in fact they said the black men could not succeed in Jamaica, that shopkeepers would not employ them in stores or give them confidential positions, and that the Government would not give them any situations of emolument. My advice to them was to qualify themselves by education and good conduct, and by the acquisition of property, and I told them that in time they would get a fair share.

44,713. (*By the Commission.*) Do you think competitive examination would be a good means of introducing talent and education into the Government?—If properly carried out I have no doubt it would.

44,714. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) They expressed dissatisfaction at not being employed by the Government. Was that the only expression you heard?—I heard them say also that they believed they were over taxed, and not fairly taxed.

44,715. Did you notice any intention on their part to resist the law or the Government?—I did not. I never witnessed anything to lead me to that belief. I was therefore astounded when I heard of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East.

44,716. Did you attend the Council of War on the 13th of October?—I did.

44,717. Did you take any part in the proceedings?—Yes.

44,718. Was it unanimously decided that martial law should be proclaimed? You were not a dissentient?—I was not; and at the termination of the proceedings it was by general consent adopted. There was an objection made to the proclamation of martial law, I think on the part of one of the members, over the whole of Surry; and it was stated in reply that intelligence had reached the Government that the rebels were at Monklands, and had sacked it, and were threatening Amtully in St. David's, which is very close to Port Royal, and indeed the belief on the part of some was that they might be in Port Royal already. When that intimation was given to the Council, there was an unanimous agreement to the proclamation of martial law over the whole of Surry, with the exception of Kingston.

44,719. Did you notice what effect the measures taken to suppress the outbreak had upon the people?—Yes. On my way, immediately after the Council of War broke up, I went on to Port Royal parish, and I found the people in a great state of excitement. The soldiers having passed through that morning, under Captain Field, from Newcastle on the way to Roden Vale, the central part of the parish, where the Court-house is held, down to Mahogany Vale, they were in a great state of excitement and alarm. As member for the parish and magistrate, and a resident proprietor, I advised the people to be quiet, to get their arms and cutlasses, and to resist any attempt of the rebels to enter the parish; and I told them that if they would so conduct themselves the troops and the Government would protect them, but that if they joined the rebels in the end they would severely suffer for it. I think I was also in company with the custos at the time. I met him at Roden Vale the same morning, and he joined me in giving the same advice to the people, and accompanied me down to Mahogany Vale that same day, for I wished to inform the officer in command that martial law had been proclaimed, and that the military were no longer under the control of the civil magistrates, because I had heard that General Jackson had been ordering the people to be assaulted that morning, and I thought this was provoking the people, and it was better to have Captain Field acting under his own control.

44,720. When you arrived did you hear that General Jackson had proclaimed martial law on his own account?—They told me, but I laughed, knowing it was impossible. He firmly believed it, but we laughed, and said it was absurd.

44,721. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) What effect had the other measures taken to suppress the outbreak?—I think the general measures adopted by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion were most wise and efficient. I speak of the sending of troops so promptly to Morant Bay, down the Blue Mountain Valley, down to Port Antonio and on to Manchioneal. Of the general measures I speak; details I give no opinion upon.

44,722. You have had a great deal of intercourse with the peasantry?—I have had large intercourse with them, extending over many years.

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G. Henderson, Esq.

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44,723. Do you think that the peasantry could maintain themselves if they worked for their living?—I think that in the country district there should be no able-bodied peasant suffering from want; nay, many of them might be comparatively rich.

44,724. They might be independent?—They might be comparatively rich if they were industrious and prudent. I consider that in the towns there is too large a proportion of population for the industry carried on. There are far too many in Spanish Town, Kingston, and other towns; some of them the scum of the surrounding parishes.

44,725. Have you known any instances of men who have been industrious and prudent who are capitalists amongst the peasantry?—I know one black man in Port Royal for whom I lodged 100*l.* in the savings' bank not long since, and plenty of other black men doing well.

44,726. Was that earned by field labour?—By being servants to others, and having their own grounds. The man I mentioned has a small coffee property.

44,727. Do you know the extent of his property?—I cannot tell. I think he has four or five acres.

44,728. Have you observed whether the peasantry are apt to take advantage of any educational means that may be afforded to their children?—They are very unwilling to do so.

44,729. Do you think the employment of children's gangs in agricultural labours has a bad effect upon the rising generation?—I do not think so, if the people would take the children to their own grounds.

44,730. Do you think a legislative enactment compelling them to take their children to school, or dividing their time between labour and school, would be a good thing?—I believe a compulsory system of education is absolutely needed in the country.

44,731. Can you tell us anything of your experience of the Mico Establishment?—I was normal superintendent of that establishment for a period of about five years. I had a number of young men under my care to train as schoolmasters; some of them did very well, and I found the children very intelligent and capable of learning.

44,732. That was a training school for schoolmasters?—Yes.

44,733. Do a great proportion of those who have been educated in that institution continue to act as schoolmasters?—A very large proportion, I am afraid and believe, go back to be clerks and follow other professions, the pay of the schoolmaster being so miserable.

44,734. The funds are actually contributed and they are educated upon the faith that they will afterwards be schoolmasters?—Yes, I think so; but the pay of the schoolmaster generally is so miserable that they are obliged to do something else.

44,735. They find the education they have received at that institution enables them to obtain a far better income in other ways?—The labour of schoolmasters is not paid for in proportion to the intelligence required.

44,736. Are they not bound to continue as schoolmasters for a certain time; do they not sign articles?—In my time they did not; and although I am a visitor of the school now, I cannot say what are the regulations under which they are now educated.

44,737. Are they not bound for a certain number of years?—The obligation is chiefly moral.

44,738. Was a circular with regard to Dr. Underhill's letter published in the "Guardian"?—Yes.

44,739. Do you know when?—I have no distinct recollection from whom I got it, but I think I got it from the custos of the parish. In fact, we do not keep notes; but I can distintly swear to the best of my recollection that it did not come from any Government official.

44,740. Except the custos?—I mean a member of the Government.

44,741. No public official?—No.

44,742. You attended the last session?—I did.

44,743. The session before last, after the disturbance?—You mean the session immediately after the rebellion.

44,744. Yes. You remember the reply to the Governor's address being prepared?—I do not remember the preparation, but I remember its being presented to the House of Assembly; I did not attend the committee.

44,745. Was it agreed to unanimously?—It was not. I dissented from some of the clauses, and I got up to give expression to my dissent, but there was a very general feeling from all sides of the House, so that I cut short my speech, but I dissented.

44,746. One paragraph there was an objection to?—I regarded the expression, "licentious press," as one that should be altered or qualified, and I did not think it was a wide-spread rebellion, nor that the measures taken were of such a character as not to be comparable to any other exploits of the kind in the field in the world. I thought these were exaggerated, and I gave expression to my feelings to that effect.

44,747. You were in a small minority?—Very small.

44,748. There was no division?—No. Finding a general feeling against me, I thought it better at such a time to strengthen the hands of Government by not dividing.

The witness withdrew.

H. G. Murray.

HENRY GARLAND MURRAY (coloured), sworn, and examined.

44,749. (Letter of Mr. Gordon, produced by last witness, shown.) Was that letter published in the "Guardian"?—No; not that letter. This accompanied the letter for publication.

44,750. Can we have a copy of the "Guardian"?—Yes. This is Mr. Gordon's private letter. He enclosed it in an envelope addressed to me, and Mr. Henderson handed it to me, and did not break the envelope. I found the letter for publication with this.

44,751. Was that a letter denying that he had used any expression respecting Hayti?—Yes; this is a more business-like letter than the one which appeared in the paper which was more religious than this. (Letter put in by last witness read.)

The witness withdrew.

G. Henderson, Esq.

GEORGE HENDERSON, Esq., recalled, and further examined.

44,752. You wish to state something else?—I wish to state that I believe fully the rebellion would have spread over every part of the Island had it not been suppressed quickly and severely.

44,753. That is your belief?—Yes; that is my belief, from my knowledge of the peasantry.

The witness withdrew.

GORDON DUBERRY RAMSEY, recalled, and further examined.

44,754. (Document put in.) Do you produce a return of arms recaptured and brought in by Maroons, Volunteers, police, and others ?—Some I seized myself.

45,755. There were 15 Volunteer rifles, 5 swords, 4 pouches, one bugle, and one drum, 8 police muskets, 3 pouches, and 2 bayonets, and three old militia muskets ; were these police muskets taken from the station at Morant Bay ?—Yes ; they were all recognized. The pouch belts and bayonets were found in William Grant's house, and the belts were covered with blood.

44,756. (*By Mr. Walcot.*) Did you hand those letters to General Nelson (bundle of letters produced) ?—There are 14 of them. I handed those, among others, upon a file, to General Nelson.

44,757. Where did you get them from ?—They were brought in by Sergeant Mackenzie, with Mr. Lawrence, when he brought him a prisoner to me.

44,758. Are they all in the handwriting of Mr. Gordon ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

F. R. Lynch.

FRANCIS ROBERTSON LYNCH, Esquire, sworn, and examined.

44,759. Do you know the handwriting of the late Mr. G. W. Gordon ?—I do.

44,760. Are these in his handwriting ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. R. Swire.

Mr. ROGER SWIRE, sworn, and examined.

44,761. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You knew the late Mr. Hire ?—I did, intimately.

44,762. You were employed by him to make a survey ?—Of a place called Rowland's Field.

44,763. How long ago ?—On the 7th of July, last year.

44,764. Did you proceed to do so ?—I served notices according to law, and, on attempting to survey, was withstood by a large mob of people.

44,765. Of what class ?—Of negroes. It happened on three several days.

44,766. They would not allow you to lay down the chain ?—No ; they asserted that they were in possession of the land, and the Queen had given it to them.

44,767. And they resisted your attempt to survey the land ?—Yes.

44,768. Did they proceed to any acts of violence besides that ?—They broke my chain in pieces, and laid hold of my chain-men.

44,769. Did anything further take place ?—On three successive days I attempted to lay the chain, but they said that if we wanted war we should have war.

44,770. If who did ?—If we did.

44,771. If you did ?—Yes ; Mr. Hire and myself.

44,772. In what part of the Island were you at the time of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East ?—I was at Fort Stewart in Metcalfe.

44,773. Is that in Surrey.—Yes.

44,774. What was the state of feeling there ?—Generally they were very loyal and very quiet.

44,775. Did you find any exception to that ?—I was riding through Fort Stewart works on the 17th. A man sung out, "There, you are going to Annotto "Bay ; but you may go down to Annotto Bay ; but "you are not going to be there much after Christmas. "As to you, I'll have your head cut off, and have "your head on one side of the road, and your body "on the other." I rode back, and said to him, "What "is that ?" He said, "Never mind, I was not speaking to you." I said, "I heard what you said, and "I'll have you dealt with." He was a perfect stranger to me. I had never seen him before. I had him taken up, and he was flogged. That was on the 17th of October last year, when we heard the news of the outbreak.

44,776. Did you find where he came from ?—He came from St. Thomas in the East, and was a cane carrier at Fort Stewart.

44,777. He had worked there some time ?—Some weeks. I was surveying there, and did not live there.

The witness withdrew.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson.

Brigadier-General NELSON re-called, and further emamined.

44,778. You wish to correct part of your evidence? —Yes ; I made an error the other day.

44,779. What is it ?—I said I examined the magazine about the 11th of November. I had inspected it previously on the first day of my arrival, on the 14th of October, and I saw it was much beaten about the door, and the key would not act, and it was perfectly safe ; and I did not examine it to discover what arms were in it, until about the 11th of November, when I did so at the request of his Excellency the Governor.

44,780. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did any persons come in and deliver themselves up after the amnesty ?—No ; nor was there any application made to me by any person to say they desired to give themselves up. I made the amnesty very generally known, by reading it publicly, and releasing about 150 prisoners, who were told to go about and disseminate the information.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—Part II.—Golden Grove.

Saturday, 17th March 1866.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

PRESENT:

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

G. Richardson.

17 March 1866.

GEORGE RICHARDSON (black), sworn, and examined.

44,781. What are you?—A rural constable.

44,782. Where from?—Dalvey.

44,783. How far from here is that?—Just about two miles.

44,784. Were you a special constable during martial law?—I was a rural constable.

44,785. Were you acting at that time as a rural constable?—Yes.

44,786. Where were you stationed?—We have a house at Dalvey.

44,787. You were there?—Yes.

44,788. Were you at Dalvey at the time they were shot?—Yes; one man shot in Dalvey.

44,789. Who was that?—Moses Cornwall.

44,790. What was he?—A black man.

44,791. Was he a labourer?—He was a mason.

44,792. Living at Dalvey?—Yes.

44,793. Who took him up?—When the soldiers came I had to get up the man.

44,794. What soldiers came to Dalvey?—Two black soldiers.

44,795. Only two?—Only two.

44,796. Were they Maroons?—No.

44,797. West Indian soldiers?—Yes.

44,798. Was one an officer?—One was a corporal.

44,799. What was his name?—Beckett.

44,800. He was called Beckett?—Yes, Corporal Beckett, a Sambo-looking man.

44,801. What age was Moses Cornwall, how old was he?—That I cannot say.

44,802. Was he an old man?—A young man, 30 years of age, I should think.

44,803. What was the charge against him?—I lay no charge.

44,804. Who did?—Mr. Groves.

44,805. Who is he?—He lives at Dalvey.

44,806. What was the charge made by him?—Plundering his house, they broke his house, and he said he was the ringleader of it.

44,807. Who was Mr. Groves?—He was a planter before.

44,808. Was he living there?—He lived at Dalvey. He leave the planter trade. He lease Dalvey house.

44,809. Is he there now?—Yes.

44,810. Upon his charge Moses Cornwall was shot by two black soldiers?—Yes.

44,811. Was he tried?—No, never tried.

44,812. How do you know; was there no Court-martial?—No Court-martial.

44,813. When were the black soldiers at Dalvey?—On the 18th of October.

44,814. Was that the day he was shot?—Yes.

44,815. That was a Wednesday?—Yes.

44,816. You saw him with your own eyes?—Yes, I was with him; and he came and ask where is Moses Cornwall.

44,817. Tell us whether you saw anybody else shot?—Landrieh Silver. I took him up to Dalvey.

44,818. Was he a Hadley man?—A Dalvey man. A carpenter by trade.

44,819. Was he shot at Hadley?—Shot at Hadley.

44,820. Who shot him?—Two black soldiers.

44,821. What was the charge that you took him upon?—I took him up according to the list; that he was a man that blew the shell, and gathered up the people.

44,822. He was a leader?—Yes.

44,823. Who said he did that?—Those that gave the evidence; those that saw him. I don't see him.

44,824. You heard some people say so?—Yes.

44,825. You saw him yourself shot?—Yes.

44,826. What was the date of that?—I cannot recollect.

44,827. Was it before or after the other one was shot?—After; we could not find him; he was in the wood all the time.

44,828. He was shot at a lime kiln?—Yes, just on the road.

44,829. Are you certain what you have been saying is true?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

W. Johnson.

WILLIAM JOHNSON (black), sworn, and examined.

44,830. Are you a rural constable of Golden Grove?—Yes.

44,831. How long have you been that?—A long time; I can't tell. I am an African man. I came to this country as a small boy.

44,832. Do you remember when the white soldiers were here?—Yes, I remember when the white soldiers were here.

44,833. When was that?—I can't tell you the day of the month.

44,834. Was it at the beginning, or at the end, or in the middle of October?—I cannot tell.

44,835. What were you doing at the time the soldiers were here?—I was employed to look after the provisions for the soldiers by the overseer Mr. Chisholm.

44,836. Do you remember a man who only had one hand, named McKenzie?—James McKenzie; that man I know.

44,837. What was he?—He was a head penner.

44,838. Which arm was it he had lost?—I cannot tell which one.

44,839. Had he lost an arm?—Yes.

44,840. Which side of his body was the arm he had lost?—He had lost his right hand.

44,841. You are sure of that?—Yes.

44,842. Did you see anything happen to him?—I see him hung.

44,843. Who hanged him?—When the white troopers came here.

44,844. Was there any officer with them?—Yes.

44,845. Do you know who the officer was?—No.

44,846. Did you see McKenzie hung with your own eye?—Yes.

44,847. Where about was it he was hung?—In a piazza.

44,848. Just inside the door?—Yes.

44,849. What was he hung for; what did they say he had done?—That I can't tell.

44,850. Was he tried?—I can't say nothing about that, only I knew him, and I saw him hung.

44,851. Was he hung alone, by himself?—There were five others, but I don't know their names.

44,852. Five, all hung together?—I saw six of them. McKenzie was the only one I knew.

44,853. McKenzie and five others, that made six ?—Yes.

44,854. They were all hanged at the same time, together ?—Yes.

44,855. What day of the week was it ?—I can't say.

44,856. How many soldiers did it ; were there more than two ?—The soldiers were enough.

44,857. Were there more than two ?—Plenty.

44,858. Was there an officer ?—Yes ; soldiers can't go about without officer.

44,859. Was he there when they were hanged ?—That I can't say.

44,860. Are you sure there were six ?—Yes.

44,861. McKenzie made six of them ?—Yes, six of them.

44,862. Is that all you have got to say ?—Yes, no more.

The witness withdrew.

MARY MITCHELL (black), sworn, and examined.

M. Mitchell.

44,863. You live at Pera ?—Yes.

44,864. What was your father's name ?—John Mullens.

44,865. When was John Mullens taken away from Pera ?—In November.

44,866. And died the same month ?—Yes.

44,867. Was it the beginning of November ?—No, the middle.

44,868. Was he taken down to Golden Grove ?—Yes, by a constable at Pera named George Bartley.

44,869. You were not here when he was flogged ?—No ; Tuesday they fetch him down, and keep him here till Wednesday. Rain was falling.

44,870. He came back again to you at Pera on Wednesday ?—Yes ; and his back was sore when he came back.

44,871. It looked as if he had been flogged ?—He was flogged by two men.

44,872. You did not see him flogged ?—No ; I was not here.

44,873. Was he taken sick then ?—Yes ; the back mortified, and break out.

44,874. What did you use ; did you wash it ?—Yes

44,875. What did you use ?—Fum poultices, from bush ; boiled it up ; picked bush and pounded it, and put on it. As it was getting bad we took it off, and put on other things.

44,876. Did any doctor come to him to see him ?—We could not get a doctor at that time. No doctor see him.

44,877. When did he die ; the week after he came back ?—Yes.

44,878. Of a mortified back ?—Yes.

44,879. Is your mother here ?—Yes.

44,880. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where is the nearest doctor to you ?—We don't have no doctor where we are living.

44,881. Is there no doctor at Pera ?—No.

44,882. What is the nearest place ?—Golden Grove here, and Morant Bay.

44,883. (*Commission.*) Your father was a labourer on the Pera estate ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

LUCRETIA MULLENS (black), sworn, and examined.

L. Mullens.

44,884. You live at Pera with your daughter ?—Yes.

44,885. Had you a husband in October called John Mullens ?—Yes.

44,886. What age was he ?—A grey man ; but he was a strong man.

44,887. What was his age ?—I can't tell him age.

44,888. How old are you ?—Me can't tell for my age.

44,889. Was your husband older than you ?—Yes, older than me.

44,890. Then he was an old man ?—Old enough. He was a strong man.

44,891. What did he do, did he work much ?—Him working.

44,892. Did he do much work ?—He do strong work.

44,893. On Pera estate ?—Yes.

44,894. Did he cut cane ?—Pera is a penn now.

44,895. Did he look after cattle ?—Him tied fences.

44,896. Did a constable at Pera bring him down to Golden Grove on a Tuesday ?—Yes.

44,897. What was he charged with doing ?—Me can't tell what they took him for.

44,898. What did the constable say he had done when he came and brought him here ?—Massa, me can't tell what him done.

44,899. What did the constable who took him here say he had done ; what did they say they brought him for ?—One evening we heard the word "come !" to say the people must come out, and come to Golden Grove ; and if they don't come they will meet the Maroons. And they come over to Pera, and burn down the houses. My husband don't come out to go to Golden Grove, but in the morning he go to Mr. Duffus, and do nothing, except stand up ; but they don't see him with nothing at all. He just go up to Bowden's Wharf, and then turn back, and came back home ; and the constable came, and took him in his house and bring him here.

44,900. Did they say your husband had been to Bowden ?—Yes.

44,901. They did say that ?—Yes.

44,902. What did they say he was doing there ?—Doing nothing, only standing up.

44,903. With other people ?—Yes.

44,904. They said he ought to have come to Golden Grove when they told him, and if they did not come the Maroons would burn them out ?—Yes.

44,905. And he did not come ?—No.

44,906. Did you come with him ?—No.

44,907. After he went away on Tuesday, you saw him the next day, the day after ?—Yes.

44,908. He came back after he had had *fum fum* ?—Yes.

44,909. What was he like after he had come back again ?—They had flogged him.

44,910. Had he *fum fum* on his back ?—They gave him a severe flogging on his shoulders.

44,911. We hear that it mortified ?—Yes.

44,912. What did you do to stop it ?—I washed it.

44,913. What with ?—With some boiled bush.

44,914. Don't you think that stuff you boiled made it worse ?—No ; I took the water and wash it with water.

44,915. What did you boil in the water ?—Nothing.

44,916. You washed it with warm water ?—Cold.

44,917. What did you put in the water ?—Put nothing in the water.

44,918. (*Mr. Payne.*) What sort of bush did you put in ?—A little sage in.

44,919. (*Commission.*) You boiled sage ?—Yes.

44,920. What was it you put into the water to boil ?—I no put nothing at all.

44,921. What did you boil with the other matter ?—Nothing but the sage and make it cold.

44,922. Only the sage ?—Yes.

44,923. And then did you use it as a cold wash ?—Yes.

44,924. Cold sage and water ?—Yes.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

L. Mullens.

17 March 1866.

44,925. What good did that do to the back?—Nothing, sir. When he came home in the evening his back was really smashed.

44,926. After you had washed with sage and water, did he get better?—It was very bad.

44,927. Did it get worse?—Yes.

44,928. What made you go on washing it with sage and water?—We can't better things.

44,929. Supposing it was always getting worse, it might have been made worse by this sage and water?—It does not make it worse; it makes it quite cold.

44,930. He died a week after he came home?—Yes.

44,931. Of this bad back?—Yes.

44,932. It got worse and worse?—Yes.

44,933. And you kept washing it with sage and water?—No.

44,934. When did you stop doing that?—I stop it; I did not do it again because I saw it got bad.

44,935. How many days did you use it?—Two days after he came home the back was so bad; it was mashed.

44,936. Then it never got better after you began washing it?—No.

44,937. How long did you go on washing it?—About a week I kept on washing it with sage and water.

44,938. Then you never used anything else but this sage and water?—No.

44,939. Was he a weak old man?—Not so weak, a strong man, a strong fisherman, go out anywhere on sea and catch fish and work in the provision ground.

44,940. (*Mr. Payne.*) Have you any sons?—Yes, three.

44,941. Do they work for you?—No; the Maroons came and took all my things.

44,942. Did they burn your house?—No, God preserved it; they took all my clothes, my children's clothes, and took every bit—two barrows, and two hogs.

44,943. (*Commission.*) Did not they ever let you know what your husband had been doing?—No.

44,944. Did they never let you know what they accused him of?—No.

44,945. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

44,946. Had he not been down plundering at the house?—No, he no do nothing; they took my dog and my cocoanut oil and everything.

The witness withdrew.

L. Logan.

LIANTA LOGAN (black), sworn, and examined.

44,947. Do you live at Duckenfield?—Yes.

44,948. On buy land of your own?—Yes.

44,949. You are now a widow?—Yes.

44,950. What was the name of your husband?—Charles Logan.

44,951. Did he live at Duckenfield with you?—Yes.

44,952. On this buy land?—Yes.

44,953. How long had you lived up there together?—We live at Duckenfield a long time.

44,954. What happened to your husband at Duckenfield?—He went out on the Wednesday morning.

44,955. Where did he go to?—Went out on to the road, and the soldiers did meet him and shot him.

44,956. What soldiers were they?—Black soldiers.

44,957. Were they the Maroons?—No.

44,958. A West India regiment?—Yes.

44,959. Did they take him up before they shot him; make a prisoner of him?—No; he did not go anywhere at all.

44,960. Did the soldiers make him a prisoner before they shot him?—No; they just met him on the road and they fired at him; a man ran away before they went by, and they asked my husband if he saw the man run away. He said, "No," and they shoot him.

44,961. Did your husband try to run away?—No.

44,962. Is that all that you saw?—Yes.

44,963. Is that all that was done?—Yes.

44,964. Did the soldiers go on after that and leave your husband dead on the road?—They shoot him and leave him there; he was not dead the same time; he live till the other week, Tuesday.

44,965. What day was it the soldiers came by and shot him?—I don't know the day.

44,966. How many days did he live after they had shot him?—He lived from the Wednesday till Thursday, till Friday, till Saturday, and Sunday, until the Monday, and the Tuesday him dead.

44,967. Was he shot on Wednesday or the Tuesday?—They shot him behind here, and his arm mashed.

44,968. Was it one man shoot him or two?—The Sambo one shot him, the red-skinned one.

44,969. Can you describe the dress the soldiers had on; had they on any red dress?—No.

44,970. Was it a yellow dress?—The soldiers had a dress on.

44,971. What sort of a dress; was it a black dress?—Yes.

44,972. Black from top to bottom?—Yes; and a gun.

44,973. How do you know it was not the Maroons; do you know the Maroons when you see them?—Yes, me know Maroons.

44,974. Were these Maroon soldiers that came down and shot your husband?—I don't know whether it was a Maroon soldier, my Massa; it was a soldier.

44,975. What sort of soldiers were they?—I don't know what sort of dress they wore.

44,976. What had they got on their heads?—They had soldiers' caps.

44,977. Is that your daughter?—It is my husband's child.

44,978. Was she with you at the time your husband was shot?—Yes.

44,979. In the same house?—Yes.

44,980. And she saw it?—Yes.

44,981. Was your house burnt after that?—Yes.

44,982. Who burnt it?—Mr. Hood; he wanted to fire at this child here.

44,983. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was there anything else they did to you?—No.

44,984. Was anybody else shot?—No.

The witness withdrew.

E. Logan.

ELIZABETH LOGAN (black), sworn, and examined.

44,985. Were you living in October, at the time the soldiers came, with your father, at Duckenfield?—Yes.

44,986. Did you see him the day that the soldiers came through Duckenfield?—I and him don't live in one house; I and my grandmother live together.

44,987. Did you see your father the day the soldiers came to Duckenfield?—Yes; on the Wednesday morning I got up about 8 o'clock, they call me and tell me my father shot at Duckenfield.

44,988. Where were you living then?—At Dalvey with my grandmother.

44,989. You did not see your father shot?—No.

45,990. Did you go and see him afterwards?—Yes; when I went I saw him lay down with his left arm broke and his left hip broke.

44,991. He lived a week, did he not?—Yes; they shot him on the 18th of October, Wenesday morning.

44,992. Are you sure it was Wednesday?—Yes.

44,993. Did you see any of the soldiers as you went

up to Duckenfield ?—No ; I did not see none of the soldiers.

44,994. How far had you to go to get to Duckenfield ?—Not far.

44,995. You did not meet any soldiers on the road ?—No ; I did not meet anybody until I passed my father ; just down at the bottom I saw another man named James Davis, and when the soldiers shot my father they went down and shot him.

44,996. Your father's house was burnt ?—Yes.

44,997. Did you see that done ?—No ; I was not at the place.

44,998. Did you see it after it was burnt ?—Yes ; afterwards I see it.

44,999. (*Mr. Payne.*) What do you say about James Davis ?—I did not see when they was killing him.

45,000. But was he shot ?—Yes ; I saw him dead on the spot, in the same road where they shot my father.

45,001. Did you see where he was wounded ?—No ; I did not see the wound at all.

45,002. Did you see where the blood came from ?—Yes ; I saw the blood on the road.

45,003. Do you know where James Davis lived ?—Living at Duckenfield.

45,004. (*Commission.*) What was James Davis ?—He worked on the estate.

45,005. He was a labourer ?—Yes.

45,006. Had he got any buy land—any hire land ?—I can't tell whether he had buy land—he was working on the estate land.

45,007. Was he a young or an old man ?—A young man.

45,008. Was he married ?—Yes.

45,009. And had a family up at Duckenfield ?—Yes.

45,010. Is his wife there now ?—No.

45,011. Where is she gone to ?—Near Duckenfield.

45,012. When did you see James Davis dead ?—The same day as my father shot.

45,013. He was dead the same day you got up there ?—Yes.

45,014. (*Mr. Payne.*) How far was the place where your father laid from the place where you saw James Davis ? — Just about down the steps here (close).

The witness withdrew.

JAMES AFFLICK (black), sworn, and examined. *J. Afflick.*

45,015. Do you live at Scott's Run ?—Yes.

45,016. Where is that ?—Near to Belle Castle.

45,017. What do you do when you are at home—are you a labourer ?—Yes.

45,018. Do you labour on the estate there ?—No ; I labour on my own land.

45,019. Have you got buy land of your own ?——Yes.

45,020. And you work on it ?—I labour sometimes on the estate.

45,021. Have you been at Scott's Run long ?—Yes.

45,022. How long ?—I live there.

45,023. All your time ?—Yes, I grow in Scott's Run.

45,024. Have you known there a person named Hoffman ?—Yes.

45,025. How long had you known him ? — We almost grew up companion together.

45,026. Was he about your age ?—I am a little older than him.

45,027. What was his other name ? — His right name was Thomas Hoffman.

45,028. Had he any other name ?—Sometimes they call him Thomas Cash.

45,029. You knew him best as Thomas Hoffman ?—Yes.

45,030. Are you quite sure that Thomas Hoffman and Thomas Cash are the same person ?—Yes ; the same person.

45,031. He did not live at Scott's Run ?—No.

45,032. He lived at Belle Castle ?—Yes.

45,033. That is close to where you are ?—Yes.

45,034. What became of him ?—The soldiers shoot him.

45,035. Did you see that done ?—Yes ; the black soldiers shoot him.

45,036. Where was he shot ?—In the chapel yard at Belle Castle.

45,037. Where were you when that was done ?—The soldier carry him and tied him to a tree.

45,038. In the yard of the chapel ? — Yes ; they carry him first before the minister dwelling house, but some of the females began to cry, and they move him and carry him a little further on and tie him on a tree.

45,039. How many soldiers shot him ?—Two.

45,040. Was there any officer with them ?—I don't know whether he was an officer.

45,041. What clothes did the soldiers wear ?—All sorts of clothes ; some wore a piece of white, and some had coloured trowsers.

45,042. They were dressed any way ?—Yes ; they all did not wear one dress.

45,043. Were they Maroons ?—I don't know.

45,044. Did you notice whether they had different trowsers on, or had they all the same sort of trowsers on ?—Them all had blue trowsers ; some of them had blue trowsers, but different sorts of jackets.

45,045. Had they all short blue trowsers with gaiters on their legs ?—Yes.

45,046. You say they tied him to a tree, and you saw two soldiers shoot him ?—Yes.

45,047. How many soldiers were standing by when the two shot him ?—I did not reckon how many of them.

45,048. Were there any more ?—Yes ; there were more.

45,049. Where was he taken by the soldiers first ?—This young man was brought to them.

45,050. By whom ?—By two men ; one was a constable, and the other was not a constable, but I suppose they press him ; I can't tell rightly.

45,051. Did you see the two men bring Hoffman ?—Yes, I did.

45,052. Where were the soldiers when they brought him ?—They were in the chapel yard.

45,053. They brought him to the soldiers ?—Yes.

45,054. Did you hear the two men say what Hoffman had been doing ?—No, I did not.

45,055. Have you heard since what he did ?—That he was one of the bugle men.

45,056. That he had been collecting the people together ?—Yes ; blowing the bugles.

45,057. To get them in, to come together ?—Yes.

45,058. When did you hear that said ?—When they brought him before the soldier.

45,059. Who said that ?—I heard a soldier say that he was the bugle man.

45,060. Had he been the bugle man ?—I cannot rightly say.

45,061. Oh yes, you can ! you know you were his companion all the time, and he told you what he was doing ?—No ; him never told me whether him going to do anything.

45,062. You knew what he had been doing ; don't you know that he had been out with a bugle ?—They say he was, but I did not see him myself.

45,063. You knew before the constables took him to the soldiers that he had been out with a bugle ?—Yes.

45,064. You had heard that ?—Yes.

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45,065. Before the constables brought him to the soldiers ?—Yes.

45,066. You saw him going about with his bugle, did you not, some days before ?—No; I never saw him myself with it.

45,067. You knew he had got one ?—I never knew he had one yet.

45,068. Did you know he could play the bugle ?—No.

45,069. Are you sure you did not know he could play the bugle ?—No.

45,070. Did he never tell you he could play the bugle ?—No.

45,071. Then who told you he could play the bugle ?—According to what I heard the people say.

45,072. The village people at Belle Castle ?—Yes.

45,073. Had he been away two or three days before the constables brought him to the soldiers ?—Well, I don't know.

45,074. Had you seen him two or three days before ?—I see him Saturday morning.

45,075. What was the day he had been taken to the soldiers ?—Monday.

45,076. Had he been away before that Saturday two or three days ?—Yes.

45,077. Where had he been to ?—I don't know.

45,078. Where do you think he had been to ?—I can't rightly tell, perhaps he was in his house.

45,079. Did you go and look for him ?—No.

45,080. How do you know he had been away ; do you know what I mean ?—Yes.

45,081. Had he been away from his house two or three days before that Saturday ?—I don't know that.

45,082. Did you try and find out ; did you go his house to see him ?—No.

45,083. Had he been to see you ?—No.

45,084. Then he had not been to see you for two or three days before the Saturday ?—No; I never see him for two or three days before.

45,085. Had you been out with any of them yourself ?—No.

45,086. Had you been asked to go marching with them ?—No.

45,087. Had Hoffman asked you to come out with him ?—No, he never asked me such a thing.

45,088. Had you seen others go ?—On the Saturday as we hear the horn blowing, we thought they were going up to the chapel yard, and we go and prevent them going up to the chapel yard ; from that time I see him.

45,089. Did you see him that Saturday ?—No; they never came up to the chapel yard.

45,090. Where did you see him on the Saturday ?—After we coming down from the chapel yard I saw him outside in the street.

45,091. Was he going to the chapel yard ?—No.

45,092. Where was he going ?—I don't know where he go after that.

45,093. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say the soldiers said he was bugle man to the rebels ?—He had been blowing a bugle.

45,094. What did they say ; blowing a bugle for whom ?—For the party who were going about.

45,095. Who told you that ?—Nobody told me, but I heard them talking.

45,096. Who did you hear talking ?—I heard several people about the place.

45,097. When did you hear this ?—That was on Sunday and Monday before the soldiers came up.

45,098. Are you sure you heard the people talking about him before he was shot ?—Yes.

45,099. Are you quite sure of that ?—Yes.

45,100. Now you say you saw him on the Saturday ?—Yes.

45,101. Was he doing any mischief then ?—No.

45,102. What was he doing ?—I met him going. I don't know whether he was going to his house.

45,103. Was he going in the direction of his house ?—Yes.

45,104. Was he alone or was he with other people ?—He was alone.

45,105. You say you had not seen him for two or three days before the Saturday ?—Yes.

45,106. Is that the only time you have missed seeing him ?—Sometimes I never see him for a week; he works on one estate sometimes and I work upon another.

45,107. Was he in the habit of coming to see you every day ?—No.

45,108. Was there any officer present when the soldiers shot him ?—I don't know.

45,109. Was there any man distinguished from the rest; did you see anybody give the order ?—A short one there commanded the others to carry him to the tree.

45,110. (*Commission.*) Was he dressed differently from the others ?—I did not observe that.

45,111. Was he a white or a black man ?—A black man.

45,112. Were there any white soldiers present ?—No.

45,113. When the black men said this man has been out with his bugle, did Hoffman say anything to the soldiers when they charged him with that ?—I did not hear him say anything. They asked where the others who were walking together in company were, and he said they were down at the bottom.

45,114. Is that all he said ?—Yes; they would not allow him to say anything. As he came up they just tie his hands, and begin to drag him to the tree.

45,115. When they said to him he was the bugleman, what did he say to that ?—I did not hear that.

45,116. You are certain you heard nothing more said by him than that the rest of his company were down at the bottom ?—Yes.

45,117. Is that all he said that you heard ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

J. Wilson.

JAMES WILSON (coloured), sworn, and examined.

45,118. Are you a book-keeper on the Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

45,119. You hold the second place ?—Yes.

45,120. Were you in that office during last October and November ?—Yes.

45,121. Do you remember after the attack was made on Golden Grove ?—Yes.

45,122. After the people had gone, I believe, a great deal of property was taken away ?—Yes.

45,123. Did you after that go round to any of the negro houses ?—I went through the negro houses with some of the constables.

45,124. Who were the constables you went with ?—I took the head constable, Richard Ramsay.

45,125. Where were the houses you visited ?—In the village here.

45,126. All round here ?—Yes.

45,127. Are the people still the same that lived in them then ?—Yes.

45,128. What did you find in the houses ?—I found lots of things newly planted, which had not been planted in the usual way, which drew my attention.

45,129. What sort of things ?—Leaves and plantain suckers.

45,130. Newly planted in their gardens to grow ?—Yes; I had them dug up, and when they were dug up I found stolen goods underneath.

45,131. Can you mention any of the names of the people ?—A man named James McKay.

45,132. What did you find in his ground ?—I found a lot of stoves, and boxes of soap, and cans of preserved meat, and nails and tools; they were buried, and a plantain sucker or a cocoa sucker planted over them.

45,133. Can you mention any other names ?—We found a cart load in another yard.

45,134. How many did you find in the first ?—About half a dozen stoves, and three pots, and a lot of nails.

45,135. Was it a small cart load that you found at the other place ?—A good sized cart load ; they were tools and mugs and pots.

45,136. How deep were they buried ?—Not very deep ; the things were just put over the top, and the dirt covered the roots ; plants put over them.

45,137. Did you find more than those two cases ?—Only those two yards in which I found anything.

45,138. Where else did you find goods disposed of ?—I did not search afterwards; the constables went and found some things.

45,139. In two cases you found them deposited in the earth ?—Yes.

45,140. Are those the only two cases you had to deal with ?—Yes.

45,141. What was the value of the property do you think in those two cases ?—Altogether there must have been about 12*l.* or 13*l.* worth of things.

45,142. Do the people here care about soap ?—Yes ; it comes in for washing their things.

45,143. They were a class of stores that would last ?—Yes.

45,144. That would not perish by being kept ?—No ; they would have kept a good while.

45,145. How shortly after the stores had been plundered did you find these things ?—The store was plundered on the Thursday night, and we found them the next week.

45,146. Did you go away or stay here ?—I went away ; I had to run away.

45,147. Where did you go to ?—I was in the bush at the east end, near the lighthouse.

45,148. Is Richard Ramsay, the constable you speak of, here ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

RICHARD RAMSAY (black), sworn, and examined.

R. Ramsay.

45,149. You are the head constable of Golden Grove ?—Yes.

45,150. How long have you had that office ?—For these five years.

45,151. Whose store is this that was plundered here ; what is it called ?—Mr. Taverez's.

45,152. After that was plundered did you go and search for goods ?—Yes ; during martial law.

45,153. Where were you when the store was plundered ?—I was away in the bush ; I was afraid of the people.

45,154. Where did you go to look for the goods that had been plundered ?—About the village.

45,155. In how many instances did you find goods hidden ?—I went and saw plantain and cocoa planted lately.

45,156. Was that the same place that James Wilson went to ?—Yes.

45,157. How many cases of planting did you find ?—About four.

45,158. You went to the two that he has spoken of ?—Yes.

45,159. Did you find them as he has described ?—Yes.

45,160. You heard what he said ?—Yes.

45,161. Besides those did you find others ?—Yes ; many more.

45,162. Tell us the others ?—About the village were things all about the people's yards.

45,163. Were they buried ?—Some buried and some in the bush.

45,164. How many cases besides those two he has mentioned ?—Several more.

45,165. How many more ?—Some eight or nine more.

45,166. That you saw yourself ?—Yes.

45,167. Tell us the value about of the property you found, and how you found it ?—The first was a cart load of goods, and the other part we went to from 10*s.* to 12*s.* and 20*s.* worth of goods thrown away in the bush.

45,168. What was the value of the things you found buried ; cannot you tell me in one or two instances how they were buried, and the value of them ?—They dug the earth and put the things in the ground, and planted something above them.

45,169. In how many cases did you see that ?—In some six or eight cases.

45,170. What was the value of the whole quantity of goods ?—To the best of my knowledge about 6*l.*

45,171. All the six cases ?—Yes.

45,172. Did you find goods anywhere else ?—No ; not anywhere else at all.

45,173. They were planted in the yards were they ?—Yes ; in the people's yards.

45,174. That is all you found ?—Yes.

45,175. Some you say were thrown in the bush ?—Yes ; I can't tell you the people who threw them.

45,176. What was the value of those found in the bush ?—Twelve or twenty shillings.

45,177. Have you ever been able to trace what became of the whole contents of the store ?—No.

45,178. Have you got any information ?—No.

45,179. Did you know the store before it was empty ?—Yes ; it was full of stock.

45,180. (*Mr. Payne.*) In how many cases do you say you found stolen goods ?—Six or eight.

45,181. Are you sure it was more than five ?—More than five.

45,182. Are you quite sure it was more than three or four ?—Quite sure.

45,183. How do you know the value of what you found ?—I saw the price they were selling it at in the store.

The witness withdrew.

JACK MCTABBISH (a black), sworn, and examined.

J. McTabbish.

45,184. (*Mr. Payne.*) Were you taken up during martial law ?—Yes.

45,185. And were you flogged ?—Yes.

45,186. How many lashes did you receive ?—One hundred lashes.

45,187. What was the cat made of ?—The cat made of wire.

45,188. Where were you flogged ?—At Bath.

45,189. By whom ?—By Mr. Kirkland.

45,190. That is by his orders ?—Yes.

45,191. Do you know who gave the blows ?—Yes.

45,192. Who was the man ?—Isaac Dick.

45,193. What was he ?—Isaac Dick was a man who joined the police.

45,194. (*Commission.*) Do you see him now ?—No; he leave the police and join the special constables in this martial law.

45,195. Was he special constable at Bath ?—No.

45,196. He was at Bath the time he flogged you ?—Yes.

45,197. Was he a constable then ?—I don't know.

45,198. Were you tried ; did they charge you with having done anything ?—Mr. Bailey informed against me.

45,199. What did he inform against you ?—He

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J. McTabbish.

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said that he met me with a whip and offered me 4*s.* for it, and I said "No, I won't give it to you, I won't take 4*s.* for it."

45,200. What did he say you had done that had made them flog you; did they say you had done anything?—No.

45,201. Nothing?—No; I never was a plunderer.

45,202. What did they inform against you?—He met me with a whip and he asked me to give him the whip, and I said I would not give it him, "If you want to take me up, take me up with the whip."

45,203. Where did you get the whip?—I met a boy in the pasture with the whip; he gave me three lash with it, and I went and took it away from him.

45,204. Was it a driving whip?—Yes.

45,205. Did they take it away from you?—Yes, Mr. Bailey took away the whip from me and have it in the house.

45,206. Then they gave you 100 lashes?—They gave me 50 lashes.

45,207. What sort of a cat was it?—A wire cat.

45,208. You said just now they gave you 100 lashes?—Two fifties; 50 one time.

45,209. Were they all given in one day?—Yes; Sammy Thompson flog me; and then they call Isaac Dick to flog me, and afterwards Mr. Mendes before we commenced to go to Bath tie my hand at Dry River. My hands were tied till the blood came; I have the mark on my arm.

45,210. Did they let you go then?—No, they put me up at the station for six weeks, and then sent me down to Captain Ramsay to be hanged; and when I go there Captain Ramsay found I was not guilty of such an act, and he sent me back and said you must let this man go.

45,211. What act do you mean?—I am not guilty of nothing.

45,212. But they said such an act?—I was not guilty of nothing.

45,213. What act is it that you said you were not guilty of?—Towards the affair I am not guilty, I not know nothing at all about it.

45,214. Captain Ramsay you say, said you were innocent?—Yes.

45,215. (*Mr. Payne.*) About what act, about the whip?—No.

45,216. Not about the whip?—Ramsay said I was not guilty.

45,217. Were they going to hang you for the whip?—Yes; Mr. Bailey informed against me by addicted feeling.

45,218. (*Commission.*) You say you were sent to be hanged?—Yes.

45,219. What were you to be hanged for?—Because he asked me as a favour to deliver the whip to him, and I would not let him have it.

45,220. You are not telling the truth when you say that?—Yes, sir; truth so help me God!

45,221. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did not Bailey say you had done something else?—No; he never inform me that I was guilty of anything.

45,222. (*Commission.*) When they sent you down to Morant Bay to be hanged they sent you for having done something, did they not?—No.

45,223. For doing what?—For the whip.

45,224. Do you mean to tell me that because you had got this whip and would not sell it to Mr. Bailey, that you were ordered to be hanged at Morant Bay?—Yes, they informed against me, and sent me to Bath.

45,225. And you were sent to Morant Bay to be hanged?—Yes, by Captain Ramsay.

45,226. And you deliberately say you were ordered to be hanged, because you would not let Mr. Bailey have your whip; is that what you say?—Yes.

45,227. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are you sure they did not say you did something else?—Mr. Bailey informed against me; I don't know the evidence against me that they gave; I never knew.

45,228. You know nothing except the whip?—The whip, that is what I know.

(The witness's back was examined, and he was found to have had a severe flogging. The policeman on duty stated that the witness was in liquor.)

The witness withdrew.

J. Anderson.

JOHN ANDERSON (coloured), sworn, and examined.

45,229. Do you live at Amity Hall?—Yes.

45,230. How long have you lived there?—More than three years now.

45,231. Where did you live before that?—I was teaching in several parts of this parish.

45,232. What were you doing?—I was a teacher at a school.

45,233. You were schoolmaster?—Yes.

45,234. What religious denomination do you labour under?—I am a Baptist.

45,235. Were you at Amity Hall during martial law?—I was at the post office during martial law.

45,236. Is that on the road to Manchioneal?—Yes.

45,237. While there, were you taken into custody?—I went to Amity Hall and was taken into custody at Amity Hall on the Sunday morning.

45,238. And taken where?—To Golden Grove here.

45,239. Who took you?—I don't know the name of the volunteer gentleman who took me; he took me to the main body of volunteers on the road here.

45,240. Did you see Captain Adcock?—Yes.

45,241. Did you know him?—I did not know it till afterwards when I was told by the head gentleman who took me that his name was Captain Adcock.

45,242. How long did they keep you here?—From about 9 o'clock in the morning till about 5 in the afternoon.

45,243. Were you charged with anything?—I was.

45,244. Who charged you?—Mr. Chisholm charge me saying that I delivered a speech at Morant Bay saying that he only paid 3*d.* 6*d.* or 9*d.* to the labourers. I deny it.

45,245. That not being true, what was done with the charge?—He call Mr. Harrison to substantiate what he said. I again denied it. Then Mr. Harrison whispered in Mr. Adcock's ear; what he whispered I cannot tell, but immediately after Captain Adcock ordered me to receive 50 lashes.

45,246. Don't you know what you were lashed for?—I could not tell, for I denied having said anything concerning pay at Golden Grove; I never did.

45,247. Were you at Morant Bay at a meeting?—Yes.

45,248. A meeting held about wages was it?—The general sentiments of the people.

45,249. The state and condition of the island?—Yes.

45,250. Do you remember an open-air meeting at which you were present?—Yes; under a gynep tree.

45,251. Was that in the market place?—Yes.

45,252. Just opposite the Court-house?—Yes.

45,253. Who presided at that meeting?—George William Gordon.

45,254. Do you remember when it was held?—I think it was some time in August.

45,255. The middle or the end?—It must have been about the middle I think.

45,256. Did you speak at that meeting?—I did.

45,257. Did you hear Mr. Gordon speak?—When I went, the meeting was going on, and the chairman sat quietly until after the meeting was over, and then

he rose and returned thanks for a resolution proposed to him.

45,258. Did you hear the resolutions?—I heard the speakers going on with their speeches.

45,259. And did you hear resolutions passed?—Yes, because I had taken some resolutions from a previous meeting to that meeting, as I was appointed at that other meeting at Stokes Hall as a deputation to wait upon his Excellency the Governor.

45,260. You went with the resolutions passed at Stokes Hall down to Morant Bay?—Yes.

45,261. Did you propose them?—No, I was only invited to the meeting.

45,262. Can you say whether you heard any resolutions proposed?—Yes.

45,263. A good number?—I can't positively swear to the number now.

45,264. There were several?—Several.

45,265. Do you remember their nature?—Yes; their nature was the condition of the people.

45,266. Do you recollect any one of them?—I recollect one.

45,267. What was that?—It was about the degraded state of the inhabitants, the people in the parish; and the people themselves got very indignant at the resolution, when a person spoke according to the tenor of the resolution.

45,268. Who spoke about the tenor of the resolution?—A young man at Manchioneal named Henry.

45,269. What did he say?—He said that, living in the state they lived was so loose and ungodly that it was a disgrace to the community.

45,270. Did you see a Mr. Clyne at Morant Bay?—I don't know him; they were all strangers to me, but I saw several speakers at Morant Bay. When I went in Samuel Clarke was speaking.

45,271. Did you present your resolutions?—I did.

45,272. Have you got them?—No, I gave them over to Mr. Gordon.

45,273. Have you a copy of them with you?—No.

45,274. You kept none?—No.

45,275. How many resolutions had you?—Two.

45,276. What were they; what were your two about?—One of the resolutions spoke of the degraded state the people lived in.

45,277. Was it similar to the resolutions at Morant Bay?—Something about the same sort.

45,278. What was your other one?—The other one was about the fertility of the soil, I think, and the base treatment of the labourers.

45,279. Just repeat what you can of the resolution. What was the substance of your resolution about the the treatment of the labourers?—That is, how they were abused.

45,280. Just give me the substance of the second resolution?—That the people were domineered over by the planters, calling them d——d brutes and d——d beasts; that was the nature of the resolution.

45,281. Did you speak about that?—No, I spoke at Stokes Hall what I personally knew.

45,282. I am asking you about what happened at Morant Bay. You brought two resolutions?—Yes.

45,283. One was with regard to the immorality of life of the people, and the other was about their bad treatment by the planters. Just give me the substance of the resolutions?—It is so long a time.

45,284. But you know about it—I do know about it, but I forget.

45,285. Tell me again how it was the people were called d——d brutes?—For the slighest offence they were called d——d brutes and d——d beasts; and about the reduction of wages, that when they applied for their wages they were called d——d brutes and d——d beasts and told to get away.

45,286. What did you propose to the meeting at Morant Bay to do with your two resolutions?—That they should go along with the Morant Bay resolutions; and then I spoke at Morant Bay of the fertility of the soil.

45,287. (*Mr. Payne.*) When you were at the Post Office at Plantain Garden River did you see any people killed?—I did.

45,288. Who were they?—Three men whom I remember; I know the name of one, his name was Richard Walton.

45,289. Who killed him?—Dr. Morris.

45,290. Who brought Walton there?—A black book-keeper at Duckenfield, of the name of Bryan, and another constable by the name of Wheels, and another constable, I forget his name.

45,291. Was any paper brought with them?—A small piece of paper.

45,292. Who was that given to?—It was given to the captain of the black regiment there.

45,293. Do you know what captain it was?—No.

45,294. What did the captain say?—He looked at the prisoner, and while he was reading it Dr. Morris whispered to him.

45,295. What did the captain say?—The captain ordered the men to be flogged, there was no cat, and while the cats were being prepared Dr. Morris came out in the open road, and as he read the paper he ordered the men to be shot; when one of the men was about to speak he was boxed by one of the sergeants of the company.

45,296. And then these men were shot?—Shot.

45,297. On the side of the road?—Yes.

45,298. Did you see them buried?—No, I did not; I saw them tied after they were shot, tied up to the bamboo fence, and one's brains were knocked out.

45,299. (*Commission.*) Who shot them?—The soldiers.

45,300. What soldiers?—Black soldiers.

45,301. What day of the week was it?—It was on a Saturday.

45,302. What is the one name you mention?—Richard Walton.

45,303. That is the only name you know?—Yes.

45,304. And three others?—There were four altogether, but one made his escape.

45,305. How many did you see shot?—Three.

45,306. Then it would be Richard Walton and two others?—Yes.

45,307. (*Mr. Payne.*) You have spoken of the Underhill meeting that you were present at under the gynep tree?—Yes.

45,308. You did not hear Mr. Gordon's speech?—No, but I heard Sam. Clarke allude to it in his speech that they expected to have the meeting in the Court-house, but the custos would not give leave.

45,309. What else did he speak about?—About the condition of the people.

45,310. Were many people coming up there?—Yes.

45,311. And were they disappointed because they had not got the Court-house?—I got up there late, I don't know.

45,312. Did you speak about wages?—I did at Stoke's Hall.

45,313. Do you know anything about the complaints of the people?—I do.

45,314. What do you know?—Many a time they have shown me the 3*d.* they have received, and the 6*d.* and the 9*d.* they received at Amity Hall, because I taught their children.

45,315. (*Commission.*) Are those children of the people who were working at Amity Hall?—Yes.

45,316. (*Mr. Payne.*) Can you say whether or not the subject of wages is a great grievance with the people?—A great grievance.

45,317. Do you know whether there are great complaints?—Great complaints, continual complaints.

45,318. Have you any means of knowing whether those complaints are well founded?—Yes, from what they have said to me.

45,319. (*Commission.*) They told you they did not get all the wages?—Yes, they showed me what they had got.

45,320. You never took the trouble to find out whether that was all they had got?—No.

45,321. Were you contented with their statement?—No, but many who showed me the 3*d.* and 6*d.* a

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J. Anderson.

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day had got no children in the schools ; I met them with tears in their eyes, and they say "Teacher, look "here, Monday we come out to work, and this is all "we receive."

45,322. And did you go away contented with the truth of that ?—From what they tell me.

45,323. You did not inquire whether it was true or not ?—I inquire.

45,324. Where do you inquire ?—My wife was one of the labouring class, and she tells me what she suffered.

45,324. That she did not get her wages ?—Yes.

45,326. She would have to account for that to you? —I am not so exacting as that, but it is her practice to let me know what she receives.

44,327. (*Mr. Payne.*) Are those complaints that you have spoken of occasional or local, or how widely do they extend ?—Generally.

45,328. What do you mean by generally ?—It has been a continual thing for a long time.

45,329. Is it universal ? — It is. I can't say universal.

45,330. What are your means of knowledge ; do you know the people generally in St. Thomas in the East ?—I know much people about. I laboured for the Wesleyans at Dalvey, where I had to take a public appointment, and at Airy Castle, Bath, and Manchioneal.

45,331. All about St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

45,332. Have you found the complaints general about that part ?—I have.

45,333. Were the words "damned brutes" and "damned beasts" put in the resolutions or in the speeches ?—In the speeches, not in the resolutions I think.

45,334. (*Commision.*) But I was asking you about the resolutions, and you said it was; what did you mean ?—The substance of the resolution ran that they were ill-treated, and it was said they were ill-treated in several ways.

45,335. In the speeches ?—In the speeches.

45,336. But you did not say so ; you said it was in the resolution, now you say it was in the speeches, which do you mean ?—I cannot remember what was written in the resolutions, but it was repeated in the speeches.

45,337. I want to know what the resolutions were? —I forget.

45,338. Who used in the speeches the language "damned brutes," and "damned beasts"; whose speech was it in ?—The person who spoke of it, I cannot tell you.

45,339. You heard it from somebody there ?—Yes.

45,340. You don't know who it was ?—No.

45,341. Did more than one go on in that strain ?—No.

45,342. Was it the chairman ?—Oh no, it was not him, he was sitting down quietly.

45,343. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know whether there is much abusive language used towards the negroes ? —There is.

45,344. Did you hear any speech recommending the people to adopt force ?—No.

45,345. Did you hear of any speech tending to cause the people to rebel ?—Not a word.

45,346. Did you receive the 50 lashes ?—Yes.

45,347. Was that at the Post Office ?—No, in front of this step.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. H. Harris.

Reverend Henry Harris (coloured), sworn, and examined.

45,348. Are you a Baptist preacher ?—Yes, in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society.

45,349. From London ?—Yes.

45,350. Do you live at Belle Castle ?—Yes.

45,351. Are you one of the ministers for superintending the instruction and religious education of the Baptists ?—Yes.

45,352. You have been 13 years resident at Belle Castle ?—Yes.

45,353. Do you remember Hoffman being shot in the yard of the meeting house ?—In the chapel yard.

45,354. What day was that ; do you remember ? —It was on the Monday after the outbreak.

45,355. Did you interfere with the soldiers ; when they brought him into the yard ?—I objected to his being shot in the yard.

45,356. That objection was not attended to, I suppose ?—They took him away from the mission house yard into the chapel yard.

45,357. Who were present when he was shot ?— We had a number of people there.

45,358. Who shot him ?—Black soldiers.

45,359. Did you see who ordered the firing ?—I don't know ; I did not go to see him.

45,360. You did not see the man shot ?—I did not go there.

45,361. Was an officer present?—I heard the report of guns ; I know there was no officer.

45,362. How many soldiers were there ?—There were 11.

45,363. Who was at the head of them ?—A sergeant.

45,364. Do you know his name ?—I don't know his name.

45,365. Was he a black sergeant ?—Yes.

45,366. Were they West India troops ?—Yes.

45,367. With red jackets and yellow sleeves ?— I know they were West India troops. They had on other people's clothes. They had on a sort of yellow jacket.

45,368. I suppose you officiate at Belle Castle ?— Yes.

45,369. What is the number of your congregation? —The average is about 300.

45,370. Before the Morant riots what was their conduct ; were they an orderly, quiet, and peaceable lot ?—I believe so, I never noticed anything.

45,371. Did they attend service regularly, under you ?—Yes.

45,372. And were very good chapel goers ?—I believe they were.

45,373. Were they steady in their attendance ?— Yes, pretty regular.

45,374. Have you taken any interest in the wages question ?—Not any deep interest ; they have often complained to me ; the people themselves very often complain to me, that they do not get their full pay.

45,375. How long have you heard much of that?— For some time now, for more than two years.

45,376. It was not so much that they did not get enough for their labour, but that they did not get what it was agreed they were to be paid ?—Yes.

45,377. At the time of the outbreak, of course, there was great excitement all round Belle Castle with your people ?—Yes.

45,378. After the news reached there ?—Yes.

45,379. What did your congregation offer to do for you ?—They came round the place to protect it in case the people should come.

45,380. Did you find them steady in protecting your property ?—Very steady.

45,381. Did they suffer anything ?—Their houses were burnt. I did not suffer anything. The people in the neighbourhood were injured.

45,382. (*Mr. Payne.*) The people who protected you ?—Yes.

45,383. I believe you are the only Baptist Missionary in the whole parish of St. Thomas in the East ?—The only one.

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Rev. H. Harris.

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45,384. You have there Missions, have you not ?—Yes.

45,385. Who have you to help you ?—I am the only man. We have deacons, and we generally have teachers.

45,386. Have you any schools ?—Yes, two; one at Belle Castle and one at Stokes Hill.

45,387. Were they well attended ?—They were; they are not in operation now.

45,388. Are you starting them again ?—I am about beginning again.

45,389. Did you go and see the man Cash dead afterwards ?—No; I saw his grave afterwards.

45,390. Did you make any report to Captain Hole ?—While at Moortown I made a report to Captain Hole.

45,391. What was that ?—A man came and told me that one of the soldiers forced a girl, and another told me the same story of another one.

45,392. Was that of the West India Regiment ?—Yes.

45,393. What did Captain Hole do upon that ?—He wanted the men to be pointed out, but they could not be pointed out.

45,394. Who was in charge of these men who were alleged to have misconducted themselves ?—I don't know.

45,395. What reply did the captain make to you ?—He said he was very sorry to hear it; but the men were very depraved.

45,396. Did he say anything more ?—No.

45,397. Did you report to him anything about the burning of the houses ?—I did; I reported the burning of the houses after he had promised to protect the houses.

45,398. Did you report to him anything about the people's clothes ?—They reported it themselves; they came down immediately.

45,399. Did you complain of Dr. Morris ?—I did not.

45,400. Did Captain Hole speak to Dr. Morris in your presence ?—He sent an order in commanding the men to return home immediately.

45,401. Did he speak to Dr. Morris in your presence ?—He did.

45,402. (*Commission.*) You say you stated your complaint to Captain Hole about two girls who had been forced ?—Yes.

45,403. That was only told you ?—Yes.

45,404. You did not know anything of it yourself ?—No.

45,405. And you do not know the women who were alleged to have been forced ?—I know both the girls.

45,406. Have you been to them to ascertain whether it was true ?—I have been to the guardian woman of one of the girls, and I have spoken to the mother of the other.

45,407. Did you do that before you made the report?—No, not before; the man came in while the captain was there, and I mentioned it to him.

45,408. But do not you think you are bound, before propagating a charge you know nothing about, to confirm it ?—I thought I had enough; the man was present before the captain.

45,409. But did the man, who came and said the women had been forced, say that he was present at the time the forcing took place ?—One of them told me he saw the girl immediately after the soldier had left her.

45,410. He did not see the thing done ?—Not done; he met the girl crying.

45,411. But did not it strike you that it was your duty to go to the girl and find whether it was true, before you made this report ?—I did not think it was wrong to mention it to the captain.

45,412. Do not you think it would have been better for you to have told the man who told you to go to the captain ?—Perhaps it would have been better if I had known it.

The witness withdrew.

S. Tyne.

Sarah Tyne (black), sworn, and examined.

45,413. Do you live at Duckenfield ?—Yes.

45,414. Was your father's name Sidney Tyne ?—Yes.

45,415. Did he live at Dukenfield ?—Yes.

45,416. What was he ? Did he labour in the field ?—He was a labourer in the field.

45,417. Was he living at Dukenfield in October last ?—Yes.

45,418. Do you remember his coming home one day from the field when some soldiers were there ?—He was coming from his ground.

45,419. What day was that; was it in October ?—Yes.

45,420. During martial law ?—Yes.

45,421. Was he coming home to his house ?—Yes; I turned up into a cow pasture.

45,422. Did you see your father ?—Yes, when he came in from the ground, him and the other countryman, and when he came in, the other gentleman, Mr. Butler, asked them who they shot, and they said it was my father was shot, and I went up there to the cow pasture, and hear him grunting.

45,423. Was he shot ?—Yes.

45,424. Had you heard any gun fire ?—Yes.

45,425. Did you see any soldier ?—No; they had gone on in front.

45,426. Was your father bleeding ?—Yes.

45,427. Was he breathing when you went up ?—Yes.

45,428. Did he die ?—Yes.

45,429. When you got to your father in the cow pasture, was he then alive or dead ?—Him don't die quite.

45,430. He was still partly alive ?—Yes.

45,431. What did you do ?—When I go back, they would not let me go and look on him. I did not want the soldier to see me. I did not stay there long.

45,432. You did see him in the cow pasture ?—Yes.

45,433. Why did you not stay long ?—Because if I stay, the soldiers shoot me.

45,434. Were the soldiers there ?—No.

45,435. Then what made you frightened of them; could they shoot you if you were not there ?—Yes, they would not let me go and look on him.

45,436. But they were not there when your father was, were they ?—The soldiers did it.

45,437. Were they there when you went to see your father ?—No; the soldiers were gone.

45,438. Then why did not you stop with him ?—Because I did not know whether the soldiers would come back.

45,439. Was any one in the cow pasture ?—No.

45,440. Was your father dead before you went away ?—No.

45,441. What made you not stop with him ?—Some of them had gone on to Dalvey, and may be they come back and shoot me.

45,442. Did you hear any of the guns go off ?—No.

45,443. When did you go back ?—That night; I went to bury him.

45,444. You left him there to die ?—Yes.

45,445. Who else was there to help you bury him ?—Patrick Grant.

45,446. Is he a person at Duckenfield ?—Yes.

45,447. He helped you ?—Yes.

45,448. Who else ?—Tobias Tyne.

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45,449. What relation is he of yours?—An African.

45,450. Are you an African?—Yes.

45,451. You were not born in Jamaica?—Yes; at Duckenfield.

45,452. What day was it, do you remember, that your father was shot?—I don't remember.

45,453. What day of the week was it?—Wednesday.

The witness withdrew.

R. Cornwall.

RICHARD CORNWALL (black), sworn, and examined.

45,454. You live at Pera?—Yes.

45,455. What do you do at Pera?—I does nothing there, I am living there, I am not working there; I work at Golden Grove, I am a cooper here.

45,456. Did you while you were at Golden Grove in October bury six men?—Yes; on the 23rd of October.

45,457. Can you give me the names of six?—I recollect three; those that I know are James McKenzie, William Winter, and John Landrum; those three I knew well.

45,458. They were hanged?—Yes; at Mr. Tavares' piazza.

45,459. Were you flogged after they were hanged?—Yes.

45,460. What was the charge against you?—My certain charge I don't know, I was taken up by Mathew Kelly.

45,461. And he went and told somebody you had done something?—Yes; he and two soldiers went into my house on the 23d of October, and afterwards when they came into the house they took me up to Mr. Duffus; they said they saw me with Mr. Duffus' spyglass and some other things.

45,462. That you had been down to Bowden's wharf?—Yes.

45,463. He said you had?—Yes; he met me on the road.

45,464. You say it was not true that you had been seen with Mr. Duffus' spyglass?—Yes; that was the charge at that time; we poor fellows could not say anything.

45,465. They would not believe you?—They would not believe us at all.

45,466. While you were being flogged did any magistrate there do anything?—Yes; Mr. Harrison of Hardley when they were flogging me. I heard they sentenced me to 150 lashes, and Mr. Harrison was there. I called for a drink of water, and he said "Oh, you d——d brute!" and he took his riding supple Jack that he rides with, not smaller than my finger, and he struck me three times on the head.

45,467. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was your house burnt?—Yes; the soldiers on the 23d of October went and took me out and caught my house on fire and steal a part of my garments, my principal clothing that I wear when I go service; and afterwards the Maroons came and took away the rest, and took my wife's married ring.

45,468. You were made to bury the man before you were flogged?—I buried the man before I was taken to the triangle to be flogged. I dig the hole; myself carry William Winter; six of us have to carry one man each.

The witness withdrew.

M. Blake.

MARIA BLAKE, recalled and further examined.

45,469. Do you remember coming down here when they destroyed Mr. Tavares' shop?—Yes.

45,470. Were you amongst the people coming down when you saw some one shoot at them?—I heard them. On the Friday morning Mr. Brooks fired the gun and the gun shot a brown boy.

45,471. What did the people do when that took place?—They run.

45,472. Did you run amongst them?—Yes; then afterwards they came over here.

45,473. And smashed up the shop?—Yes.

45,474. Did you follow them?—No; me look.

45,475. Did you hear what they said?—Yes.

45,476. Then you must have been near them?—Me not with them.

45,477. Did you hear what they said?—Yes.

45,478. When you heard what they said, you must have been near them?—I was close to them, just over the bridge; then after they had smashed the shop, they came over this way; I came after them.

45,479. Did you see them smash up the shop?—Yes.

45,480. Did you see them take away all the goods?—Yes.

45,481. Who carried away the goods?—The black people.

45,482. Men and women?—Yes.

45,483. Helping themselves?—Yes.

45,484. Did you see all the goods carried away?—Yes.

45,485. Where did you go to when that happened?—My sweetheart told me, "Mrs Blake don't go there, you will come to trouble," and I did not go.

45,486. When your sweetheart told you you not to go, you were going?—I would not go, Massa, I was afraid of the trouble.

45,487. You did not do it, but you would have liked to have done it?—I don't put my hand on it.

45,488. Your sweetheart said "don't go there"?—Yes.

45,489. He saw you were going?—I can't go.

45,490. You took his advice?—Yes.

45,491. When he said "do not go," were you not rather going?—When he told me "don't go there," I stopped.

45,492. You went down to where the people were carrying the things off?—Yes.

45,493. And you followed them?—I no follow them.

45,494. Some came towards you?—No.

45,495. Then you went towards them?—Yes.

45,496. When you came what did you hear?—Them fire after them, and a brown man shot.

45,497. Who was the brown man?—James Stones. Mr. Brooks fired the gun, one of the book-keepers.

45,498. Did you hear anybody say anything?—Some of the people said, "Smash this house." The people said, "Don't trouble the house, it is Mr. "Archdeacon's house, he no trouble us at all."

45,499. Did you hear them say that they were not to break the big house, because some one else wanted it?—Some people said, "Come here!" Some said, "You must not come!"

45,500. Did you hear any of them say that they were not to break this big house, because it was to go for somebody else?—I did not hear them say somebody wanted it.

45,501. Nobody was said to want this house?—No. They said it was the estate-master's house, and they no trouble them nothing at all.

45,502. Did you hear them say that this house was to be kept for Paul Bogle?—Me no hear that.

45,503. You are quite certain of that?—Me no hear that at all.

45,504. Never at all ?—No.

45,505. You never heard that said ?—Never.

45,506. Did you hear it was not to be broken, because Paul Bogle wanted it ?—No.

45,507. Were you coming to have a smash at this house ?—Yes.

45,508. Did your sweetheart tell you not to do that ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JEREMIAH BELL (black), sworn, and examined.

J. Bell.

45,509. Do you live at Hunting Court ?—Yes.

45,510. Did you get into difficulty during martial law; were you in trouble ?—My watch.

45,511. You were in trouble about a watch ?—Yes, a gold watch.

45,512. Where did you get it ?—It was my father's property, Alexander Ball.

45,513. How did you get it from your father ?—My father died.

45,514. The watch was left to you ?—Yes.

45,515. What happened to you about the watch in martial law ?—They said it was stolen goods.

45,516. Who said that ?—Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ford.

45,517. Here ?—Yes.

45,518. Were you brought up by a constable here ?—Yes.

45,519. Who brought you up ?—One George Richardson.

45,520. Were you tried for having this watch ?—Yes.

45,521. What was George Richardson's evidence ?—He gave no evidence; Mr. Harrison tried me about the watch, and Mr. Ford.

45,522. Ford was the man who tried you ?—Yes.

45,523. Was there a Court-martial ?—Yes.

45,524. Who gave evidence against you ?—I don't know when them try me; but in the morning when they took me out from the place, and Mr. Ford and Mr. Harrison said I must not speak anything at all about it.

45,525. You were tried by Mr. Ford ?—Yes.

45,526. Where was he trying you ?—Down yonder.

45,527. He tried you for having this watch ?—Yes.

45,528. Who came there to prove anything against you ?—About the watch ?

45,529. Yes.—Nobody proved anything against me about the watch.

45,530. Who came and gave evidence ?—When them trying me about the watch I said it was my father's property. And there was a man who had water on the chest, and Dr. Smith charged 20*s.*, and he had no money, and he gave him the watch.

45,531. When you were tried about the watch, did anybody come and say anything against you about the watch ?—No.

45,532. Then how did they try you ?—Dr. Smith came up and proved that I did have the watch in my possession.

45,533. When Smith came he said he knew about the watch ?—Yes.

45,534. And that you had got it properly ?—Yes.

45,535. Who said you had got it improperly—wrongly ?—Mr. Ford.

45,536. But he was trying you ?—Yes.

45,537. What did he say ?—He said the watch me must not get back again, and me must not say anything about the watch, and I never did.

45,538. Then did they flog you because you were not to say anything about the watch ?—Yes, they gave me 125.

45,539. Where were you flogged ?—On the Bay.

45,540. Do you mean to say Ford took the watch from you, and ordered you to have 125 lashes, and that you were not to say anything more about it—is that what you mean to say ?—Yes.

45,541. (*Mr. Payne.*) On Sunday the 22d October was your mother's house burnt ?—Yes.

45,542. Did they then find the gold watch there ?—Yes.

45,543. In consequence of finding that gold watch did they apprehend you ?—Yes.

45,544. Who did they bring you before ?—Mr. Ford.

45,545. Was there not a magistrate with the constable who took you ?—Mr. Ford and Mr. Harrison.

45,546. Who brought you to Mr. Ford ?—The constable George Richardson.

45,547. Was Mr. Harrison with Richardson and Mr. Ford ?—Mr. Harrison was there.

45,548. Who was Mr. Ford with ?—Mr. Harrison.

45,549. What did they accuse you of having done; did they say that this gold watch was Mr. Shires ?—Yes; and it never was.

45,550. What was said was to be done with you ?—I was to be shot.

45,551. Then did Captain Ford say anything ?—Yes; Captain Ford said, "No; all the people can't be destroyed in that way."

45,552. Were any witnesses called on your side to show how you came by the watch ?—When them try me about the watch I called Dr. Smith.

45,553. Was there not another gentleman you called ?—Mr. Drummond.

45,554. Did they state that they knew how you got possession of the property ?—Yes; all said my father had the watch when he was at Amity Hall.

45,555. When Dr. Smith said that, did Mr. Harrison say anything ?—No; I did not hear him say nothing against me.

45,556. Did anybody say anything before you were ordered to be flogged ?—No.

45,557. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—Mr. Ford.

45,558. (*Commission.*) You were not ordered to be shot ?—Yes; I was to be shot; and Mr. Ford said, "No; all the people can't be shot that way."

45,559. But who ordered you to be shot ?—Captain Ford.

45,560. And then he ordered you not to be shot ?—Yes.

45,561. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did any one say they would report your case if you were shot ?—No; Mr. Drummond begged for me for the watch.

45,562. Then you have given quite a different statement here to what you did in Kingston ?—The young man made a mistake at Kingston.

The witness withdrew.

PRINCE WILLIAM (a black), sworn, and examined.

P. William

45,563. Where do you live ?—Duckenfield.

45,564. What do you do there, do you labour ?—Yes.

45,565. Do you labour on the estate ?—Yes.

45,566. Cut cane ?—Yes.

45,567. How long have you done that ?—Long enough.

45,568. During martial law were you taken by a constable ?—Yes.

45,569. From Duckenfield ?—Yes.

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P. William.

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45,570. Who took you?—One of the constables from Duckenfield named Wilson.

45,571. Where did he take you to?—I was carried into Bath.

45,572. When you got into Bath what happened to you?—They flogged me.

45,573. Who flogged you?—A man flogged me, I don't know his name.

45,574. Did any person tell him to do it?—No; they took no order at all.

45,575. Where did they flog you?—Outside in the street.

45,576. In the high road?—Yes.

45,577. Who was by when you were flogged?—Plenty of gentlemen.

45,578. Was Mr. Kirkland there?—Yes.

45,579. Do you know him?—Yes.

45,580. Did he order you to be flogged?—No.

45,581. Were you tied to a tree?—I was tied on a cart.

45,582. Were other people flogged at the same time?—Yes.

45,583. What did they say you had done?—I don't know what they say me done.

45,584. But you know they said you did something?—Yes, they said me did; but I didn't do it.

45,585. What did they say you did?—Rob them.

45,586. Robbed where?—At Golden Grove.

45,587. They said you had been down here?—Yes.

45,588. And helped to rob the house?—Yes.

45,589. Who proved that?—There was not a proof against me.

45,590. Who tried to prove it?—Nobody.

45,591. Who said you had robbed Golden Grove?—Somebody said so.

45,592. Who was the somebody?—I don't know.

45,593. Was it a man or a woman?—A man.

45,594. Where did he come from?—I don't know where him come from.

45,595. Had you ever seen him before?—No.

45,596. Was he a Duckenfield man or a Golden Grove man?—He must have belonged to Golden Grove, or somewhere.

45,597. Was he a young man?—I don't know who gave the man my name.

45,598. I did not ask that; I want to know who the man was who said you had robbed the shop?—Yes; it was a young man.

45,599. Did he say when you had robbed the shop?—No.

45,600. Did he not mention the time when you had robbed it?—Yes; he said I had robbed it.

45,601. Did he say when you had robbed it?—No.

45,602. Was he not talking about the shop being robbed?—Yes.

45,603. Did he mention the day it was done?—Yes.

45,604. Did he say you were there?—Yes; he said I was there myself.

45,605. And that you were helping the others to empty the shop?—Yes.

45,606. Are you sure he said that?—Yes; because if he did not say so, they would not come and fetch me.

45,607. You knew that the shop was robbed?—Yes. When the shop was robbed I was working.

45,608. You were not far off?—Yes; far from here.

45,609. Where were you when the shop was robbed?—I was working.

45,610. Where was that?—Far enough.

45,611. Where?—Near Duckenfield.

45,612. Between this and Duckenfield?—Yes.

45,613. What day was that?—That was Thursday.

45,614. You knew then, that the people were coming down there to rob?—I did not know they were coming not till Friday.

45,615. Did you see the people come?—No.

45,616. Did you hear the noise?—No.

45,617. You heard on the Thursday about the row at Morant Bay?—Yes.

45,618. And you knew the people were all coming here?—No.

45,619. Oh yes, you did!—No.

45,620. What did you carry off in the shop?—I never got to the shop at all.

45,621. What did you carry away?—Nothing.

45,622. Did you see the others carry away things?—No.

45,623. You came down from Duckenfield to work in the field?—I had been to Duckenfield before.

45,624. Before this you were at Duckenfield?—Yes.

45,625. And this man said he had seen you at the shop, robbing?—Yes.

45,626. And therefore they gave you the lashes?—Yes.

45,627. They believed him?—Yes.

45,628. They flogged you for that reason?—Yes.

45,629. And then they let you go?—Yes.

45,630. Is that all you have got to say?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

F. Hall.

FREDERIC HALL (a black), sworn, and examined.

45,631. Do you live at Winchester?—Yes.

45,632. How long have you been there?—It is my native place. I was born there.

45,633. Do you work on the cane field?—Yes.

45,634. Do you remember, while you were working there in October, during martial law, being taken to Bath?—Yes; I can't remember the days of the month.

45,635. You remember being taken to Bath?—Yes.

45,636. Was that during martial law?—Yes.

45,637. Who took you to Bath?—Richard Ramsay.

45,638. Who is Richard Ramsay?—The boatswain at the cane yard.

45,639. Not a constable?—Yes.

45,640. A constable also?—Yes.

45,641. Why did he take you to Bath?—He took me to the house, and tied me the whole night.

45,642. Did he come to Winchester for you?—Yes; him and Lewis Reid took me.

45,643. Did he tell you why he did that?—No.

45,644. When you got to "Bath" did they tell you?—No.

45,645. Did they ever tell you?—No; never tell me nothing at all; they don't try me at all.

45,646. They took you to somebody?—No.

45,647. Who did you see when you got to the open yard?—A heap of Maroons.

45,648. Was there any captain with them?—Captain Mendes, of Manchioneal.

45,649. Was there any captain at Bath?—No.

45,650. How many Maroons?—I can't number them.

45,651. Were there more than 10?—Yes.

45,652. Where did Richard Ramsay put you at Bath?—In him house.

45,653. How long did you stay there?—From 8 o'clock at night till 7 in the morning.

45,654. Then what became of you?—They took me from there to Bachelor's Hall.

45,655. What did they do with you?—They took me to Bath at the Court-house.

45,656. Who sentenced you?—The Maroon.

45,657. Who was the Maroon who sentenced you?—I don't know the name.

45,658. What did the Maroon say?—The Maroon say I was to be flogged.

45,659. Who flogged you?—I don't know the man's name; a short man.

45,660. What did they give you?—Fifty-one lashes.

45,661. What for?—I don't know.

45,662. You knew then?—No.

45,663. Don't you know now?—No; I did not interfere with that at all.

45,664. What did they say about you?—I did not hear them say anything at all about me.

45,665. Do you mean they took you before the Maroon, and he said you were to be flogged?—Yes.

45,666. Had any one said anything to the Maroon before you were ordered to be flogged?—No.

45,667. Did somebody say something to the Maroon about you?—I don't know about the affair; I was not there.

45,668. When?—I was at my house.

45,669. What affair?—When the martial law was on.

45,670. What about martial law?—I had no business with it; I was at work.

45,671. When?—Thursday.

45,672. What makes you mention Thursday?—Thursday I hear it commence, and I was at my work on Thursday.

45,673. What happened on that day?—I heard everybody was kicking up a row, and I was not there, I was at my house.

45,674. Did anybody say you kicked up a row with them?—I can't remember.

45,675. Somebody said you had been kicking up a row?—No; I don't think it.

45,676. Somebody said you had been kicking up a row on the Thursday?—No, I was not kicking up a row at all; I don't know if anybody say that I kicked up a row with a single soul.

45,677. Did they not say at Bath that you were amongst the people who were plundering the shop here?—No; I was not there at all.

45,678. Did you tell them that?—I did not tell them at all about it.

45,679. What did you tell them?—When I came out of my house they examined me, and they asked me if I interfered with the people who broke into the store, and I said no.

45,680. And that is why Ramsay took you?—Yes.

45,681. You told me that Ramsay never told you anything about what he took you for?—Lewis Reid asked me that.

45,682. Ramsay was there, was he not?—No; Ramsay follow him behind.

45,683. That was why they took you up?—I did not interfere with it.

45,684. But Reid said you did; he asked you whether you interfered with the people who broke the store?—Yes; and I no interfere.

45,685. He said you had interfered with the people?—Yes; he asked me if I had interfered with the people, and I tell no.

45,686. He still said you had, and took you?—Yes.

45,687. When they got down to Bath they brought you to a place, and there they went and called the people to state things?—When they took me they flogged me; I don't know what they said.

45,688. Did they not flog you at Bath because they say you did?—Yes, them flog me at Bath; but I did not interfere with it.

45,689. They said you had. Did they not tell you, and say you had interfered?—Yes; they axed me, and I said no.

45,690. When you said no, did they not say yes?—I tell them no. When they break into the shop I was working.

45,691. Did they not say yes when you said no?—Yes.

45,692. And after that they flogged you?—Yes.

45,693. (*Mr Payne.*) Did they bring any proof against you?—I don't see any.

45,694. Did they call any witnesses against you?—No.

45,695. Did you notice any particular man who was very badly flogged?—Yes; but I don't know the man's name.

45,696. What was the matter with him; what did he do?—I don't know what him do.

45,697. How badly was he flogged?—He flogged very severely; they flogged until he foamed through mouth and nose.

45,698. Could he talk afterwards?—No; when I saw him him he could not talk at all.

45,699. What was the name of your brother?—Dick Hall.

45,700. Was he hanged?—Yes.

45,701. Who with?—Jacob Cousins from Winchester.

45,702. Where were they hanged?—At Mr. Tavares' shop; Jacob Cousins hang at Manchioneal.

45,703. Where was Dick Hall hanged?—At Golden Grove.

45,704. Whereabouts?—Mr. Tavares' shop.

45,705. Who was hung with him?—Jacob Cousins and a man with one hand.

45,706. Was that Henry Lawrence?—Yes.

45,707. Do you know Sophia Gregory?—Yes.

45,708. Were you in her yard at one time when something happened?—Yes.

45,709. What was it?—I heard a gun fire, and I see Mr. Shortridge coming.

45,710. How far off were you?—Just upon the hill.

45,711. Did you come down?—No.

45,712. Did you come down afterwards?—Yes.

45,713. What did you see?—I saw Justina Barrett down, and she shot; a ball right through her (hip), and it killed the old woman.

45,714. Was there a man killed at the same time?—Yes.

45,715. Was Justina Barrett killed at Winchester?—Yes.

45,716. Did she die?—I can't tell if she die.

45,717. She is in the hospital at Kingston?—Yes; I saw John Williams shot off a star-apple tree.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Harrison recalled, and further examined.

Mr. J. Harrison.

45,718. (The evidence of Richard Cornwall, as affecting this witness, was read to him as follows):—"*Q.* While you were being flogged did any magistrate there do anything?—*A.* Yes; Mr. Harrison, of Hordley, when they were flogging me. I found they sentenced me to 150 lashes, and Mr. Harrison was there. I called for a drink of water, and he said, 'Oh, you d——d brute!' and he took his riding supple jack that he rides with, not smaller than my finger, and he struck me three times on the head." Is that true or not?—Not a single man ever asked for a drink of water; and, as it happens, I lost my supple jack while I was in Kingston, and I had not a supple jack, or any stick or anything.

45,719. Is that true that he asked for some water, and you said, "Oh, you d——d brute!" and struck him three times on the head?—On my oath I don't remember any person in my hearing asking for water, and I distinctly say that I never struck a single person.

45,720. Or used the abusive language alleged?—Or used the abusive language.

45,721. (*Mr. Payne.*) How many people did you see flogged?—I saw a good many of them flogged here on the step.

45,722. And never heard any of them ask for any water?—No.

45,723. Do you know one Rose Martin?—Yes;

FORTY FIFTH DAY.

Mr. J. Harrison.

17 March 1866.

she is a woman on Hardley estate; a woman who stops at Hardley estate; she has no right there.

45,724. On the 13th of November did you severely flog her with a stout supple jack?—I don't remember it.

45,725. But I presume you would remember it. Did you ever flog any woman?—I might have struck a person with a supple jack.

45,726. Did you strike her with a supple jack?—I may have struck her with a supple jack. I remember bringing up this woman, who lived with a man named Pacey; that was after the 13th of October, when I brought my wife up, and upon that occasion I did not touch her at all. What date it was I can't say.

45,727. Then that would be after martial law?—I distinctly state I did not do it then, in martial law. I do not remember.

45,728. If you flogged her at all, would it be after martial law?—No; I did not flog her after martial law.

45,729. (*Commission.*) You would surely recollect an act like that. Cannot you negative it in any more positive terms. You are said to have flogged the woman with a supple jack?—I remember one morning during martial law that several persons were idling in the negro houses, and a lot of women; I think this Rose Martin was there; I know several were there, and they were brought down by the constables as idlers, and one woman was impertinent, I forget her name now, and I said, "Run away to your work, none of your impertinence," and I flogged her. When I say flogged, I struck her with the supple jack, and Rose Martin might have been in the crowd, but to state that I tied her up and flogged her, I never did.

45,730. (*Mr. Payne.*) She does not say that. I ask you whether this is true or false, that she was severely flogged by you with a stout supple jack. It is another witness who says it, not herself?—On this day I know some of the women were caballing, and I struck three or four with a supple jack; but to say that I flogged any woman in particular, I really don't remember it.

45,731. (*Commission.*) But to have severely flogged a woman with a supple jack would not have escaped your recollection; do you deny that you flogged, or severely flogged, any woman, in the way flogging is generally understood, with a supple jack?—Yes.

45,732. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say it is not true that you flogged this woman severely with a stout supple jack?—No, it is not true; I might have struck her, and said, "Get along to your work!" I say that I did not give the person a dozen blows.

45,733. Did you send Rose Martin on to Bath?—Yes; under very suspicious circumstances.

45,734. After that flogging?—After that morning. Upon that occasion she was by herself, and I distinctly remember that I did not even get at all vexed. I said, "You have got into this mess; what "do you go with that man Pacey for?"

45,735. But do you ever strike women when you are vexed?—No; I should be very readily brought up.

45,736. Were you ever brought up?—Never in my life; there is no one who can say I have treated any unkindly, not even an animal.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till Monday.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY. (Part I.—Spanish Town.)

Monday, 19th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS. | RUSSELL GURNEY, ESQ.

Mr. J. Parry.

Mr. JOHN PARRY sworn and examined.

19 March 1866.

45,737. Are you the Government engineer for the county of Surrey?—Yes.

45,738. Have you made a survey of all the districts in which there were disturbances arising out of the Morant Bay affair?—I have.

45,739. Have you prepared a return of all the houses or buildings that you discover have been destroyed in those localities?—I have.

45,740. Will you produce it? (*The witness handed it in.*) I see where you have been able to ascertain it, you have put what has become of the owner?—I have endeavoured to do so.

45,741. That of course was upon information whether the man was shot, hanged, or flogged?—Yes. I merely put down those particulars for guidance in any future inquiry; the summary is as follows: "Monklands, 14; Duckworth, 11; Rossisle, 27; Mount Lebanus, 78; Somerset, 101, "Trinity, 10; Coley, North, 51; Garbland Hall, "39; Hillside C. Spring, 14; Donvers, 6; Huntley, "2; River Course, 7; Coley, South, 13; Fonthill, 21; College, 4; Stony Gut, including York, "98; Nutts River, 24; Johnson Town, 18; Beckford's Town, 13; Prospect, 26; Harbour Head, "13; Port Morant, 3; Old Pera, 5; New Pera, 2; "Barking Lodge, 11; Dalvey, 9; Duckenfield, 9; "Amity Hall, 2; Happy Grove, 19; Bell Castle, "24; Williamsfield, 2; Aiming, 6; Dilton, 13; "Grange Hill, 15; Spring Valley, 20; Fort, 16; "Barracks, 38; (Manchioneal, 55); Darlingford, "14; Sandshore, 11; Kensington, 4; Pleasant "Hill, 4; Pantons Hope, 5; Cog Hall, 20; Long "Bay, 7; Black Rock, 2; Beeston, 1; Friendship, "6; Wheelersfield estate, 1; Sonning Hill, 9; "Tarrington, 91; Airy Castle, 18; Style Hill, 17. "Total number of houses destroyed, 1,005."

45,742. There are only three at Morant Bay?—The Court-house, the school-house, and a small house attached.

45,743. Nothing else?—No. Except where it is stated to the contrary in this return, all the houses were thatched and wattled; the number of houses set down as above refers to actual dwellings only, and does not include minor buildings, such as kitchens. I can give the number of small buildings, if required, I have them here.

45,744. You may as well state them?—Mill-houses, boiling-houses, and out-rooms, 280.

45,745. What are the mill-houses?—Small mills belonging to the settlers.

45,746. Can you separate them?—Mill-houses and boiling-houses, and small outbuildings, 280.

45,747. The mill-houses do not belong to large estates?—No; small ones of the value of 2*l.* or 3*l.*

45,748. Just what a person would have upon his one or two acres?—Yes; six small shops and 304 kitchens or sheds; that is about one-third of the number of houses or dwellings.

45,749. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Have these sheds, as you call them, roofs and walls?—Some have walls; many of them are connected with the houses; some had no kitchens at all; they cooked their meals in their houses.

45,750. (*Commission.*) This describes the property a little I see; for instance, Monklands "the property of Mr. Patterson;" then in that case the house belonged to Mr. Patterson?—Yes.

45,751. The next is "Monklands village," sold by Mr. Patterson, the houses there would be the property of the occupiers?—Yes.

45,752. But here are a great many where nothing of the sort is stated?—There is one case where the information came to me only on Saturday, this the Crown Surveyor, with regard to the barracks at Portland, the lands are claimed by the Crown. There is another disputed piece of land which I have put down, called Dillon, which is claimed by the Crown.

45,753. There is nothing stated as to Mount Lebanus?—That was purchased land.

45,754. Where nothing to the contrary is said, you assume them to be the property of the occupier?—Yes.

45,755. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Can you give the proximate value of the houses that were destroyed, especially in the neighbourhood of Darlingford?—Yes; they are rather good houses about that district. I value 38 houses at the barracks at 212*l.* 10*s.*, and one at 100*l.*, and 14 at Darlingford at 60*l.* 10*s.*

45,756. That would be about 4*l.* apiece?—Between 3*l.* and 4*l.* apiece, they are not the very best description of houses. The best description of houses I have are at Bell Castle. I valued some of those at 25*l.* I value 24 houses there at 247*l.*

45,757. (*Commission.*) What is the general estimate?—I have estimated the 1,000 houses at 4,426*l.*, giving an average of about 4*l.* each; that includes the outhouses.

45,758. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) That is the mere houses, without the contents of which you could know nothing?—Of course not.

45,759. Do you include the chapels in that?—Yes; they did not cost much.

45,760. Were they mission stations?—No; not mission stations, meeting-houses, not worth more than 3*l.* or 4*l.*; one at Mount Lebanus I estimated at about 30*l.*

The witness withdrew.

AMELIA GIBBONS (black), sworn, and examined.

A. Gibbons.

45,761. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Had you a son called Thomas Gibbons?—John Gibbons.

45,762. When did you last see him?—The very Wednesday he was tried.

45,763. That was on the 11th of October you mean?—Yes.

45,764. Was he apprehended then?—He was taken up on the road.

45,765. (*Commission.*) Did you see him taken up?—No; it was at Albion estate.

45,766. *Mr. Gorrie.*) Where do you live?—At Rose Mount.

45,767. Is that in St. Andrew's Mountains?—Yes, upon Mr. Anderson's property.

45,768. When did your son leave your house?—On Wednesday morning.

45,769. Did he go out for any special purpose?—Yes.

45,770. What was it?—To buy a donkey; I send him up there to buy a donkey.

45,771. Where?—To Albion. I sent him with 3*l.* 8*s.* to buy the donkey.

45,772. Was any one with him?—Yes.

45,773. Who?—My nephew, my sister's son, Thomas McKenzie.

45,774. Were you afterwards informed that your son was hanged at Morant Bay?—Yes.

45,775. And his cousin at Monklands?—Yes.

45,776. How old was your son that you sent to buy the donkey?—15 years of age.

45,777. And how old was your nephew?—Him older than my son.

45,778. How old do you think he was?—He was about two years older than my son.

45,779. Was he not a married man; No; none of them was married.

45,780. (*Commission.*) How do you know your son was only 15?—I got the age.

45,781. Have you got his register?—No; they set it down in a book. I have got his book at home, his bible; but I did not fetch it here.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY SIXTH DAY.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY. (Part II.—Morant Bay.)

PRESENT:

JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

A. E. K. Mudie.

19 March 1866.

ALEXANDER ETHELBERT KER MUDIE (coloured), sworn, and examined.

45,782. Are you the parochial schoolmaster of Morant Bay?—I am.

45,783. Where do you live in Morant Bay?—I do not reside in Morant Bay.

45,784. Where is the school?—On the Parade.

45,785. Do you remember being here when a meeting was held in the Market-place, under a gyness tree?—Yes.

45,786. On the Parade?—Yes.

45,787. That is the same place?—Yes.

45,788. Were you present when that was held?—Yes; I was passing by and I saw the congregation; I was going towards my schoolroom; I heard nothing then till my return.

45,789. What day was that?—Saturday.

45,790. Do you know the day of the month?—I can't remember the date, it was in August; if my memory was refreshed, I could tell whether it was such a day or not.

45,791. Was it the second Saturday in August, the 12th?—I shan't be positive, but I think so.

45,792. About that time?—Yes.

45,793. Who was in the chair; who was at the head of the meeting?—Really I cannot say, but Mr. Gordon was speaking when I passed by.

45,794. Did you listen to what was said?—Yes; I heard other speakers prior to him, but I could not distinctly discern what they said, as it was a noisy meeting; but when Mr. Gordon spoke he spoke distinctly, and they seemed to give more hearing to him than to the others.

45,795. What did you hear?—I cannot tell the entire speech, but it was alluding to the Queen's Proclamation, signed "Edward Cardwell;" the advice.

45,796. Had you seen that advice?—I had.

45,797. Is that it (produced)?—Yes; this is the thing (the Queen's message to the working classes of Jamaica, from the "Gazette" of 6th July 1865, was put in).

45,798. What did you hear said about that?—He said it was not true; he repeated it was not true two or three times, and at last he said it was a lie; it did not come from the Queen; the Queen did not know anything about it.

45,799. How long did you stop listening?—In all, three or four minutes.

45,800. How long did the meeting last?—I saw the congregation for more than an hour.

45,801. From your schoolroom?—Yes; when I was going I heard a speaker, but it was on my return that I heard Mr. Gordon.

45,802. What time of the day was it?—About noon.

45,803. Was it going on when you left?—Yes, still going on.

45,804. Have you known Morant Bay long?—I have been residing here six years.

45,805. Do you know whether Mr. Gordon had a house here?—He has a house here.

45,806. Where is it?—It is along the main street. I have a letter from him offering to let it to me.

45,807. Have you got that letter here?—No.

45,808. Can you get that letter?—I live two miles out of town; I can get it if I leave my school.

45,809. When did you get the offer to take the house; what time?—Either at the end of 1864 or the beginning of 1865; he still has it; I have seen him in it since then.

The witness was directed to go and get the letter.

C. Johnson.

CATHERINE JOHNSON (black), sworn, and examined.

45,810. Where do you live?—At Garbrand Hall.

45,811. Do you rent land there?—Yes.

45,812. Do you remember in October last some white soldiers coming to Garbrand Hall?—Yes.

45,813. What soldiers were they?—White soldiers; them that Mr. Paterson up at Monklands fetched.

45,814. Do you remember them coming to the house where you and your husband were living?—Yes.

45,815. What was your husband's name?—James Johnson.

45,816. Have you ever been examined at Spanish Town?—No.

45,817. Nor at Bath?—No.

45,818. Nor here?—No.

45,819. When the white soldiers came to your house, what did they do?—I was sitting down on the door into the house with a little baby into my hands, and the young man had just come in from the ground; as he came in he took off his coat and went into the kitchen to get fire, to smoke; as he went in the soldiers came in and said, "Where is your husband?" I said, "Gone to the kitchen." He came out; they asked him whether he was one of the rebels; he said, "No," and as he said "No" they shot him.

45,820. Where did they shoot him?—They shot him right into the kitchen door mouth.

45,821. Was there any officer with the soldiers?—No.

45,822. How many soldiers came in?—Two white soldiers.

45,823. What day was this?—Tuesday, I believe.

45,824. Were you not examined before?—I went to Kingston, but I never went to Spanish Town.

45,825. What time was it, morning, afternoon, or evening?—In the morning.

45,826. Early?—Not so early.

45,827. You say he had come from his provision ground?—Yes.

45,828. Had he been up there early?—Yes.

45,829. Who else was there; did anybody else see it done besides yourself?—Only me, and my little boy, and two soldiers; nobody else was in the yard.

45,830. Were there houses near?—Yes, plenty of houses near.

45,831. Did the people come in directly after?—They were frightened, some ran, and then they be some of them up, and carry them away.

45,832. Was James Johnson a young man?—Yes, a Sambo young man.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

C. Johnson.

19 March 1866.

45,833. How long had he been at Garbrand Hall?—He was born there.

45,834. Had he lived there all his days?—Yes.

45,835. And you too?—Yes.

45,836. Where did you work?—I did not work when I was married; it did not come to a year yet.

45,837. Did you assist to bury your husband?—Yes, two young men, one his cousin, and one his brother-in-law, came and gave assistance, and dug the hole; after they shot him, they put fire to the house.

45,838. Did they burn your house?—Yes; they put fire on the kitchen and the house, and the fire burnt, and it drop on him and begin to burn him up, and a young man called Francis Taylor, I come to beg to give me assistance, or else he would have been burnt up.

45,839. Where do you live now?—I don't live in there again; I live at Seaford.

45,840. You did not go to Garbrand Hall again?—No, because the house burnt down.

45,841. Your provision ground was rented?—Yes; and after they kill him they take away my married ring off my hand, and take all my clothes and things in the house.

45,842. Is that all you have to say?—Yes.

45,843. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you know Ann Johnson?—Yes.

45,844. Is she a widow?—Yes.

45,845. Where does she live?—The same place as Garbrand Hall.

45,846. Was her husband killed?—Yes, he was hanged down at the Bay here.

45,847. His name was James Johnson too?—Yes.

45,848. Had your husband been taken by the soldiers to the Bay before?—Yes.

45,849. Was he let go?—Yes, he took down to the Bay, and they let him go; Mr. Miller sent him home.

The witness withdrew.

HENRIETTA BAILEY (black), sworn, and examined.

H. Bailey.

45,850. Do you live at Notts River?—Yes.

45,851. Were you married in October last?—No.

45,852. Had you a husband then?—Yes, I was married.

45,853. Were you living at Notts River last October?—Yes.

45,854. What was your husband's name?—Robert Bailey.

45,855. What did he do at Notts River?—Him no do nothing at all.

45,856. Had he land of his own?—Yes.

45,857. Buy land?—Yes.

45,858. And he worked upon it for himself?—Yes, to the very day he was killed.

45,859. Do you remember during martial law anybody coming to your house at Black river?—No, not when the martial law was on.

45,860. Did the Maroons ever come?—Yes.

45,861. When did they come?—They came on Thursday evening.

45,862. What Thursday was that?—I don't know.

45,863. Was it during martial law?—Yes.

45,864. When they came, did they come to your's and your husband's house?—Yes, and one man named John White tell me good evening, and I said good evening. He asked me where my son was, William Bailey. I said he was in the house sick with fever. The whole crowd covered the yard; and then I hear the two go into the house, and the boy was lying down on the bed, got fever, and they shot him on the bed.

45,865. That was your son?—Yes.

45,866. What was his name?—William Bailey.

45,867. Did you see him shot?—Yes, I stood up at the door mouth and see him shot.

45,868. How many did that; how many Maroons shot him?—Two men shot him.

45,869. Did you see the fire go off?—Yes, and he went flat and drop off on the bed, and then they set fire to the house.

45,870. What became of your husband?—They saw my husband out of the house; the soldiers said to him, "Put your face to me," and he turned round; and both of them shot him; and another named Robert Walker, they brought him into the yard and shot him.

45,871. Where was your husband?—Sitting down on the door inside the house.

45,872. Who said he was to stand up and turn his face to him?—The head man of the Maroons.

45,873. Was that John White?—John White said to the head man.

45,874. Did John White shoot your son?—No.

45,875. How do you know it was John White?—I know it was John White, because he lived near me, one fence away.

45,876. Was he a Maroon?—Yes.

45,877. He lived at Notts river?—Yes.

45,878. He was among the other Maroons?—Yes; when martial law came he joined the other Maroons.

45,879. Then he said to your husband that he was to turn his face to them?—Yes.

45,880. And he stood against the wall?—Yes, and they put the two upon him.

45,881. They shot him?—Yes.

45,882. How many Maroons altogether came to you?—I don't know them, I only knew John White.

45,883. Do you remember what day this was?—No.

45,884. How soon after martial law was it?—Two weeks, I believe.

45,885. What was Walker; was he a person living at Notts River?—Yes, belonging to Notts River; I only saw them tie him and bring him in.

45,886. Were they the same persons that shot your son and your husband?—Yes.

45,887. Was he killed in your house?—No; they took him in his house, and brought him into my yard.

45,888. And shot him there?—Yes.

45,889. What became of Robert Walker after he was shot?—After that I called for the soldiers, and the body was taken out of the yard, and they bury him.

45,890. That is all you remember?—Yes.

45,891. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where are you living now?—I live at the same, Nott's River.

45,892. The same house?—I got no house, only a hut.

45,893. (*Commission.*) They fired your house?—Yes; and burn down, and take away everything, and my husband's clothes, and my son's, and burn down a young house.

45,894. What place was the young house?—I worked on it.

45,895. A new one?—Yes.

45,896. (*Mr. Payne.*) You are living in the kitchen now?—Yes.

The witness withdrew,

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

R. Taylor.

19 March 1866.

RICHARD TAYLOR (black), sworn, and examined.

45,897. Do you live at Notts River ?—Yes.

45,898. Did you live there last October ?—Yes.

45,899. What do you do ?—I do nothing.

45,900. How do you get your living ?—I work at Lyson's.

45,901. At the cane ?—Yes ; I cut cane.

45,902. That is the way you get paid ?—Yes.

45,903. How much do you make a week ?—Sometimes I work five days, and get *5s*.

45,904. And sometimes more ?—No, never more.

45,905. Is that at cane cutting ?—Yes.

45,906. A shilling a day ?—Yes.

45,907. How many hours in the day do you work ?—12 hours.

45,908. When do you begin ?—In the morning, and done at 3 o'clock.

45,909. Do you begin after the sun rises ?—Yes.

45,910. Then how do you make the 12 hours a day?—I don't take 12 hours.

45,911. The fact is, you work about six hours ?—Yes.

45,912. What time do you really work ? Do you begin about 8 in the morning ?—No ; sooner.

45,913. And end at 3 ?—Yes.

45,914. Did you know a man of the name of Deacon ?—Yes.

45,915. Where did he live ?—At Notts River.

45,916. Had you known him long ?—Yes ; I knew him a long time.

45,917. What aged man was he ?—I cannot tell you.

45,918. Was he as much grown as yourself ?—An older man than me.

45,919. Riper than you ?—Yes.

45,920. Did he work at Notts River ?—Yes.

45,921. What at ?—Cutting bamboos at Stanton.

45,922. What was his other name besides Deacon ?—William Deacon.

45,923. Do you know what became of him ?—Yes.

45,924. What became of him ?—During martial law the Maroons came in, and I was in my yard, and he in him yard, and a man named Briscoe called him out and shot him.

45,925. How many Maroons were with Briscoe ?—I can't tell ; plenty of them.

45,926. Were you in the same yard ?—No.

45,927. Were you standing by when he was shot ?—Yes.

45,928. Did you see him with your own eye ?—Yes.

45,929. After that, what was done with him ; was he buried ?—Yes.

45,930. Did you do it yourself ?—Yes ; I dig hole, and bury him.

45,931. In his yard ?—Yes.

45,932. Where he was shot ?—Yes.

45,933. Did they say he had done anything ?—They say as he had raised martial law once in the old time, and that he raised it this time, and they shot him.

45,934. You do not know on what day this happened ?—No ; I forget.

45,935. Do you know whether it was Thursday, Friday, or Tuesday ?—It was a Thursday ; I forget the day of the month.

The witness withdrew.

E. Hunt.

EDWARD HUNT (black), sworn, and examined.

45,936. Where do you live ?—Morant Bay.

45,937. How long have you lived there ?—15 years.

45,938. What have you been doing here ?—I am a sailor.

45,939. Have you got boats ?—I have got sailing boats.

45,940. Do you go out fishing ?—Now and then.

45,941. When you are not fishing what do you do ?—I am on board the drogher, and sometimes go on board the ship.

45,942. Where were you on the 11th October ?—I was employed on Mr. Levy's wharf, working along with the carpenter.

45,943. What did they do to you that day ; which side were you on when the row was going on by the Court-house ?—When the row was going on, the first alarm that day was the Volunteers.

45,944. What were you doing when the row was going on ?—Before it commenced we saw the people, and all the carpenters and myself came up from the wharf to see what was the matter ; as I came in the Parade, I was just going up towards the Court-house, I heard a gun fired of—a Volunteer gun ; I saw the people scatter from each other, and I saw seven men lying down in the middle of the Parade.

45,945. What became of you then ?—I turned myself back, and was going down to the wharf again, and in going down I saw a man lying at Mr. Helburn's gate with his eyes knocked out, and bleeding on his jaws.

45,946. Was he a black man ?—Yes.

45,947. A Volunteer ?—No.

45,948. One of the people who had come down to the Bay ?—Yes.

45,949. What did you do then ?—I went down to the wharf.

45,950. What did you do there ?—We did nothing, all hands stop working.

45,951. You stopped about the wharf ?—Yes.

45,952. You did not go up to the market place ?—No.

45,953. What did you do that evening ?—I was there till 4 o'clock ; we put up our tools and went away.

45,954. Where did you go to ?—I went to my house just down here ; going to my house from the wharf, I came up to the Parade ; but, as I came to the corner, they call to me and tell me I must turn back ; I was a little discouraged when they told me so ; they insist on me to turn back. I heard the words, and I turned back, and as I turned the corner I met a man coming, but I heard a voice at the corner saying, " Turn back " old man," and as I turned back I saw the Volunteers ; we got by Mr. Stephen Cook's office, and I saw the soldier's guns at the door, and I and the old man went down the hill, and I never came on the Parade again.

45,955. Who was the old man ?—I don't know.

45,956. Where did you go to ?—I went down there to the bottom of the road.

45,957. Did you stay there all night ?—Yes.

45,958. You did not go back again ?—No ; and the next morning as I came back the same road I saw two dead bodies lying in the road.

45,959. Do you know who they were ?—I heard that one was the Baron, and the other I could not say who it was.

45,960. Did you examine them ?—No, I did not.

45,961. Where did you go on the 12th ?—On the 12th I was in Port Royal.

45,962. How did you get there ?—I was taken a prisoner.

45,963. When?—On the 12th I was in Morant Bay; these things occurred on the 11th; the next day the soldiers came; that was the 12th, and I was taken on board the "Wolverine" on the 12th.

45,964. What had you been doing then?—As the place was so melancholy I was at home till evening, and I went to the river to search my fish pot, and I took some fish home to my house-keeper; I was just getting the fire ready, and the soldiers came and march me right out of the house.

45,965. And took you on board the "Wolverine," and then you were taken to Port Royal?—Yes.

45,966. How long were you in Port Royal?—That night.

45,967. Did you come back here on the 13th?—Yes, Saturday.

45,968. In the same vessel?—Yes.

45,969. From here did you go to Port Antonio?—Yes, after the steamer come in I was brought on shore to be tried; but the rain was so much that day the Court could not go on so well, and there were only five persons tried that day, and four were hung.

45,970. Then did they take you back again?—Yes, on board the "Wolverine," and then I went to Port Morant first on the Saturday evening, and then on to Port Antonio.

45,971. You did not land at Port Morant?—No, we landed in Port Antonio, and I was put in prison.

45,972. How long were you kept there?—About four days, I think.

45,973. Then where did you go to?—I was taken back on board the "Wolverine."

45,974. And then to where?—To Morant Bay.

45,975. What did they charge you with?—There was no charge against me.

45,976. Well, but they said something?—No.

45,977. Not when they took you?—They had no charge against me.

45,978. What did they say?—They only said they would take anyone they came to, till they got the right one.

45,979. They did not say that; they said you had done something, or been in company with them?—I had never been in company with them.

45,980. What did they say when they took you; they did not say they would take everybody till they found the right one? What did they say to you when they got you on board?—Nobody said anything to me.

45,981. Were you tied?—Yes.

45,982. Then somebody told you why you were tied?—No.

45,983. Why do you think you were taken?—I could not tell why they took me.

45,984. You had some idea that you were taken for something; you knew they thought you were not innocent?—Just so.

45,985. What did they think you were not innocent about?—Perhaps they thought I was among the people.

45,986. Then somebody said you were among the people?—Never told me so.

45,987. You heard it said?—I never heard it said.

45,988. Then how do you know they took you because you were among the people?—They may have imagined so.

45,989. You know well enough somebody told you why you were taken?—They took a police in the road the same night.

45,990. You mean to say you don't know why they took you?—No.

45,991. You know well enough why they took you?—They thought I was among the people.

45,992. They took you because you were among the people?—Yes.

45,993. They took you because they thought or said you were among the people, and you say you were not?—No.

45,994. You were taken for that reason?—Yes.

45,995. You were taken to Port Antonio and brought back again?—Yes.

45,996. How long were you imprisoned here?—In all it was 15 days.

45,997. From the time you were taken till the time you were released?—Yes.

45,998. During that time what did you do?—I was brought up in the morning to be examined, but I never was examined.

45,999. And then they let you go?—I dig grave and bury the dead.

46,000. How many graves did you dig?—I dig two days.

46,001. Whereabouts here?—At the back of the fort.

46,002. How many did you bury?—Two carts load.

46,003. How much was a cart load?—Eighteen; half of 18 to each cart.

46,004. Then did they let you go?—Yes.

46,005. Of course you were not among the people on the 11th?—No.

46,006. You never went to Mr. G. Lundy's shop?—No.

46,007. Did you see these things in the store scattered about?—No; I never saw it; from the day the thing occurred I never was in the Bay until I was brought back from Port Antonio.

46,008. But before you were taken by the soldiers?—That was the very day I should be in the Bay.

46,009. When you went to get your fish, did you not go into the Bay?—No.

46,010. Did you come up to see what had happened?—No.

46,011. You had not the slightest curiosity?—No.

46,012. Are you certain of that?—Certain of that. I never was in the Bay.

46,013. You recollect the night the Court-house was burnt?—Yes.

46,014. Do you mean to say you did not see that was burnt?—Yes, I saw it.

46,015. Where is it?—Down there (pointing to it).

46,016. Did you not go near it to have a look at it?—No.

46,017. Were you very frightened?—Yes.

46,018. You were in a regular fright?—Yes.

46,019. Then you did not come near the building?—No.

46,020. (*Mr. Payne.*) On your oath, had you anything whatever to do with the rebellion; had you anything whatever to do with taking any stores out of any shop?—No.

46,021. You swear you never had?—Never had.

46,022. Did anybody ever accuse you in your presence of having robbed stores?—No.

46,023. Did any one accuse you of taking part in the riot?—No.

46,024. Did any one accuse you having stolen goods in your possession?—No.

46,025. Did any one tell you why you were arrested?—No.

The witness withdrew.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

A. E. K. Mudie.

19 March 1866.

A. E. K. Mudie, recalled, and further examined.

46,026. You were saying there was a house here at which Mr. Gordon wrote to you about ?—Yes, this is the letter (produced).

46,027. I will read it as it originally stood (reading)—"Kingston, 2d March 1864. Mr. A. E. K. Mudie. "Dear Sir, I have just received your's from after "29th ultimo." You made application to him for the house ?—Yes.

46,028. Where is the house ?—Just opposite the Wesleyan chapel, about 60 paces from here, on the opposite side of the road.

46,029. (Continuing to read.) "I intend to repair "the house at Morant Bay, and after the repairs be "completed, I shall consider what may be done with "it, and if you may then require it, we can confer "and otherwise. Yours truly, Geo. W. Gordon." After he had written the word "my" he writes the word "the" upon it; had you called it his house in your letter ?—Yes.

46,030. Did you see him again on the subject ?—No.

46,031. Nothing ever came of it ?—No, he did not repair, so I did not take it.

46,032. Did you say he had subsequently offered the house to you; subsequently to the letter ?—Yes.

46,033. Is there a house you know as his down here ?—By repute it was his.

46,034. Have you seen him there from time to time ?—Yes; since that letter.

46,035. Was the house always empty, or who occupied it when he was not there ?—There was a Mrs. Brown, who, I believe, he kindly allowed to remain there. She was a poor widow woman.

46,036. Did you see him, when he came to the bay, use it ?—Yes, he has had meetings there. I have seen him go up there with other persons.

46,037. When was the latest time ?—Either the end of 1864 or 1865.

46,038. But not later ?—No.

46,039. You don't know, at the time you spoke of in August, whether it was used then ?—No; I have been living out of Morant Bay for 18 months. As soon as my business is over in the evening I go away.

46,040. (*Mr. Payne.*) How do you read this sentence—"I intend to repair ———" What ?—I took it as "the house." "I intend to repair the house."

The witness withdrew.

J. Messam.

Jane Messam (black), sworn, and examined.

46,041. You live near Garbrand Hall ?—Yes.

46,042. And work on Serge Island estate ?—Yes.

46,043. The next day after the war at Morant Bay you heard of what had happened ?—Yes.

46,044. Did anybody come up to Serge Island to say what you were to do ?—Thursday morning, when we went to work, the people all turn up, and I say they must all go up and work; they tell me no.

46,045. Who told you no ?—All the labourers.

46,046. Are you the head woman ?—Yes.

46,047. Head of the gang ?—Yes.

46,048. And you told your gang they must go to Serge Island to work ?—No; they said they could not go up to work, because the Court-house at Morant Bay was burnt down, and several gentlemen killed. I said, "You must go up to work," and they said, "No." I said I would not believe it; and they say, "We can't cry peace." I say, "Go up and work, and we all mix up together," and if nobody work they must go home, but the Governor's people must work; they ask for Busha to render assist, and some come up with calabash and pail and try to put out the fire, then I said, "If you don't know the head of the row you must not do anything to injure the Busha." The road was full of people. Mr. Miller came down from the great house and said, "Mrs. Messam, the people are not working to-day." I said, "No, but I hear them say there is a row at Morant Bay, fire in the Court-house, and people killed;" and then Mr. Miller rode away; they say, "We will soon canter on that road."

46,049. Where did they go to ?—They marched, go away to their place, and leave me. Directly I see Mr. Miller come from the leave peace, I said to him, "Canter on fast." Then he called me and say, "Mrs. Messam, do you think they will kill me ?" I said, "I don't know, but I hear they are trying to kill all the magistrates." He said, "I beg you, Mrs. Messam, save my life." I said, "I will." The whole of the crowd came up to Serge Island, the whole lot; when they came up I went down to them. I put Mr. Miller up in the garret—hid him.

46,050. What did the people do ?—Some carry stick and some cutlass; they say, "We must take Mr. Miller's life." I say, "No, you must not come and take his life; go down back."

46,051. Who were these people; were the whole of them people who had been working under you ?—No, they are not working under me; different people.

46,052. How many were there ?—I can't recollect; the yard was full.

46,053. Did they do anything more ?—When they no find him I turn them back, and they say they must go down as far as Chigoe-Foot Market, and they went down, and said when they came back they would kill him. Mr. Miller said then to let him out. I said, "No," because they would come back. When they got down I saddled a horse, and Mr. Miller escaped to Kingston. After that they came and burn my house, and take away my son.

46,054. What soldiers did that ?—White soldiers; and took away my two wedding rings, and took away a one pound from me, and took all my things, and took two hogs, and soldiers took the goat and my son's clothes.

46,055. Has Mr. Miller given them back to you again ?—No, he is going to make a house for me.

46,056. He is going to help you ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

R. Young.

Rosey Young (black), sworn, and examined.

46,057. What was the name of your husband ?—Thomas Young.

46,058. Are you now in mourning for him ?—Yes.

46,059. When did you last see him ?—On the 18th of October, the evening that he came away from me.

46,060. Where ?—Stanton.

46,061. What happened to him then; did you see him taken away ?—Yes, he took away off a stone at my door mouth.

46,062. Who by ?—A constable of the name of Robert Henry.

46,063. Did they say where they were going to take him ?—To Morant Bay.

46,064. Did they say so ?—Yes.

46,065. Did they say anything more about him?—No, they did not say anything there.

46,066. Have you seen him since?—No, never since.

46,067. What makes you think he is hung?—Every morning I see them going by, I always ask what they done with him, and the constable told me he was in prison, but they never told me he was hung till four days after.

46,068. Who told you he was hanged?—One of my cousins who was in prison; they flog him and let him go, and they said he was a chairman of Bogles, and that was a wrongful thing.

46,069. What did they do with your ground?—They went into the ground and took away my provisions. I only owe one quarter rent, and I have to pay it, and I have to pay it up to now.

46,070. Who is your landlord?—Mr. Dennison.

46,071. Where does he live?—He is the overseer at Hall-head.

46,072. You hold land under Hall-head Estate?—No, under Pembroke Hall, and he is the attorney for Pembroke Hall.

46,073. How many children have you?—Four.

The witness withdrew.

George Grant Manning (coloured), sworn, and examined.

G. G. Manning.

46,074. What are you?—I am a storekeeper and post-master.

46,075. Is that at the Post Office beyond Golden Grove?—Yes.

46,076. Near the Suspension Bridge?—Yes.

46,077. Is that what you call the Duckenfield Suspension Bridge?—Yes.

46,078. It goes over towards the works at Amity Hall?—Yes.

46,079. Were you there on some Saturday, said to be the second week in martial law?—Yes.

46,080. What did you see done there to three men?—About this time of the day I think (half-past eleven) three men were brought in by some constables to the post office; the soldiers were there then.

46,081. What soldiers?—Black soldiers, under the command I think of Lieutenant Cullen, and Dr. Morris was with him; he was lying down on a table, sick of fever. These men were brought in by two or three constables; the officer went out and received the prisoners; then two or three of the black soldiers came in and said, "Give me some twine, I am going "to cat these fellows." They took some off, and began to prepare the cat, when Dr. Morris rose off the table and went outside, and about two minutes after I heard them say, "Oh! the men are to be shot."

46,082. Who said that?—The soldiers.

46,083. But from what lips did you hear that; who said that?—I cannot say exactly who said that.

46,084. While they were making the cat, some one said, "Oh! they are to be shot?"—Yes.

46,085. Was that said by them or by some one else; could you distinguish from what was said, whether it was said by a person having authority, or merely a remark from one to another?—I think they must have heard the officer in command.

46,086. But can you judge what it was?—I judge that the orders came from the commander.

46,087. The voice that said they were to be shot was an order given?—Yes.

46,088. You don't know who gave it?—No.

46,089. When that was said, what was done?—The men were taken off from the place; at this time they were tied against a post outside in the piazza; as I heard the order given to be shot, they were loosed, and taken away about 50 yards from the spot, and shot by the soldiers.

46,090. Did you see that done?—I saw the men fall.

46,091. And you saw the men fire?—Yes.

46,092. Were you standing outside?—On the threshold of the door.

46,093. Did you see them untied from the post?—Yes.

46,094. Who untied them?—They were taken away by the black soldiers.

46,095. Did they do that by any order given?—Certainly.

46,096. When the men were untied, was there anybody ordering the black soldiers to do what they did do?—The two officers, that is, Dr. Morris and the other person, I think Mr. Cullen, were with the soldiers, and I am under the impression that all the soldiers did was from their command.

46,097. Did you see Dr. Morris give any order?—I saw him whisper something to Mr. Cullen.

46,098. Then who gave the orders to the soldiers to do what they did?—I am under the impression that the orders came from him and Mr. Cullen.

46,099. But which?—That I cannot say.

46,100. Was anything said to the three men in your hearing, or about the men, as to what they had been doing; what they were charged with; and why they had been shot?—No; I heard nothing.

46,101. Was there any paper?—There was a narrow slip of paper handed to Mr. Cullen.

46,102. Was it when he got the paper that he gave the order?—When he got the paper the soldiers came and asked for the twine.

46,103. Who gave him the paper?—A constable.

46,104. What occurred at the time they were shot; when they were untied? Did Mr. Cullen look at any paper before the fire took place; before the discharge did Mr. Cullen look at any paper?—I cannot say. I did not observe that.

46,105. Then when was this that Dr. Morris whispered to him?—It was when Dr. Morris whispered that the attempt at catting was left off.

46,106. Was it after the whisper of Dr. Morris that you heard it said they were to be shot?—Yes.

46,107. Where was he whispering to Mr. Cullen?—Outside, in the road.

46,108. Were you outside too?—I was at the threshold of the door.

46,109. Could you say by whose order the men were taken across the road?—The two officers'; most decidedly they gave the command.

46,110. But two officers don't give a command at the same time; one man must take the command or the other. I want to know which of the officers gave the order to the soldiers to untie the men?—I don't remember.

46,111. When the soldiers took the men across the road to the corner to be stationed at the spot where they were to be shot, who gave the order to the soldiers to take them off?—Where I stood, I saw Dr. Morris follow the men.

46,112. Who gave the order to the soldiers?—I cannot remember that.

46,113. You saw the men taken across to the angle of the road?—Yes.

46,114. About 60 yards off?—Yes; Dr. Morris followed.

46,115. Where did Mr. Cullen stand?—I don't remember.

46,116. Did you see the firing party drawn up?—Yes.

46,117. How many were drawn up?—I think about 10.

46,118. Before they fired, did you hear any orders given?—No, I did not hear the order given.

46,119. Were the rifles loaded, or was an order

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

G. G. Manning.

19 March 1866.

given to load ?—The rifles were all loaded when they came down.

46,120. Did you hear any order given to "present"? —I heard the order "fire."

46,121. Who gave that order ?—I can't say whose voice it was.

46,122. Was there no man standing with the 10 men who were going to fire ?—I had not such a clear view as to know whether the order came from the officer or the sergeant, because there was a sergeant in the company, but I know Dr. Morris went up with the men.

46,123. These three men you speak of, did you ever see them before ?—One man I had seen.

46,124. Who was he ?—Richard Walton.

46,125. Where did he come from ?—Dalvey.

46,126. What was he ?—A labourer.

46,127. On the estate at Dalvey ?—Dalvey is a thrown-up estate; he worked about Duckenfield and anywhere about; not confined to one place particularly.

46,128. Had you known him some time ?—I had known him some time.

46,129. You say you do not know who the two others were ?—No.

46,130. What day was this ?—Saturday.

46,131. The day of the month ?—The 21st.

46,132. That was the second week of martial law ? —Yes; the second week.

46,133. The other two men you knew nothing of ? —I knew nothing of them.

46,134. And you never heard the charge that was made against them ?—Never heard the charge.

46,135. Did the soldiers go after that ?—They stopped an hour after, or about that time.

46,136. What became of the dead men ?—They were left there, and buried the next day.

46,137. By whom ?—Three or four labourers from Amity Hall were sent over to bury them.

46,138. Where did the soldiers go when they left you ?—Came on to Golden Grove.

46,139. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you inquire the names of the other two men ?—No; I never did.

46,140. You don't know now ?—I don't know now.

The witness withdrew.

J. Miles.

JOHN MILES (a black), sworn, and examined.

46,141. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at York ?—Yes.

46,142. Are you a labourer ?—Yes.

46,143. On your own land or on the estates ?—A labourer on Hordly estate.

46,144. Do you know a man named John Milliner? —Yes.

46,145. Is he alive now ?—No; die.

46,146. Did you see him die ?—Yes.

46,147. How did he die ?—The Maroons shot him.

46,148. When did they shoot him ?—Just at the Soho Road.

46,149. Where is that near ?—The road that comes from Middleton.

46,150. Is it above Seaford ?—Yes.

46,151. What was he doing when he was shot ?— He was up on guard.

46,152. He was guarding ?—Yes.

46,153. What was he guarding ?—It was at the rebellion.

46,154. What was he guarding ?—He was keeping guard.

46,155. Who for; what estate was he guarding ? —Just keeping guard; they must all come out on to the road and keep guard.

46,156. (*Commission.*) What house was he guarding ?—Soho Great House.

46,157. Was he standing there ?—He went to Soho House to go into his house just next door to get his breakfast, and the Maroons kill him out of the house. They asked him what he was doing; he said, he was keeping guard at Soho House; he said he would get from here to the chapel; as he went off to the chapel the Maroons said, "You are walking fast;" him said "No," and they shot him right here (in the face).

46,158. What day was it ?—It was in the same week.

46,159. The same week as what ?—The same week as the rebellion; the next week when the Maroons came down.

46,160. (*Mr. Payne.*) What sort of a man was Milliner ?—He was a young man.

46,161. Had he anything the matter with him ?— He had got a lame leg.

46,162. When was he buried; did you bury him ? —No; the Maroons bury him. They shot him, and lay him down at the road.

46,163. Was there any officer with the Maroons ? —Yes.

46,164. Who ?—A man named Briscoe.

46,165. Do you know Briscoe by sight, or did somebody tell you it was him ?—Yes; I knew the Maroon man Briscoe; but the man that shot him was Mitchell, a Maroon man.

The witness withdrew.

F. Lyne.

FRANCIS LYNE (a black), sworn, and examined.

46,166. Do you live at York ?—Yes.

46,167. Are you a labourer ?—Yes.

46,168. Upon what estate ?—For a long time I left from sickness, but I worked at Hall Head.

46,169. Did you know John Milliner ?—Yes.

46,170. Did you see him shot ?—Yes.

46,171. Where was he shot ?—He shot at the Soho Road, the pass from Middleton.

46,172. What was he doing ?—Keeping guard with me.

46,173. What for ?—When the people were going about.

46,174. What were you guarding ? — The cross path. The constable John Thompson called me up, and put me on guard.

46,175. To guard what ?—To keep myself safe, so that when the Maroons came into the district they can't kill me.

46,176. Was there a big house there ?—No; there was no house there; we were keeping guard on the road.

46,177. What was this man doing when he was shot ?—He had got a lame leg, and John Thompson say he must go into the house and dress his leg, and keep inside, not come out into the wood; the Maroon came, and they took him out of his house, and say he must go and show them where the guard was; then they say he ran in; he said he will not run in, and they shoot him.

46,178. Do you remember what day this was ?—I can't remember the day.

46,179. Do you know what week this was; how

long had martial law been going on?—About two weeks.

46,180. This man was shot in the road?—Yes.

46,181. Who buried him?—His housekeeper buried him; and one of the Maroon man, named Willson, said the Maroon man shot him, and he said if he was there he would not let them shoot this man; we must go and bury him. The other Maroons were coming along the road, and we took up the body and buried the dead body, and ran back again to guard.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS DAVIS (a black), sworn, and examined. *T. Davis.*

46,182. Do you live at Stony Gut?—Yes.

46,183. You sometimes work on the estates?—Yes.

46,184. What as?—Sometimes at Belvidere.

46,185. What do you do there?—I am a stiller man.

46,186. What were you doing on the day of the riot?—I was in my own place grinding a little sugar for myself.

46,187. Were you afterwards pressed as a constable?—Yes; to keep down at York, and to go about with them to take up people to send down to the Bay.

46,188. Did you meet the Maroons?—Yes.

46,189. What did they say to you?—They asked me to show them one Duncan Grant, and one Jeffrey Tobin.

46,190. Did you show the Maroons where Duncan Grant was?—Yes.

46,191. Where was that?—We went down and found him in his house.

46,192. (*Commission.*) Where was his house?—Stony Gut.

46,193. When was that, what day of the week?—I can't remember.

46,194. What was the day of the month?—I can't remember what day it was.

46,195. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was that the same day that Finlayson was shot?—Yes.

46,196. Where was Duncan Grant?—At him door mouth, sitting down.

46,197. What did they do with him?—They ordered Robert Fuller to take him up, and tie so; them did tie him, and tie him to a post and shot him; first they ask him what trade he was; he said a carpenter; they ask for him tools, and they took all, and they ask for him horse; they took him from his house to Robert Fuller's gate and shot him there.

46,198. Did they say what he had done?—No.

46,199. Did you hear them charge him with anything?—Them ask him for a Volunteer gun, and him say he delivered the Volunteer gun to Bogle.

46,200. (*Commission.*) These were the Maroons?—Yes.

46,201. And Fuller, the constable, was there?—Yes.

46,202. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did they bury his body?—Them say the body was to be left on the earth for the crows, to be destroyed by the crows, unless the constable gave leave to take the man. Robert Fuller said, "The body can't lay at my gate, it will stink," and four men drew it into the bush, and afterwards the mother and the brother bury it.

46,203. (*Commission.*) Was Finlayson shot the same day in the same place?—Yes.

46,204. At Stony Gut?—Yes.

46,205. What was Finlayson's other name?—Thomas Finlayson.

46,206. What was the charge against him?—I don't know.

46,207. You did not hear it?—No, they did not wait to ask him nothing.

The witness withdrew.

THOMAS BENNETT (a black), sworn, and examined. *T. Bennett.*

46,208. Do you live at Nutts River?—Yes.

46,209. Did you live there last October?—Yes.

46,210. What do you do?—I work on the estate.

46,211. At Nutts River?—Yes.

46,212. Were you there when some Maroons came?—Yes.

46,213. When did they come?—Thursday day, 9th of November.

46,214. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

46,215. When they came, what did they do?—They went into the yard with Hamilton Harris.

46,216. Who was he?—A man.

46,217. What was he besides being a man; was he a labourer?—A labourer.

46,218. Living at Nutts River?—Yes.

46,219. How many Maroons went into his yard?—About thirty.

46,220. Did you see any officer with them?—Yes.

46,221. Do you know who he was?—Briscoe.

46,222. Was Briscoe with the men; who went into Harris's yard?—Yes.

46,223. What aged man was Hamilton Harris, a young or an old man?—A young man.

46,224. What did they do with him?—Took him out of his yard; tie him two hands to a tree in John White's yard, and John White said to Harris, "This "is the man who said he saw me sleep with a horse, "and said he must go to the pasture," and they shoot him.

46,225. Who shot him?—Three men, two with a gun, and one with a pistol.

46,226. Was Briscoe there?—Yes; him no shoot him at all.

46,227. But did he give any command?—No.

46,228. These were Maroons?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

ANN O'GILVIE (a black), sworn, and examined. *A. O'Gilvie.*

46,229. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Stony Gut?—Yes.

46,230. Had you a son?—Yes, Thomas Darby.

46,231. Is he dead now?—Yes.

46,232. Do you know how he died?—No, I don't know how he died.

46,233. When did you see him last?—Me was lame with the foot, and me sat down in the house, after me can go out, me saw him on Sunday the last.

46,234. Did you see him after he was killed?—Yes; when him killed I see the body dead; but he go from me the Sunday.

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A. O'Gilvie.

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46,235. (*Commission.*) Where did he go on the Sunday?—He go from me and went to the next neighbour.

46,236. To see him?—Yes; and from that we never see him alive again till them kill him.

46,237. Where did you see him?—I saw him in the bush sit down; they halloa, and say, "Here Thomas dead." Then we frightened, and keep so; and me see him under the bush all dead.

46,238. Quite dead?—Dead.

46,239. Where was he wounded?—In the neck. The John Crow begin to fly all round him.

46,240. Was he a young man?—Yes, a young growing boy.

46,241. What time was this?—They call me on Monday.

46,242. What people were up at Stony Gut?—The soldier.

46,243. What sort of soldiers?—White ones.

46,244. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did the Maroons come there afterwards?—Yes.

46,245. What did the Maroons do?—They no do nothing, only turn me out of the house.

46,246. Did they do anything to you?—They took away my bag here, my doubloons.

46,247. Did they burn the house?—Yes; burn the house, and take every bit, and leave me naked.

46,248. What did they tell you?—They said I should be shot as a John Crow.

46,249. Did they say anything to you about Mrs. Queen?—No.

The witness withdrew.

C. Carr.

CHARLOTTE CARR (a black), sworn, and examined.

46,250. Do you live at Airey Castle?—Yes.

46,251. Do you remember being taken up by constables during martial law?—Yes.

46,252. Do you remember when it was?—No.

46,253. How long had martial law been on?—I don't know.

46,254. Where did the constable take you to?—Into my house.

46,255. After that, where did they go?—On Monday I went to Bath.

46,256. The constables took you there?—Yes.

46,257. On the Monday?—Sunday evening they came to me and took me to the station-house, and I stop there till the morning, and went to Bath on Monday.

46,258. What was done to you there?—Them take me and flog me.

46,259. Who flogged you?—I did not hear; Mr. Kirkland say I to flog.

46,260. Who flogged you?—Thomas Willson.

46,261. Had you ever seen him before?—No.

46,262. Were you flogged in a yard or in the road?—Into the streets at Bath.

46,263. What was your state at that time?—I was with child.

46,264. How long?—I was with child before the martial law.

46,265. Just before?—Yes.

46,266. Then you had not been long with child?—No.

46,267. When was the child born?—It is four months old.

46,268. How many lashes did you get?—Thirty lash; and the head man say as I was a woman with child they would not give me the full quantity, fifty.

46,269. You say Willson was the man who flogged you?—Yes.

46,270. You did not hear Mr. Kirkland order you to be flogged?—No.

46,271. Did you see Mr. Kirkland there at all?—He was sitting into his house.

46,272. What did they say you had been doing?—Not say me do nothing; they said they had a charge against me.

46,273. What charge was it?—They would not tell me the charge against me.

46,274. What was the charge afterwards?—Nobody told me.

46,275. Don't you know now?—No.

46,276. What do you think the charge was?—I don't know, they take my sweetheart and flog him.

46,277. What had you been doing?—Nothing.

46,278. Had you got anything in your cottage?—No.

46,279. Had you been to Leith Hall?—No; I was working at Plantain Garden River up to the row at Morant Bay.

46,280. Where did you go afterwards?—On Friday I was going to my work at Portosi to the ground, and then the rain commence, and I did not go, and they say I was at Portosi, and my sweetheart was there.

46,281. Who said that?—The Busha.

46,282. Then they said you had been up to Portosi?—Yes.

46,283. (*Mr. Payne.*) What is the name of your sweetheart?—Henry Galloway.

46,284. After he was flogged, what became of him?—Him take frighten and go away over the hill, and soldier meet him and shoot him.

46,285. You did not see him shot?—No, not in my presence.

46,286. Have you ever seen him since?—No, since the martial law I don't see him.

46,287. What makes you say he was shot?—The biggest son go up there and say him father shot, but him did not see it. The Volunteer smash up everything I had got in the house.

46,288. Was your house burnt?—No, they no leave me with nothing; the constable catch up my fowl, and take them away.

46,289. Are you now living at Airey Castle?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

S. Smith.

STEPHEN SMITH (a black), sworn, and examined.

46,290. (*Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Spring Garden, near Morant Bay?—Yes.

46,291. You were taken, I believe, by the Maroons?—Yes.

46,292. Were you tied with somebody, and carried away to White Hall?—Yes.

46,293. While going to White Hall did you see a dead body?—Yes.

46,294. Whose was it?—Andrew Patterson's.

46,295. (*Commission.*) What was he, and how do you know it was his body?—I was tied with another man to a logwood tree.

46,296. Where did Andrew Patterson live?—At a place named Middleton.

46,297. That is above Stony Gut?—Yes.

46,298. Where was the road where you saw his body?—On the left hand.

46,299. Near what place?—White Hall.

46,300. Was it between White Hall and Middleton?—No; it go to Middleton.

46,301. From where?—Just the line.

46,302. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where did you see him dead; nearest what place?—In the bush corner.

46,303. Nearest Middleton or Stony Gut?—Middleton.

46,304. On the road there?—Yes.

46,305. You were going to White Hall?—Yes, I was tied by the Maroons.

46,306. Who else did you see?—I saw another black man.

46,307. Do you know who he was ?—No, I do not.

46,308. Where was it you saw him ?—By Middleton.

46,309. What was done with you ? Anything ?—No.

46,310. You were let loose directly, were you ?—Yes.

46,311. You were let loose the day you were taken up ?—No. I was taken up and kept the whole night, till 6 o'clock in the morning.

46,312. (*Commission.*) They let you go the next day ?—Yes ; and they took me again.

46,313. (*Mr. Payne.*) How long did they keep you the second time ?—They took me three weeks after that.

46,314. How long did they keep you ?—They kept me two months.

46,315. Did you hear any charge made against you ?—No.

46,316. Were you not accused of stealing ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. William Clarke Murray, recalled, and examined.

Rev. W. C. Murray.

46,317. Are you a Wesleyan Minister at Bath ?—Yes.

46,318. What is the number of your congregation ?—Upwards of a thousand.

46,319. Before the 11th October, when the news of Morant Bay reached Bath, were your people well-to-do people ?—They were not a well-to-do people on the whole, but they were always at work.

46,320. Were they chiefly labourers ?—Not chiefly; about half my people perhaps are labourers upon the estates, and the other half small settlers.

46,321. And have got land of their own ?—Yes.

46,322. I suppose people not very well off for education, whether settlers or labourers ?—No, they are not.

46,323. Are they an excitable people ?—I believe they are people easily excited.

46,324. They seem to be readily capable of getting into great excitement ?—Yes ; they are easily excited, and a very impulsive people altogether.

46,325. How long have you ministered among them ?—In this parish upwards of four years.

46,326. Are they a class of people, from your experience, who would be likely to be very much excited under the sudden news of such a catastrophe ?—I believe it was of such a nature as to excite the entire population of the island.

46,327. But to them especially ?—I have no doubt that being less capable of restraining their feelings, they would show more excitement.

46,328. Did you notice whether any of them left their work after that ?—I believe there was little work for some time after that.

46,329. Did they turn out and go about the country to look after their neighbour's goods ?—I believe there were some who did that. They were the minority of the people ; it was a feature.

46,330. The example was contagious so long as success on the black side seemed promising ?—Just so.

46,331. When did you get them settled down ?—It was not till after martial law that the people felt at all settled ; and the actions of the soldiers and Maroons were such as to keep the people in a state of excitement.

46,332. I suppose they were always looking out for the soldiers ?—Yes, and the Maroons especially, and whenever they heard of the soldiers coming, they would run away, believing they would be killed.

46,333. Before the Maroons came, how many do you think of your people were out on the stray, as we may call it ?—I think very few. The Maroons came into Bath on Friday the 13th of October.

46,334. Are you sure of that ?—Yes ; they came to Bath on the 13th, and returned from Manchioneal on the Thursday, and the Hayfield Maroons were at Bath on the Friday.

46,335. Had you gone to Manchioneal in consequence of the riot ?—No ; I went there on business the day before.

46,336. Were they the Maroons under Colonel Fyfe that came on the 13th ?—No ; the Maroons under Colonel Fyfe came in a few days afterwards from Muirton, I believe.

46,337. Is there anything else of importance that you wish to state ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Ann Davis (black), sworn, and examined.

A. Davis.

46,338. Are you living at Dukinfield ?—Yes.

46,339. Had you a husband named James Davis ?—Yes.

46,340. Do you remember anything happening to him during martial law ?—Yes.

46,341. When was that ?—On the Wednesday.

46,342. What happened then ?—He go to my brother's yard and don't find him ; as he coming back he met the soldiers.

46,343. What soldiers were they, black or white ?—Black ones, brown ones, and the other two black ; three of them. The same ones shot Logan. Him ask if him see a boy run past him.

46,344. Where was James Davis when they shot him ?—In the road.

46,345. Did you see it done ?—Yes.

46,346. With your own eye ?—I don't see when the soldiers shot him, but I hear the gun and go out directly and see the body in my sister's yard.

46,347. Where was he shot ?—In the chest and in the mouth.

46,348. Had he been away anywhere ?—I cannot tell ; I was stopping in the house.

46,349. Before this, had he been away anywhere from Dukinfield ?—No.

46,350. Had he been down with the people to Golden Grove ?—No.

46,351. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did the soldiers take away any of your things ?—No ; the soldiers not come in ; the Volunteer come in ; nothing do to my house.

The witness withdrew.

Fanny Taylor (black), sworn, and examined.

F. Taylor.

46,352. Do you live at Valley Road ?—Yes.

46,353. Do you work ?—No.

46,354. Have you got any buy land ?—When it was martial law I was at Leith Hall.

46,355. What did you do ; did you labour in the cane field ?—Yes.

46,356. Where were you living last October ?—At Leith Hall.

46,357. At Leith Hall Village ?—Yes ; I was at the great house at the martial law, attending to the troops.

46,358. As what ?—I get something for them.

46,359. Food ?—Yes.

46,360. You were helping them ?—Yes.

46,361. At that time did James Gordon, a constable, come to you ?—Yes ; him go to take up a young man Francis Green, and he go away, and then he take me in charge and put me in a guard-room, and them tie me.

46,362. Who ordered the men to tie you ?—James Gordon.

46,363. Did they tie you ?—Yes ; tie my hand and

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my feet, and told me to drop my frock; that if I did not drop it they would tear it off; and I dropped my frock, and they give me 25 lashes on the back.

46,364. Who gave you those?—Murray gave them me.

46,365. Was he the head man?—Yes.

46,366. And who ordered it?—James Gordon.

46,367. Were the soldiers there at that time?—No; they had gone.

46,368. What soldiers had gone?—Black.

46,369. Were the soldiers black soldiers you had been attending to?—No; white soldiers.

46,370. After you had done that, the black soldiers came?—A black soldier there named Phillips; when the troops came, Phillips gone away.

46,371. Then the black troops came after the white troops?—No.

46,372. You were attending the white troops?—Yes.

46,373. After you had attended them they went away?—Yes.

46,374. After that, James Gordon put you in the guard-room?—Yes.

46,375. And he ordered Murray to flog you?—Yes.

46,376. The white troops had gone away then?—Yes.

46,377. Had the black troops come?—Yes.

46,378. Were they Maroons?—Yes.

46,379. Were you flogged when the Maroons were there?—Before them come.

46,380. You were flogged by Murray, and after that the Maroons came?—Yes.

46,381. Then no soldiers were there when you were flogged?—No.

46,382. Gordon did it?—Yes; then after that Gordon hang two people at Leith Hall.

46,383. What were their names?—One a young man named Macbeth; the other one I don't remember.

The witness withdrew.

R. McCormack.

RICHARD MCCORMACK (black), sworn, and examined.

46,384. You live at Morant Bay?—Yes.

46,385. On the 16th of October did you get a pass from Mr. Marshalleck?—Yes.

46,386. Did you take it to the station to get it signed by Mr. Ramsay?—Yes.

46,387. You waited?—Yes.

46,388. Was it signed by him?—It was never signed.

46,389. Why was that?—I was ordered to stop awhile, for Mr. Ramsay was busy.

46,390. Why was it not signed afterwards?—Because they took me in custody.

46,391. How long did they keep you in custody?—Sixteen days.

46,392. Was any evidence brought against you?—I was kept; and there were some gentlemen who were going through the parties to see if they knew anything of them, and then I was kicked out by Mr. Marshalleck, because he thought I was innocent. Another gentleman who knew me, then a boy came up and said he had seen me there; then they could not resist, and I was kept in prison.

46,393. What was meant by there?—The boy said him see me the day of the rebellion.

46,394. What was he there about?—To prove that he saw me there.

46,395. Was the boy about to be punished?—The boy was not about to be punished; he came there to give evidence against me.

46,396. How many lashes did you receive?—100 lashes.

46,397. Were you at Kingston?—Yes.

46,398. Did you not say then that you waited 13 days; that nobody brought evidence against you till a little boy about to be flogged was asked if he knew anything about you, and if he would tell they would release him?—I was at the station before they went to release me.

The witness withdrew.

E. Millett.

ELIZABETH MILLETT (black), sworn, and examined.

46,399. Do you live at Prospect Village?—Yes.

46,400. Do you remember the war?—No, I never interfered to go any way to Morant Bay.

46,401. Do you work at Leith Hall?—Generally; but at the time during the war we were all at home. I was there, and I was told that they were coming in at the night to consume the village with fire, and the children was to be runned through with bayonets. I tied my child behind my back, and another in my hand, and went to Mr. Espeut at Leith Hall. I went down to the bookkeepers' barracks, and took refuge there, and stayed there.

46,402. Were their others there?—Yes, many other women, and their children; and their husbands kept guard. I was there for three weeks. The day I went was on a Monday.

46,403. Did you see any people shot there?—Yes, I saw some hang there by the troops. I can tell you those shot by the Maroons.

46,404. What were there names?—William Cargill. Just near by me, where I was standing washing baby's clothes, Charles Dyles, Charles Smith, Dennis Barclay, and John Barclay, were shot just before the great house door.

46,405. Now will you tell me where was William Cargill shot?—He was shot at Leith Hall. He was at Morant Bay.

46,406. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where was he shot?—Just by the last pillar by the trash corner.

46,407. Who ordered him to be shot?—David Wintern, through a suspicion that he went to Morant Bay, but he never saw him, or knew only a suspicion.

46,408. Who was David Wintern?—A young bookkeeper at Oxford. He is now living at Stokes Hall.

46,409. (*Commission.*) But we are asking who ordered Cargill to be shot?—David Wintern. He told the Maroons to shoot him.

46,410. Who was commanding them?—Colonel Rose was at the head of the Maroons.

46,411. Do you mean to say while Colonel Rose was there at Leith Hall commanding the Maroons, that the Maroons obeyed the orders of Wintern, a book-keeper, to shoot a man?—He gave his orders to Colonel Rose, and he said he must go down with the men.

46,412. What you mean is this, that Wintern told Colonel Rose that Cargill had done something or other, and the Colonel Rose directed the Maroons to shoot him?—Yes.

46,413. (*Mr. Payne.*) What sort of a man is Rose?—A brown man, a coloured man.

46,414. Is he a gentleman?—He has the looks to be a gentleman; he is a gentleman.

46,415. Did you hear Wintern tell Colonel Rose anything about Cargill?—I saw him follow Cargill down to the spot where they shot him; and when they went down to the spot where they shot him, David Wintern said to the Maroons, "Present!"

46,416. Were you present?—Yes; I am on my oath. He went down to the spot, and David Wintern said, "Present!"

46,417. Was Colonel Rose on the ground?—No, he was at the great house; at the overseer's house; the overseer was not at home that evening; he had gone out on board a ship.

46,418. How many Maroons took down the man to shoot him?—Ten; the higher people were all standing up at the top, and the sergeant sent the men down.

46,419. Were other people looking besides yourself?—A great many.

46,420. And near enough to hear what you heard ?—Quite near.

46,421. Was the sergeant with the Maroons looking on ?—He was a little way up at the top; where they were they could see plainly down.

46,422. Did the sergeant send the 10 men down ?—I was not to know whether the sergeant sent 10 men; 10 men brought him down to shoot him. I was not up at the top, but I was down on the ground where they shot him.

46,423. You were there looking on, listening ?—Yes.

46,424. Then while you were listening, did you hear the sergeant give any order to the 10 men ?—No, I was not there; the sergeant was up at the great house, and they brought him down from the great house to the book-keeper barracks. I was at the trash house just by the river.

46,425. Could the sergeant see everything that was going on ?—Yes; Charles Smith, Dennis Barclay, and Charles Dyles were tied in a line and dropped down into the water, and the man I was living with at the house came down and buried them.

46,426. What is his name ?—John Peters.

46,427. Who ordered these men to be shot ?—Mr. Woodrowe.

46,428. Where were you standing ?—Near to the door; he was on the step by the door, and I was on the railing just by the step. Mr. Woodrowe ordered James Gordon to take those three men and shoot them. James Gordon said he could not do that because he did not know what the men had committed.

46,429. Who is Woodrowe ?—He is living at Clifton; he is an engineer; he goes about looking after engines. Mr. Woodrowe said, "If you don't do so, I will have you flogged." Then he said, "Flog me."

46,430. What did he do afterwards ?—Put them back in the room.

46,431. Did he afterwards order those same three men to be taken to the river to be shot ?—Yes.

46,432. And they were shot by a mango tree ?—Yes, by the river.

46,433. (*Commission.*) They were shot by Maroons ?—Yes.

46,434. And your sweetheart buried them next morning ?—Yes, John Peters.

46,435. Where was John Bartly shot ?—Just before the great house door. They said he was making images, sticks, that is why they said he was shot.

46,436. You mean an Obeah man ?—Yes.

46,437. You know what I mean ?—Yes.

46,438. It meant an Obeah man ?—Yes.

46,439. He made Obeah piccanini ?—Yes, to put in their grounds to prevent thief from stealing their things.

46,440. Was their any officer there when he was shot ?—Colonel Rose.

46,441. (*Commission.*) Did Charles Smith, who you say was shot, sometimes go by the name of Benjamin Smith ?—It was two Smiths that was shot, but I think it was Charles Smith.

46,442. Is Charles Smith the man who you say you saw shot, or was it Benjamin Smith ?—Benjamin Smith; Charles dead.

46,443. (*Mr. Payne.*) Who was Charles Smith ?—He was shot too, but I believe he was brought down to the Bay.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN MURRAY (black), sworn, and examined.

J. Murray.

46,444. Are you head man at Leith Hall ?—Yes.

46,445. Were you so last October ?—Yes.

46,446. Were you there at the time the Maroons came ?—I was there one day.

46,447. But you were there several days ?—Several days, but not regular.

46,448. Were you there when the white soldiers came ?—Yes.

46,449. Do you remember flogging a woman of the name of Bennett ?—Yes, not Bennett, Ann Barnett.

46,450. Do you remember flogging her when the white soldiers were at Leith Hall ?—It was not that very day that they were there.

46,451. How long were the white soldiers there ?—Only one day.

46,452. Do you know a man named Hague, the Custom House officer ?—Yes.

46,453. When the white soldiers were there, was Mr. Hague at Leith Hall ?—Not that day.

46,454. Are you quite sure of that ?—Quite sure.

46,455. What day were the white soldiers there ?—On a Saturday; I don't know the day of the month.

46,456. They passed through ?—They came into the estate.

46,457. And came away again ?—Yes.

46,458. Was there a man shot there the day they were there ?—Yes.

46,459. What was his name ?—William Hills.

46,460. Was there a woman of the name of Barnett flogged that day ?—Not that day.

46,461. When was she flogged ?—She was flogged by Mr. Woodrowe.

46,462. When ?—Sometime in the week.

46,463. Which week ?—Sometime after the soldiers were gone.

46,464. Was Mr. Hague there then ?—Yes.

46,465. Were the Maroons there ?—Not that day.

46,466. Were any soldiers there ?—No.

46,467. What was the charge against Ann Barnett ?—Mr. Woodrowe brought her for breaking into his house.

46,468. What was the charge against her ?—She broke into Woodrowe's house and took away a keg of butter.

46,469. That was the charge he made against her ?—Yes.

46,470. Did you flog her ?—Yes; by Mr. Woodrowe's orders.

46,471. Was that the same day that she was brought in ?—The same day.

46,472. Was she tried for doing it ?—There was Mr. Hague and Mr. Woodrowe in the house. I don't know whether they flog her.

46,473. You did not hear her tried ?—No.

46,474. Who told you she had broken into Mr. Woodrowe's house ?—Mr. Woodrowe himself.

46,475. Who told you to flog her ?—Mr. Woodrowe order me.

46,476. Did you do at his orders ?—Yes.

46,477. No soldiers were there ?—No.

46,478. You say it was three weeks after the white soldiers had been there on a Saturday ?—Yes.

46,479. Was it as long after as three weeks ?—I think it was two weeks.

46,480. How many women did you flog at Leith Hall ?—I don't remember flogging another woman.

46,481. Oh, yes, you do, you flogged several people ?—Yes; I remember I flogged a woman of the name of ——

46,482. Taylor ?—Yes; Annie Taylor.

46,483. When did you flog her ?—I don't remember the date of the month.

46,484. Was it after Barnett or before ?—After Barnett.

46,485. Do you remember the day of the week ?—I don't remember what day it was.

46,486. What was it said that she had done ?—It was for this reason, that Mr. Woodrowe said his housekeeper made her escape, and this woman combined with the housekeeper to leave the place.

46,487. Was that the reason she was flogged ?—They ordered me to flog her.

46,488. Was that the reason she was flogged ?—Yes; that was the reason.

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19 March 1866.

J. Murray.

46,489. Who gave you that reason for flogging her?—Mr. Woodrowe and James Gordon.

46,490. The constable?—Yes.

46,491. Was she tried upon that charge?—I can't say.

46,492. Was she tied to a tree when she was flogged?—Yes.

46,493. Was Woodrowe present while you flogged her?—Yes.

46,494. Looking on?—Yes.

46,495. And Gordon?—Yes.

46,496. You say they told you that the reason she was to be flogged was that she had assisted Woodrowe's housekeeper to make an escape?—No; not the woman assist her, her sweetheart, a man that the woman was living with. Mr. Woodrowe gave him in charge.

46,497. You say the charge against her was that Taylor had helped Woodrowe's housekeeper to escape?—No.

46,498. You said so?—Fanny Taylor, housekeeper; a man.

46,499. The housekeeper was a man?—No; a man made her escape.

46,500. Whose sweetheart was that?—A man of the name of Green.

46,501. You say that Fanny Taylor had a sweetheart?—Yes.

46,502. What was his name?—Green.

46,503. Is that the man (pointing to Francis Green)?—Yes.

46,504. This man escaped?—Yes; there were two or three cases came against him.

46,505. What had Fanny Taylor to do with the escape?—He said it was Fanny Taylor combined with this man to let the housekeeper go.

46,506. Was that the reason she was flogged?—Yes.

46,507. Is that the only reason you heard?—Yes.

46,508. It was not for anything she had done to Mr. Woodrowe?—No.

46,509. Who ordered you to flog her?—Mr. Woodrowe and Gordon.

46,510. What made you obey Woodrowe's order?—At a time like that you were obliged, of course, to obey every white man.

46,511. Was Woodrowe a white man?—Yes.

46,512. What other flogging did you do?—There were some more men guarding this man, and he made his escape, and they ordered me to give him 10 lashes.

46,513. The men who were guarding him?—Yes.

46,514. Did you flog any more women?—No.

46,515. Are you certain of that?—Sure.

46,516. Did you ever flog any woman while soldiers were standing by?—Not at all.

46,517. No soldiers ever saw you do that?—No.

46,518. Are you sure of that?—Yes; I am on my oath.

The witness withdrew.

F. Green.

FRANCIS GREEN (black), sworn, and examined.

46,519. (*Mr. Payne.*) Where do you live?—Blue Mountain Valley, at present.

46,520. Are you the sweetheart of Fanny Taylor, who has been called?—Yes.

46,521. Was a charge brought against you at Leith Hall?—Yes.

46,522. What charge was it?—My charge was that I held her and Gordon to show where to put the Baron's things, and I held her out from showing.

46,523. Was that true?—I deny it, because my wife wanted to take up things, and I told her not to do so.

46,524. Did you get a sentence?—No sentence at all.

46,525. (*Commission.*) You ran off?—Yes, I ran off; they put me in the guard-room with four men to guard me, and I escape through the guard-men.

46,526. (*Mr. Payne.*) Through the assistance of Fanny Taylor?—No.

46,527. When were you caught again?—I ran all the way to Captain Fyfe at White Hall. I gave up myself to him, and tell him what I come here for, and he tell me I must not go back, but I must stay there with him. After he gave me a pass, and said, "Go back to your station as a guard man;" the pass written as a pardon is, "I pardon him." When I returned back to Leith Hall with the pass, James Gordon took me in charge, and took me to Port Morant Station, where they got a set of other constables, who put me in a chain and padlock.

46,528. Did he flog you?—Yes; and put me in chain and padlock for three days, and after he took me out, and gave me 50; and he said he did not care for the pass, the Governor tell him not to save a man.

46,529. Did he let you go then?—Yes; but I compel to offer him a present, otherwise he would not give me 50; he would have sent me down to Morant Bay.

46,530. What was the present?—A watch.

46,531. Did you give him a watch?—I did not give it to him, because I was let go already.

46,532. He made you promise him to give him a watch?—Yes.

46,533. (*Commission.*) Did they give you a flogging?—Yes, 50.

46,534. Who laid it on?—Gordon ordered a man they call Newland to flog me; they tie me to a tree, and put a string round my neck to keep me stiff.

46,535. Did it hurt?—Very severely.

46,536. Are you well now?—Yes.

46,537. It was not a heavy cat, was it?—Yes, nine tails.

46,538. Was it heavy string?—Yes, rather heavy.

The witness withdrew.

W. Burke.

WILLIAM BURKE (black), sworn, and examined.

46,539. Do you live at Ginger Hall, near Bath?—Yes.

56,540. Were you arrested on the 18th of October?—Yes.

46,541. Did you get flogged?—Yes.

46,542. How much?—A hundred lashes.

46,543. What charge was made against you?—No charge was made against me, I only took up.

46,544. Who gave you the flogging?—No magistrate tried me; I was flogged by a black man.

46,545. Where were you flogged?—In Bath, at Mr. Kirkland's yard.

46,546. What was the cat made of?—Wire.

46,547. Do you know a man of the name of Robert Sutherland?—Yes.

46,548. Is he alive?—Yes; he was flogged at Ginger Hall.

46,549. Do you know a man named John Pope?—Yes, he was flogged; he is living there now.

46,550. Do you know David Goode?—Living there, flogged.

46,551. William Davies?—Living there, flogged.

46,552. Amelia Cameron?—Living there, flogged.

46,553. Did you try to get hold of one of the cats?—Yes, but I could not get it.

46,554. How was that?—They were too strict that time; they would shoot me.

46,555. When did you see these five people last?—I saw them this morning.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, 20th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

20 Mar. 1866.

His Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE recalled and further examined.

Your Excellency, I understand that the labours of the Commissioners are drawing near to a close ; I am desirous of giving further evidence. I could not when I was before the Commission last give all that I wished to do. I had to refer to a great many documents, dates, names, and circumstances, and it is very important I think that my statement should be made in a connected form, uninterrupted by cross-questions, and I have to beg the permission of the Commissioners to be allowed to read a statement which I will put in upon oath, and upon which the Commission would be able to cross-question me afterwards. The object is to give the statement of the grounds upon which I have acted put in a connected form with all the documentary evidence referred to, according to date. I imagine it will only result in a few more pages of printing. I will put in the evidence upon oath, and I shall then be very happy to be cross-questioned upon any part of it ; but I shall esteem it a great favour if the Commission will allow that to be done.

46,556. Then we will just ask you this general question : have you any further statement to make to the Royal Commission in addition to that which you made on a former occasion ?—I have ; I am most anxious to put in a further statement, which I will read, and refer to the documents as I come to them. In my former evidence before the Commissioners I stated that when making a tour of the island in July and August 1864 I found the peasantry everywhere, as far as I could judge, respectful and loyal, for the most part comfortably off, and with few grievances to bring to my notice. Those few grievances were chiefly the prevalence of petty larceny, the trespass of stock, and the want of roads to the localities (for the most part in mountain districts) occupied by the small settlers. They were grievances which either originated amongst themselves as a class, as with regard to larceny, which might be prevented to a great extent by individual exertion on their part; as with regard to the trespass of stock by fencing their lands properly, or might in some measure be remedied by combination amongst themselves ; as with regard to roads, where the united efforts of a few individuals for a short period of time would soon make even a bad mountain road very serviceable. During the two and a half years I administered the Government prior to my commencing my tour the only other grievances brought to my notice (if I except individual cases of complaints) were the infrequency and uncertainty of magisterial courts in certain districts, and annoyances connected with or arising out of the taxation of the country. The first could only be remedied by the appointment of stipendiary magistrates ; the second arose for the most part from their own endeavours to evade the payment of taxes justly due by them, or from their failing to make such payments within the period allowed by law. I have long been of opinion that the most satisfactory way of meeting the necessary expenditure of a country circumstanced as Jamaica is would be to raise the revenue as nearly as possible by indirect taxation through duties upon imports. The Government was preparing to submit to the Legislature a scheme having this object in view, when the outbreak at Morant Bay occurred, and made any immediate change of financial policy both indesirable and impracticable. Up to the time then of my visitation (during the latter half of 1864) to every parish in the island except one, I had no grounds for believing that any serious dissatisfaction existed amongst the peasantry. In the latter part of 1864 and in the early part of 1865 some parishes were afflicted with drought, and the labouring classes as well as the proprietary body suffered from a deficiency in the usual crops. About this time (early in 1865) Dr. Underhill's letter was circulated, meetings were got up in different parishes, and an agitation was commenced which I cannot doubt led to the state of feeling which culminated in rebellion in the eastern parishes. The negroes as a people are very excitable and impulsive, easily misled. They readily adopted the grievances which had been manufactured for them in England—the asserted excessive and unjust taxation, refusal of just tribunals, and demand of political rights, with the additional ones superadded in the colony by some of the Baptist ministers, that they were made to provide for a church to which they did not belong, and for the importation of alien labourers who displaced them (the natives of the soil) from the labour field, which of right belonged to themselves. This state of feeling was taken advantage of by political and religious agitators, and the people were induced to believe that they were seriously aggrieved and must make an effort to obtain redress for themselves. It is worthy of remark that whilst the resolutions adopted at several of the Underhill meetings came under the notice of the authorities they had no correct knowledge of the speeches which were made, and it was only after the rebellion broke out that the Government learnt that those speeches in many instances were not upon or in connexion with the resolutions, but were upon other topics, and often of a most violent, inflammatory, and seditious character. The reputed speeches, as given in the newspapers of the day, were notoriously inaccurate, and it has been ascertained through the evidence of Mr. Fouché and Mr. Batty (reporters) that in some cases the notes made of speeches or parts of them were intentionally suppressed by the conductors of newspapers for whom they were taken. The first indication the Government had of the evil effect produced by the agitation which had been going on was an intimation in July 1865 from the Custos of St. Elizabeth and others, that serious disturbances might be expected to take place early in August in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Hanover, St. James, or Westmoreland. I place before the Commission the papers relating to this subject, at page 235 of the Jamaica papers of February 1866. (Governor Eyre to Mr. Cardwell, 24th July 1865.) Shall I read all the correspondence that I wish to put in, or merely give a list of them ?

45,557. You can read the letters that you received which you say influenced your course of action ?—I wish to put in my despatches with them, showing that I placed them before the Secretary of State, and also his acknowledgment of them.

46,558. Several of those papers have already been put in by Mr. Westmoreland, they need not be read again ?—I have attached a list of them, with a reference to them. First of all I will put in my own despatch to the Secretary of State, of the 24th July 1865. (*Handed in and read, as follows :*)

SIR, King's House, July 24th, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of communication this moment received from the Custos of St. Elizabeth, enclosing documents representing that there is an apprehension that riot or rebellion will break out in some of the parishes at the commencement of August next (the

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His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

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anniversary of freedom), on the ground that they are unjustly taxed.

2. Should this be so, it will be due entirely to Dr. Underhill's letter and to the delusions which have been instilled into the minds of the ignorant peasantry by designing persons in reference to it.

3. Every effort will be made to prepare for and guard against the contingency suggested, nor do I myself anticipate any serious outbreak.

4. 50,000 copies of your reply on behalf of the Queen to the poor settlers of St. Ann's are being distributed and posted in every district of the island.

The next is an enclosure from Mr. Salmon, of the 22nd July. Mr. Westmoreland appears to have put that in. I do not think that he put in the following one from Mr. Hudson to Mr. Salmon. Yes, I find he has done so. I then put in the Secretary of State's despatch in reply to mine dated August the 22nd, 1865, page 237.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 189, forwarding a letter from the Custos of St. Elizabeth, with reference to an apprehended riot or rebellion among the peasantry in some of the parishes.

The next I wish to put in is my own despatch to the Secretary of State at page 238 :—

SIR, King's House, Jamaica, August 7th, 1865.

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 189, of 24th July, I have now the honour to transmit further correspondence relative to the supposed intention of the peasantry of St. Elizabeth and St. James to create disturbances in those parishes on or about the 1st August, and to the means to preserve the public peace. Every practicable precaution was taken to be prepared for any outbreak, but I am happy to say that the anniversary of freedom passed off quietly and without any disturbance whatever.

The enclosure I understand has been put in from Mr. Salmon, Custos of St. Elizabeth, to myself, dated July 25th, 1865. Then there is a letter from myself to Commodore Cracroft of July 25th.

SIR, King's House, July 25th, 1865.

IT having been reported to me that in consequence of the late meetings which have been held in various districts, in connexion with Dr. Underhill's letter, a spirit of disaffection has been excited amongst the peasantry of some of the parishes, and some apprehensions being entertained that attempts may be made at the approaching 1st of August to create disturbances, or otherwise act in opposition to the laws of the land, I should be much obliged by your detaching a man-of-war for a few weeks to visit alternately (staying a short time at each) the ports of Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, and Montego Bay, the commander putting himself, when practicable, in communication with the Custos of the parish. Mr. Salmon, Custos of St. Elizabeth, could be communicated with from Black River through the collector of customs or through the police. Mr. Phillips, the Custos of St. James, resides at Montego Bay. Mr. Vickers, the Custos of Westmoreland, could be communicated with from Savanna-la-Mar through the police. The Custos of Hanover (Lucea) is absent from the island. It would be desirable the vessel of war should remain on the station indicated until further instructions from you. It will be desirable also to instruct the commander of H.M. man-of-war which may be sent down not to mention the reason of his being so sent, as it is not desirable to call attention to the subject, or to create any needless alarm.

The next is a despatch to Commodore Cracroft, dated 26th July, marked "confidential."

SIR, King's House, July 26th, 1865.

SINCE my letter to you of the 25th instant, requesting that a vessel of war might be detached to visit the ports of Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, and Montego Bay about the beginning of August, and during the few weeks subsequent to it, I have received further communications from the President of the Legislative Council, Mr. Salmon, who is the Custos of St. Elizabeth, and from Mr. Raynes Waite Smith, a member of Assembly, and who has held office as a member of the late Executive Committee. (Copies of these documents are enclosed.)

2. Without attaching too much importance to the apprehensions which are entertained, I think that prudence requires that all precautionary measures should be taken. Two localities are indicated as likely to be the scene of disturbance, if any takes place, Black River and St. James.

3. Under these circumstances I have to request that if possible you will detach two men-of-war instead of one. The one to go direct to Black River, the other to Montego Bay, and both to reach their destinations prior to the 1st August. Should no disturbance of the peace take place in either locality, one of the men-of-war might return after a few days, leaving the other to visit the ports named from time to time until further instructions from you. If the ships were to have a little gun practice in each of the ports it might be useful in letting the peasantry know of their presence. I think it desirable that for the present, and until something more definite is known, the object of the visits of the men-of-war should be regarded as confidential, and not to be talked about.

The next is a letter from Mr. Salmon to myself, dated the 25th of July, enclosing a letter from Mr. Raynes Waite Smith. I believe that is already in evidence. Then there is a letter from Commodore Cracroft to myself :—

SIR, Aboukir, Jamaica, July 27th, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 26th instant, with its enclosures, and in reply beg to acquaint you that a ship-of-war shall be at Black River on the 1st August, to assist the local authorities in quelling any outbreak of the disaffected peasantry. If possible a second ship shall be sent to Montego Bay.

The next is a letter from myself to Commodore Cracroft :—

Flamstead, July 29th, 1865.

SIR, (Confidential.)

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, informing me that, in accordance with my request, you will direct a vessel of war to be at Black River on the 1st August, and, if practicable, another to be at Montego at the same date. I regard it as important that the second vessel should be sent, if possible.

2. Since I last addressed you I have received further communication from the Custodes of St. Elizabeth and St. James, indicating that much uneasiness is felt in those parishes, and confirming the impressions previously entertained that some movement of an insurrectionary kind is really contemplated by the evil-disposed amongst the peasantry.

3. It would probably be as well, in giving instructions to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships, to leave a wide margin for discretionary action, by authorizing them to land men, if necessary, in aid of the civil power, and generally to take such measures and so arrange their movements, after consultation with the civil authorities, as circumstances may seem to render desirable.

4. Until something more definite is known of the nature and extent of the movement supposed to be in contemplation, it appears impracticable to make any further arrangements for meeting it than will have been done by advising the local authorities to take all practicable precautions on the spot, and by securing the presence of a man-of-war at each of the points said to be threatened.

5. I send for your perusal (in original) the last communications I have received, and which I shall be obliged by your returning to me by the bearer, as they have not been laid before my constitutional advisers.

P.S. If the vessel intended for Black River is gone, there is a post from Kingston to-morrow (Monday), should you wish to send additional instructions. Post leaves about 10 a.m., I think.

The next is a letter from Mr. Salmon to the Governor :—

Malvern Post-office, July 28th, 1865.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I ENCLOSE a letter from Mr. Manby, a magistrate, and a statement made and signed by Adam Smith, head rural constable, New Savanna district. I have been informed that the Rev. M. Smith, curate, Sacovia, read the reply from the Queen to the St. Ann's petition on Sunday last, at the chapel, after service, and that the congregation hooted him out of the church. Also, that on Wednesday last many of the congregation of Moravians at Bethlehem, on the yearly "speaking collection," told the minister "they had no more to give him." From all that I can gather, there is no doubt that an insurrection, and an intention to burn and rob, is decided on, and that general and strong and severe measures will be necessary. The well-disposed, as Adam Smith tells me, they would be inclined to do anything they could to preserve the peace and prevent the use of fire, but they are unarmed, and have no means of even defending themselves. I consider it my

duty to be at Black River on Monday next. I may say to your Excellency that I consider it a matter of risk, my family being left alone at such a time. The general opinion among proprietors, white, coloured, and black, is that all this disturbance and ill-feeling is to be attributed to the late assertions which have been made, that the negroes are ill-treated and cheated, and unfairly dealt with and oppressed, and that if permitted to be reiterated there will be no peace or security for property or life.

I forwarded this without awaiting for to-day's post, which should be here at 7 o'clock, but which has not arrived at a quarter past 9, and therefore I have no communication from your Excellency.

The enclosure is from Mr. Manby to Mr. Salmon :—

SIR, July 27th, 1865.

I DEEM it my duty, as the only resident justice of the peace in the New Savanna neighbourhood, to bring to your honour's notice certain rumours that have come to my knowledge to confirm what passed on Friday last at Black River, as to the intended rebellious rising among certain indisposed parties in this parish. From what I can learn the focus will be the parish of St. James, extending to this quarter, met and supported by those from the Holland and Y. S. districts. If there are any disposable public arms at Black River, I would (if you should so consider it requisite) request an order for such a supply as could be spared, so that I might, as a somewhat protection for property here, place them in the hands of such parties as might be trusted. I send this by your head constable, Adam Smith, who will better and more fully explain than I can write.

ADAM SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Adam Smith, head rural constable, New Savanna district, says :—The constant conversation in the New Savanna neighbourhood is that the St. James and Westmoreland people are to meet some company from St. Elizabeth, and that they are coming to burn down the gentlemen's estates and houses, as they can't get anything to do; that they sent word to Dr. McCatty, dispenser, (who is a Lorcea black man,) to come away from St. Elizabeth and join them, and that as they liked Dr. McCatty, and did not wish to injure him, he must go away. A negro on Y. S. estate bridge told William Stewart, a rural constable, that as soon "as August come they would know what to do with "him and his badge and his staff; that the buckras had "gun, and the negro machett and fire-stick." Stewart also says the people have constant night meetings in the Y. S. and Holland district. He (Stewart) has constantly heard in the market, and people have told him, that they will have a war; they have determined on it. He inquired of Smith what the constables were to do. Private M'Kenzie, of the police at Black River, told me this morning that a man told him that when the war commenced he was first man he would kill in August, M'Kenzie took him to Mr. Leyden, a magistrate, who discharged the man and refused a commitment.

46,559. I do not wish to interrupt you at all, but you will confine yourself to letters which were communicated to you, and which therefore influence your course of action ?—Entirely so. This is a letter from Mr. Phillips to Mr. Austin :—

SIR, Montego Bay, July 26th, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, forwarding by desire of his Excellency the Governor copy of a letter received from the Custos of St. Elizabeth. There are some floating rumours here that the minds of the people (the labouring classes) are unsettled, and that they express great discontent about taxation, which they say is being improperly imposed on them. If this be the feeling among them it is to be feared it must have arisen from misapprehension of remarks made as to the weight of taxation on the labouring classes. The rumours to which I have referred are, that there is to be a refusal or resistance to the payment of taxes, or that the people are to do something next month. The "something" not being defined it is difficult to trace these rumours back to get reliable information. On inquiry, one person heard something from another, who, on being questioned, contradicts the first, or gives a different version of the conversation, or only one heard a remark, and does not know from whom; but no doubt there is general uneasiness in the minds of persons here who have heard these rumours. Only this morning I have been engaged in a private inquiry in consequence of some information received, but nothing was elicited from it. Anonymous letters have been written in this town, conveying threats of fire and robbery, on account of "the high price of cloth" and "low rate of wages." I have seen two of these, the first addressed to myself or my firm, professing to be a warning, and advising a change in above respects; the second repeating the threat and the cause to another person, both evidently in the same handwriting, and, I fear, from some very mischievous and evil-minded person. In consequence of these letters, and the rumours I have alluded to, although these are so vague, I considered it my duty to give the senior sergeant of police (in the absence of the inspector) private instructions to be on the alert, and to direct some of his best men to be so, and to be extra watchful, and to notice persons congregating together in any unusual way or number, &c.; and I shall see the inspector as early as possible. I have also had private conversations with three or four magistrates on the subject. This is all the information I can give his Excellency in reply to your letter by this post just received, and the return post leaving almost immediately. The sending a vessel of war to this port is a very desirable move under the circumstances.

I have the honour, &c.

GEO. J. PHILLIPS,
Custos, St. James's.

The next is a letter from Mr. Salmon to Mr. Austin :—

SIR, Malvern Post-office, July 28th, 1864.

THE post being so late I have only a few minutes to acknowledge No. 1,344. I believe the matter of disturbance certain, and beg to state to his Excellency the Governor that I respectfully represent that a vessel of war to cruise off the west end of the Island, and to visit alternately the ports from Black River to Falmouth, will be of no service whatever, if it be true that immediate action is to follow the determination said to be arrived at, to plunder and burn, and that it is to be at once in the three parishes. The presence of force is necessary. Where it is not what influence can it have, or rather will not the mere call and leaving appear as if there is no force to be had, and offer an opportunity to the evil-disposed to remark that the Queen's authorities will do nothing, and are controlled.

I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN SALMON.
Custos of St. Elizabeth.

The next is a letter from Commodore Cracroft to myself :—

Admiralty House, Port Royal,
SIR, July 29th, 1865.

WITH reference to your Excellency's letters of the 25th and 26th instant, I have the honour to inform you that H.M. ship "Bulldog" will proceed to Black River on Monday morning at daylight, in compliance with your excellency's request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. CRACROFT, Commodore.

The next is also from Commodore Cracroft to myself, dated 30th July 1865 :—

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of this date relative to an insurrectionary movement supposed to be on foot in the parishes of St. Elizabeth's and St. James', and in reply have to acquaint you that, as reported in my letter of yesterday, the "Bulldog" will leave for Black River at daylight to-morrow. If possible I will despatch another vessel to Montego Bay during the week. I shall be obliged if your Excellency will furnish me with copies of the enclosures to your despatch of to-day, as time does not admit of their being copied here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. CRACROFT, Commodore.

There are two other letters; the first is from Mr. Austin to Mr. Vickers :—

Government Secretary's Office,
SIR, July 25th, 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Governor, to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from the Custos of St. Elizabeth, and to request your honour to ascertain (in a private manner) if a similar feeling exists in your parish among the lower orders as is represented to prevail in St. Elizabeth, and to afford the Government all information on the subject that you may be able to obtain, and whether there has been an unusual demand recently for firearms and ammunition in Savanna-la-Mar.

2d. His Excellency would be glad if your honour would consider the propriety of placing yourself in communication with the inspector of police on the subject, and of directing that officer to be on his guard, and report any

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His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

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circumstances bearing on the subject that may come within his knowledge. A vessel of war will be directed to cruise round the western part of the island, and call in at the several ports, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, and Montego Bay, and that the commander of the said man-of-war will, on visiting Savanna-la-Mar, communicate with your honour.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HUGH W. AUSTIN,
Governor's Secretary.

The second is a similar letter addressed to Hon. G. L. Phillips, Custos of Montego Bay. The next is a letter from Mr. Vickers to Mr. Austin :—

(Confidential.) Belle Isle, Grange Hill, P. O.
SIR, July 31st, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, inquiring if a feeling of excitement existed in Westmoreland similar to that represented to prevail in St. Elizabeth by Mr. Custos Salmon and Mr. John Hudson, in their communications, copies of which you have enclosed me. I have heard vague rumours for some time of dissatisfaction existing in the neighbouring parishes of St. Elizabeth's and St. James', but I do not think there are any grounds, direct or indirect, for supposing that any disaffection or intention to resist the law in any shape exists in this parish, and that it will be only necessary to take steps to guard against the influence of example should any serious disturbance take place in a neighbouring parish. This is the only cause for alarm (in my opinion). I have made inquiries, and find that no unusual demand has prevailed in the parish for gunpowder and firearms. Some gentlemen of St. Elizabeth's have sent to and procured revolver pistols from Savanna-la-Mar for their personal protection.

Should any demand spring up at present, the dealers of firearms and ammunition have agreed not to supply it. I have directed the police inspector to be vigilant, and make all inquiries he can in a private manner. I have also directed him to hold his force in readiness to march at a moment's notice, should their services be required. I have also communicated with the officer commanding the Westmoreland Volunteer rifle troop to communicate with and prepare his men for any emergency that might render their services necessary. This corps will be under arms on Wednesday, the 2nd August, at Savanna-la-Mar, for their usual monthly muster. I shall make a point of communicating with the commander of the vessel of war as soon as I hear of his arrival at Savanna-la-Mar. I fear that there is good cause to suppose that considerable disaffection prevails in St. James', and that the people there might be easily led into a serious disturbance. I would call his Excellency's attention to the utter worthlessness of the police arms in this parish; they were condemned as unserviceable and dangerous by a board of Militia officers, whose report was duly forwarded by me to the Government. The police are entirely also without amunition of any sort. The Volunteer troops have however, in store a large quantity of private and public ammunition, of the new regulation bore, which, although much smaller than that of the police arms, might be used on an emergency. There are a few old Militia muskets some without locks and barrels, in the police-station, which I have (in conformity with your letter to the inspector of police) directed to be destroyed. The Militia arms were returned into store some 14 or 15 years ago by Colonel Braine. I have directed the police inspector to retain two brass 4-pounder mountain field pieces, which are themselves quite serviceable, the tangent sights alone being wanting. The woodwork of the carriages and wheels are rotten, but the tyres, axles, and other ironwork is as good as it ever was. I shall not fail to keep his Excellency acquainted with everything of any importance that comes to my knowledge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. VICKERS,
Custos of Westmoreland.

The next is from Mr. Salmon to myself :—

Black River, August 1st, 1863.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE to thank you for your note of the 30th ultimo, and the measures adopted for putting down the evil feeling abroad (I believe firmly) through the country. The "Bulldog" arrived at Black River last evening, and we are obliged by the immediate communication made by Captain Wake with myself and the magistrates. So widespread a belief and so common a subject of public talk in the country and at the market places, must have had rise in some intention to do evil. Policemen and rural constables have been threatened as to what would be their fate in the August week. Wherever I had an opportunity I took occasion to warn and advise, but I really conceive without the slightest good. I am putting up a schoolroom and two bedrooms for a governess and my granddaughters expected from England. This, even to Archdeacon Rowe, on Sunday last after church, is represented as a prison I am building, and that I have a puncheon of handcuffs for those who are to be made slaves. Did your Excellency ever hear that where the collections were made for a memorial to the Prince Consort, the reason given by congregations of our church for not subscribing was that he intended to make the people all slaves again for seven years? The post will not allow me time to say more at present, but I will have the honour of writing you again. Some move will be made in the parish as to the state of insecurity and the effect of the evil representations of ill-disposed or thinkingless persons.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) JOHN SALMON.

The next is from Mr. Gilling to myself :—

Black River, Aug. 1st, 1865.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THAT certain statements have been officially laid before your Excellency by the Hon. John Salmon which are of a serious nature against me and that of the unbounded loyalty of the black population in this parish, that an insurrection is to take place on the 1st of August, and of which I am represented as its chief insurgent. A more false and unfounded tissue of reports has never been made up against loyalty as has been communicated to deceive the Governor *ab initio*. I therefore pray your Excellency, as a loyal subject, will supply me with all such information officially received.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN A. GILLING.

The next is from Mr. Salmon to Mr. Austin :—

SIR, Black River, August 1st, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge No. 1,362 Despatch of 31st July. The "Bulldog," Captain Wake, came into Black River last evening. I received a communication from Captain Wake, who afterwards landed, and was waited on by Mr. Leyden, a magistrate. I have to report, for His Excellency's information, my belief that no disturbance has occurred in any of the parishes, and that the measures adopted for preventing any riotous intention, and at present quelling an evil disposition, have been sufficient, and that it is my purpose to go to the other parts of the parish. The police, under the active inspector, the Volunteers, and inhabitants of Black River, with the magistrates, were perfectly ready, and have been, I believe, the means of preserving the peace. The arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Bulldog" was felt as satisfactory, and strengthening the civil power, and the communication with the Custos and magistrate, immediately after coming to anchor proved the readiness with which Captain Wake could offer any assistance which might be required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN SALMON,
Custos of St. Elizabeth.

The next is a letter from Mr. Phillips to Mr. Austin :—

SIR, Montego Bay, August 1st, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to reply, on the 26th ultimo, to your letter received that day by post, and I then hurriedly stated, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, all I knew of the rumours of some expected disturbance. I have little to add now, except to say that similar rumours have continued floating about, with the same difficulty as to tracing them back to any reliable information, keeping up the same feelings of uneasiness in the minds of many persons in the community; but I cannot say that I have seen or heard anything showing any combination among the labouring classes for any acts of violence. It appears to me that the floating rumours gain more importance than they perhaps deserve, from their frequent repetition, sometimes appearing to come from three or four different quarters, when, on inquiry, they are traced all to the same quarter to a certain extent, but without being able to get back to the original source; still it would be presumption in me, against the opinion of so many who are uneasy about these rumours, to say that there is nothing in them. It seems to me that there is a feeling among the labouring population, which has been probably created by exaggeration or actual misrepresentation by some mischievous persons of remarks made at recent meetings and raising out of them, that they are being severely oppressed.

by the high prices of goods and provisions, and the low rates of wages, and by taxation. I fear there are a few evil disposed mischievous persons who seize the opportunity to try and create a bad feeling or dissatisfaction, or to extend any that may exist, and they assist in getting up or in circulating some of the talk and rumours that are about. There are some who maliciously point their remarks against individuals, for certain individuals are somehow constantly named as being marked out for attack. Until these rumours began to circulate, there seemed no reason whatever to suspect that the labouring population, whether disposed to work, as desired, or not, was otherwise than peaceably inclined.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. C. Phillips,
Custos of St. Elizabeth.

The next is from Mr. Vickers to Mr. Austin :—

Sir, Mackfield, Westmoreland, August 3, 1865.

I have to acknowledge your letter, in which you profess to reply to a letter of mine of the 26th ultimo. This is an error, inasmuch as the only letter I have addressed to you on the subject of the prevailing excitement was dated 31st ultimo. In that letter the Governor would be apprised that I had then adopted all the precautionary measures suggested in your letter before me. I have to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that perfect order continues to prevail through the parish, and I see no cause to apprehend any disturbance. I was at Savanna-la-Mar, yesterday expecting the vessel of war at Black River might have dropped down to our port. I enclose a copy of letter I left to be handed the officer of that vessel, should he arrive this day; if not, to be sent by this evening's post to Black River. I may add, some considerable alarm seems to prevail amongst the gentlemen residing near the confines of this parish, from the serious reports which daily reach them from the adjacent parish of St. Elizabeth's. This has been shown by the application made to the merchants of Savanna-la-Mar for gunpowder for the purpose of self-defence.

The next is from Mr. Vickers to the officer commanding the "Bulldog" :—

Sir, Savanna-la-Mar, August 2, 1865.

Having been directed by the Governor to communicate with you on your arrival at this port, I came here this morning, thinking your vessel might have dropped down from Black River. Everything has been still and tranquil in this district, and I do not apprehend any disturbance. Farquharson, a magistrate, and captain of the Volunteer troop, who will give you any information you may require. He will also send to me, and I shall be glad to come down and meet you, if your stay in the port will admit of my doing so.

The following is a letter from Mr. Salmon to Mr. Austin :—

Black River, St. Elizabeth,
Sir, August 4th, 1865.

I have to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that no disturbance has occurred in this parish. I have received many reports, but as yet no evidence sufficient to enable me to fix, beyond suspicion, a word or act. The intention to do some wrong I believe clear, and generally understood through this part of the island, and that the steps taken in preparation to meet and put down any breach of the peace have maintained quiet and prevented an outbreak. The presence of H.M.S. "Bulldog" has had an excellent effect. At the suggestion of some of the magistrates in the neighbourhood I have requested Captain Wake to remain till next Monday at Black River, and also to call on the return of the "Bulldog" from the north side, and to remain here for three or four days. I have said there is no disturbance, but among the families in the parish there is a feeling of insecurity, and among the proprietors a fear of fire, which is said to have been threatened, and which would at once burn the little left to them. I shall consider it my duty to follow out the information I have received from one or more persons as to what has been said or threatened by individuals in the parish, and by communications from other parishes. His Excellency may rely on the prudence necessary in carrying out those inquiries. Of the information, if gained, of consequence his Excellency shall be advised, that I may be directed. It is my pleasing duty now to state to his Excellency that I am instructed by the magistrates and inhabitants of Black River to report the good effect they believe has followed the presence of H.M.S. "Bulldog," and the influence which the consideration and kindness of Captain Wake has had on the small proprietors, who have been permitted to visit and inspect the vessel. I beg to enclose copy of my communication to Captain Wake, requesting his continuance at and return to Black River.

Then Mr. Salmon to Captain Wake :—

Black River, St. Elizabeth,
Sir, August 4th, 1865.

As it is the opinion of several of the magistrates of this parish that you should be requested to keep Her Majesty's ship "Bulldog" in the harbour over Sunday, I have the honour to express to you this request, which I understand to be in accordance with instructions sent to me in a despatch dated Governor's Secretary's Office, July 31st, 1865, No. 1,362, which I enclose for your perusal, and the part of which as to "precautionary arrangement" I take the liberty of calling your attention to. As you have become personally aware of the contradictory reports from different parts of the parish, and the difficulty of arriving at any certainty as to what was or may be the intention of the ill-disposed, and as I have been applied to that a police force from Black River may be sent to Biscany estate, I think it would be very desirable if on your return from the north side you would again visit Black River for three or four days. I have by to-day's post sent a copy of this communication to his Excellency the Governor, with my reasons for the above request that Her Majesty's ship remain here for a few days, and also return. I have now to thank you for the readiness with which you have replied to the suggestions of the magistracy, and for your presence with me on my visit to Lacovia district, supposed as disaffected, and for your courtesy in permitting the visit of different classes to the "Bulldog," which I am sure has had an excellent effect, as has been expressed to me by the head men on my own properties, who with their families have been allowed to inspect the vessel.

The next is from Mr. Phillips to Mr. Austin :—

Sir, Montego Bay, August 5th, 1865.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 31st July. I beg again to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the floating rumours which have been already referred to have not been strengthened by any positive or special information. They are still afloat, but the present week having so far passed off quietly there appears to be rather less of the uneasiness formerly spoken of. I have not found it necessary to take any measure of precaution such as referred to in your letter of 31st inst. beyond the one I had already mentioned of requesting the inspector of police to direct his men, or some of them, to be more than usually watchful and on the alert. The vessel of war you mentioned as coming to this port, under direction of his Excellency the Governor, has not yet made its appearance, but my previous remarks will have shown that this has not been of any importance. It is still rumoured that there is to be resistance in some shape to the payment of taxes, but as yet, like what has gone before, it is but rumour. No doubt the high prices of all classes of provisions have been lately severely felt. I have never known every description of food to be at such high prices all at the same time as it has happened lately. The native-grown provisions, flour and meal, salt fish and pickled fish, all scarce and dear at the same time. At such a time, as is well known, the poorer classes are more easily excited to feelings of discontent, and at such a time much mischief may be done by a few evil-disposed, mischievous persons. Something of this kind has probably been the case in this quarter, and it is to be hoped that some of the discontent will wear off as provisions come more within reach and cheaper. Yams are now coming into market, and American bread-stuffs (flour, meal, &c.) falling from the highest prices. It might appear to some quite irrelevant to allude to such subjects, but I am of opinion that the discontent among the labouring classes, if not created by the scarcity and dearness of food, has been at any rate increased by these circumstances. As I stated in a former letter, I saw no reason to doubt their being most peaceably inclined until these recent rumours got afloat.

Then Captain De Horsey to Governor Eyre :—

"Wolverine," at Jamaica
Sir, August 5th, 1865.

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have assumed the command of the Jamaica division, rendered vacant by the death of the late Commodore Cracroft, C.B., and shall be happy to co-operate with your Excellency at all times for the good of Her Majesty's service.

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His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

20 Mar. 1866.

2. I have further to acquaint your Excellency that the "Cadmus" proceeded at daylight this morning to visit the ports of Lucca and Montego Bay as especially requested in your letter to Commodore Cracroft of the 30th ultimo.

Then the next is from Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey :—

SIR, King's House, August 8th, 1865.

I BEG to acknowledge and thank you for your communication of the 5th instant, acquainting me that in consequence of the death of the late Commodore Cracroft the command of the Jamaica division had devolved upon you, and expressing your desire at all times to co-operate with me for the good of Her Majesty's service.

2. I have also to thank you for having despatched Her Majesty's ship "Cadmus" to visit Lucea and Montego Bay in accordance with a request preferred in my letter of 30th July to the late Commodore Cracroft.

3. The last accounts I have received from the parishes in which disturbances were anticipated are of a more satisfactory kind. The first week in August has passed off without any breach of the public peace, and I have every reason to hope that the precautions taken on the spot and the visits of the "Cadmus" and "Bulldog" will prove more efficacious, both in preventing any outbreak, if such should have been intended, and in allaying the apprehensions of the residents, who had become alarmed at the vague and threatening rumours in circulation with regard to some supposed insurrection movements.

The next is a despatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Eyre :—

Downing Street, September 8th, 1865.

SIR, (No. 288.)

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 198, of 7th of August, enclosing further correspondence relative to the disturbance which had been apprehended among the peasantry of St. Elizabeth and St. Ann's. I have to express my approval of the precautions which you took and my satisfaction at learning that no outbreak occurred.

I will now go on with my narrative. The ill-feeling which existed was supposed to have been stirred up by the agitation which had taken place at the Underhill meetings in reference to taxation, and some of the local papers openly asserted that the taxes could not and would not be collected. I was going to refer to the "County Union" in which that was stated.

46,560. Is that one of the copies of the "County Union" already put in ?—I do not remember the date, but I think it was; if not, I may supply it. It is only to show the impression produced upon the people by these articles in connexion with the public meetings and speeches. I would put in an extract from the "County Union" dated the 12th of September. Perhaps I had better read the paragraph, it is quoting from another paper. (*Extract read.*)

To return, however, to the meeting and the sentiments expressed thereat. If we were to condense them into a summary, what do they disclose but the same grievances which the "Falmouth Post" of only last Friday so ably places before the colony? Says that journal, "Messrs. Hosack "and Hamilton continue at the head of the administration "of affairs; they encourage, if not directly at all events "indirectly, the same wrongdoings that they found fault "with when the seals of office were in other hands, and "their whole policy is injurious to the interest of all "classes of the population. Session after session the "burthen of taxation instead of being lessened is increased; new imposts are levied for useless purposes, "trade is crippled by the exaction of enormous duties, "and the demand for retrenchment, a demand which is "caused by the impoverished circumstances of the country, "is treated with indifference and contempt. There must "be 'a pressure from without' stronger than any that has "been hitherto made to secure the colonists the object "which each individual has at heart, and we are confident "that a movement of this kind energetically and resolutely "pursued is the only one calculated to effect the suppression of abuses that would not be tolerated in any other "colonial possession of the Queen of England. Let it be "shown legally, and in a temperate, respectful manner, "that the suffering inhabitants of Jamaica cannot endure "any longer the oppressive taxation to which they are "subjected, and that it is absolutely necessary to grant "them the relief they claim in consequence of the serious "pressure of the times. Let it be shown that the decadence of agriculture and commerce has caused distress "among the middling and lower classes of society; that "while planters and merchants are reduced in circumstances, mechanics, prædial labourers, and tradesmen find "it difficult to obtain the common necessaries of life, and "that nothing less than a wholesome, effective scheme of "retrenchment will save the country from the ruin and "misery with which it is threatened. Let it be further "shown that as the descendants of Britons we know how "to appreciate the privileges conceded to us by the "British Constitution; that we will not patiently submit "to heartless persecution, whoever the Pharaohs may be "that would subject us to the cruelties of an Egyptian "bondage; that we have liberties and rights which we will "protect at all hazards; and that we have a Sovereign and "an Imperial Parliament to whose justice we will appeal if "it be determined to treat us as nothing better than "degraded bondsmen. Governor Eyre is to a certain "extent his own master, and he must make his election to "repose on a bed of roses or a bed of thorns. A great "deal will depend upon the instructions which he will "give to his ministerial organs. He has a generous-"hearted people to deal with, and we earnestly implore him "to take advantage of their wish to respect and esteem "him as the representative of Her Majesty; but we would "have him bear in mind that the taxes of this year will "not, cannot be collected; that an end must be put to "arbitrary, iniquitous legislation; and that all persons "must have the benefit of living comfortable and decently "on the limited means which are still at their disposal. "There must be a general reduction of expenditure, every "public and parochial officer must be called upon to submit "with a good grace to the lessening of his income, and be "content to receive the amount which can be honestly "given; and with regard to the Main Road Statute it "must be repealed, and better provision made for making "and repairing roads and bridges."

The italics in the above extract are ours, used for the purpose of adding strength to the forcible and flowing language of our contemporary. No one will accuse the "Post," any more than this journal, of inciting the people to acts of violence or resistance to the Government. Yet "the people of Vere have only said what it and we say "whenever we have to write upon the present unhappy "position of the colony. And what they say as a body has "even greater force from its social consideration and "import than what flows from our pens. It is full time "for the Government to be up and doing. It is full time "for it to consider whether it will yield to the necessities "of the people, or goad them on to desperation by a continuance of taxation it will be impossible to enforce. "The cloud at present is no bigger than a man's hand, it "will be at the peril of Mr. Eyre and his advisers if it "swell into many men's hands raised in anger against his "and their oppression and misrule."

The immediate despatch of a naval force, and the timely adoption of other local precautions, prevented any rising from taking place, and it was hoped that any unsatisfactory feeling on the part of the negroes would gradually subside. The next indication of a turbulent and mischievous intention on the part of the negro population was the occurrence of several instances in which the negroes resisted all attempts to investigate and adjust cases connected with their occupation of lands without any legal title or equitable claim, or in cases of disputed claims, but in which they refused to pay either purchase money or rent, and by force prevented surveyors or other persons from entering upon the lands. An attempt of this kind within the last week, in which it became necessary to send 150 troops to enforce an order of the Supreme Court with regard to Hartlands.

46,561. We cannot take that ?—I only give it as indicating the state of the country.

46,562. It is not a matter within your own knowledge at all, and we cannot take it; we cannot take an argument ?—It is a case that existed then.

46,563. Anterior to the outbreak ?—Yes, preceding the outbreak. One of these cases was at Hartlands, within four miles of Spanish Town.

46,564. Was that previous ?—Oh, yes, the case was under consideration at the very time of the outbreak, and all the correspondence has since been transmitted to Sir Henry Storks, in relation to this case.

46,565. The thing would be to have the correspondence and the letters which came to you in respect to

that previous to October?—I will have them put in. There was verbal communication on the same subject in reference to another case in St. Thomas in the East, that of Mr. Hire.

46,566. Does the Hartlands case date far back?—I do not recollect how far.

46,567. Long before the year 1865?—Yes, but it was coming to a point previous to the outbreak. A great number of persons called personally upon the subject.

46,568. We may take that as part of your statement, that several persons called upon you previously on the subject?—Yes, and steps were being taken before the Supreme Court.

46,569. We don't care about that in the least; what was done in reference to communication with the Government. You had better get the facts distinctly upon the statement?—I can distinctly state that many communications were made to me on the subject.

46,570. Not as to any resistance, apparently, hardly as to resistance, if the order of Court had not been obtained?—No, but as to resistance to an attempt to survey in the first instance.

46,571. Would the survey be before the order of the Court?—Oh, yes. I may state that Mr. Hart, Mr. Roger Swire, the late Mr. Hire, Mr. S. S. Sanguinetti, and others whose names I do not now remember, came to me repeatedly in reference to cases of this kind, especially in regard to Hartlands, to a property in St. Thomas in the East, and to properties in Clarendon. At the two former resistance by a large number of persons had been made to the attempts of surveyors to survey the lands. At a later period in October steps were taken to bring the matter before the Courts, and the aid of the Government for compulsory measures was asked for, on behalf of Mr. Hart. The whole subject was under the consideration of the Government. I understood there are many cases very similar to that of Hartlands in various parts of the island. Written communications in respect to these back-lands (as they are termed by the negroes) will be found in the records of the Government offices, both prior and subsequent to the rebellion. I put in the following letters relating to these questions:—

Spanish Town, 5th July 1865.

W. R. Myers, Esquire, Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Skyers' report on Colonel Hunt's communication dated 10th April last.

2. It is unaccompanied by any report from Mr. Stone, and no cause is assigned for the absence of such report.

3. With regard to my own views on the subject, they remain unchanged as to the difficulty of organizing and maintaining an efficient Volunteer force in the rural districts.

4. Recourse must be had to the Militia, from whose ranks Volunteers might afterwards be recruited.

5. I am glad to find Colonel Hunt concurring in this opinion, the more so as I have reason to apprehend that a force of some kind will shortly be required in more parishes than one to support the civil power.

6. It consists with my personal knowledge that a large tract of land known as Harvey's Bog (otherwise Hartland) in this parish, within three miles of the seat of Government, has been taken possession of by hundreds if not thousands of unauthorized persons, who by force of arms prevent all access to the remoter part of their settlements, although a public thoroughfare runs throughout its entire length. Violence and rapine reign there unchecked and unnoticed.

7. These men I am told are armed with the muskets of the late Militia, and though none among the mob of over 200 whom I encountered, and by whom I was forcibly extruded from the public thoroughfare alluded to, were so armed, I believe my information to be correct, from the fact that scarcely a day passes without some of the cattle being killed or wounded on the adjacent properties.

8. In Metcalfe similar attempts are being made to take possession of the extensive freehold belonging to the late Lord Seaford.

9. The Crown lands and others liable to forfeiture in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey have already been taken possession of illegally, and I doubt not the same thing is occurring in Cornwall.

10. These are grave events, requiring the serious consideration of Government.

11. The other portions of Colonel Hunt's letter require no special comment from me, except that I doubt when he next visits Saint Thomas in the East whether he will find any Volunteer corps in existence. He certainly will not in St. Mary's or Metcalfe.

I have, &c.,
R. Swire,
Late Captain of the Mounted Volunteer Corps, Saint George.

Sir, Spanish Town Police-office, July 17th, 1865.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th July, No. 1,272, enclosing an extract from a letter of Mr. Swire's, of date 5th instant, stating the existence of an armed body of peasantry, who oppose and obstruct persons going to the district known as Harvey's Bog, or Hartland, in this parish, and notifying his Excellency the Governor's desire that I should be called upon to report thereon for the information of Government.

In reply, I have the honour to report that I have made careful inquiries, and am informed that "Hartland" was originally a penn of some 3,000 acres of land, the property of the late Daniel Hart, Esq., merchant in Kingston. It is situated in the parish of St. Catherine, to the left of the Old Harbour road, about 3½ miles from this town, the direct road of communication being a road which turns off at "2-mile Wood Penn," and known as "Hartland Road." Mr. Hart during his lifetime had the property surveyed, and subdivided into some 500 or 600 lots (the plan of which, am told, was lost in the fire of Kingston), and from or about the year 1844 a number of persons entered upon possession, the terms of which have long been and are now the subject of dispute, the people who reside there asserting that they paid in some instances for the land; in others they claim from being in possession for years, deeds of gift, &c., &c. On the part of Mr. Hart's heirs and executors, it is asserted that they have no right or title, only a few of them having paid the whole or any of the original stipulated purchase money; that they are squatters, who have unlawfully taken and retain possession by force.

With regard to Mr. Swire's complaint of obstruction, I learn that when he proceeded to run a line of boundary and survey he was met on the road and opposed by the settlers, who told him he should not do so, but I cannot gather that any act of violence then occurred, although he appears to have been unable to carry out his object.

I did not think it either judicious or right on that occasion to send police to the spot, as I considered it would have been both wrong and unprecedented to take part about lands the titles to which might form subjects of litigation in the superior courts, unless I received instructions from the proper authorities, on sworn information that violence was apprehended, or that a riot was likely to ensue.

The settlers on Hartlands appear to me to be a very rough and ignorant class of men. Many are known as industrious, hard-working, and civil; but of the great majority it is asserted, and I think with truth, that they are very bad neighbours, indolent, idle, and often accused and frequently convicted of horse stealing, cattle lifting, larcenies, assaults, and other crimes, murder not exceepted. Frequent complaints are also made in the neighbourhood of cattle being shot and wounded, but whether these people are really the culprits is a matter not easily detected. Six or seven time-expired convicts reside there, and in all I think the inhabitants number upwards of 800.

With respect to firearms I may, I think, safely assert that from information received, and from my own observation, that in all districts in the four parishes over which I have police supervision there are a great many persons who secretly keep and make use of firearms without licence, and in many instances to the fear and detriment of their neighbours and stock, and in this I am influenced by the unexpected seizures often made by the police, the number of informations laid by which parties are compelled to license, and by the reports and complaints made of cattle shot and wounded, and slugs, &c.

I have made diligent and careful inquiries from the police, who are almost daily in Hartland serving criminal and civil processes, and I have no reason to believe that any organized armed body exists, or that any have combined, or the idea has been suggested. Nor have I been able to find out that any drills, parades, &c., have gone on among them, but at the same time it would be difficult to say what means they would not resort to, individually or collectively, to retain their present settlements, which I firmly believe they do not intend quietly to resign.

The police force of this parish consists of one senior, one junior sergeant, and 20 privates, who are constantly

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traversing over 14 town and 33 out-of-town districts, in an area of 93,000 acres, and that, coupled with the town beats and duties, renders it impossible to station any out of town for a permanency; but when occasions, as of late frequently, occur, parties are sent out night and day to Hartland, to apprehend and take notice of the people. I fear very little confidence can be placed in the constables, who are so closely mixed up with the people that they hardly ever do their duty, and I have not the least doubt that a great deal of crime and violence goes undetected.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GOR. D. RAMSAY,
Inspector of Police.

W. R. Myers, Esquire,
Secretary, the Executive Committee.

Amity Hall, Plantain Garden River, P.C.,
July, 1865.

W. R. Myers, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.,
Secretary, Executive Committee,
Spanish Town.

SIR, I HAVE to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor, in Executive Committee, this communication, as the facts which it details present a strong contrast to the destitution and misery said to prevail throughout the island, and as I understand similar statements have been submitted to His Excellency illustrative of the growing desire of many of the adult population to take possession of lands to which they have not a shadow of a claim. When lately in England I obtained the consent of the parties interested in a property called Hector River, in this parish—which is leased by the proprietor of this estate, to which a run of land called Rowland's Field is attached—to have the lines of Rowland's Field run at their cost, as I knew that people had been trespassing on it from whom I could obtain no rent. With this view I got Mr. Swire, Crown surveyor of Middlesex, to insert a notice of survey in the "Colonial Standard" newspaper for three weeks, and served the representatives of the neighbouring properties—as far as they are known—with similar notices that a survey would be commenced on Monday last, the 17th instant. Accordingly, on that day Mr. Swire and myself, accompanied by a few men, went to begin the survey, but we had scarcely proceeded before we were surrounded by upwards of 100 able-bodied negroes, amongst whom were a few women, all armed either with cutlasses, knives. or sticks, who seized on Mr. Swire's chain, dragging it away, by which it was broken and a portion lost, using at the same time threats, and being very violent, and preventing all our attempts to proceed further with the survey. We were of course compelled to desist, and I immediately went with Mr. Swire to the Peace Office in Bath, and procured a warrant against 10 of the ringleaders, who I was able to have identified, and they were apprehended the next morning. The following day (Tuesday) we again attempted to proceed with the survey, and as the sergeant of police, with two of his men, had just apprehended the parties against whom I had obtained the warrant, I got them to accompany us in order to identify other parties, in case we were resisted as on the previous day. Mr. Swire followed a wall for some distance running inside on the land of a neighbouring property, the end of which he had no sooner reached than obstruction was commenced. We, however, proceeded, and the chain was again seized three several times by one man in particular, named William Doyley. At last this same man rushed in, being goaded on by the others, amongst whom were a number of women, exclaiming and calling to them, "I don't care if I dead; stop the billers," meaning the men we had cutting the track through the bush. Upon this a general rush was made, the men were stopped, and we were unable to proceed further. By the assistance of the police I was able to identify 13 others, against whom I have also obtained a warrant to apprehend. To-morrow we intend going back to prosecute the survey, if possible, but I fear it will be with no better result than before, as they all said the lines should not be run, and that the place was theirs. The man, Henry Doyley, before alluded to, who I asked what right he had to claim it, said, and I took the words down as they fell from him, "What God Almighty make land for? You have plenty; we have none." The property belonged to Colonel Jasper Hall, and still belongs to his heirs, and not an acre has ever been sold by him or them, as on reference to the Island Secretary's office appears, there not being a single conveyance from Colonel Hall on record, and I have been in possession of the place previous to his death. Mr. Justice Cargill, who lived for many years (and his father before him) on his property (Haining) adjoining, and who I believe were both on intimate terms with Colonel Hall, can and I believe is willing to testify to these facts, and I believe he knows more of the real facts than anyone living. What claim, therefore, these people can make I know not, except that I believe some of them have gone to the collector of dues and paid quit rents on a few acres; and it seems they are advised in all their proceedings by a Mr. Vendryes, a solicitor in Kingston. A person of the name of Alexander Grant, who was the first that seized hold of the chain, claims the place as his; but he being away in custody yesterday, the others said it belonged to them and their children, and that we should never get possession of the place. I wish to draw the attention of His Excellency to the position in which matters now stand. Mr. Swire is employed by me on the part of the proprietors, at a large expense, to run the lines of Rowland's Field; due notice is given, according to law, and he is prevented from carrying out the survey, the civil power being set at defiance, and is powerless to afford him aid and protection in the performance of his duty, and the parties can only be proceeded against at the Circuit Court, at a great expense, and with a probability of their being acquitted by their fellow parishioners; while I, as the attorney of the lessee, am deprived of, and actually put out of, possession of the property. I am at a loss what course to pursue. It would not do to oppose force to force, at least I would not take upon myself the responsibility of doing so. The object, it seems to me, on the part of these people is to provoke an assault, as they form themselves into a body, and if you attempt to move forward they exclaim, "Don't touch me!" and appear ready armed, as they are, to resist any attempt to do so or to force a passage through them, and saying, "If you want war, you shall have it." This is a very alarming and serious state of things, not only on account of its present features, but as not knowing where it may spread to or how terminate; and I felt it to be my duty to lay it before His Excellency the Governor, in Executive Committee.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS HIRE.

I beg now to put in the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject, and the Governor's minute on that opinion :—

I do not see that any more prompt or effective means of punishing for what has been done can be adopted than by an indictment at common law for obstructing Mr. Hire and his *employé*, the surveyor, in the execution or assertion of a legal right, namely, of surveying the boundary line. No offence has been committed of which the magistrates have summary jurisdiction. For prevention of future dispute, the proper course is that pointed out by 35 Geo. III. c. 24; when, if resistance should be offered to the execution of an order of the Supreme Court for a survey of the lines, the aid of the Government may be invoked in vindication of the Court's authority. The same remarks will apply to the Hartsland occupants.

ALEXANDER HESLOP,
25th July 1865. Attorney-General.

Send a copy of this to both Mr. Hire and Mr. Hart, and add that until an order of the Supreme Court is given the Executive has no power to give any aid in the matter.
25th July, 1865—E.C. E. EYRE.
Mr. Westmoreland and Mr. Hosack.

I also wish to lay before the Commission a minute of the 26th of July with reference to the same subject :—

MR. MYERS,
A COPY of the Attorney-General's opinion in reference to the case of disputed lands near Plantain Garden River, and at Hartsland, should be sent to the Custos of St. Thomas in the East for the information of the justices, and to the inspectors of police of St. Thomas in the East and St. Catherine's for their respective guidance. E. EYRE.
26th July, 1865.

I next place before the Commission another letter dated the 15th of September, from Mr. J. J. Sanguinetti :—

Teak Pen, Chapelton, P.O.,
SIR, 15th Sept. 1865.

YOUR letter of the 7th inst., received by post on the 12th inst., would not have called for a reply but for the following paragraph contained therein :—"I am directed to observe that if the title as to any of the lands referred to is disputed, which would seem to be the case, the question can only be settled in a court of law, and not by conflicts on the spot by the agents or *employés* of the parties interested." With reference to the foregoing, I beg to inform his

Excellency the Governor in Executive Committee that there is no disputed title in question, nor can there be any when the parties dividing the forfeited lands among themselves have not the shadow of claim or title to them, and the title for my lands has been on record since 1838. The injury I complain of is that of being compelled to employ a surveyor to attend these repeated notices at a serious expense, and the ultimate ruin to which I am exposed, so far as the sale of my land is concerned, and upon which I have paid land-tax for a quarter of a century; since the mere cost of a surveyor's fees, it would appear, is only necessary to enter into possession of the lands forfeited to the Crown, and which surround mine. I am to assure the Government that so far as I am concerned no conflict on the spot by my agents or *employés* shall occur. I trust the laws afford me otherwise due protection. I beg to acknowledge possession of the surveyor's notice enclosed in your letter.

I have, &c.,

W. R. Myers, Esq., &c., &c. J. J. Sanguinetti.

Whilst the Government had these land questions under consideration they were startled by the occurrences at Morant Bay, and a state of things was then very soon discovered to exist which I could only describe in the terms used in my address when opening the Legislature on the 7th November last:—

There is scarcely a district or a parish in the island where disloyalty, and sedition, and murderous intentions are not widely disseminated, and in many instances openly expressed.

The misapprehensions and misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in this country, the inflammatory harangues or seditious writings of political demagogues, of evil-minded men of higher position or better education, and of worthless persons without either character or property to lose, the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious press, and the misdirected efforts and misguided counsels of certain ministers of religion, sadly so miscalled, if the Saviour's example and teaching are to be the standard, have led to their natural, their necessary, their inevitable result (amongst an ignorant, excitable, and uncivilized population)—rebellion, arson, murder.

All respect for constituted authority had been undermined, rights of property and law were set at defiance, and it was clear that nothing but the most prompt and stringent measures could save the colony from impending anarchy and ruin. The actual circumstances in which the colony became placed were greatly misunderstood in England, and the steps taken by the local Government were grossly misrepresented. Her Majesty's Government naturally called upon me to furnish information upon various points connected with the disturbances which had arisen and the means taken to suppress them. I was engaged in getting together this information when the arrival of Sir Henry Storks——

46,572. This is an extract?—I am stating the circumstances under which I was unable to furnish the information required by the Commissioners when I was formerly before them. I was engaged in getting together this information when the arrival of Sir Henry Storks announced to me that a Commission of Inquiry had been appointed, that I was relieved from any further obligation of replying to the inquiries which had been addressed to me, and that upon Sir Henry Storks and upon the Commission over which his Excellency was to preside would devolve the task of investigating the subject. Under these circumstances I considered it my duty to transfer to the Royal Commissioners the mass of documents which I had collected, as affording them the means of judging what evidence could be given by a very considerable number of individuals of all ranks and classes. I was subsequently called upon to give personal evidence as to the part I had taken, as to any facts which had come under my own observation, and as to the grounds upon which my course of action as Governor had been based. In connexion with this latter topic I was asked to refer to any documents or reports which I had received prior to the 13th November, tending to show that disaffection was wide-spread, and that apprehensions of risings were entertained with regard to other districts than those where the rebellion actually broke out or to which it extended. Not being aware beforehand of the nature of the information which would be required from me, I was unprepared at the moment to furnish the names of the parties from whom I received, or the dates of the communications giving, or the exact nature of the information upon which I grounded my opinion that it was necessary to continue martial law after the 30th of October, when an amnesty was proclaimed. I could therefore only reply generally that the communications I had received were very numerous, from all parts of the country, some oral, some written, and then refer the Commissioners to the documents I had already placed in their hands. The reply to this was, that those documents, having for the most part been furnished since the termination of martial law, could have had no part in influencing the action of the Government prior to that event. This, no doubt, was the case so far as the mere documents handed to the Commissioners were concerned; but a large proportion of the facts, circumstances, and opinions therein given related to a period antecedent to the termination of martial law, and had been made known to the Government before such termination. I have now compiled, for the information of the Commissioners, a concise statement, in chronological order, of many of the various written reports or documents which reached me, or of the action taken prior to the 13th of November, and I have continued such statement to a period some few days subsequent to that date. Before, however, bringing under notice these various documents I will briefly state the occurrences which led to the imposition of martial law. On the 11th October I received an intimation from the Custos of St. Thomas in the East that a very large number of negroes, armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes, had in a body resisted the execution of certain warrants placed in the hands of six police and three rural constables, that they had ill-treated the police, and had compelled them to take an oath to join the rioters. The Custos further stated that the rioters openly declared that they would come to Morant Bay to-morrow. Immediate arrangements were made for despatching, with the least possible delay, a ship of war and troops to the district where these occurrences had taken place. Am I at liberty to correct a misrepresentation which has been made with regard to my conduct on that occasion?

46,573. By whom?—In the journals. It has been stated that I was absent.

46,574. State what the facts were; you may state the thing as it was as a contradiction of that; you need not refer to the mis-statement, still less take upon yourself to say that it was wilful. You may put forward an original statement of your own as to what did occur. Make it in consequence of the statement,—"In consequence of a statement which has been "brought to my knowledge in reference to me, I wish "to state"—whatever the facts are?—I bring to the notice of the Commissioners a statement which has been circulated to the effect that the massacre at Morant Bay was in a great degree due—first, to my being out of the way when the letters from the Baron von Ketelhodt and from Messrs. Dacres, Bogle, and Co. arrived; secondly, to an unnecessary delay taking place in the despatch of assistance after those letters had been received. There would have been nothing improper or unusual if I had been absent from the seat of Government when no disturbance was apprehended; but the facts are that I was in Spanish Town on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October, and that I received the Baron von Ketelhodt's letter before 8 a.m. on the 11th October, and lost not a moment in taking action with regard to it. Unfortunately the only ship of war ready for service (the "Cadmus") had left Port Royal at an early hour the same morning. The "Wolverine," the only other ship in port, was not ready for sea, and although every possible exertion was made by Captain de Horsey, some hours necessarily elapsed before the troops could be taken on board, and then the darkness of the night and the nature of the coast made it impracticable for the "Wolverine" to go to sea until the following morning at daylight.

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Under all these disadvantages, however, troops were actually landed at Morant Bay in about 24 hours from the time I received the Baron's letter. With regard to the letter from Dacres, Bogle, and Co., I cannot recollect the exact time at which I received it, but I am quite certain it was long after I had received the Baron's letter, and after all the arrangements for despatching troops had been made. Mr. Jordon, who received this letter in the first instance, informs me——

46,575. We really must not take that, it is not within your own knowledge, and saying you have no reason to doubt the accuracy of it will not be evidence of it. We have the evidence of Mr. Jordon, and he must prove it?—I only wish to put in the minute I wrote on the subject, to show it was written the same day.

46,576. (*By Mr. Gorrie.*) Can you give the time when you wrote the minute?—I am unable to do that. I can only state it was long after the arrangements had been made.

46,577. (*By the Commission.*) Mr. Jordon stated that the answer was written the same day, but as there was no post till the next day it could not be sent till then?—I now produce the original minute dated 11th October, upon which the reply to Dacres, Bogle, and Co. was founded. [*Minute read as follows*]:—

Reply to this that the petition does not state the nature of the grievance complained of or give any of the particulars, and therefore I have no means of judging how far the petitioners had any just cause of complaint or not. The laws of the country apply equally to the labourer and the proprietor, and if any party at any time feels aggrieved at or dissatisfied with the decisions of the justices, there is an appeal to the Circuit Courts. I am also always ready to listen and, as far as I can properly do so, inquire into any circumstances which the people think press hardly upon them; but I cannot entertain any application when pressed upon me with the accompaniment of threats. In the present instance I am aware from other sources that some of the petitioners have been guilty of gross outrage and violence, and I must warn them that such proceedings cannot be allowed to take place with impunity. It is my duty at once to inform the petitioners that they are misled by the misrepresentations of evil-disposed and designing men, and that unless they promptly withdraw from the unlawful attitude they have assumed very serious consequences must follow. It is my firm determination to vindicate and uphold the majesty of the law.—E. Eyre, 11th Oct. 1865. Make two copies of the petitioners' letter, and two of my reply. Send one copy of each to the Custos by to-morrow's post, and let me have the other copy of each for the S.S.—E. Eyre, 11th Oct. 1865. Give all the names in the copies of the petition.

46,578. Here is a note. "Done in regard to petitioners and the Custos, E. J. 12/10/65"?—That is Mr. Jordon's note. It was impossible that a letter received at Spanish Town not at an early hour on the 11th October could in any way have been answered or acted upon so as to obviate a disturbance at Morant Bay (43 miles distant) which commenced soon after 3 p.m. the same day. On the 12th October several communications reached me, notifying that the negroes had fulfilled their expressed intentions of going down to the Bay on the 11th, that they had risen in insurrection, had killed the Custos, several of the magistrates, the curate of Bath, inspector of police, commanding officer of Volunteers, and others, had released the prisoners from gaol, and had burnt down the Court-house. It was further reported that the insurgents intended to proceed with their work of devastation up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley. The same evening (12th October) I had an interview with Mr. William Codner Miller, justice of the peace and manager of Serge Island estate, eight miles to the north-west of Morant Bay. Mr. Miller had just made his escape from the district in insurrection. He reported that early the same morning (between 8 and 9 a.m.) a party of negroes, armed with cutlasses and sticks, entered his house, and threatened to kill him and a Mr. Drummond who was at the house, and all white or coloured persons. Mr. Miller confirmed the intelligence already received, and further reported that whilst escaping they saw opposite Serge Island about 1,000 people, armed with cutlasses and sticks, with flags flying, drums beating, and horns blowing, all going towards Morant Bay. They subsequently saw other parties, similarly armed. Mr. Miller came to the General's house at a very late hour that night, and gave this information. With these facts before me on the evening of the 12th of October, remembering also that about two months before I had been compelled to send ships of war and take other steps to prevent anticipated risings in another part of the island, aware that agitation and disaffection had been sedulously stirred up throughout the entire colony at the Underhill meetings, and by seditious writings in the newspapers, and knowing well the character of the black population, and their proneness to act upon impulse and to follow example, I could have no doubt but that a very serious rebellion had broken out, nor could I doubt, when I met the Council of War on the following morning, that it was my duty at once to proclaim martial law as the only means of meeting so grave an emergency. The Commissioners are already aware of the formalities required by the statutory law of the colony to give a legal validity to the establishment of martial law, and that great part of the night of the 12th of October was spent by myself and others in taking means to ensure those requirements being fulfilled. Early on the 13th of October I met the Council of War, at which the following gentlemen (comprising nearly equal numbers from all the three leading classes, white, coloured, and Jews, and representing fairly all shades of politics,) were present:

E. Eyre, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.
L. S. O'Connor, Major-General commanding H.M. Forces.
Smith, Captain, R. N., Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal at the time.
John Salmon, President of the Privy Council and President of the Legislative Council.
Sir B. Edwards, Chief Justice, and Member of the Legislative Council.
A. Heslop, Attorney-General, and Member of the Legislative Council.
A. G. Fyfe, Member of the Legislative Council.
H. W. Austin, Receiver-General, and Member of the Privy Council.
C. H. Jackson, Speaker of the House of Assembly.
H. Westmoreland, Member of Assembly.
W. Hosack, Member of Assembly.
E. Jordon, C.B., Island Secretary, and Member of the Privy Council.
J. S. Williams, Member of Assembly.
F. R. Lynch, Member of Assembly.
P. A. Espeut, Member of Assembly.
H. F. Colthirst, Member of Assembly.
A. L. Malabre, Member of Assembly.
J. Levy, Member of Assembly.
C. Levy, Member of Assembly.
G. Henderson, Member of Assembly
A. H. Lewis, Member of Assembly.
D. J. Alberga, Member of Assembly.
S. C. Burke, Member of Assembly.
R. Osborn, Member of Assembly.
R. Harris, Member of Assembly.
J. Nunes, Member of Assembly.
D. P. Nathan, Member of Assembly.
A. Salom, Member of Assembly.

At this Council of War I stated the circumstances which had come to my own knowledge with reference to the insurrection, and after some little discussion it was unanimously determined that martial law should be at once proclaimed, and it was proclaimed accordingly over the entire county of Surry (comprising about one-fifth of the whole island), excepting the city and parish of Kingston. The first intention of the Government was to confine martial law to Saint Thomas in the East, Portland, and Saint David's, and the original draft of the proclamation was so drawn up, but the Council of War unanimously decided that it should be extended so as to comprehend all the county of Surry, except Kingston, and it was so

arranged. The Commissioners are aware of the steps taken after the proclamation of martial law, that those steps were successful, and that I found myself in a position to proclaim on the 30th October a general amnesty to all persons in the districts where the rebellion had existed, excepting only certain persons who were specially excluded. The object of the Government in proclaiming an amnesty thus early was to offer an opportunity to those who had been in rebellion (but who had not been guilty of the crimes of murder or arson) to return to their allegiance. It was not intended to stop the operation of martial law, which without any further action on the part of the Government would continue until the 13th November by the law under which it had been called into existence. The Government did not consider the disturbed districts in a state to admit of martial law being suddenly dispensed with, whilst the reports received from all parts of the island occasioned such great anxiety for the safety of other districts (which were then unprotected), as to make it a matter of essential policy to continue martial law until the Government could complete such arrangements as would justify a reasonable hope that the public peace, and the safety of life and property, would not be further seriously endangered. I proceed to state the particulars of some of the circumstances brought to the notice of the Government. A letter of the 13th October was received from Dr. Clachar, senior magistrate of Portland, acting in the place of the Custos, reporting a rebellion in St. Thomas in the East, 26 lives lost, town of Morant Bay totally destroyed by fire, Bath partially so, and requesting that troops be immediately sent. (*This letter had been previously laid before the Commission.*) I also beg to lay before the Commission a letter from Dr. Clachar, dated the 13th of October, calling upon the Custos of Saint George's to send up police and Volunteers, and stating that "every hour is of importance." (*Letter read*)

Port Antonio, Friday evening, 13th October 1865.

To his Honour the Custos of St. George, or senior Magistrate.

GENTLEMEN,

A SERIOUS insurrection having broken out in St. Thomas in the East, and the Custos and several of the magistrates having been most fearfully murdered, and the insurgents finding their way to this, and will in all probability be here during the night, I request you will be good enough to send us the aid of your police, with all the ammunition that can be got, as well as to induce the Volunteer force and other good citizens to come up to our aid.

Be good enough to lose no time, every hour is of the utmost importance.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN S. CLACHAR.

P.S.—Be good enough also to send on to Annotto Bay for as much powder, &c., as can be got there, as it is possible there might not be enough with you, and little or none here.

The next letter I wish to call attention to is from Mr. Myers to myself, dated December 25th. (*Letter previously put in by Mr. Hosack.*) On the 14th of October I received a letter from the secretary to the Executive Committee, reporting that mischief was apprehended in Kingston by the inspector of police, and that unfavourable intelligence had been received from other parishes in the county of Surry. (*Put in by previous witness.*) The next is from Mr. J. Creed, of Metcalfe, a justice of the peace, reporting that he had been threatened on his way to Annotto Bay. I think he has given evidence of that fact; but I mention it as a fact which came to the knowledge of the Government at the time. I next wish to lay before the Commission a letter from Mr. W. R. Myers to the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated the 14th October, applying for arms for the police force with the least possible delay, for the purpose of defence in the existing insurrection. (*Letter referred to.*) On the 15th of October. Mr. H. Guscott, J.P., senior magistrate of St. George's, forwards a threatening letter to burn down the houses and estates' works in St. George's, and threatening life. (*Read*).

Hon. William Hosack, Custos, St. George's.

SIR, Buff Bay, October 14th, 1865.

HAVING received the enclosed communication by policeman from Portland, at 3 o'clock this morning, I called a meeting of the magistrates, and having consulted with them, they agreed with me to send on the despatch to you by policeman, having no means of assistance to afford them, either with arms, powder, or to remove the police from this. I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant,
H. GUSCOTT, J.P.

The next is a letter from Mr. E. Bond, J.P., senior magistrate of Metcalfe, in the absence of the Custos, calling attention to the defenceless condition of the parish and town of Annotto Bay, and stating there is reason to anticipate that this parish may soon be subjected to the same influences as in Portland, where the insurgents have already extended their presence, and requesting immediate action may be taken. (*Previously put in.*) An announcement was made on the 16th October, by Capt. Ker, R.E., commanding officer at Newcastle, directing all police constables in St. Andrew's to proceed at once to their posts, and to apprehend all suspicious characters. (*Already in.*) I wish next to call attention to a letter from Mr. J. H. Hall, clerk to the magistrates of St. Thomas in the Vale, on the 16th October, forwarding a warning letter, and stating that the magistrates suggest either the postponement of the court, or that the troops should be sent, and to the fact that Messrs. W. Carr and H. Barrow called upon me in person on the 7th, and urgently represented the imminency of an outbreak at Rodney Hall. Troops were telegraphed to march from Spanish Town there at once. On the 17th there was a letter from Paul Bogle, J. McLaren, B. Clarke, P. Cameron, and E. K. Bailey, leaders of the rebels, addressed to Mr. Graham and others, notifying that war is at hand, calling upon every black man to turn out at once, to blow their shells and roll their drums, to go from house to house and take out every man, march them down to Stony Gut,—"any "that you find in the way take them down with their "arms. Every one of you must leave your house, take "your guns—who don't have guns, take your cutlasses "at once. The Maroons sent the proclamation to us to "meet them at Hayfield, that they will put us in the "way how to act." This is six days after the outbreak. That is in evidence, I think. The next letter is from Mr. W. Braham, J.P., of Metcalfe, Mr. Westmoreland's overseer, dated October 17th, in which he reports intense excitement and some threatening language, also that people had stated they "were waiting for the law from St. Thomas in the East."

Extract from letter of W. R. Braham, Overseer of Mr. Westmoreland's Estate, Gibraltar, parish of Metcalfe, dated October 17, 1865.

We are quiet here, but it is the general opinion that if a row was begun there would be soon plenty to join, and that some military force should be here to put a stop to anything that may spring up, and every one is very anxious, not knowing what may happen. There has been some threatening language, but it has been what was going on for some time when the people would not turn out early in August: when asked, their answer was they were waiting for the law from St. Thomas in the East, which after what has occurred seems ominous, and trust you will use your influence to get us protected, or we might be sacrificed; the excitement here is intense.

The next is a communication from Mr. Richard Hill, senior magistrate of St. Catherine's, dated October 17th, written in the absence of the Custos. He forwards an application from the inhabitants to be permitted to enrol as Volunteers for the protection of Spanish Town. (*Already in.*) The next is from the Hon. B. Vickers, Custos of Westmoreland, dated the 17th October. He sends an express reporting the helpless state of the parish, and that considerable excitement exists in the Blue-fields district; and states that the manistrates had waited upon him to say there would be large numbers of people collected at the time of holding the Circuit Court at Savanna-la-Mar, and great probable excitement—riot not improbable. (*Already in.*) On the 17th, Mr. J. Prendergast, J.P., of Metcalfe, wrote, reporting much excitement.

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Mr. Prendergast, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.
(Extract.) Iter Boreale Estate, Metcalfe, October 17, 1865.

I regret to tell you that there is much excitement in this quarter. I am glad to hear troops have been sent to Buff Bay. We are taking all the precaution we can in this quarter. I hope we shall have some protection at Annotto Bay. The accounts from windward are truly alarming.

The next is a letter from Mr. Skyers, J.P., of St. George's, dated the 17th October, reporting great excitement at Buff Bay in the mind of everybody.

Mr. Skyers, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.
(Extract. Buff Bay, St. George, October 17, 1865.

There is great excitement here in the minds of everybody, though the rioters have not made their appearance here yet.

On the 17th there was a letter from the Custos of St. Ann's (Mr. Royes), representing the defenceless state of the parish, and stating that general uneasiness prevails. He asks for arms and ammunition. (*In already.*) On the 17th, Mr. L. Lindo, of St. Elizabeth, brings to notice the helpless condition of the inhabitants of Black River—police inefficient, Volunteers disbanded; states that there have been recent reports of disobedience and disloyalty; and asks for a force to be sent. (*Already in.*) On the 17th, General O'Connor, commander of the forces, states that he has found it necessary to send troops to Buff Bay, in St. George's. The next letter I wish to lay before the Commission is dated the 17th October, from Mr. J. Hollingsworth, Custos of Manchester, who reports—no arms or ammunition—the community very anxious. (*In already.*) On the 17th, Mr. T. Hart, inspector of police in St. Ann's, reports the useless state of the arms, and that he is unprepared for any outbreak. (*In already.*) On the 17th, Mr. Callaghan, of Vere, gives to Mr. Shaw, the clerk of the peace, a statement by some persons that Benjamin Morris statod in their hearing, "That he would be glad to see the rioters in "Vere—he would join them at once. That if he could "get 40 others to join him he would raise a row to-"morrow morning." On the same date, Mr. G. Shaw, clerk of the peace of Vere, reports that there are plenty of disaffected persons in the parish, and many who want little persuasion to join them; states he has it on good authority that Dr. Bruce asserted that if an outbreak took place the Custos's life would not be worth a pin; and points out the want of arms and ammunition among the better classes.

The Clerk of the Peace for Vere to the Custos of Vere.

My dear Sir,

I saw Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Gibb as soon as possible after receiving your letter of yesterday. The shopkeepers at the Alley have given me their word that they have no gunpowder at all. One Mr. Wilkins stated that he had repeated applications for it lately, but at this season of the year much could not be made of that. I have sent the police to the other stores, but there is not probably any there. No one has a licence in this parish to sell gunpowder, still I have no doubt it is sold, but not at stores.

The police arms are in good order, but they have *not any ammunition* whatever. The fact is, there cannot be any parish in this island less prepared for an outbreak than Vere. There are neither arms nor ammunition in it at all, I may say, either in the hands of the better class of persons or on the estates. What are in the hands of the people we have no means of knowing. There are, however, at the Court-house one hundred stand of old militia arms and accoutrements, mostly flint locks, and bayonets, which, although unfit for Her Majesty's service, would still be dangerous weapons in the hands of an excited people against persons without anything to defend themselves with. As soon as I heard the first report of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, I addressed a letter on the subject of these arms to Colonel Hunt, advising their being removed or destroyed. I have not had an answer yet, but Mr. Gibb and Mr. Callaghan have very properly, I think, ordered them to be destroyed at once. They are also of opinion that the police here should be furnished with ammunition without delay. There is really at this moment no protection whatever for life and property in this parish, and something might certainly be done; for it will be entirely too late if protection is not afforded until after the outbreak takes place. I think with you, and so does Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Gibb, that it is not likely there will be any outbreak in this parish, particularly if the measures taken in St. Thomas in the East are sufficiently rigorous to strike terror into the people's minds. But still our perfectly helpless state is suggestive to disaffected persons of what they might do if they liked; and you may depend upon it that there are plenty of persons disaffected, and many more who want but little persuasion to join them in this parish. I have it upon good authority that Dr. Bruce said if there was an outbreak in this parish your life would not be worth a pin. If it was necessary to take Dr. Bruce up for this, or for anything else in the way of sedition, you may rely on it we have not the power at this time to take him and keep him, and the attempt would, in all probability, end in an outbreak such as has just taken place in St. Thomas in the East.

Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Gibb also think it would be advisable to concentrate all the police at the Alley, and appoint the most reliable constables to watch the different districts and report anything that occurs of an unusual character, and particularly all strangers coming into the districts which will be done immediately, no doubt.

If we could be supplied with arms and ammunition, there are plenty of loyal fellows here who, either as Militia or Volunteers, would use them and hold their own against the rest of the parish.

I write this at Pusey Hall, and whilst writing I am furnished with the information you will find in the enclosed paper. Mr. Callaghan thinks it would be dangerous to take the man up, except he could at once be conveyed out of the parish. Charge copi

Under all the circumstances, Mr. Callaghan is of opinion that it would be dangerous, in the present unprotected state of the parish, to hold any public meeting of the magistrates especially if you were there.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) Gilbert Shaw.

Pusey Hall, 17th October 1865.
Honourable *L.* Mackinnon.

(True copy.)
Wm. R. Myers, sec. ex. com.

On the 18th October, Mr. Skyers reports great excitement in St. George's, and that a man has been taken up under very suspicious circumstances.

Mr. Skyers, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.
October 18, 1865.

Great excitement prevails here. A man under very suspicious circumstances was taken up last night passing through Buff Bay, and was brought before a bench of magistrates to-day, but is remanded until a Court-martial can be formed.

The next is from Mr. McKinnon, Custos of Vere. He reports, on the 18th, that the district is far from being in a satisfactory state, and that at any moment an explosion may take place. He states sedition has been sown broadcast, and asks for arms, ammunition, and soldiers. (*Already in.*) On the 19th, Mr. Hosack, Custos of St. George's, and member of the Executive Committee, reports to the General that Kingston is still the point to which families are flying from all parts.

The Hon. W. Hosack to Governor Eyre.
Kingston, October 19, 1865.

My dear Governor,

Messrs. Kelly, Smith, Goldson, and Vaz, editor of the "Watchman," were taken into custody this morning at 5 a.m. without resistance, and carried to camp.

I was unwilling to consent to this step until the General said he did not object to it.

I am of opinion that the Haytiens should also have been taken into custody and deported.

A great rebellion is now going on in Hayti, as your Excellency is aware.

They have had notice to quit the island on or before the 25th instant.

Rebellion is a hydra-headed monster on which heads often grow as fast as they are cut off.

Kingston is now quiet and well guarded.

The step taken this morning would have been dangerous last week, in my judgment.

The promptness of your Excellency and the troops is rapidly restoring confidence. Kingston, however, is still the point to which families are flying from all parts.

Paul Bogle is said to be in custody. I have doubts about it.

Every man connected with the conduct of affairs is doing his utmost. I remain, &c.
(Signed) Wm. Hosack.

P.S.—I enclose a memorandum as to the amnesty.
W. H.

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The next is a letter from Captain Solomon, captain of Volunteers in St. Ann's, asking for arms and ammunition, dated October 17th. (*Already in.*) On the 18th, Mr. T. Geohagan, clerk to the magistrates of St. Mary's, forwards an anonymous threatening letter against the town and inhabitants of Port Maria.

Copy Letter from Magistrates' Clerk, St. Mary, to the Governor's Secretary.

Port Maria, St. Mary,
Sir, 19th October 1865.

I have the honour to forward, as directed by the Special Sessions, a copy of the proceedings had this day in reference to certain threatening letters, which are appended for the purpose of laying the same before his Excellency the Governor, and to crave his immediate attention thereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. A. Geoghegan, M.C.

Hon. Edward Jordon, C.B.,
Gov. Sec., Spanish Town.

Copy Anonymous Letter to Messrs. J. B. Goffe & Co.

Messrs. J. B. Goffe & Co.
Dear Sir, Port Maria, October 17, 1865.

You will please to look around yourselves and all the other cocoa-head ones. Call yourselves magistrates? McLean is another one. A parcel of fellows ought to be in the cane fields. As to that pucked-up looking fellow Drake, a rascal like you should never be made a magistrate. There is now a club gathering up from Oxford, Free Hill, Cressent Land, Orange River, Highgate, Pimento Hill, Quebec, Friendship Mountain, Canon Hall, Gayle, Goshen. We not to be dread of anything. Not because you have heard that they hanged 50 men, but we have raised 700 more, and if anything comes on hot, for we will be able to gather 300, make it 1,000. You must remember there is no soldiers here. By the time you to send for man-of-war and soldiers all you white fellows will be sent to a flight, and all you who call yourselves men in laws that will try to oppress us because we are poor. The fire-burn in St. Thomas in the East, that is nothing; but when we commence with Port Maria it will be from to, to bottom. There will be nothing left undone. We are now prepare for anything. It will be now life and death. You shall see blood running through the bay like river. Our fleet is now ready for action at any time, but the said time you will not know, until when we come upon you like a parcel of wolves and destroy you all. This advantage was going on a long time but we were bearing it, but we all now no longer able to bear, so we are now determined to put an end to it. We will come on like the French, then we shall spare nothing. Neither man, woman, children, nor beast shall be left. So you look out for us. We are coming.

Warning! take warning! for we are now determined! { My name is Thomas Killmany, and intend to kill many more.

I am gone to the mountain, but will soon return; I am now finished, for this time is the last.

Anonymous Letter to Honourable A. J. Lindo, the Custos of St. Mary.

Now take warning! this October 17th.

A. J. Lindo, Custos of this parish, St. Mary, by those new laws what is making in the House of Assembly, by oppressing the poor people in the island with horse tax, canoe tax. I am a fisher myself. Take warning, warning, warning, take it, this is it. Our cutlass is now ready. Your swords we do not care about. Your firearms we don't care about. It must be life or death between us before we should live in such a miserable life, because we cannot pay, we have not the means of paying it. Have you seen what begin at St. Thomas in the East? It won't be many days over your blessed head. It arise to the east, it will arise to the west, in a time expected by us. It will arise in St. Mary, and we expect to let those white fellows jump. We confess that all those ships in Port Royal is all your boast and your trust; but do not trust in that, because we know in what way we can get around them. Our powder is ready. It is a sure thing. Blood shall shed like a stream of water. Blood! Powder you will not sell, but we have it; but we did only want a little more, because how we was procuring it for years. We have received a letter from the captain of the Buff Bay Maroons, as soon as they are ready we will be. Listen to this small thing, it is small, but it will bring a great one. We are yours disobedient subjects. You write to say about loving; you are not loving, so we will not be loving. It is damned little love in it. Now it must be some alteration with the taxing, or else it will be hell to play. Governor Eyre or Dare, whatsoever his name is, if he is mad he better mind what he is about. Take care he don't have to run in one of those little liberty boat as Soloque did from St. Domingo. Remember! remember!! this is the year 1865.

My namE is Anancy Green SoP D.
this is different from the nature this paper is come but the F Leet is behind.

Copy Resolutions of Justices of Peace, St. Mary.

(Copy.) St. Mary, 19th October 1865.

At a special sessions of the peace holden this day at the Court-house, Manning's Town, in the said parish, in consequence of two threatening letters having been this day conveyed through the post-office to justices J. B. Goffe and G. A. McLean, which letters are hereunto annexed, there were present: R. C. Clemetson, Esq., senior magistrate; W. Gray, Esq., and J. B. Goffe, Esquire. The letters in question having been read, it was—

Resolved, that taking into consideration the threatening placards and letters which have from time to time within the last six weeks been posted, threatening to take the lives of divers gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and also to burn down their properties and the town, and the actual recent attempt to fire the Court-house, the inhabitants of the town and parish generally are naturally in a state of apprehension for the safety of their lives and property.

Resolved, that in view of the present rebellion in St. Thomas in the East, whereby so many valuable lives were unexpectedly and instantaneously sacrificed to the bloodthirsty mob there, and the strong feelings of animosity evinced towards the higher classes, and the sympathy generally expressed here on behalf of those murderous ruffians in that parish, which has a direct tendency to increase the fears of the already alarmed inhabitants of this parish, this board deem it their imperative duty to use all means in their power to avert a tragedy similar to that which has been so lately enacted in St. Thomas in the East.

Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to take such steps in the premises as the urgency of the case demands, the town of Port Maria and its vicinity, as well as the whole parish, being in a most unprotected state, especially as there is a district prison with 80 convicts in it, and only seven policemen being at the station of Port Maria with unserviceable arms.

Resolved, that this board would respectfully suggest that the only means to check and suppress any contemplated outbreak would be immediately stationing in this town certain of the military, who could be quartered at the Court-house and Fort Haldane, or by sending a vessel of war to the harbour of Port Maria.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded with all speed to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that in the event of his absence from the seat of Government, the next officer in authority be asked to act in his Excellency's behalf.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by to-morrow's post to his honour the Custos, and requesting his co-operation and immediate assistance in the matter.

T. A. Geoghegan, M.C.

(True copy)
Wm. R. Myers, sec. ex. com.

I wish next to lay before the Commission a letter dated the 19th of October from the justices of St. Mary, who report many threatening letters, and an attempt to burn down the Court-house; that the inhabitants are in a state of apprehension for the safety of their lives and property; state that sympathy on behalf of the murderous ruffians of St. Thomas in the East was generally expressed here. Report the parish in an unprotected state, that the case is urgent, and call for troops or a man-of-war to be sent immediately as the only means to check and suppress any contemplated outbreak. (*Already in.*) The next is dated the 19th, from Mr. Vickers, Custos of Westmoreland, who reports rumours of nightly meetings and threats to burn down Court-house if justice be not administered as people wish; reporting that Mr. Tate has been informed that at one of these meetings it was decided he should be murdered if acquitted. Inhabitants greatly alarmed. He asks for a man-of-war to be present at the time the courts are opened. (*Already in.*) On the 19th there is a

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letter from Dr. Adolphus, J.P., of Westmoreland. He reports that information has been given him that a man named Cameron, who is one of the head men in the Portland district, holds midnight meetings, and drills every night from 100 to 200 people of that and the surrounding districts. (*Already in.*) On the 19th, Mr. W. Fletcher, inspector of police for Clarendon and Vere, reports that the police have no ammunition or caps. On the 28th, Mr. Lowe, Custos of Clarendon, reports that there is no ammunition, and calls for a supply without delay. On the 20th, H.M.S. "Lily" was sent round with arms and ammunition and troops to Vere. On the 28th, Mr. Royes, Custos of St. Ann's, states that the people are quiet and orderly, but the idle and disaffected are everywhere, and that the good and well-disposed are overawed. He calls attention to the defenceless condition of the parish, and asks that a man-of-war may call in and take arms and ammunition as speedily as possible. (*Already in.*) The next letter I desire to place before the Commission is from Mr. Skyers of St. George's, dated October 28th. He reports great excitement in the parish, but no riot; capture of two strange men said to be great obeahmen; and asks for firearms.

Captain Skyers to the Honourable William Hosack.

(Copy.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable W. Hosack.

SIR, Buff Bay Court-house, 20th October 1865.

I HAVE received yours of the 19th instant, and am glad to inform you that everything *are* going quietly. There is very great excitement in the parish, but no riot or anything alarming. A few persons (Africans) were apprehended under suspicion of harbouring two strange men. The two men are now in custody, and the Africans are discharged, after an inquiry held by Captain Harmond of the Sixth Royal, Captain Mason, and Lieutenant Guscott, and myself. The two men seem to be very great obeahmen. They are disbanded old soldiers. Sic.

I have 86 Volunteers sworn, including Charlestown and Scott's Hall Maroons. At present 21 of them are sent to Port Antonio for firearms; they are expected back momently. Colonel Fyffe wrote me to send up 20 Maroons for 50 arms for the Maroons only. I shall be most glad to get a supply of firearms for the Volunteers who are now under drill. Please let me know by post when I am to apply for arms.

It is very necessary that I should have the assistance of a drill sergeant to bring the Volunteers into efficient practice, Please to apply to head-quarters for one. At present one of Captain Harmond's sergeants is doing the needful.

I thank you for your letter appointing me "acting captain" of the St. George's Volunteers. I await its confirmation by his Excellency the Governor. I also hope I shall have my promotion in due course in the Militia. I am next in commission to Lieutenant Guscott. I am ready to take out my commissions when I hear from the Governor's secretary.

I shall attend to your P.S. if need. At present there is a good body of men at Charlestown under the command of McFarlane.

I assure you I feel very much pleased at the manner our St. George's people are acting, they seem loyal to man. I am glad G. W. Gordon and some of his friends are apprehended. I sincerely hope they will meet the reward of their vile acts. Sic.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD SKYERS,
Acting Captain, St. George's Volunteers.

(True copy.)
WM. R. MYERS, sec. ex. com.

On the 21st the Custos of Vere writes that Vere has been unsafe for some time past, but the General having arranged to send troops and arms all would be well. Unsafe to make arrests without troops (*Already in.*) Mr. Lowe, of Clarendon, the Custos, writes on the same date, and reports an attempt to burn down the Court-house at Chapelton with kerosine oil. It was set on fire. (*Already in.*) Mr. Salmon, Custos of St. Elizabeth's, on the 22nd of October reports quiet and peace, but that the parish is very insecure everywhere. (*Already in.*) On the 22nd Mr. J. Stewart, J.P., of Metcalfe, reports that a woman named Keziah Williams was apprehended at Mount Regule in Metcalfe, having come from St. Thomas in the East, where she had been present at the Morant Bay massacres, and had seen Messrs. Price, Herschell, and Alberga murdered. She had possession of clothes belonging to the late Mr. and Mrs. Alberga, and a valuable gold chain. Her outward garment, which had been recently washed, still showed blood stains, and her under garments were still more marked with blood. Mr. Stewart is convinced there are many of the St. Thomas in the East rebels in his neighbourhood. He reports the capture of three men, and that he has applied to the officer commanding the troops at Buff Bay for the Scots Hall Maroons. (*Already in.*) The next letter I put in is from the Rev. J. Williams, rector of St. Catherine's, dated the 23rd of October, and points out that Somerset Hall district is a stronghold of Mr. G. W. Gordon's, densely populated by a disorderly set of vagabonds, and states that strong dissatisfaction and excitement prevailed there, and recommends the immediate location of 50 or 60 white troops before an insurrection should arise. There is an enclosure, dated the 19th of October, from Somerset Hall.

Kensington, October 23, 1865.

To His Excellency Edward Eyre, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

IT has occurred to me that the enclosed letter from Mr. Hall may be of greater importance than I at first imagined.

The district Mr. Hall is in is a stronghold of Mr. Gordon's, densely populated by a disorderly set of vagabonds. Mr. Hall may be in more danger than he thinks. I have written to him to say that should there be an outbreak his present efforts for protection would be useless, and that if he feels himself in danger he should immediately bring his family down to Old Harbour or Spanish Town.

I would presume to suggest to your Excellency's consideration the advisability, as Mr. Hall's district is the only remaining one where strong dissatisfaction and excitement exist in relation to Mr. Gordon, his antecedents, and his future, whether 50 or 60 white troops could not immediately be located there for a time before an insurrection should arise.

I have, &c.,
JOS. WILLIAMS.

(Enclosure.)

MY DEAR SIR, Somerset Hall, October 19, 1865.

IN consequence of the terrible catastrophe which has taken place in St. Thomas in the East, I have under Mr. McKinnon's authority and sanction raised a body of Volunteers in my district for our own protection, and propose drilling them myself (which I am competent to do) in the churchyard. Of course under ordinary circumstances I should never have dreamed doing such a thing. Nothing but the urgent and pressing necessity of providing some means of defence in case of need would have induced me to take steps which may be considered unbecoming my office as a clergyman; and even as it is I do not feel justified in proceeding without acquainting you with what I am doing, in order that if you think I am doing wrong I may draw back at once, Of course, if the rebellion is speedily ended, I shall do nothing more; but, if not, I intend to proceed to drill, *i.e.*, provided you do not see any harm, the men in the usual way. I am up here nine miles from any magistrate or respectable neighbours, and (unless I help myself) without any possible chance of assistance. I can raise plenty of men, decent members of the church, but there is no one but myself either to lead or instruct them, and I felt it therefore to be my duty to my family to attempt some means of protection in case of things coming to the worst. The people about me are in a very excited state, but I have no fear of any rising amongst them so long as they are left to themselves. However, as G. W. Gordon often lives here, and has a large Baptist chapel about three miles from my house, where he has been lately holding forth in his usual strain, I shall not feel quite at ease till all is quiet. I hope you are all well and quiet at Kensington. Mrs. Hall joins me in kind remembrances to all your circle, and hoping soon to see you,

I am, &c.,

Rev. J. Williams, &c. &c. CLARENCE HALL.

The next letter is from Mr. W. Allan, dated Phœnix Estate, Green Island, 23rd of October, and calls attention to the unprotected state of Green

Island district, and to the fact of G. W. Gordon having been recently down there spreading sedition, and asks the Governor to take steps.

Phœnix Castle, Green Island, October 23, 1865.

To the Honourable Edward Jordon, Governor's Secretary.

SIR,

THE dreadful atrocities perpetrated in St. Thomas in the East induces me to address you, requesting that you will bring under his Excellency the Governor's notice the unprotected state of this district in the event of any outbreak amongst the people, there not being any organized body in existence, the company of Volunteers having resigned some time ago, and there only being one justice of the peace in the district, Mr. George Johnson; he being nearly 80 years of age, and residing seven miles from Green Island, much cannot be expected from him at his advanced age. This he has already represented to the Governor. There are many gentlemen in the district who would willingly form themselves into a body for self-protection, but an active person with authority is required for such an organization. I trust, therefore, that his Excellency will see the great and urgent necessity there is for the appointment of persons to carry the laws into execution in all parts of the island. The inhabitants of this district, for the want of resident justices, are deprived of the protection that the laws should afford them. As a proprietor of two estates in cultivation and the employer of 250 to 300 labourers, as well as the father of a family, and the payer of taxes to a large amount, I consider that I am only exercising the right I possess in bringing the unprotected state of the district under his Excellency's especial notice. I therefore earnestly trust that his Excellency will at once make inquiry of the senior magistrate as to who are fit and proper persons in the district to be in authority. I may as well mention that Mr. G. W. Gordon visited this district about two months ago, and I am credibly informed that he, in addressing a meeting in a church, used such seditious language that the pastor had to stop him. He then left, and went to his own property, "Rock Spring," situate about three miles from this place, and there is no telling what amount of sedition he spread there. It is now reported that the notorious Paul Bogle is on his way to "Rock Spring." If so, he will not be long there, as we are on the outlook for him, and

I have, &c.,

WM. ALLAN.

I next put in the minute of the Governor upon that letter.

Governor's Minute on above.

REPLY that Governor is willing to send down special persons to organize defence in all parts of the island. The residents on the spot must organize themselves, and when they report that a sufficient organized body of not less than 20 to 30 is formed the Governor will endeavour to supply them with muskets, some proper party being at the head of the organization and responsible for its proper conduct.

October 25. E. EYRE.

On the 23rd October, from the state of the country and the threats made use of, I was obliged to call upon the senior naval officer to send a ship-of-war to accompany the Circuit Courts commencing at Savanna-la-Mar. The next letter I place before the Commissioners is from Mr. Vickers, the Custos of Westmoreland, dated the 23rd of October, stating that he could only obtain information of 10 or 12 persons being drilled, but still regarded preventive measures as necessary.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Belleisle, Grange Hill,

October 23, 1865.

SIR,

SINCE writing to you (19th October) Her Majesty's ship "Steady" arrived at Savanna-la-Mar on the 20th instant. After consulting with Captain Bullock, of that vessel, and with such magistrates as could be hastily collected at Savanna-la-Mar on that day, it was determined, in consequence of the serious rumours from the Bluefields district, and the state of alarm in which the town of Savanna-la-Mar was placed, to detain the "Steady," and assemble the Volunteers. I deemed it the wisest course to bring the matter to a crisis before the alleged rioters obtained strength.

I ordered the Volunteers to assemble at Savanna-la-Mar on the 21st instant. This was promptly done; the men were under arms at 10 o'clock on that day.

I held a magisterial investigation, at which all persons supposed capable of giving evidence were summoned to attend. The utmost statement that could be obtained, even from the most excited of the witnesses, was that 10 or 12 persons had been drilled with wooden guns. It was decided to issue a notice cautioning all parties to abstain from drilling, and offering a reward of 100 dollars for such information as should lead to the conviction of any party or parties illegally engaged in drilling from and after that date.

I think the demonstration made by the Volunteers, backed by the presence of the vessel of war, has done much good. I dismissed the corps on the evening of Saturday, and the "Steady" proceeded on Sunday morning to Lucea.

As regards the necessity for precautionary measures being adopted to guard against any serious riot at the Circuit Court, I am still of the opinion conveyed in my letter to you of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) BENJN. VICKERS.

I next lay before the Commission a communication from Mr. G. Stone, of St. Elizabeth's, dated the 23rd of October, who deposes to threats used on the 23rd of October by William Carr to kill him, and burn down the store of his employers, S. J. Mozely, and also the villages of Newcastle and New Savannah.

Statement of S. J. Stone.

Jamaica, ss., St. Elizabeth.

BE it remembered that on the 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1865, at New Market store, in the said parish aforesaid, cometh before me, Theodore Stone, Esq., one of Her Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. Elizabeth, and complaineth to and informeth me on oath that heretofore, to wit, on the 23rd day of October 1865, at the parish aforesaid, one William Carr, alias Price Carr, did publicly threaten to take the life of complainant, to burn down the store of S. J. Manley, his employer, also the village of Newcastle and New Savanna.

(Signed) S. J. STONE.

Sworn before me this 23rd day of October 1865 at Newmarket, in the parish of St. Elizabeth aforesaid, having been first read and explained to deponent.

(Signed) T. STONE, J.P.

The next communication I have to present is from Mr. H. Guscott, senior magistrate of St. George's, dated the 23rd of October, stating that he considers that nothing but the presence of the troops has kep matters quiet:

Mr. Guscott, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.

Buff Bay, October 18, 1865.

IT is with the utmost alarm I address you. The officer commanding the troops here has got orders from Newcastle to proceed to-morrow morning and join his regiment. When I last wrote you I was under the apprehension that we were in a state of uncertainty, but since we have captured a number of prisoners, and from the investigation of the evidence, I think the prisoners are fit subjects for immediate trial.

I have every reason now to think that the removal of the troops from here will cause the rebels to visit us. I have this day enrolled a great number of men to defend the place, but they are deficient of arms and ammunition, and request that a supply should be at once forwarded.

From information received, a number of the rioters from St. Thomas in the East are now lurking at White River and in the African houses on your estates and other parts of the parish. Two other threatening letters were found in the Court-house yard this morning.

Should an attack take place I will write you immediately.

The next communication is from Mr. Skyers, justice of the peace of St. George's, in which he reports that prisoners have been brought in. That is dated the 23rd of October, and also relates to Buff Bay.

October 23, 1865.

A FEW stragglers have been picked up here, and have been sent to Port Antonio, to be dealt with according to law.

Three prisoners were brought to the Bay last evening from Low Layton estate.

On the 23rd there is a letter from Mr. Wellesley Bourke, member from St. James's, who writes, "In "these troublous times it is only by unity of action "that we can hope to stem the tide that has set in."

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

20 Mar. 1866.

My dear Sir, Montego Bay, October 23, 1865.

In these troublous times it is only by unity of action that we can hope to stem the tide that has set in. Say if you approve of the views propounded in the enclosed copy of my letter to the Government, per express post, and if so act upon them. Don't shirk the trial.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. Bourke.

True copy, B.V.

Memorandum.

The letter herein referred to is one from Mr. Bourke to Mr. W. R. Myers, Secretary, Executive Committee, dated Falmouth, 23rd October 1865.

Sir, Falmouth, October 23rd, 1865.

It behoves the Government to be on the alert, and to prepare to cope with the disturbances which are apprehended in Westmoreland at the approaching Circuit Court to meet on the 30th. I have no doubt but that the authorities are already in communication with the Government on the subject, but I think it right to add the evidence of one cognizant of, though unaffected by, the local prejudices existing.

The case of "Regina v. Tait and others," for feloniously shooting at and wounding a labourer, comes on for trial at the next Circuit Court. With the present jury system, whatever may be the evidence, it is anticipated, and I concur in the opinion, that an acquittal will be the result, upon which it is not unlikely but that a popular outbreak will be the result. To obviate this apprehended danger to the public peace it is in contemplation, as I hear, to move to change the venue to Saint James or Trelawny. This would be, for many reasons, impolitic and unwise; now that a rebellious spirit is overtly exhibited it should not be smothered, but allowed to manifest itself wherever so disposed, especially when the Government are in arms and prepared to cope with it. To exhibit a temporizing spirit would be fatal to the future peace of society; the manifestation of a determined will to suppress and punish this lawlessness will effect more good and inspire a more wholesome fear and respect than the course which is counselled of deviating from the ordinary course of law in order to avoid possible consequences of irritation to a disaffected mob. If, as is not unlikely, local and class prejudices may secure a verdict which reason and justice cannot sanction, that will afford but a further illustration of the vices of the present judicial system, so as to call for the action of Government in its correction; but the threat, which, as I learn, has been openly hazarded that the mob will do themselves justice if the law fail to give it, ought in these times not to be overlooked, and the Government should be prepared to teach a lesson that it is not by these means that redress of wrongs is to be accomplished. My humble recommendation is that provision should be made effectually to aid the civil power in carrying through the business of the Court and the trial of "Regina v. Tait" in the precinct to which the indictment belongs. In the next place, the removal of the trial will not avert the resistance to law, but will only be changing the scene of revolt and disorder; and wherefore should Saint James or Trelawny, with sufficient ruffianism of its own to cope with, have this further infusion of disaffection thrown upon it?

If my suggestion be approved of, instructions should be at once conveyed from the Attorney-General to the Clerk of the Peace for his guidance.

I am, &c.
W. Bourke.

I quite concur in the view expressed by Mr. Bourke that the venue should not be changed on the ground of political difficulty, and that the judge should be so informed, and that the Executive will be prepared to meet whatever emergency arises.

Oct. 23. E. Eyre.

Sir, Spanish Town, October 26, 1865.

I have to request and direct that you will abstain from making any motion for a change of the venue in the case of Regina v. Tait and others for feloniously shooting at and wounding a labourer.

I am, &c.
Alexander Heslop, Attorney-General.

Edmund Alcock, Esq., Clerk of the Peace,
Sav.-la-Mar.

Next I put in a communication from Mr. J. Lyon, senior magistrate of Hanover, in the absence of the Custos. He points out the unprotected state of the district and town of Lucea, and states there is good reason for knowing that a spirit of disaffection exists among the lower orders, and there is no knowing how soon or how fatally it may be roused into action. If such an event were to occur, it would find them entirely unprepared and utterly helpless to cope with it. He also states that several magistrates, ministers, officials, and other respectable gentlemen unite with him in calling attention to the necessity of protecting the country, urgently requests that a company of soldiers may be sent, and forwards depositions against a man for using seditious and threatening language.

(Copy.) Mr. Lyon to Mr. Jordon.

To the Honorable Edward Jordon, Governor's Secretary, King's House.

Sir, Lucea, October 23, 1865.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit to you, for the perusal of his Excellency the Governor, copy of resolutions adopted at a Special Session of the Peace held here last Friday.

In doing so, I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of his Excellency the entire unprotected condition in which the town of Lucea and other parts of this parish are at present in; for although matters are at present pretty quiet with us (and we are alive to the importance of avoiding everything which would cause any unnecessary excitement), yet there is good reason for knowing that a spirit of disaffection exists among the lower orders, and there is no knowing how soon or how fatally it may be roused into action. It is my duty to inform His Excellency that if such an event were to occur at the present moment, it would find us entirely unprepared and utterly helpless to cope with it. There is not (irrespective of those of the police force) a stand of arms in the place, and no ammunition except the little in the stores of persons who deal in it; and there can be little doubt that at present the town of Lucea, with the valuable lives and property therein, would become an easy prey to a mob of far inferior strength to that so suddenly collected in Morant Bay.

Several magistrates, ministers, officials, and other respectable gentlemen here are fully alive to the great danger incurred by an unprotected state, and they desire to unite in respectfully suggesting to his Excellency the necessity of the protection of the country being placed on a different and more efficient basis to what it is at present in. They consider a compulsory measure of protection by the gentry of the country to be highly necessary, and trust that it will engage the early attention of the Legislature at its ensuing meeting.

In the meantime they are willing and ready to incorporate themselves for the protection of life and property, until, at all events, the present disturbed state of affairs shall have passed away. They, however, are unskilled in the use of military weapons, nor indeed have we any such to put in their hands.

I am strengthened by their recommendation in urgently requesting that his Excellency the Governor would be pleased to send round here a company of soldiers; and I can guarantee that all the gentry of the place, capable of carrying arms, will rally round them and spare no pains to learn the drill and exercises, and render themselves as efficient as they can, for meeting any emergency which may occur.

There are (unmounted) four small field-pieces at the fort in very good order, which, if placed on gun carriages, could be rendered exceedingly useful in the protection of the town; but no one here being skilled in the use of them an instructor would be required.

I have to reiterate the request stated in the resolutions for the supply of arms and ammunition.

I have to report, for the information of his Excellency, that a vessel of war has just entered the harbour.

I beg to enclose, for the perusal of his Excellency, copy depositions taken against a man called Edward Robinson for using seditious language. The prisoner seems to be a native of Kingston, and has lately landed at this port from Inagua. I request that you will be good enough to communicate to me his Excellency's direction as to the proceedings which should be adopted against the prisoner. He is at present in custody.

I have, &c.
Jacob Lyon, Senior Magistrate.

(Copy.)

At a Special Sessions of the Peace, held at the Court-house, Lucea, in and for the parish of Hanover, on Friday, 20th October 1865; present, Jacob Lyon, Esq., in the chair, William Browne, James Davidson, Edward Sharp, Francis Dod, Jacob Jackson, T. B. Johnson, William Barnett,

Henry Davis, George Malcolm, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace:

Resolved, 1st. That in view of the appalling intelligence of the insurrection which has broken out in St. Thomas in the East, it behoves the justices of the parish of Hanover to adopt such protective measures as may be necessary in the event of any similar outbreak occurring in this parish.

2nd. That a number of gentlemen, amounting to 200, intimated their willingness to associate together and do their utmost for the protection of life and property. The justices resolve that they be sworn in as special constables, and that applications be made to His Excellency the Governor for arms and ammunition to enable them to carry out their intention.

3rd. That the several dealers in gunpowder be requested forthwith to remove their respective stocks of gunpowder from their present known depositories to secret and safe places of deposit.

JACOB LYON, Senior Magistrate.

(True copy.) J. P. TRENCH, Clerk of the Peace.

(Copy.) Jamaica s.s. Hanover.

The information of William A. Cort, of the parish of Hanover, druggist, taken on oath this 21st day of October, 1865, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of and for the parish of Hanover, who saith that on the 21st of October 1865, a person who gives his name as Edward Robinson, and who states that he belongs to Kingston, came into my shop in the town of Lucea and asked me to give him a reading of the newspapers. I handed him the "Tribune" newspaper; he read the accounts of the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East therein, and when he came to the paragraph in which it was mentioned that G. W. Gordon had been executed, the said Edward Robinson threw the paper down on the counter, and said, "If Gordon is executed there will be a great revolution in Jamaica, and I myself will side with Gordon's party." I said, "Old man, be very cautious of the words which you "make use of just now, for other people may hear it, and in "my opinion I think it treasonable." He then said, "Damn you, sir; go to hell; I will kick your arse." I said, well, go away old man, and be very careful what language you make use of. He then said, "Yes, I mean it; I will join Gordon's party." I then ordered him out of my shop, saying that I have nothing to do with traitors. He then said, "Fellows like you must take care of your back-doors "at night, for the hanging of Gordon will produce a great "deal." Henry Davis, Esq., and Justice of the Peace, heard him and placed him in custody of a policeman.

W. A. CORT.

Taken and sworn before me at the parish of Hanover, this 22nd day of October, 1866 [5]

J. B. JOHNSON, J.P.

John Dawson Cort, of the parish of Hanover, gentleman, on his oath saith as follows:—I am an assistant to my brother Mr. Wm. A. Cort, a druggist in Lucea. On Saturday last I was attending to business in the shop, the prisoner came in and asked my brother what is all the news? I said, You had better take a chair, sir, and here is a newspaper, you can read for yourself. I then handed him the "Tribune" of the 19th October; he put on his spectacles, and handing the paper to Octavius Ralston, said, "My son, read here for me." The lad was reading the paper for him, and got to the sentence, "We are informed that Mr. Gordon has been tried and executed on the hot-bed of rebellion." He then grasped the paper out of the lad's hand and threw it on the counter, and said, "I don't "believe they could hang a gentleman like Mr. Gordon, "for if they do there will be a revolution in Jamaica." Mr. Wm. A. Cort said, "Old gentleman, you must not "speak like that, because the English Government is "greater than them. If you just turn and look out you "will see the Governor's proclamation." He said, "Damn "you, sir, and the Governor's proclamation; I have seen "one at Dixon's." Mr. Cort said, "You must not stay in here and speak such words; I won't have it." Prisoner replied, "I do say so, and I mean it, that if they hang "Mr. G. W. Gordon, there will be a revolution, and I for "one will be on Mr. Gordon's side; I tell you, sir, it will "be a revolution of slashing." As he said so, he flung his hand as if using a sword or macheate. He said, "You can send for a policeman now, sir, and take me up; and you "had better mind your back-doors, you damned son of a "bitch; I will kick your arse for you." Mr. Davis, Justice of the Peace, heard him, and ordered him in custody. The prisoner appeared to be a little excited by liquor, but not so much so as not to know perfectly well what he was saying. While he was in custody of the police I heard him say, "If I only get over this I will blow out that vagabond's brains." Policeman Falckoner replied to him, "Hold your tongue." On four or five occasions previously the prisoner came to the dispensary, and asked me if there was any news about Mr. George W. Gordon. He seemed deeply interested about G. W. Gordon.

JOHN DAWSON CORT.

Taken and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of Oct. 1865.

JACOB LYON, J.P.

The next communication I lay before the Commission is dated the 24th of October, from Mr. Royes, the Custos of St. Ann's, who remarks that although the rebellion is crushed, he fears the seeds are sown to bear fruit at some future day. Most of the people express their hope the rebellion will not come here, but none say, "It shall not." The people do say that if certain persons known as G. W. Gordon's adherents are arrested they will fight for them. The next is a deposition from John Muirhead, of St. Elizabeth's, dated the 24th of October. He deposes to threats used in August last by Ann Minley against Mr. Lawrence and others, and by Joseph Miller against Mr. Salmon, and to threats used on the 17th of October by Joseph Miller against the police.

Statement of John Muirhead.

St. Elizabeth.

THE information of John Muirhead, residing at Unity, in this parish, taken before me, Henry Lawrence one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this parish, who states that about the second week in August last one Ann Minley did at Unity, and in my presence, make use of the following language:—"That if war ever come and she could handle a gun, but as she cannot, that she would sharpen pegs, and the first person she would attack would be Mr. Lawrence, and when she had jammed his eyes out she would go into his shop and take out what she likes."

He further states that about a week after the above date one Joseph Miller did in his hearing state, that of all the buckras that he should like to kill would be that old grey-beard Mr. Salmon, meaning our Custos. This took place at Unity about 21st or 22nd August last. On Wednesday last, the 17th October, I heard the same Joseph Miller state that he had heard that the police were being murdered, and that they were served well right, for they were too damned fast, and that they took more liberties than buckra gave them; and if he had the will of them he would chop off their heads as them other ones are being done yonder.

(Signed) JOHN MUIRHEAD.

Sworn before me this 24th day of October, 1865, at Almstoke, and that the same was read over to him.

(Signed) HENRY LAWRENCE, J.P.

St. Elizabeth.

I next place before the Commissioners a communication dated the 24th of October, from J. Irvine, Lieutenant, R.N., who reports the seizure of the schooner "Oracle" at Port Antonio, with 100 kegs of gunpowder, some firearms, and several Haytiens on board.

Lieutenant Irvine, R.N., to the Senior Officer, Jamaica Division.

SIR, "Nettle," Port Antonio, October 25, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the schooner "Oracle," under English colours, was seized yesterday morning by the Provost-Marshal for having on board 100 kegs of gunpowder and five Haytien passengers, General Lamothe and others, and for not giving a satisfactory explanation for being here when she cleared out from Kingston on the 9th instant for Inagua.

The Provost-Marshal requested I would place a guard on board of her, which I have done.

The crew, as well as the five Haytiens, have been taken prisoners by the officer commanding the troops, but are released during the working hours to do duty on board the schooner to discharge her cargo, as she is in a leaky state.

By the advice of the Provost-Marshal, and in conjunction with the Collector of Customs, I have caused a strict search to be made on board of her for firearms, &c., and have found two revolvers, one pistol, two carbines, one sword-stick, one life-preserver, all of which are now in my possession. The firearms when found were loaded.

The official documents found I have handed over to the officer commanding the troops.

I have the honour to inform you that the machinery, pumps, &c., are in good order, and that I have painted, completed water, &c., and perfectly ready for sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D'ARCY IRVINE.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

20 Mar. 1866.

I may state that for some time it was believed that these Haytiens were complicit in the Jamaica rebellion. The next letter is from Mr. A. Clerk, of Montego Bay, attorney, who reports that he and his colleagues run the greatest risk of their lives in defending a case coming on for trial in Westmoreland, and states that threats have been freely used.

(Copy.) Mr. Clerk to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, Montego Bay, October 24, 1865.

I beg to send you herein a private letter received by me this morning from the clerk of the peace of Westmoreland, to be laid before his Excellency the Governor. I am one of the attorneys employed for the defence in the case therein adverted to, and I would beg to represent that my colleagues and myself run the greatest danger to our lives, for it cannot be doubted that we will be the first marks for the popular fury, should we succeed, as we expect that we shall, upon a fair trial, in obtaining an acquittal. The Volunteers and special constables in Savanna-la-Mar, I would beg respectfully to submit, will scarcely be able to effect much against a thousand armed and infuriated savages, the chief from among a people, proverbial as the Westmoreland people are, from the large admixture of the African element, for turbulence and ferocity. The effect of the retributive justice which has overtaken the rebellious people of St. Thomas in the East is greatly diminished by distance.

Overawed, as the jury will be, by the threats which have been freely made, and in the absence of a sufficient protecting force, the trial of this cause cannot be a fair one towards the defendants. With a sufficient force to protect from violence I anticipate no miscarriage of justice; but otherwise I fear the effect of that great first law of nature which powerfully prevails in the human mind.

I have ventured to address this letter to you for his Excellency's information, because I think that every precaution should be taken in these troublous times, because, as a loyal subject, I have ever ranged myself on the side of law and order, and because I conceived it my duty, whatever may be done by others, to keep nothing from his Excellency which, in the present state of affairs, may be of service if communicated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Alex. Clerk.

The Honorable Edward Jordon, C.B.,
Governor's Secretary, Spanish Town.

The next letter is from Mr. Brown, clerk of the peace for St. James's, who sends an unsigned letter from a person whose writing he knows well, warning him that if the slightest disturbance took place, the Custos and rest of the whites were likely to fare as those of Morant Bay did.

(Copy.) Mr. Brown to Mr. Jordon.

Peace Office, Montego Bay, St. James,
Sir, October 24, 1865.

In the absence of the Custos of this parish, I am perplexed sometimes how to act. The senior magistrates don't reside in the town.

I have just received from a creditable source the enclosed letter, which, although not addressed to me officially, I well know is meant to be.

The writer is afraid of signing his name, but I know the writing well.

It is written by a person named Butler, who has the management of two thrown-up sugar estates near to the Maroon Town district, named Spring Mount and Leyden, containing considerable acreage, and chiefly occupied by the labouring classes as provision grounds.

My duty seems to be clear, in at once forwarding the document to His Excellency the Governor. I am no alarmist; but there can be no doubt that it is better, at the present time, to err on the side of prudence, and I know not what else to do.

To place the enclosed before the few magistrates who reside in the town here for consideration, instead of at once taking advantage of the post, could be productive of no good; a representation to the Governor alone would be directed, and the present opportunity of post lost.

In the event of any disturbance here, the authorities are, if I except such aid as a handful of Volunteers could give, absolutely powerless.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) T. Brown, Clerk of the Peace,
St. James.

Hon. Edward Jordon, C.B.,
Governor's Secretary, Spanish Town.

(Copy.) T. Brown, Esq.

I beg leave to inform you that seditious whisperings are heard floating about in this district, and it is my firm belief that were the slightest (disturbance), which God forbid to arise, his honor the Custos, as well as the rest of whites, would fear off no better than those at Morant Bay. I hope, therefore, that proper precaution will be taken to prevent such proceedings. I refrain from signing my name for reasons you may surmise, but you will know the writing. Beware of those who are in public pay.

On the 25th of October I was obliged, from the reports which had reached me, to request the General to send troops to Westmoreland, in addition to a man-of-war which had been ordered down.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, King's House, October 25, 1865.

From advices recently received from Savanna-la-Mar, I consider it advisable that in addition to the presence of a man-of-war and the forwarding of arms, a few troops —say 50—should also be sent by the same opportunity. As I am not aware that any buildings of a suitable kind could be obtained during the sittings of the Supreme Court, it would be desirable that they should take camp equipage with them.

If the men embark by Friday evening they would be in sufficient time, but I will see Captain De Horsey this evening and arrange further details.

The "Plantagenet" ought, I imagine, to be in before Friday, and bring the reinforcements which your Excellency sent for.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. Eyre.

The next letter which I place before the Commission is dated the 25th of October, and is from the Rev. A. Lindo, of Manchester, who reports threats to do him bodily harm, and a large assembly of men with sticks in front of the rum shop kept on the Baptist Mission premises.

The Rev. A. Lindo, to Mr. Hollingsworth.

Whitefield Mission House,
Sir, Station Porus, October 25, 1865.

There is a dense population in this village and its neighbourhood, and in times like the present one cannot but feel some anxiety on account of the defenceless condition of the place. This anxiety is increased by the fact that a large proportion of the peasantry has not been under the most salutary influence.

It may be necessary to state that because of my opposition to the Underhill meetings recently held in this village certain persons have threatened to do me serious bodily injury. Their names have not transpired, but the report of their intention is extensively circulated.

I may also state that on Saturday evening last a large assemblage of men with sticks was seen in front of the rum shop which is kept on the Baptist Mission premises here. These men, inflamed by drink, might not always disperse as peacefully as on this occasion—an outbreak might be the consequence. I believe that, should such a circumstance occur, many worthless disaffected characters would join in it, and thus valuable lives might be lost ere needed assistance be rendered.

I represent these things to you in the hope that some action might be taken in the matter, and some protection afforded to the loyal inhabitants of this place in case of emergency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Alexander Lindo,
London Missionary.

The next letter is from Mr. L. Mackinnon, Custos of Vere, with reference to St. Dorothy's. He recommends the officers for a mounted troop and an infantry corps for St. Dorothy's, which he had previously advised should be formed for the protection of that parish.

Sir,

I beg to recommend to his Excellency the Governor as officers for the troop in St. Dorothy's, Moses Bravo, captain; Isaac Dolphy, lieutenant; and as officers of the foot, Louis Fullarton McKinnon, captain; and Azariah S. Reuben, as lieutenant.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
Louis McKinnon,
Senior magistrate of St. Dorothy.

Mr. Mackinnon the same day made a personal requi-

sition for arms for these corps. The corps were subsequently established. The next communication was from the justices of St. Mary's, who sent a requisition pointing out their defenceless position, and asking for arms.

Bagnoll's Vale, Gate P.O., St. Mary,
19th October 1865.

To the Honourable A. J. Lindo, Custos of St. Mary's.

SIR,

VIEWING the recent atrocities in the eastern part of the island, and considering our defenceless position in this isolated district, we feel compelled, on behalf of ourselves and those dear to us, to call on your Honour to represent to his Excellency the Governor the entire want of protection from any internal disturbance which may at any time occur, and to solicit his Excellency that he will please to order such parties as have signed this requisition to be supplied with revolver pistols from the Royal Arsenal, with ammunition for same, the expenses of which will be cheerfully refunded to the Government by the parties applying for same.

We feel assured, from the promptness of action displayed by his Excellency in suppressing the rebellion, he will not refuse our reasonable request.

A. MACLEAN, J.P., Vere.
THOS. A. SHARPE, J.P.
A. CURRIE, J.P., Bagnolds.
J. B. STAINES, J.P., Russell Hall.
RALPH MCCLURE, Windsor Castle, Bagnold's
EDWARD MCCAW, Mosely Hall, St. Ann's.
JOHN ROSE, Bagnold's Spring.

On the 26th of October I called upon the General to send a company of troops to Lucea in consequence of urgent application received that morning.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

SIR, King's House, October 26, 1865.

UNDERSTANDING that the "Plantagenet" has arrived with troops from Nassau, and having received urgent application this morning for troops for Lucea, I have the honour to request your Excellency will be pleased to send a company of troops to Lucea by the man-of-war which is about to proceed with arms, &c., to the westward.

2. There are barracks at Lucea at which the troops could be accommodated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

The next letter I place before the Commission is from the Rev. T. J. Woollett of St. Thomas in the Vale, who reports that at St. Thomas in the Vale, on Tuesday week, the 17th of October, 10 men went at night with cutlasses to the house of the ranger Charlemont, declaring they would have his life, but he managed to escape into the bush, and that the two sons of the ranger stated that four men threatened to take their lives, and said they would rise like the people of St. Thomas in the East.

Extract from a letter of one Roman Catholic priest to another, dated Bradfield, St. Thomas in the Vale, October 26, 1865.

I am about to proceed to St. Ann's Bay. So far it is quite remarkable how common is the idea amongst the poor blacks that the accounts in the papers of the affair in St. Thomas in the East are written merely to frighten them. They evidently believe that the white men have been successfully attacked and opposed, and are now frightened throughout the island. In St. Thomas in the Vale, the Ranger at Charlemont was summoned, but as his case was put off till the spring, 10 men came to his house at night with cutlasses, declaring they would have his life; he escaped into the bush. This happened on last Tuesday week.

On the evening of this first Tuesday, whilst I was at Charlemont, the two sons of the ranger called, and stated to Mr. McGrath that four men threatened to take their lives; they gave the names of the persons and said that they would rise like those in St. Thomas in the East. At the Moneague the police told me that the people are fully persuaded that the rebels have not been punished, and that the reports are merely to frighten them.

I hear that men at Ocho Rios have been using most seditious language, and that the magistrates have not apprehended them. At Finger-post a man even declared that he had been at the seat of the rebellion, and that he would bring about the same state of things here.

St. Ann's Bay, 27th.—At Dr. Carter's; about to proceed onwards. Here a man has made himself notorious by pulling down the Governor's proclamation. Nothing done to him. A Volunteer declared publicly that he wished to see the Bay run with the blood of white people, &c. Nothing done. At Brown's Town I am told to expect more.

On the 27th of October there was a letter from the Hon. C. Rogers, a Custos of St. Ann's, who reports all quiet, but there are sympathisers who would do mischief if they could or dared. He reports the Brownstown people as very turbulent, sends letters on the subject, and states the public mind is much excited. (*Letter previously put in by Mr. Westmoreland.*) The next letter is from Mr. Todd, justice of the peace for St. Ann's, dated the 27th of October. He reports that in the neighbourhood of Brownstown much is to be feared; people express themselves freely that they are only waiting for a commencement, and that next Court day will be our day; expects serious outbreaks on the 2d of November (next Court day). Persons in Trelawny stated there would be a general rising at Brown's Town on 2d of November, In re "Norman's Land," negroes swore if they are pressed there will be more blood spilt than in St. Thomas in the East. A vast number of reprobates spoke freely, they wished the rebel force would arrive here, as they were quite ready to join them. (*Letter already in.*) The next letter was from Mr. Guscott, senior magistrate of St. George's, dated the 27th of October, in which he reports that four or five persons had been brought in for using threatening language.

Honourable William Hosack, Custos of St. George,
Kingston.

SIR, Buff Bay, October 27, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant.

The detachment of the 6th Royals returned from Annotto Bay to this place at about 5 o'clock p.m. yesterday.

We have examined a number of prisoners from Spring Garden respecting the threatening letter; there is no evidence against them, consequently they must be discharged; also a man, an African from Woodstock, for over-feeding the mill, he will be dealt with by the magistrates, for a few prisoners have been brought in from Lowlayton for threatening language; they will be examined to-morrow.

I have, &c.
H. GUSCOTT.

The next is from Mr. J. S. Soares, overseer in St. Catherine's, dated the 27th of October. He deposes to an attempt made to burn down the overseer's house at Farm Penn. (*Letter already in.*)

The next is from the Hon. A. J. Lindo, Custos of St. Mary's, in which he reports very excited state of Port Maria—that many families had not been to bed for five nights, and that great fears still existed that the town would be fired. He states that some of the magistrates expressed their belief that there were persons about the Bay who would not hesitate to commit such an act. He adds that there is no protection whatever, and that it would be dangerous to arrest any rebel or disaffected person, refers to threats made in anonymous letters, and calls upon the Governor to send troops.

Mr. Lindo to Mr. Jordon.

SIR, Port Maria, St. Mary, October 27, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that having received several letters in Kingston, by the post on Saturday the 21st inst., representing the very excited state of the inhabitants of Port Maria, and hearing that my family had, by the persuasion of friends, removed from my property to this place, I made arrangements at the hospital and asylum so as to secure the usual routine during my absence, and proceeded to this place, where I arrived on Tuesday.

I found the respectable portion of the inhabitants of Port Maria and its environs in a great state of excitement and alarm. Families had not been to bed for five nights before my arrival; and although I succeeded in some measure to allay the excitement, great fears still exist that the town will be fired.

I called a special sessions of the peace. Some of the

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His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

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magistrates expressed their belief there are people abou the Bay who would not hesitate to commit such an act, if only for the opportunity of plunder, seizing on the present excited time to accomplish their object.

There is no protection whatever here; and in the present state of things it might be dangerous to arrest any rebel or disaffected person.

I hope his Excellency will be in a position to afford the protection of a detachment of troops at this post. The appearance of even a small detachment would reassure the inhabitants, and the usual petty courts and circuit court would be held with every confidence.

My presence here has certainly put a different aspect on things, still a great many do not feel confidence, and it is not to be wondered at, when the totally unprotected state of the place is considered.

For myself, I do not apprehend the threats will be carried out, I allude to the anonymous letters, or that any disturbance will arise; still precaution is necessary.

I shall only remain here until I hear from you in reply to this communication, by his Excellency's directions, will, I have no doubt, greatly calm excitement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. J. Lindo, Custos.

The Hon. E. Jordon, C.B., &c. &c., Spanish Town.

The next letter is from Mr. J. Stewart, Justice of the Peace for Metcalfe and Member of Assembly, dated the 27th of October, in which he reports several cases of cutting and wounding and other offences, which the civil power cannot deal with at present. He says there is reason to suspect that a spirit of disaffection prevails in St. Mary's, and he states that several persons have been brought up charged with seditious conduct.

Mr. Stewart to the Governor.

(Copy.) Annotto Bay, October 27, 1865.

To His Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Governor, in Executive Committee.

Sir,

I have to inform you that a detachment of the 6th Royal Regiment, under command of Quartermaster Hyde, consisting of 20 men, after spending two days here, left for Buff Bay yesterday, 2 p.m.

Not having received the promised arms for the Maroons, I have been unable to scour the interior of the parish as I intended, but have had parties of them patrolling every day and visiting the estates in the neighbourhood.

There are several cases brought to my notice of cutting and wounding and other offences. As the civil power cannot deal with them at present, and the lock-up is being overcrowded with prisoners who would be answerable to civil jurisdiction, I would like to be informed what course you think it advisable for me to adopt in disposing of them. Shall I hear the cases, and, upon sufficient proof, commit them to the St. Mary's district prison?

I may mention that there is reason to suspect that a spirit of disaffection prevails in St. Mary, although I believe there has been no overt instances to indicate it.

Several persons have been brought up charged with seditious conduct. One man, by sentence of Court-martial, received 50 lashes in the market-square on Wednesday last; and another will be forwarded to Buff Bay, to be dealt with by the military authorities there, if they have not been recalled by those at Port Antonio. The woman Kezziah Williams has been handed over to me by the military for the purpose of being dealt with by the civil power, which I will do. The man Seville will be dealt with in like manner.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) James Stewart, J.P., Metcalfe.

On the 27th of October I find it necessary, in order to preserve the peace and good order of the colony, to call upon General O'Connor to arrange that as soon as the troops arrived from Barbadoes, 550 men should be located around the island in 11 different detachments of 50 men at each.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, King's House, October 27, 1865.

As the troops sent for by your Excellency from Nassau have arrived, and those applied for from Barbadoes may be shortly expected, I have the honour to submit that the following arrangements should be made for preserving the permanent peace and good order of the island and for preventing the occurrence of any further outbreak of rebellion, or for putting it down promptly, should any further rising of the negro population unfortunately take place.

I would propose that the following numbers of troops should be located at the additional stations herein-under specified:—

Black River	50
Montego Bay	50
Falmouth	50
St. Ann's Bay	50
Mandeville	50

These, together with the recommendations already made in my communication dated the 25th instant, and in my two letters of the 26th, would make the whole of the special military arrangements for the entire island as follows:—

Morant Bay	50
Bath	50
Port Antonio	50
Port Maria	50
St. Ann's Bay	50
Falmouth	50
Montego Bay	50
Lucea	50
Savanna-la-Mar	50
Black River	50
Mandeville, inland	50

This would make a total of 550 men, which I consider to be absolutely required for some time to come to insure the safety and tranquillity of the various parishes not contiguous to head-quarters.

The ordinary military establishment previously kept up in Jamaica I consider ought still to be maintained for the protection of the capital, and as a reserve to draw upon in case of any emergency arising.

I am quite aware of the undesirableness in a military point of view, and in reference to the discipline and organization of soldiers, of having regiments broken up into small detachments, but, under existing circumstances, it is for the present unavoidable.

We have abundant and undoubted proof that the same spirit of disaffection and disloyalty which led to the rebellion in St. Thomas-in-the-East exists to a considerable degree in every parish in the island; and in a country so extensive as Jamaica, and affording so few facilities for receiving early intelligence, or for making rapid movements by land, it is absolutely essential that for some time to come a considerable number of points should be occupied as military positions around the coast and island.

In the course of some little time, as the present state of feeling becomes modified, I have every reason to hope the troops may be withdrawn from any of the stations and concentrated, but I think it will be even then requisite to maintain for some years military stations at three or four principal points, such as Montego Bay, Falmouth, Port Antonio, and one or perhaps two others, to be hereafter determined.

In the first instance the troops at the 11 stations indicated would have to be accommodated temporarily as could be best arranged.

There are barracks at Port Antonio, at Falmouth, at Montego Bay, and at Lucea. At most of the other stations, except Morant Bay (where they have been destroyed), there are public or parochial buildings which might temporarily be made use of; but as soon as your Excellency acquiesces in these arrangements proposed, the Colonial Government will be prepared to send round an officer to act in conjunction with an officer of the Royal Engineers to make the best arrangements which may be practicable at the expense of the colony for providing suitable accommodation for the troops at the different stations to be established.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. Eyre.

P.S.—Since writing this despatch I am informed that the telegram which reached me yesterday announcing the arrival of the troops from Nassau was an error. E. E.

The next communication is that of Captain Jones, of the St. John's Militia Troop, dated the 27th of October, in which he reports that there is every prospect of a riot, and requests that arms may be sent immediately.

Mr. Jones to Governor Eyre.

Point Hill, St. John, 27th October 1865.

May it please your Excellency,

I am the captain of the St. John's troop, but the troop are without arms. As there is every prospect of a riot in this district will you immediately send me an order

for 10 stands troopers' arms and ammunition, sufficient in case of emergency, with orders how to act.

I am, &c.,
GEO. B. JONES,
Captain St. John's troop, M.R.H.M.

10 pairs pistols.
10 carbines.
10 cartouch boxes.
10 swords.
1,000 rounds ball cartridge.
10 sword belts.

On the 28th of October, from advices just received, I was obliged to call upon General O'Connor to send troops at once to St. Mary's and St. Ann's, and arms to St. Ann's.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

SIR, King's House, October 28, 1865.

ADVICES which have just reached me from the Custos of St. Ann's lead me to believe that the spirit of disloyalty and sedition are rampant at Brown's Town in that parish, that the most threatening language is openly indulged in, and that there is an intention to rise in insurrection about the 2nd November, being the date when the next magisterial Courts are to be held, unless timely measures be taken to prevent it.

The names of the ringleaders in this movement and the evidence against them are in possession of the magistrates, but in the present unprotected state of the district it has rightly been judged inexpedient to make arrests.

I have also communications from the Custos of St. Mary's, informing me that apprehensions are entertained at Port Maria, and urging that troops be sent there.

Under these circumstancces I have, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, directed that the "Plantagenet" (in the absence of a man-of-war) be chartered to at once proceed to Port Maria with troops, to St. Ann's Bay with arms, and to Dry Harbour to land troops for Brown's Town.

I have to request, therefore, now that the "Plantaganet" has arrived with troops from Nassau, your Excellency will be pleased to direct the following arrangements to be carried out:—

50 troops to Port Maria.
50 stand of arms to St. Ann's Bay.
100 troops to Brown's Town.

The accommodation available for troops at Port Maria was mentioned in my letter in general arrangements of the 26th instant.

At Brown's Town I believe there is a Baptist chapel and a small Court-house, but it would probably be safer to provide camp equipage, for fear of the accommodation not being suitable or sufficient.

The troops would have to march seven miles from Dry Harbour to Brown's Town. I imagine carts might be obtained at Brown's Town, if not at Dry Harbour, but the officer in command had better communicate with the Custos when the ship is at St. Ann's Bay, as I am sure Mr. Royes will make every practicable arrangement for getting the baggage of the troops from Dry Harbour to Brown's Town.

In the existing state of Jamaica, with disloyalty and sedition latent everywhere, and threatening language openly used in many places, it is essential that the most prompt and decisive measures should be taken, and that the Executive should show itself not only ready to put down an outbreak, should it occur, but able at once to capture and punish those who dare to make use of threatening or seditious language, thereby giving confidence to the loyal, overawing the disaffected, and, if possible, preventing such outbreak taking place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. EYRE.

On the 28th of October, the same day, General O'Connor reported the arrival that day of 202 troops from Nassau.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Head-Quarters House, Jamaica,
SIR, October 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the troops, as per enclosed state, arrived here this morning from Nassau, in the West India and Pacific Company's steamer "Plantagenet."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

On the 28th, the same day, General O'Connor reported that as only 200 additional troops had arrived from Nassau he was unable to furnish from this force any detachments whatever.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

SIR, Head-Quarters House, October 28, 1865.

THE "Plantagenet" having arrived from Nassau with only 200 men of all ranks, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I much regret being unable to furnish from this force any detachments whatever.

I am prevented doing so owing to the guards and other duties in and around Kingston being now so unusually heavy. I fear greatly that the health of the troops will suffer, if not in a measure relieved from the arduous work of the last two or three weeks.

On the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" I shall, however, in the event of her bringing the strength of force I anticipate, be able to make all the dispositions, or a slight modification thereof, which you require.

Should, however, any very urgent necessity arise for the immediate despatch of troops to any quarter threatened with outbreak, I shall be prepared to forward a force of about 50 men to any such spot.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

On the 28th of October, the Rev. F. Swaby, Presbyterian minister, and eight others in Manchester, report that assemblies of persons from St. Ann's parish are taking place near their residence, and they are fearful these gatherings may be for evil.

The Rev. F. Swaby to the Custos of Manchester.

SIR, Mount Olivet, October 28, 1865.

I BEG to call your attention to a circumstance which has come to my knowledge, which I think may be of importance to you as head of this parish.

Information has been given to me by my neighbour, Mr. Webbe, and other white emigrants, that assemblies of persons from St. Ann's parish are taking place near their residence, and they are fearful these gatherings may be for evil.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FREDERICK SWABY,
Presbyterian Minister.

We certify the above to be correct from our own knowledge.

(Signed) THOMAS EVANS.
WILLIAM WEBBE.
JOHN REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN HARRIS.
JEFFREY MARTIN.
JAMES HARRIS.
JAMES SEWELL.
THOMAS ALLIN.

On the 28th October, the Honourable S. Mais, Custos of Port Royal, reported that he had sworn in 47 special constables in one district and 32 in another, and that 50 Volunteers were enrolled and doing duty; also that Mr. H. Mais, J.P., had sworn in 32 constables, and that 17 rebels had been captured. (*Already in.*)

On the 29th of October, General O'Connor reports the arrival of 533 troops from Barbadoes.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

SIR, Head-Quarters House, October 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," detail as per margin,* and to acquaint you that it is my intention to despatch her as soon as possible, say on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, to the westward, leaving one or two detachments at important posts, but making Falmouth the head-quarters of Colonel Whitfield and the main body of his force.

Having the utmost confidence in this officer, I shall instruct him to act as his judgment may direct for the suppression of sedition and the maintenance of the public peace. I will not, therefore, hamper his ready action by breaking up the troops under him into small parties of 50 men, which in case of serious opposition would be too weak to act effectually, and would be liable to defeat in detail—an exceedingly bad moral effect arising from a slight reverse.

I have, in pursuance of the above, to request your Excellency will direct the several Custodes to render every assistance and information to Colonel Whitfield, as I have placed the whole westward district under his command.

The detachment of the 3rd Buffs will garrison Up-park

* Royal Artillery, 48; 2nd Battalion, 3rd Foot, 158; 9nd West India Regiment, 327.

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camp, and I shall then have at Newcastle a few Europeans ready for an emergency; beyond this I shall have no men at my disposal.

I think it would be expedient for your Excellency to direct either a steamer to be placed under Colonel Whitfield's orders, either by the naval authorities or by the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. Smythe O'Connor.

And on the same day I again called upon him to carry out all the arrangements specified in my previous letter of the 27th October.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, King's House, October 29, 1865.

Since the dospatch of my letters of yesterday's date, requesting that troops might be sent to Port Maria and Brown's Town in the "Plantagenet," I have learnt the very expeditious and opportune arrival of Her Majesty's troop-ship "Urgent," with some 500 troops on board, from Barbadoes.

This event will admit of the whole of the arrangements contemplated in my general despatch of the 27th instant being at once carried into effect, and I would therefore request your Excellency to arrange that the "Urgent" may take a sufficient number to admit of the under-mentioned troops at the following places merely being left:—50 at Port Maria, 100 at Brown's Town, 50 at Montego Bay, 50 at Lucea, 50 at Savanna-la-Mar, and 50 at Black River; beginning with Port Maria, and taking the other places in rotation. It should be so arranged that the troops intended for Brown's Town should arrive at Brown's Town not later than Wednesday, the 1st of November, but as much earlier as practicable.

The 100 men to be sent to Brown's Town would, when the emergency in that locality is over, supply the 50 men specified in your general letter as required for St. Ann's and the 50 men required for Falmouth, to both which places they could readily march for Brown's Town.

The 50 men required for Mandeville, in Manchester, will have to be marched across the country *viâ* Spanish Town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. Eyre.

On the 30th of October, Captain Henderson, R.N., left Port Royal with troops, some of which were landed at St. Mary's on the 31st of October; some at St. Ann's on the 31st of October; some at Trelawny on the 1st of November, and some at St. James's on the 1st of November.

Captain Henderson, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, "Urgent," at Jamaica, November 2, 1865.

I beg to forward for your Excellency's information a copy of my letter of proceedings, the duty upon which I have been employed being exceptional, and I must beg your Excellency to consider the communication as only semi-official.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. Henderson.

Captain Henderson, R.N., to Commodore Sir F. McClintock.

Sir, "Urgent," at Jamaica, November 2, 1865.

I have the honour to report the return of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" to Port Royal, after having carried out the service of landing 377 troops at different places in the island, upon which duty we left Port Royal on Monday evening last.

2. The number of troops landed at the several ports are as follows:—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	
Port Maria - -	3	2	41	46	2nd West India Regiment.
Dry Harbour -	3	3	61	67	2nd West India Regiment.
Dry Harbour -	—	1	20	21	Royal Artillery.
Falmouth - -	10	16	135	161	2nd West India Regiment.
Falmouth - -	1	—	25	26	Royal Artillery, with 2 guns.
Montego Bay -	2	4	50	56	2nd West India Regiment.
Total - -	19	26	332	377	

3. After leaving Port Royal we proceeded to Port Maria, where we landed the 46 troops for that place early on Tuesday. We then went on to St. Ann's Bay, where the 50 stand of arms and ammunition were delivered over to the Custos. We then proceeded on to Dry Harbour, where we landed the 88 troops selected by Colonel Whitfield for Brown's Town.

4. The ship then went on to Falmouth, where Colonel Whitfield himself landed, also 186 troops early on Wednesday. We then proceeded to Montego Bay, where the remaining troops, 56 in all, were landed.

5. The last disembarkation completed the service upon which the ship was sent, and I have therefore returned to Port Royal for further instructions.

6. At Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and at Dry Harbour, we found everything reported in a quiet state round about those places. At Falmouth, the chief of police reported Falmouth itself quiet, but that there was excitement at Montego Bay and Savanna-la-Mar; he also stated that all was quiet at Brown's Town. At Montego Bay we found no very particular excitement reported, but were told that the blacks had been drilling in the hills round about that place.

7. About five miles from Montego Bay, on our way to that place, we communicated with the "Lily," who had on board a Mr. Levein, who had been taken prisoner on that morning in his house at Montego Bay; he is the editor of the "County Union Newspaper," and he was on the way to Morant Bay for trial.

The "Lily" will probably arrive at Morant Bay this evening.

8. Colonel Whitfield had intended landing 28 troops at Montego Bay and 28 at Lucea, but when he disembarked at Falmouth he requested me to land the whole at Montego Bay should matters not be in a quiet state there, and he gave Lieutenant Brett, 2nd West India Regiment, written directions to the same effect. After leaving Falmouth we communicated with the "Lily," and from the information received it was decided to land the whole 58 troops we had then on board at Montego Bay, and Lieutenant Brett sent a despatch to Falmouth to Colonel Whitfield immediately on his landing, to inform him of his having so landed.

9. We passed the "Lily" off Dry Harbour at 9 last night on our way back, and this morning we passed the "Nettle" gunboat off Morant Point, at about 8 o'clock; she was bound to Morant Bay and Port Royal. In Morant Bay there is the "Onyx" gunboat, and off Yallahs Point we passed the "Steady" gunboat, bound into harbour.

10. The people communicated with at Montego Bay were Mr. Phillips, a magistrate, and Mr. Mortlocke, a custom-house officer.

11. We have had fine weather, and the service we have been upon has been carried out without any accident.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. Henderson.

On the 30th of October, General O'Connor reports having detailed one captain, one subaltern, and 50 rank and file to be stationed at Mandeville, in accordance with my request.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Head-Quarters House, Kingston,

Sir, October 30, 1865.

I have the honour to state, for your Excellency's information, that I have detailed a party of one captain, one subaltern, and 50 rank and file of the 1st West India Regiment to be stationed at Mandeville.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. Smythe O'Connor.

The next communication is from Mr. J. Lyon, senior magistrate of Hanover, who reports, on the 30th of October, in the absence of the Custos, that the inhabitants of the town of Lucea are in a state of great excitement, and that matters look doubtful as to the peace of the community.

Mr. Lyon to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, Lucea, October 30, 1865.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 26th instant, intimating that a company of soldiers would be sent here forthwith; none have as yet arrived, and the town is still in great excitement, as in case of emergency there are weapons of no kind with which to arm ourselves for protection.

Matters look doubtful in respect to the peace of the community, as last evening a letter, copy of which is enclosed, was picked up opposite the police station by a man named Bernard. The justices have offered a reward of 50 dollars to any party giving information as to the writer of the article. A letter from Mr. Hutchinson, Wesleyan catechist in this town, has just been handed to me, which I enclose for his Excellency's consideration.

The prisoner Robinson, together with all the depositions

connected with his case, will be forwarded by the first vessel of war to Kingston.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JACOB LYON,
Acting Senior Magistrate.

He sends a letter threatening to burn down the town, and stating that a war will break out, and that all the people in the interior are ready.

[Enclosure.]

Letter picked up opposite the police station, Lucea.

To the town of Lucea, gentlemen of the parish.

I AM sorry to inform you that if the taxes be not reduced it will be like Gog and Magog to battle, for we will try our uttermost endeavours to do either one thing or the other. We only give you notice; and if no heed from now to the holidays, we will accomplish our work—we will not be like those people at St. Thomas, go to work so foolish. We are told that H. G. Henry will not sell any powder, but we do not care about that; we will get brimstone and fire, and we will illuminate the town in a moment, and then when we are finish we do not care what become of us after. As to say that a war will broke out, you may rest assure it will broke out if no alteration. The people in the interior is ready, only the people in Hanover is keeping them back. You ought to see the fleet that was down here some weeks ago, and I must needs talk the truth, it was a good thing that the Court-house was shut up, or it might have ended by this, but it is not too late for it as yet.

On the 30th also, Mr. R. Hutchinson, of Hanover, reports several religious meetings, and states that he believes religious fanaticism may soon be changed to rebellious furor.

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Lyon.

Wesleyan Mission House, Lucea,
DEAR SIR, October 30, 1865.

HAVING been informed that secret religious meetings are being held in this neighbourhood, under the name of "revival meetings," and that such meetings are held all night, and that persons come from a great distance to attend them, I have inquired of some of the religious bodies in this town, and am led to believe they are unauthorized by any body of Christians. This is to inform you of the same; and while I believe these people to be without any evil design, at the same time I believe them to be just the material for evil-disposed persons to work on, and that their religious fanaticism might soon be changed to rebellious furor.

I would advise that His Excellency be informed of the same, and recommend that a stop should be put to all meetings that are not appointed by religious societies acknowledged by the island as such.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD HUTCHINSON.

On the 30th of October, Mr. Vickers, Custos of Westmoreland, reports that only two persons will come forward to be enrolled as special constables in the disaffected district of Bluefields, while in other districts they had been enrolled in large numbers.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

SIR, Belleisle, Grange Hill, October 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that, in compliance with instructions contained in your letter of 25th instant, I have directed Mr. Inspector Casey on all occasions to keep double sentries over the arms in the police station, while a portion of his men may be attending the Circuit Court, and shall not allow the police to be sent out in small detachments, in the event of its being necessary to send them out with arms.

I may here remark that I have instructed the police to wear their side arms while in attendance on the Circuit Court, under the prevalent excitement of the people.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJN. VICKERS.

On the 30th of October, Mr. W. Cooke, clerk of the peace for Westmoreland, St. James's, and Hanover, reports meetings at nights or before dawn; and that the Reverend Mr. Anderson came to inform him that something was evidently going on, as there was a great deal of shell and horn blowing going on around him all night.

Mr. Cooke to the Custos of Westmoreland.

SIR, Savanna-la-Mar, October 30, 1865.

I HAVE just received an express messenger from the interior, corroborating the statement I made to you this morning that meetings have been held in the Kew Park district at night, or before day in the morning.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson came to my house this morning, stating that there was evidently something going on, for that there has been a great deal of shell and horn blowing at night all around him, and if I had been at home he would have told me of a great many significant speeches made in reference to the affair that now agitates the country. I have sworn in upwards of 60 special constables, most of them Germans from Seaford Town, and it is in this immediate neighbourhood that Mr. Anderson resides. I am the colonel of the western interior district. A number of the men sworn in as special constables have served under me, and I can depend on them. I want at least 40 stand of arms if I am to take any action in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. COOKE, J.P.

The next communtcation is from Mr. D. Sinclair, relative to Westmoreland. He reports that the Macalpine people acknowledge they were mustering with wooden swords and guns in June last, and that there is proof of the Belmont people mustering also.

Mr. Sinclair to the Custos of Westmoreland.

New Shafeton,
MY DEAR SIR, October 30, 1865.

I BEG to state for your information and consideration whether it would not be prudent, in the case of Mr. Tate's acquittal, to send protection over to Bluefields for Mr. Tate's and Mr. Brooke's houses, as I am told the people in the district are determined to burn down these houses if he is acquitted. A boat might be ready to take over a few troops immediately after the trial. If condemned there would be no occasion to send them.

To show the feeling that still exists, I have only to mention the fact that at the petty sessions held at Bluefield on Friday last, there was only one man from Belmont, and that one, Mr. Tate's head man, came to be sworn in as a special constable, and from Mount Airey and Macalpine one only. There were others present, but refused to be sworn. The Macalpine people acknowledge that they were in the habit of mustering at Mount Edgecombe Common in the evenings since the month of June last with bamboo and wooden guns and swords, but that they were only doing so for their own amusement. Mr. Tate tells me that he can produce proof that the Belmont people were mustering also. I am myself an invalid just now, but I attended the special sessions and presided at it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DANIEL SINCLAIR.

On the 30th, the Honourable J. Salmon, Custos of St. Elizabeth's, reports very much fear and uncertainty felt in the Santa Cruz district; that there is no doubt as to the readiness of a large portion of the blacks to join in an insurrectionary movement; that he does not think the police could safely be required to execute processes in some parts of the district; and is aware that large meetings have been held, and that others are intended. He states that 50 gentlemen desire to organize themselves, and ask for arms. (*Already in.*) The next is a return from the Inspector of Police of St. Andrew's and Port Royal, showing that from the proclamation of martial law until the proclamation of the amnesty, from 20 to 30 persons were taken up in the parishes of Port Royal and St. Andrew's for threatening language, on suspicion of being implicated in seditious proceedings. (*Return handed in.*)

46,579. Were they sent to Up-Park Camp?—Yes, it is only to show how many were arrested for offences of a seditious character. I would put in a private letter of the Baron von Ketelhodt, which I received dated the 10th of October.

Baron von Ketelhodt to Governor Eyre.

(Private.)
MY DEAR SIR, Morant Bay, October 10, 1865.

I AM sorry to say that Mr. G. W. Gordon's inflammatory addresses have borne fruit earlier than I at least anticipated.

On my arrival here a few hours ago I found the respect-

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.
His Excellency E. J. Eyre.
20 Mar. 1866.

able people of the town in a great state of alarm and excitement in consequence of demonstrations of not only disaffection but of open violence by a body of men who came to the Court-house on Saturday armed with bludgeons, and who successfully rescued him [*sic*].

The circumstances that have since happened are detailed in an official despatch to your Excellency's Secretary.

The ringleader in this affair is a man of the name of Paul Bogle, who generally acts with Mr. G. W. Gordon.

I think it of the highest importance that this outbreak should be stopped in its bud by a sufficient military force being at once detached in aid of the police and Volunteers.

I arrived here with an attack of fever, and I fear that some difficulty will be experienced in deciphering my exceedingly hurried despatch.

Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) M. A. von Ketelhodt.

I also place before the Commission another letter of the 13th of October from Mr. Guscott.

(Mr. Guscott's letter of 13th October missing.)

I lay before the Commissioners some instructions from Mr. Hosack, the Colonel of the Saint George's Regiment, to Adjutant Skyers.

To Adjutant Skyers, St. George's Regiment.

Sir, Kingston, 16th October 1865.

In the absence of the Governor I have to desire that you will muster your Volunteers and all the loyal Maroons willing to offer their services to the Government, and take command of them, and forthwith communicate with the Governor or General Nelson at Port Antonio, stating the number of Volunteers and Maroons at your disposal. You will at the same time ask for orders, arms, &c. In the meantime drill the men, who can be lodged in the Court-house.

I have, &c.
William Hosack,
Lieut.-Col. St. George's Regiment.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen the General, who entirely approves of the above, and he begs me to tell you that if you succeed in this affair he will be happy to give you a certificate, which will be of service to you. He further directs me to say that a strong force will be at Buff Bay to-morrow morning; you will therefore place yourself under orders of the officer commanding the same.

W. H.

I also lay before the Commissioners another letter from Mr. Guscott to Colonel Hosack, dated the 18th October.

Lieut.-Col. William Hosack, St. George Regiment.

Sir, Buff Bay, October 18, 1865.

It is with the utmost alarm that I again address you. The officer commanding the troops here has got orders from New Castle to proceed to-morrow morning and join his regiment. When I last wrote you I was under the apprehension that we were in a state of uncertainty, but since we have captured a number of prisoners, and from the investigation of the evidence I think the prisoners are fit subjects for immediate trial. I have every reason now to think that the removal of the troops from here will cause the rebels to visit us. I have this day enrolled a great number of men who willingly came forward to defend the place, but they are deficient of arms and ammunition, and request that a supply should be at once forwarded.

From information received a number of the rioters from St. Thomas in the East are now lurking at White River and the African houses at the muster ground on Woodstock estate and other parts of the parish.

If the troops would remain here for a few days longer I think that sufficient confidence would be established in all parties, and would be the means of preventing the outrages now anticipated. Two other threatening letters were found in the Court-house yard this morning. I write this by the advice of the officer in command of the troops here.

Ihave, &c.
H. Guscott,
Lieut. St. George Regiment.

P.S.—I will send on the prisoners to Port Antonio to-morrow for trial, as requested in your letter of yesterday.

H. G.

Also another letter from Mr. Guscott, dated the 23d of October 1865.

Buff Bay, 23d October 1865.
10 o'clock p.m.

The Honourable William Hosack, Custos, St. George.

Sir,

I write to inform you that Captain Harmond and 20 men of his detachment started for New Castle at 1 o'clock this day; the remainder of the detachment was taken charge of by Quartermaster Hyde, who has proceeded to Annotto Bay with the remainder of the troops, leaving eight men (on the sick list) with a corporal at Buff Bay. Quartermaster Hyde will return from Annotto Bay to-morrow, unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstance, to remain till further orders. We have sent on several prisoners from hence and Metcalfe to Port Antonio. I beg to suggest to you that a detachment of Her Majesty's troops should remain here during the continuance of martial law. I consider that nothing but their presence has kept matters here quiet.

I have, &c.,
H. Guscott, J. P.

I also put in another letter from Mr. Guscott, dated the 27th of October. (See page 999.)

46,580. Are those all the documentary papers?—These are up to the 30th of October. I propose to go on with those subsequent to the 30th of October, but still during the continuance of martial law. On the 31st of October the Honourable S. Rennalls, Custos, reports fears expressed by prominent Wesleyan leaders and others, as to the undercurrent which exists arising from Mr. Roach's being implicated in the rebellion. There is no certainty as to what the declaration in his favour and the cause of rebellion may be, members of his various congregations having stated that nothing shall happen to him, but that they will see to it.

The Hon. S. Rennalls to Mr. W. R. Myers.

My dear Sir, October 31, 1865.

I have no hesitation in writing to you to say that the undercurrent that exists in the above rocks, St. Thomas' Vale, the large portion of Metcalfe adjoining thereto, about Highgate (I believe in St. Mary's), and in St. Andrew's—viz., Cavaliers' and Stoney Hill—arises at the present time from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Roach having become implicated in the late rebellion in St. Thomas in the East. In this part of the island Mr. Roach has been well known as schoolmaster or teacher, preacher, Wesleyan, Pennockite, or otherwise. There is a great adherence towards him by the vast number in those districts, ageing from 12, 14, to 25 years, and until his apprehension every class of inhabitants in my neighbourhood were apparently feeling secure that the rebellion would not extend in our locality (St. Faith'sdistrict); but immediately that Mr. Roach became involved, as he appears to have done, there is no certainty as to what the declaration in his favour and in the cause of rebellion may be, extending, as it no doubt will, from Kingston to those localities I allude to. I write this as not of myself, but from the fears I have heard expressed by prominent Wesleyan leaders and others, in my opinion, able to judge of passing events. I believe their apprehensions arise from expressions made to Mr. Roach by members of his various congregations, that "nothing shall happen to him, but that they will see to it."

I have, &c.
(Signed) Sam. Rennalls.

On the 31st of October, the Honourable J. Hollingsworth, Custos of Manchester, reports complaints made to him of nightly meetings, of rolling of drums, and blowing of shells. (*Already in.*) On the same day, the justices of Manchester, in a requisition to the Custos, point out the unprotected state of the district, and call for a force to be stationed there.

Requisition.

To the Hon. J. R. Hollingsworth, Custos of Manchester.

We, the undersigned magistrates and other inhabitants of the southern district of the parish, beg respectfully to represent to your Honour that there are at present throughout the whole district only three policemen, who are stationed at Wigton; that a very large proportion of the district, comprising Pusey Hill, Victoria Town, Grove Town, and other populous settlements, is entirely without any protection; and to call upon your Honour to take the requisite mea-

sures for having an adequate force stationed in the most suitable locality.

(Signed) Alex. C. Logan.
Chas. E. Chevers, J.P.
George Miles, J.P.
C. Smith, J.P.
Julius Lewis, J.P.
Joseph Stewart, J.P.
William Hungerford.
Thos. Sweetland.
R. W. Swan.
E. Weiss.
R. Smith.
E. A. Sloss.
J. L. Brown.
E. Angell.
A. Whyte.
David Crawford.
J. S. Hildebrand, Island Curate.
Theodore Bounce.
James Lewis.
James Hutchinson.
Arthur H. Seymour, I.S.C.
G. H. Logan.
George Johnson.
Alfred S. Myers.
Danl. V. Sutherland.
Robt. Muschett.
Kennedy Crawford.
Thomas Wint.
Joseph Peart.
Thomas Whyte.
A. C. Hasland.

On the 31st October, Mr. A. W. Thorburn, senior magistrate of St. John's, reports having committed a man for seditious language and for trying to make a disturbance in the district; has sworn in 50 special constables; fears but for this step the district would ere this have been in perfect rebellion.

Mr. A. W. Thorburn, jr. J.P., to Captain Hunt.
(Copy.) 31st October, 1865, 6 p.m.
Point Hill, St. John.

To Captain Hunt, Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Sir,

As one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the precinct of St. Catherine, I had occasion to commit a man named Joseph Campbell for trial for seditious language and trying to make a disturbance in this district. I have just been informed the man is sent to camp. Fearing that others might follow the bad example set by this man, I have, in my judicial capacity, sworn in 50 special constables, who I retained on duty one night and then dismissed, with strict orders at a moment's warning to be on the alert.

The generality of the people here seem well disposed, but had not the requisite measures which I took to stay an outbreak, by the committal of the ringleader, been adopted, I fear ere this this district would have been in perfect rebellion.

I trust your Excellency will approve of the steps taken by me, and the calling out of the constables was *according* to the 27th Victoria, chapter 30, clause 28, and will feel much obliged for information, through you, in case of emergency how I am to act.

I have, &c.,
Adam W. Thorburn, jr.
(True copy.) Coroner, J.P.
Wm. R. Myers, sec. ex. com.

On the 31st of October Captain G. B. Jones, of the St. John's Militia troop, writes, asking for arms, and referring to a previous letter written when the parish appeared to be in an apparent state of outbreak.

Mr. George B. Jones to Colonel Hunt.

Sir, Point Hill, St. John, 31st October 1865.

I addressed a communication to his Excellency the Governor, requesting of his Excellency, as the parish appeared to be at the time of my addressing the said letter in an apparent state of outbreak, to request of his Excellency to be kind enough to allow me, as senior captain of the Middlesex regiment of Horse Militia, an order to procure 10 stands of arms for the troop under my command in case of emergency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Geo. Bradwell Jones,
Captain, St. John's troop.
Commissions dated 2d December 1839.

The next communication is from the justices of Hanover and the island curate of St. Saviour's, who report that nightly meetings and meetings in the early mornings take place, as if the people were undergoing drill; conversations of a most seditious and rebellious character overheard in the neighbourhood of Kew Park, Mountain Spring, and Lamb's River; the population of the disaffected quarter reported to be very numerous; troops and arms urgently asked for.

The Magistrates of Montego Bay to Colonel Whitfield.

Sir, Knockalva, November 1, 1865.

It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that the negroes inhabiting the districts at the back of Kew Park, viz., Mountain Spring and Lamb's River, have been holding nightly meetings for some time past, and moreover have been seen in the early morning as if undergoing a drill; that conversations of a most rebellious and seditious nature have been very recently overheard and reported to us, the magistrates in this interior, we deem it necessary, to prevent an outbreak, that a number of troops be despatched as early as possible in aid of the civil power.

Ample accommodation can be given to the troops at Kew Park and elsewhere in this district, and it may be remarked that the population of the disaffected quarters numbers some thousands.

Fifty stand of arms which were applied for yesterday will be received this afternoon from Savanna-la-Mar, and will be used for the purpose of arming sundry Germans in Seaford Town, or other loyal subjects in this interior.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. R. Cooke, J.P.
J. Edwards, J.P.
De B. Spencer Heaven, J.P.

On the 1st November the Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Custos of Vere, sends a letter, threatening to cut the throats of all the gentlemen in Vere next week (page 127, Parliamentary papers).

46,581. I suppose Mr. McKinnon was constantly asking for troops, was he not?—He made repeated application requesting them; he got them very soon. I have already placed before the Commission several letters urgently requesting them, and stating that the place was a perfect powder magazine. This is his letter:—

To Mr. Jordon.

Sir, Old Harbour, Nov. 1, 1865.

I beg to enclose for his Excellency's information a report of Mr. Shaw's, with a copy of a threatening notice. You will observe that Mr. Shaw has suspended his Excellency's instructions for the discharge of the prisoners in Vere, in consequence of this notice, and the probability of their being concerned with it. Mr. Shaw conducts his duties and has aided me to preserve the peace of the parish with such good sense and sound discretion, that I hope for his Excellency's approval of his conduct on this occasion, which is dictated solely by considerations for the public good.

The next is a letter from Colonel Whitfield, of 2nd November, relating to Trelawney, St. James, Hanover, and Westmoreland, and the unsettled state of Montego Bay (page 76, Parliamentary papers).

46,582. I believe he afterwards recalled his opinion?—He did subsequently.

46,583. Next day I think?—He did within a very short time. On the same 2nd November I reported to the Secretary of State (page 72, Parliamentary papers No. 13).

Sir, King's House, November 2, 1865.

I have the honour to report that, since the date of my despatch No. 252 of the 20th ultimo, everything has continued to progress satisfactorily. As I reported in that despatch, arrangements had been made before I quitted the disturbed districts for thoroughly examining and scouring the entire country eastward of a line between Morant Bay and Port Antonio, within which, as I then stated, any rebels still at large were hemmed in. This service has been most ably performed by the military under Brigadier-General Nelson, and by the Maroons under the skilful management of their Colonel, the Honourable A. G. Fyfe. Many rebels were taken and sent in for trial and others were shot. Colonel Fyfe also succeeded, with a party of Maroons, in capturing the notorious rebel leader Paul Bogle, who had hitherto eluded all attempts to take him. This movement so completely broke

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

His Excellency E. J. Eyre.

20 Mar. 1866.

up any small parties of rebels who might, up to this time, still have kept together, that I judged it at once expedient (after expressing my views to the General, and obtaining his accordance) to issue a proclamation of a general amnesty and pardon to all except those actually guilty of murder, arson, or in arms, or with stolen property in their possession. I enclose a copy of this proclamation. This step will, I have no doubt, lead to the immediate restoration of most of the plunder taken from the houses sacked by the rebels, and to the return of the peasantry to labour on the estates. The districts lately in open rebellion I therefore now consider perfectly quieted and safe, indeed far safer than any other part of the island. The retribution has been so prompt and so terrible that it is never likely to be forgotten. The accounts from the other parts of the island continue to cause me much anxiety. No actual outbreak has taken place, and I hope none will, but it is manifest that the seeds of sedition and rebellion have been sown broadcast through the land, and that in every parish there are many prepared, if a fitting opportunity offered, to act just as the negroes did in the eastern parishes. In many parts of the country a sympathy with the eastern rebels, and expressions of a desire or an intention to do the same in their own parishes, have been publicly and openly indulged in; whilst the local authorities, from the absence of any organized force to resist a rising, have not been in a position to take up and punish such disloyal and seditious language or threats. Since the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" with troops from Barbadoes, I have been enabled to direct such a disposition of troops as will, if carried out by the military authorities, enable the Executive to keep under check and control nearly every parish in the island; and if it is not practicable in all cases to prevent a rising, we shall be in a position to put it down without much difficulty, as well as to prevent its rapid extension to other parishes, as occurred in St. Thomas in the East. There can be no doubt but that there has been an intercommunication between the negroes of the different parishes and an intention to act in concert for the destruction of the white and coloured inhabitants, as is proved by the many remarks and speeches which have reached us from all directions, some of them intimating a knowledge that something was about to occur at St. Thomas in the East, and that they were waiting in other parishes to be guided by the action taken there. There does not appear, however, to have been any actually organized combination to act simultaneously, or if there was, it was frustrated by the rising taking place prematurely at Morant Bay. I believe that the military arrangements stated in my letters to General O'Connor, transmitted in my despatch No. 261, of even date, together with the presence of two men-of-war, one on the north and the other on the south coast, constantly visiting the different ports, will render the island secure and restore public confidence; but it will be necessary for a long time to come to keep up an additional number of troops in Jamaica, as well as to have a man-of-war frequently visiting all the outports.

Then the proclamation follows. The next is from the Honourable Benjamin Vickers, Custos of Westmoreland, to Mr. Jordon.

SIR, Savanna-la-Mar, November 2, 1865.

IN addition to the disaffection already reported to prevail in the Bluefields districts of this parish, I have now to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that a similar feeling of disloyalty seems prevalent in the remote interior, that is, in the district of Seaford Town, distant some 25 miles from this town. I enclose a letter received by W. H. Cooke, Esq., on the subject; also a list of special constables who came forward to be sworn in at their own request on the 26th ultimo, in consequence of the significant nightly meetings of the negroes of that district. His Excellency will learn from the Executive Committee the particulars of Seaford Town, a settlement of Germans on lands given by the late Lord Seaford after the rebellion of 1832. I had no hesitation in complying with the request made by Colonel Cooke for arms to place in the hands of the Germans and others named in the accompanying list, and yesterday morning I requested Captain Farquharson to send 40 stand of arms, with ammunition, &c., under a proper escort of Volunteers. They were delivered at Mackfield to Colonel Cooke, who, with the gentlemen of the interior and a body of the Germans, were there to receive them. I also sent by the escort several of the amnesty proclamations to be placarded in that remote district. I may here remark that almost every negro in the Seaford Town district have their own small freeholds. In the plain of the parish the utmost tranquillity seems to prevail, and all work is being performed on the estates as usual. I enclose a copy of letter received from Daniel Sinclair, one of the senior magistrates residing in the Bluefields district, relative to the excitement of the people. I have left the Court in order to write this letter. The case for the prosecution in Regina *v.* Tate and others was closed yesterday, and the defence opened this morning, and from the great array of lawyers engaged I doubt if the trial will be closed to-day.

The next is a letter from Mr. Kidd to Mr. Jordon.

SIR, Falmouth District Prison, 10th Novr. 1865.

I BEG leave to enclose you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the depositions under which a prisoner was brought here to-day by a military escort from the parish of St. Ann. I have referred to our clerk of the peace and he advises me to adopt this course. Awaiting his Excellency's instructions as to his disposal,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. P. KIDD, Supt.

The following are the depositions :—

Brown's Town Petty Session, 2d Novr. 1865.
(Before Justices Beverland, F. L. Todd, and Joseph Harris, Esqrs.)

William Grey, sworn.—I live at Green Castle, in the parish of Saint Ann; I know Thomas Campbell the prisoner. Last Sunday I went from Brown's Town home to Green Castle; while in my yard facing the street of the village I saw Thomas Campbell the prisoner in the street. I was in my house, and there was with me Ann Stobbs, Letitia Warters, Ann Innis, Lucinda Reid, when I heard Thomas Campbell say that if any war was to commence that he would drink the white man's blood and eat their liver, and the first person and the first white woman he would take hold of would be Mrs. Raffington. I left the house and went at my gate. I said to him, "You ought to be ashamed "of yourself to make use of those words; it is very easy for "you to say them; you may be making fun, but if this go "to white people's ears it will be no fun at all." He went away.

his
WM. × GRAY
mark.

The above deposition was taken and had before us at Brown's Town, in the parish of St. Ann, this 2d day of November 1865.

R. BEVERLAND, J.P.
FRED. L. TODD, J.P.
JOS. HARRIS, J.P.

Ann Stobbs, sworn.—I live at Antrim, in the parish of St. Ann. I was at William Gray's house on Sunday, 22nd October last past. Whilst there I saw the prisoner Thomas Campbell. I was sitting at the barbacue at Mr. Gray's house, and he (the prisoner) was in the street, leaning over the gate. I heard him say that if the war should come that he would take their liver, and brains, and lights, and eat it; and say also, that if any one would bet him that he would go up to Mr. Raffington's house and kiss Mrs. Raffington. He said also that he had an old rifle, that he would go all about the place and cock it until he provoked Mr. Raffington to shoot him. There was with me at Gray's yard, on the 22nd October, Ann Innis, Wm. Gray, and Lucinda Reid.

her
(Signed) ANN × STOBBS
mark.

The above deposition of Ann Stobbs was taken and had before us, this 2nd day of November 1865, at Brown's Town, in the parish of St. Ann.

(Signed) R. BEVERLAND, J.P.
FRED. L. TODD, J.P.
JOS. HARRIS, J.P.

Jamaica ss. St. Ann.—Personally appeared before me, Joseph Harris, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices in and for the above parish, one William Gray, labourer, who, being duly sworn, maketh oath and says, that on Sunday, the 29th instant, he did hear one Thomas Richard Campbell utter seditious language, to wit: "I will be the "first man to drink white man's blood and eat his liver, "in case of any outbreak, and Mrs. Raffington shall be the "first white woman that I will hold." And this deponent further says, that this language was uttered in the presence of Ann Stobbs, Letitia Walters, Lucinda Reid, William Gray, jr., and Ann Innis. So help me God.

his
(Signed) WILLIAM × GRAY
mark.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November 1865,
(Signed) JOSEPH HARRIS, J.P.

On the 3rd of November, General O'Connor reported

that he had as yet no troops available for Black River, and upon the same date he endorsed the recommendation of Colonel Whitfield that it should be placed under martial law.

46,584. That was withdrawn two days afterwards, was it not?—Yes, it was; but it was before me in the meantime.

On the 4th of November, Mr. Hall forwarded this threatening letter to Mr. Rennalls:—

Anonymous Letter, picked up in a carpenter's shop at Linstead.

BEWARE! there is iminent danger impending. Take care the town of Linstead be not fired, and during the fire a serious riot such like what goes on in the county of Surry. To-morrow is Court. Cargill comes here; be on your guard; has disturb some evil may occur; keep away them people, but none be seen about at night. Take great care of your magazine; there is powder in that town, so look out. These people may be quiet, never mind that; there is great danger. Be cautious at that Court (*portion illegible*). You Doctor Gargill don't remain up there long; remember your child. Take this advice, simple as it may seem.

(True copy of transcript, so far as given or can be followed.)
WM. R. MYERS, Sec. Ex. Com.

The next is a letter from Mr. E. B. Lynch to W. R. Myers.

SIR, Spanish Town, 6th November 1865.

I BEG to forward for your consideration an anonymous letter, addressed to Francis Jackson Lynch, found under my gate this morning, but having direct reference to myself and Sir Bryan Edwards in the concluding paragraph. The person referred to as Thomas Gale lives at the top of Marlie Hill, on the Spanish Town road, and I had occasion to institute an action against him which has not yet come on for trial. He is, moreover, I understand, a leader in the Rev. Mr. Phillippo's chapel, and the reference in the letter to Robert O'Meally and Mr. Phillippo's people seems to connect him with complicity in the authorship of the communication. I have endeavoured to make something of a free transcript of the document for the assistance of His Excellency and the Committee.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most faithful servant,
EDWARD B. LYNCH.

(True copy.) WM. R. MYERS, Sec. Ex. Com.

The following is the threatening letter:—

November 4th, 1865.

THOMAS GALE, White Marle. I don't care what the Court may do, but if the Government touch any of the Phillippo the war shall be greater, and who can stay must stay, for it is an advantage taken of the people by the Government. I don't fraid to give my name, Thomas Henry. We just waiting to see what going to done with Robert Omealey, for you is not God. Government say that he will pay to know who burn Farm Pen. If Mr. Levy was in they would burn himself; he did send to tell him if he pay he will hear, but not for no money. My name you shall see and not my face, so the quicker you it all the better; and you must mind how you drive on White Marle road to. I have seen that. I tell you they pay me to write, but they did not tell me to put name, but I put the name. There are plenty of them, but those two is the head of all. That same man I was after, Edward Lynch and the judge.

Addressed to Mr. Francis Jackson Lynch, clerk of the peace.

(True transcript, as far as can be followed.)
WM. R. MYERS, Sec. Ex. Com.

The next is from Mr. J. H. Hall, clerk to the magistrates of St. Thomas in the Vale.

SIR, Rodney Hall, 4th November 1865.

I AM directed by the justices to forward a note picked up in Dr. Cargill's dispensary this morning. The justices respectfully suggest to His Excellency the Governor and Executive Committee that a good reward should at once be offered for the discovery of the writer or writers of the papers, for although the justices do not attach much importance to the papers, they are the means of creating a great deal of excitement and alarm in the minds of the inhabitants of the town of Linstead.

The next is a letter from the Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Custos of Vere, of 5th November, requesting that the troops in Vere should not be removed until about the 20th.

The next is from Mr. John Parry, the county engineer, of 5th November, reporting the existence in St. Ann's and other parishes of an organized society, keeping up a regular correspondence with each other upon political and other matters, and that his informant had withdrawn from the society because he had reason to doubt the character of it, in consequence of the tone and language used at their meetings, foreseeing trouble would come. I think Mr. Westmoreland put that in. Then there is the presentment of the grand jury of Hanover on 6th November, which has also been put in by Westmoreland.

The next is a letter from Mr. W. R. Graham, J.P., dated 7th November, reporting all quiet.—(129, Parliamentary papers, inclosure 54 in No. 51.)

On the 8th of November the Legislative Council of the colony addressed me as follows:

We are well aware that the slightest hesitation on your part would have been fraught with the most imminent danger to the lives of the loyal inhabitants throughout the island; and we are well assured that all our loyal fellow-colonists unite in the expression of gratitude which it is now our privilege to convey to you. * * * We entirely concur in the painful statement your Excellency has made that there is scarcely a district throughout the island where disloyalty, sedition, and murderous intentions are not widely disseminated and openly expressed. We agree with your Excellency as to the causes which have created the dangers that now threaten the country, and will heartily co-operate with you in endeavouring to remedy this grievous state of affairs.

On the 8th of November the Hon. S. Mais, Custos of Port Royal, reports that the state of the parish demands the greatest vigilance, and that it is his duty to inform the Government of the necessity of keeping up the special constables and Volunteers in the most efficient state.

The next is from Bacchus Williams, of St. Ann's, dated 11th November, printed in the Parliamentary Papers of 15th December (confidential), page 2, Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

Statement made by Bacchus Williams at Brown's Town, Jamaica, Novr. 11th 1865.

Bacchus Williams states,—Thomas Rodney wrote me a letter about two weeks before Mr. Gordon's meeting at St. Ann's Bay that I must come down to the Bay before the meeting as he wished to see me. When I went there, on a Saturday, he and one Joseph Burton (who signed the letter as acting secretary to the meeting) said the meeting would be held next Saturday so, I must try and come down, and if I come at all I must come on Friday and sleep with him, because he wanted me to read and well understand the resolution that I had to speak at the meeting as it was written. I told him I did not understand the meeting, what was it for and what good would it do? He told me the poor labouring people could get nothing to do. I said, In my quarter people can get plenty to do. I told him if I came to the meeting I would show the meeting something that they would agree with, and both him and Mr. Burton asked me what I meant by saying so. I told him the most things the person complained of was a shirt, I went to Mr. Costar's store and purchased for him, my wife made it and I gave it to him. I have never seen him since. I told him that would be one point of my resolution that I would speak at the meeting; Burton said if I came and spoke that at the meeting they would stone me off; he said, We have an honourable gentleman coming from Kingston of the name of George W. Gordon, and he wanted to see me the evening before the morning of the meeting, because we propose a little private meeting the night before the morning of the meeting in Father Walter's yard in St. Ann's Bay. As it was getting late Burton told me to wait and he would give me some circulars to carry up, and all would have to give me a shilling that were willing to come; he said Wm. Scurvin promised to give him a shilling, and I took out a shilling and gave him, saying, if Scurvin paid it again to me I would keep it. Burton took the shilling and received it for Rodney. I said, Mr. Rodney, I would like to know the particulars of this meeting. He said, Well, this meeting is for this reason, this reverend gentleman is about to see us righted, we have been long ground down by the white people, and he is about to take the veil off our faces and let us see for ourselves. After this meeting (he said) we are

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going to send a petition to the Queen, and if there is no good done something or other must be turned up, and Jamaica will be better than what it is; he said when I came down he would tell me more. John Thomas, the petty pebt collector's deputy, said, pointing out me to another gentleman, in the presence of another gentleman, that I was the great lawyer from Brown's Town; I expect he is coming down to the meeting and going to make them smell smoke. I said I did not intend to come because I was guided by neither resolutions, and that I am a man that likes to speak my own mind. "The Watchman" was the paper Brown was reading to me in Mr. French's shop. Alexander Scurvin (the son of the man William Scurvin) told me the 8th night of October, about 12 o'clock in the night, in the town of Philadelphia, I heard a great bawling out. He said (Alex. Scurvin) All you gone to bed, but I am awake and just coming home. He said, All families we all must walk in shoes and stockings, the same as the white people. I am just coming home now, but you don't know where I have come from, so open your ears, good and hear what I have to say. Black people raised up at St. David's yonder; they kill 2,600 buckras, and they all going to walk in shoes and stockings and we must do the same; and in the midst of killing them they killed six Baptist ministers, and they do right to kill them, because when they hold the meeting the Baptist ministers would not assist, the one black man we can depend upon and can get a little powder and shot, is against us, taking away our right to give it away to buckra, but the day Norman's case is tried, if Mr. Ingram get it, that day martial law will raise. I sent to call his father in the morning. I heard three different voice speaking, but I could not understand what they said, but heard what Nancy Davis said, What buckra can do with black? The Maroons will help the black, and kill all the buckra, and she was well pleased to hear what Scurvin said last night. (This was said the following morning.) The man acknowledged to his father what I have already stated in the presence of my wife. At this present time there are people holding meeting at night at Philadelphia in a booth they have erected themselves, and are in the habit of playing with sticks there. Another fellow they call Charles Truman last Saturday came home about 8 at night. He stopped by the gate and said, "Family, "I am going to tell you now if you hear what I say, that "great king would not be here still; that retreat man. I "was coming from Duncan's. Wm. Cover tells us that "we must all stand quite still, but he is making us a fool. "I have many things to say, but on account of that retreat "man (meaning me) would tell buckra all them places "where we hear them make fight up. Yonder all black "people hold on one thing, but if my soul is damned to hell "that great king shall not reign here; we will keep secret "and not let buckra know." One Barrett immediately call out "All right, all right," and he went away.

(Signed) BACCHUS WILLIAMS.

The next is a return from W. Donner, Inspector of Police for St. Andrew's and Port Royal, showing that from the proclamation of the amnesty to the expiration of martial law, from 20 to 30 persons were taken up in St. Andrew's and Port Royal for threatening language, or being implicated in seditious proceedings. I hand in that return. The next letter is from Colonel Whitfield, dated 12th November 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that yesterday I visited a detachment of the 2nd West Indian Regiment, under my command, stationed at Brown's Town. In course of conversation with Lieut. Last, the officer in charge, he informed me that he had heard that people are in the habit of drilling at place called Philadelphia, and from what he could understand these negroes were very disorderly. He heard that a man by the name of Bacchus Williams could tell me something about these people. I immediately sent for Williams, who gave me the information contained in the enclosure. I must add that Williams appears a most respectable, loyal, black man, and I am quite sure his statement can be depended upon. I have forwarded his statement direct to His Excellency the Governor, so as not to cause delay, as I understand Major-General O'Connor has left head-quarters on a tour of inspection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. WHITFIELD.

The next is a letter from Mr. Royes, Custos of St. Ann's.

12th November.

I ENDORSED B. Williams' statement so far as regards the turbulent character of the people generally in Brown's Town district, and more especially at Philadelphia. Still it must be regarded with due caution, for these reasons: Williams is at enmity with Scurvin and Barrett, and his own character is that of a turbulent man, who would stick at nothing to compass his own ends. With respect to Rodney and Burton, the Attorney-General must decide if the evidence is sufficient; both are held in great, and I think deserved, suspicion, on account of their conversation with Gordon, the distribution by them of Gordon's placards, and the general rumour among the peasantry that they looked to them for leadership; but I have not heard, on any reliable authority, of any overt word or act by either of them. Rodney for a long time held the office of deputy collecting constable, and is now a road contractor. He is rather a morose man, but further than being bad tempered I know no evil against him. Burton is an idle man, does nothing, and bears a bad character. I do not think it would be a prudent step to remove the troops from Brown's Town, and measures should be taken without Williams' knowledge to test the truth of his statement as to drillings and meetings, for, although I put no faith in him, yet I know the value of the old adage, "When thieves fall out," &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROYES,
Custos of St. Ann's.

Williams' statement with regard to Rodney and Burton is not open to same suspicion as that against the other man.

The next is dated 13th November.

46,585. On the 13th of November martial law had expired?—I believe it expired on the 14th, legally.

46,586. How do you make out the 30 days?—There is an Act of the 18th Victoria, I believe, which makes it exclusive of the first and last days, so that in reality it did not expire until the 14th. There was a Sunday, which does not count. I think the Act expressly says if it falls on a Sunday it shall not count; the 13th was on a Sunday.

46,587. That is, the first or last day would not count if it fell on a Sunday?—No; one day is taken in and the other excluded. If the last day falls on a Sunday it is not counted.

46,588. But the Sunday would not come in if one day was excluded?—I remember looking into it at the time, and I know that I came to the conclusion clearly that the 14th was the day upon which it expired. On the 13th of November 1865 the Grand Jury of St. Ann's made the following presentment:—

We, the Grand Jurors of the Parish of St. Ann, beg to thank your Honour (Judge Cargill) for your charge. We cannot separate without respectfully requesting you to convey to his Excellency the Governor our sincere appreciation of the foresight, energy, and decision which have marked his conduct throughout the late unhappy rebellion, whereby, in our humble opinion, the lives and property of many loyal subjects have been saved. (Page 179, Parliamentary blue book, Enclosure 6 in No. 43.

Those are all the documents which I am able to refer to at present, up to the period of the expiration of martial law. I shall be much obliged if the Commissioners will allow me to put in two or three others subsequent to that period, for the purpose of showing that the opinion entertained by the Government was not a wrong opinion—that the state of the country continued the same for some time afterwards. I am only asking to be allowed to put in three or four more, for the purpose of showing that the opinion of the Government was not unfounded.

46,589. That is, that in the opinion of certain persons it was not unfounded?—Yes, to show that I was called upon afterwards by parties of position and influence; in fact, three members of the Council and seven members of the Assembly, all in a body, came to me to represent that the arrangements were not even then sufficient.

46,590. That was after the expiration?—Yes, confirming the determination I had arrived at upon documents previous to that time. I think it is therefore important merely as confirmation. The Commissioners would of course attach no further weight to it than that. [The Commissioners were of opinion that the letters could not be received, as they would only be expressions of opinion upon the subject as to which they (the Commissioners) had to decide.] Here are two threatening letters which have not been

before the Commission that were received in October. There is no date to the letters, but they speak of October.

46,591. Were these communicated to the Government?—Yes, and sent home by me to the Secretary of State.

Enclosure 48 in No. 1, addressed to Mr. Lynch.

I sent to inform all gentlemen in town that if we do not get justices in this October Court, that we will burn down the town, and we have 1,500 men consent to raise a riot at the Court-house, October the 23rd of this month, and Monday we looking out to see what trial will be. then we will commence. *Lif* for *lif* will be taken that day at the Court-house, for we do not fare, and that days of October, for we is well armed with cutlass and gun appear and that day. Beside Oman to helpe us 400. I sent to tell Francis Linch he better mind himself. October him best to setchonon whare him is, for he is a mudder to the people, but if he know what I know, that sum of the bad will be about thare to see what gone to be down in that Court-house, for the good will suffer for the bad that day. Powder we have plenty, as much as to kill hold town.

Enclosure 49 in No. 1, addressed to the Custos of Kingston.

Beware of what you are about! beware! beware! If the hair of the head of one of those that are taken up be singed I'll be the demagogue, and your life won't be worth a biscuit. Kelly Smith, Joseph Goldson, and Vaz, what are they to do with the riot? Kingston is quiet, tranquil—do you want a wholesale slaughter, conflagration, rapine, plunder, and wholesale destruction? If a stripe be put on Kelly Smith and Vaz you can tell the Governor that from him downwards shall be shot like a fowl, except he is going to walk or ride with a strong body guard. He ought to be shot long ago, the damned old scamp. Hell and scissors! if those men are flogged Kingston will be fired from east to west. Beware Custos! beware Custos! mind they don't make a custard of you. Fire, fire, fire, fire, fire, fire! It is true that these men are to hold their Underhill conventional meetings; but men like Kelly Smith, Vaz, Roach Goldson, Harry, are not negroes of a rebellious character, nor would they excite or advise ignorant men like the lower orders of St. Thomas in the East, barbarians, to commit such barbarous and cruel deeds. They have no part or lot in the matter. You, as a Custos, and a very unpopular one, you better beware, or else you will be shot like a dog. Take care; if these black men, who are keeping themselves respectably, be disgraced, your blood will not be sufficient to atonement for theirs. They have done nothing worthy of chastisement. Revenge! Take care what you are about! take care!

In the Appendix, page 71, Assembly Papers, headed "Documents referred to in His Excellency the Governor's Message of the 15th November 1865," there is the following anonymous letter to Dr. Bowerbank:—

To the Custos of this City.

We tell you of what happen in St. Thomas in the East, that the Governor send to shot every man and woman, old and young, and to burn down every house, that it is a damn shame to see this; but God will save them from the second death. The innocent ones them, Lord save them. This Governor send men to shot without law, not to look for rebels alone and the rioters. We let you know this, and to believe this, as St. Thomas is burnt down where we get the best of Jams. produce. What is the use we live again, for we will starve to death almost, and our best black men are going to shot. Well, sir, it is but one death. As Mr. G. W. Gordon is gone, the poor man's friend, for in the house not a man remember the poor man. Well, we will burn down the town down to the ground, and kill you and kill ourselves, if you don't bring back every man you take away from Kingston. We don't care of our lives, or your lives or property. Not all the soldiers or men-of-war ships can do good. We will bring judgment to Jamaica at once, at once. If you like your lives bring them back at once. If you guard the whole of the town self, but it burn down. You think you can trust black. If you bring the whole of England soldiers we don't care, for we will determine for death and for judgment, and let others from afar come and inherit the by-and-bye, but we now at present for you while there is none to do good, but to destroy from one place to the other. So we notice you at once, at once, before it come. When it come it will be too late. What you kill that will do; not one more, if not, well then it is lives for lives, and as black and brown and poor whites, so we don't care for burn, lose lives, so bring them back and let them go. You will laugh at my writing, but I don't care at this. Death! Death for all!

I put in another document at page 95 of the Assembly Papers.

Transcript of a placard taken down from a wall in Kingston. To Mr. Bad, Governor of this city. We notice you. Notice for Kingston and the whole of Jamaica, the whole of St. Thomas in the East. Old man and maden, young men and children, them all taken up and shot by the soldiers. In all the life of Napolein none like this. Innosent lives is taken. Will God not avenge for this? Yes, he will. Pay your servant good O. P. y. s. for s. y. Come Notice, Notice, O Notice. We tell you bring back all those men you taken away from Kingston. If you like your country and your lives bring them back and let them go, if not, we bring judgment to Jamaica. Not all the soldiers will doo good, for it is one live and one burn.

True transcript, as far as can be read and given.

Wm. R. Myers, Sec. Ex. Com.

Another to Mr. Bicknell, police magistrate.

Plese to take our words for this, for in Sant Thomas in the East we lern that every man and woman is dead, old and young. Even the hous of the black and brown and poor white is burn down to the ground. What a blassted Governor to send and destroy so much lives in this country. Old man, what can they doo? Look for what will come if you don't let those men took from heare last week, bring them back to Jamaica, if not we burn you all, wives, children, and ourselves. It is the white first shot the black, eight of them, sirs, for their rites. You kill, we will kill, so bring them back sound; if not, all the solders of this world can doo, for it's life for life. Bring judgment at once, me good sir. The second thing, your ready-made boots and shoes, sacques, shirts. Make this, for our treamen or starving for working. Let this war commence. We cannot live by our land. If you don't stop the whole of this we will send you all to hel, for we don't care a dam for this. Life for life. Bring those men back and stop ready-mad boots and sacques and pants, you will all all rite. Rob no black; pay your way well; servants well pay; in fact, doo good to all men, to the poor more so. If you don't doo as we say in everything the solders will be no yous to the land, for fire to the east, to the west, to north and south of the land. Judgment, judgment.

True transcript, as far as can be read and given.

Wm. R. Myers, Sec. Ex. Com.

Those are all the anonymous letters I would call attention to. But I think it right to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the impression prevails in England that where threatening letters are sent there is no real intention to do mischief. This is not so in Jamaica. Dacres, Bogle, and others wrote a letter on the 10th of October, threatening that if what they called "protection" was refused, they would be compelled to put their shoulders to the wheel. They did not even allow time for an answer to be sent, but on the following day rose in rebellion and perpetrated the massacres at Morant Bay. I think it is important to show that threatening letters have been carried out, and that therefore they were a ground to be taken into consideration.

46,592. Was not the letter you refer to signed by Bogle and others; it was not anonymous?—No, it was not anonymous; it was a threatening letter. I think I said where threatening letters were used, anonymous or otherwise, I did not intend to apply the observation to anonymous letters only. Then Mr. Hinchelwood at Mulatto River was warned that persons openly threatened to burn down his house and to take off his head; the first threat was carried into effect, the latter only failed because he escaped in time. At Montego Bay, threats were made to burn down Mr. Aaron's store, and it was eventually done. There was the fact in Mr. Hinchelwood's case that the threat was made and was carried out, the house was burnt. I had it from Mr. Hinchelwood direct that the threats were made.

46,593. We will take it that he communicated to you that threats were made?—Yes.

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46,594. And during the existence of martial law the house was burnt down?—Yes. I have now come to the conclusion of all those documents which relate to the reports in connexion with the anticipated outbreak, and the disaffection that existed in the different districts of the island. I have several other documents to place before the Commissioners which I shall come to presently.

46,595. What is the nature of them?—They tend to show the grounds upon which I arrived at the conclusion that the disaffection was spreading through the country.

46,596. Documents that were laid before you?—Documents that came to my knowledge, and which enabled me to judge that the disaffection was extending.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Wednesday, 21st March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

His Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE recalled and further examined.

I lay before the Commissioners two documents found among Paul Bogle's papers tending to show an intention on the part of the negroes of undertaking the administration of justice themselves. (*Handed in.*) I also place on record a leading article from the "Jamaica Tribune," published three months before the outbreak, showing, even at that time, that mock courts of justice were being held in other parishes. The Government received information that these courts were being held in St. Andrew's, St. David's, and St. Thomas in the East.

46,597. You say these two documents were found among Paul Bogle's papers?—Yes.

46,598. That of course would not be a matter within your own knowledge?—They were handed over to me. Brigadier-General Nelson, I believe, was the first in possession of them.

46,599. Then we can only take that from you as having been so reported to you?—If the Commissioners will take it from me, I refer them to General Nelson for further information upon that point.

46,600. When did you receive them, was it before the expiration of martial law?—I cannot say when I received them, I cannot state when I first saw or heard of them; they have been placed in my hands again since the Commission came; whether they were placed in my hands before or not I cannot say, but I certainly heard of them.

46,601. You heard of papers answering to this description being found?—Answering to that description, and not only in that parish but in several others the same sort of thing existed. I may state to the Commission generally that all these documents relating to the rebellion have been so passed backwards and forwards from one person to another that it is really impossible now to say who first had them or saw them, or when. They came back to me the other day direct from Mr. Myers. He brought them from Brigadier-General Nelson, and I have no doubt the Brigadier will be able to givein formation where they came from, and how, and when. That creates one of the great difficulties. A good many have been copied for the Secretary of State, and they have been passed from officer to officer for one purpose or another.

46,602. They might have been initialed?—Certainly they might, but we never expected the inquiry that has since been instituted, and therefore those precautions were not taken.

46,603. They speak here of the Court of Araspargus?—Yes, meaning, I suppose, the Court of Areopagus.

46,604. And that Mr. Paul Bogle be appointed justice of the peace?—Yes, and Mr. George Clarke to be appointed judge, I think.

46,605. Was any evidence given at all as to the handwriting of this?—I am not aware about that; General Nelson must be referred to for further information on the subject; I simply know that I heard of it, and I got possession of it. I would place before the Commission an article from the "Jamaica Tribune" for the month of July, some months before the outbreak, referring to this sort of institution: "We stated "in our impression of yesterday that it had come to "our knowledge that sham courts of justice were "established in several localities under what appeared "to be a regular organized system. We have our "information on most undoubted authority, and do "not hesitate fully to rely on it. It appears that "sham court-houses, roughly put together, but "arranged internally upon the same plan as parish "court-houses, have been erected; that there are a "sham chief justice, sham assistant-judges, sham "magistrates, sham clerks of the courts, sham clerks "of the police, sham lawyers, sham policemen, sham "indictments, and sham convictions; the only thing "genuine about the whole affair the crimes with "which offenders are charged, the money with which "the fines inflicted are paid, and the terrible evils "which are likely to result if the thing is permitted "to go on unchecked." The same has been said as to drilling, that was only a joke and an amusement, but it would lead to a very awkward result if they were led to cope with Europeans.

46,606. As I understand this was brought to your notice before the outbreak?—Oh dear, yes, long before. I can state that I read the article myself at the time it was published, whether it was in this identical paper or not I cannot say. I will hand in a placard which was issued in St. John's parish calling out the St. John's No. 1 Volunteer Corps for drill; these documents tend to show the disposition and ultimate intention of the black people to establish for themselves institutions similar to those in vogue amongst the white people.

46,607. Will you endeavour, in the course of your remarks, to distinguish between what is argument and what is evidence?—The deductions that I drew from all this tended to that upon which I based my opinion.

46,608. But you are now going on rather to state your inferences?—But my inferences from the drilling and all these different circumstances which I state lead me to form the opinion I did as to the state of the country during the time of the rebellion. I only wish to place before the Commission the inferences and deductions which were formed upon my own mind. There was another point in connexion with this subject which I would have brought under the notice of the Commission, only that it would be to a certain extent irregular, relating as it does to an incident which occurred subsequent to martial law, but which tends to show how the ignorant people misinterpret and misapply documents, and that it is therefore impossible to judge of the value they place upon a document by the estimate we form of it ourselves. I can give a very curious illustration of the ignorance

and obstinacy with which they pervert documents, if the Commissioners are willing to hear it.

46,609. Is it something within your own knowledge ?—It is so far within my own knowledge that I had an official report from a party.

46,610. That we cannot hear ; it is, as I understand you, an official report subsequently ?—Without placing it upon the records of the Commission, would the Commissioners hear it, merely to give them an instance of the way in which the black people misunderstand and misinterpret documents ? it is a report from a clergyman.

46,611. Then the clergyman must come himself and prove it, because we have had experience here how very much things diminish when the party himself comes to be examined ?—The Commissioners will gather from all the various communications I have submitted to them that there was not a parish in the island where some grounds for apprehension or an urgent necessity for taking protective measures did not exist. The Custodes, who are quasi lord-lieutenants, or the magistrates or other persons of position or respectability, were continually pointing out the defenceless and unprotected state of their parishes (I am quoting now from the reports laid before the Commission, showing what the result of them was) ; reporting that disaffection existed, that seditious or threatening language, or expressions of sympathy with the rebels, were openly made use of, that nightly meetings were taking place or secret drillings being carried on, and that letters threatening to destroy life or property were being received or placarded up, making applications for arms and for permission to embody Volunteers, calling out the rural or enrolling special constables, and urging upon the Government to send troops or ships of war to afford protection or to keep down expected risings.

46,612. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) This is really an argument ?—(*The witness.*) It is a summary of the impression produced upon my mind upon which I acted. It is impossible for me to refer to the grounds upon which I acted without referring to the documents which came before me and upon which I acted.

46,613. (*Commission.*) You have put them in evidence already ?—But I have not stated the impression produced upon my mind by them ; I am alluding to the documents, and simply stating the facts which those documents show, and upon which my opinion was founded at the time.

46,614. It is really coming to be a speech and not evidence ?—It is impossible for me clearly to lay before the Commissions the impression made upon my mind without I am allowed to refer to the documents.

46,615. Would it not be better if questions came to you from the Commissioners ?—I would observe to the Commissioners that I consider the appointment of this Commission places me in the position of a person whose conduct has been impugned and is being inquired into, and it is a matter of very great importance to me, as well as to the colony which once I presided over, to show clearly in my own words and in sequence the grounds of my actions. That was the reason why I asked the Commission in the first instance to allow me to read my statement without being interrupted by cross-questioning or by reference to other topics, unless in sequence. I look upon it that I am in the position of a person whose conduct is being inquired into.

The Commissioners withdrew for a few minutes for consideration. They then returned.

(*Mr. Maule.*) The Royal Commissioners consider that you are limited in your statement to anything which would be a complete answer to the following question, assuming that your counsel or that I were, after all the documents were put in before us, to ask you, "Are these the documents and these the facts "upon which your judgment was founded, and upon "which your conduct proceeded." If you like to give the fullest answer to such a question as that it would be a legitimate answer upon oath ; but to argue upon the documents before us, you being a witness on oath, is not a legitimate mode of giving evidence, so that any argument must be excluded ; but any statement as to why or how you proceeded to act in consequence of these documents would be a legitimate statement ?—(*The witness.*) Unless I am allowed to connect these documents the one with the other, and explain the various points which they disclose, it is impossible for me to put the grounds of my action before the Commission, because my opinion was based upon the connexion of all these matters.

46,616. Any assistance they may render you in the way of your statement that you were led, in consequence of the light thrown by the one document upon another, to proceed in the way you did, would be legitimate evidence ?—But then I must show the nature of the statement which produced the impression on my mind.

46,617. You may say, "This did produce an impression, and in consequence of that impression I did so and so ?"—But I must previously make a statement of what it was that produced the impression.

46,618. You may point to the documents, but you are not to argue that they resulted in such a state of things, because that is the province of the Commissioners upon the evidence ?—Then if the Commissioners will allow me I will proceed, and if they find I am transgressing the rule they can stop me.

(*Mr. Maule.*) If you would avoid all argument on the result of the evidence, and only state that it had such an effect upon you that you deemed it necessary to do one thing or another, that would of course be legitimate fact, and not inference.

46,619. (*Mr. Gurney.*) I see these documents that you have put in take notice of violence so late as November ? — The only object of putting that in is to show the nature of the proceedings. We had ample information of the drilling existing, not only subsequent to the proclamation of martial law but long previous to that.

46,620. There were drillings said to have been in St. Elizabeth's ?—It began in Kingston, I think first, months before, and it continued during the time of martial law in different districts.

46,621. Perhaps you will proceed with your statement ?—The Commissioners will gather from all the various communications I have submitted to them that there was not a parish——

46,622. (*Mr. Maule.*) That is an inference which of course, whether we gather it or not, is for us, if you will be kind enough to point to the documents, and say that they were so numerous, and covered such an area ?—If I say that from these documents I judged there was not a parish in the island, will that do ?

46,623. Certainly. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Was that so at the time ; was that what induced you to take such a course ?—I recorded it at the time in my address to the Legislative Assembly. I have to inform the Commissioners that I gathered from all the various communications I have submitted to them there was not a parish in the island where some grounds for apprehension or an urgent necessity for taking protective measures did not exist——

(*Mr. Gurney.*) That is clearly without the line laid down to you by the Commissioners.

(*The witness.*) Then I am utterly unable to lay before the Commissioners the basis upon which I acted.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) The basis upon which you acted you have given in evidence, and if you have any more evidence of a similar nature you can give that, but this is all argument on the evidence.

(*The witness.*) These are facts disclosed by the evidence. I am anxious to show what effect was produced upon my own mind, and what was the ground of my action, and I feel it impossible to do so unless I am allowed to sum up the result of the information given to me. I intended to have shown the number of parishes from which applications for troops were made, the number of parishes occupied by troops, and it all follows in sequence ; and unless I am able to

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show it in that form, I cannot make the Commissioners clearly understand the ground of my action.

(*Mr. Maule.*) You can do that by stating matters of fact.

(*The witness.*) But I must at the same time state the effect they produced——

(*The President.*) Or it could be done by allowing the Commissioners to put questions, or by Mr. Williams doing so, and allowing your answers to come in the usual way. That would enable you to steer clear of argument upon the documents you have put in. Of course you must bear in mind this is a statement upon oath, not a speech.

(*The witness.*) It is a statement upon oath of the impression produced upon my mind by these circumstances. If that is the view taken by the Royal Commissioners, I will just continue the facts which I have to lay before them, and desire that it may be recorded on the minutes that I was precluded from making a summary of the impressions produced upon my mind by these facts. I am in the position of an accused person, and I believe it is always customary in all inquiries to give such parties an opportunity of stating in his own words the ground of his action and the justification of it. I am giving evidence upon my own conduct, that conduct being called in question.

(*Mr. Maule.*) If you could manage to limit your statement so as to be guided by the rule which the Royal Commissioners have just laid down, then you, being a witness on oath and making a statement of facts, all the facts and circumstances which led you to proceed in the way you have proceeded, and which you say was the ground upon which you acted, would be legitimate evidence; but argument or inference is, as you must of course be aware, beyond the duty or province of a witness.

(*The witness.*) Or a summary. I understand the Commissioners to object to that.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) The effect of the evidence is more for us. We have the evidence before us.

(*The witness.*) But the Commissioners may not draw the same inferences from it that I drew. I want to state what operated upon my mind.

(*Mr. Maule.*) It is not necessary that we should draw the same inferences; we shall endeavour to draw the correct ones. It would be quite compatible for you as a witness to state upon oath:—"All these "informations and all these documents were before "me, and acting upon their weight and value I pro- "ceeded in the way in which I did proceed," because everybody knows as a matter of history what was done. Therefore, putting the results of what took place together, and comparing them with all the documents you put in, the inference is for the Commissioners to draw, be it the right one or not. It is not to be drawn by the witness producing the documents.

(*The witness.*) I have no wish whatever to draw inferences for the Commissioners. I desire simply to point out the effect produced upon my own mind. I will proceed, with the permission of the Commissioners.

(*Mr. Maule.*) Perhaps you will remember that in stating that you are upon your defence, that is perhaps a little too strong an expression under the circumstances. You are not before us under any imputation or charge, and we are merely seeking to find out the fullest history of the matters which have occurred.

(*The witness.*) Will the Commissioners refer to the Royal Commission appointing them? If I mistake not one of the objects of it is that the conduct of the officers concerned is to be inquired into, and as I was myself the chief officer, and responsible for everything, my conduct must be the subject of inquiry.

(*Mr. Maule.*) There is no charge against any officer. The Commissioners are required to investigate the conduct of those concerned in the suppression; and as to that, all upon which you were led to act would be legitimate evidence; but argument upon whether what you did was rightly done is out of the province of a witness.

(*The witness.*) I think the tenor of the Commission, certainly the voice of public opinion in this country and in England, indicates that I am virtually upon my trial, although not in so many words.

(*Mr. Maule.*) It is hardly our province to guide inquiry under that assumption.

(*The witness.*) Rather than take up the time of the Commissioners any further, I would simply proceed to lay before them the additional facts, and then leave the case entirely in their hands.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) If you would like us to look at what you have written, and see what portions of it we can choose as evidence, we will do so.

(*Mr. Williams.*) Or questions might be founded upon it.

(*The President.*) I think that would be the solution of the difficulty.

(*Mr. Maule.*) Perhaps you will remember this. Assuming that you are allowed to draw inferences in the form of an argument, or as it were a speech for the defence, everybody whose conduct here may or may not be the subject-matter of inquiry would have an equal right to do the same thing, and parties appearing on the other side would ask to do the same, and that would lead to a series of speeches quite beyond the province of any evidence.

(*The witness.*) Will the Commissioners allow me to go on with the facts that I wish to bring before them?

(*Mr. Maule.*) Certainly; and if you will allow us to look at your notes we could no doubt pick out so much of the matter in the form of questions addressed to yourself, which would give you the best opportunity of answering fully, and giving the evidence you desire to give in the way of categorical reply.

(*The witness.*) I have to state that from no less than 10 parishes, namely Portland, St. Thomas in the Vale, St. Elizabeth's, Vere, Westmoreland, St. Mary's, St. Ann's, Clarendon, Hanover, and Manchester, specific applications were made for troops or ships of war, that the Pensioners had to be embodied as additional troops.

46,624. Not "had to be," but "were" embodied?—Had to be; they were not embodied in the first instance, they were simply at large upon their pension.

46,625. But as a fact they were embodied?—They were embodied. St. James', Trelawny, and St. George's had to be garrisoned.

(*Mr. Gorrie.*) This is really a part of the summary from the documents that have already been put in.

(*The witness.*) Surely it is important to show how many parishes were garrisoned.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) It is merely a recapitulation of what Mr. Eyre has put in.

(*Mr. Payne.*) It is equivalent to summing up the evidence.

(*Mr. Walcott.*) Mr. Eyre is only showing that he complied with the requisitions and sent troops to the different parishes; that is a fact within his own knowledge.

(*The witness.*) Metcalfe was visited by troops; St. Catherine, St. Andrew's, and Port Royal had military stations in them; and St. David's, St. Thomas in the East, and Portland were the theatre of active military operations. All these circumstances were prior to the termination of martial law.

(*Mr. Gorrie.*) As to Portland being the seat of active military operations, that was really not so; there were no active operations carried on at Portland, as I understand it. We ought to have that proved by the proper officer.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) We have had Capt. Hole.

(*The witness.*) A great many troops were marched there, and a great many executions took place there. I was on the spot at the time, during a portion of the time.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) The fact is proved that this would come to the knowledge of the Governor who was

acting—so much we may have. Perhaps "active military operations" may be rather a strong expression.

(*The witness.*) Very well, I will strike out the word "active," and merely say "military operations." The applications for troops for Manchester, Black River, Port Maria, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, and Lucea could not be complied with until after the proclamation of the amnesty. Am I at liberty to state that, in addition to the documents from which abstracts or extracts have been given, I received many private letters, or saw other private letters written to other persons which cannot now be produced, and that I was in constant communication with the custodes, magistrates, and others, in reference to the state of the island and as to particular districts, all of which made a very strong impression upon my mind at the time.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) Certainly; that is not objected to in any way.

(*The witness.*) The tendency of all the information which thus reached me was to produce an absolute conviction in my own mind (and this conviction was shared in by my constitutional advisers) that the whole colony was in the most imminent danger, and that the least mistake of policy, or any delay in carrying out the policy considered necessary, would inevitably have been fatal to the peace and safety of the country, and would have led to a repetition in other parishes of disturbances similar to those which occurred in St. Thomas in the East. That was our opinion founded upon those facts. I may state that in consequence of the arrest of Dr. Bruce and others, several districts were in a state of great excitement.

(*Mr. Gorrie.*) The fact of the excitement ought not to be stated, that cannot be within Mr. Eyre's knowledge.

(*The witness.*) The police at this time were utterly insufficient in point of numbers, ineffective in point of discipline and arming, and of a class little to be depended upon in any real emergency. The Volunteers were for the most part recently embodied, inefficiently armed, and comparatively undisciplined. I beg to lay before the Commission a report upon the state of the Volunteers some time before the outbreak, on 9th October 1865, with my minute upon it (*it was handed in*). At this time the Government were under the impression that the Haytien refugees were complicit in the rebellion which had broken out in Jamaica. We have not ascertained up to this time that they were not mixed up with the matter. That was also a matter that influenced us.

46,626. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Is there any evidence that they were?—The evidence was, that a vessel laden with gunpowder, and with Haytiens on board, went into the disturbed district. That was a fact which tended to lead us to believe they were mixed up with it.

46,627. (*Commission.*) You can state what information you received that led to that impression?—The fact of a vessel arriving in Port Antonio with gunpowder, and with Haytiens on board.

46,628. You had information that a vessel had arrived with Haytiens on board, and laden with military stores?—Yes. I wish to bring to the notice of the Commission that the Government had before them information that the rebellion had extended for about 40 miles in one direction, from Morant Bay to Elmwood, and for nearly 20 miles in another and almost opposite direction, between Monklands and Arntully, and that at those extreme points properties had been plundered and threats used; that the whole of the intervening country had been more or less in possession of the rebels, and the properties therein more or less injured; that parties belonging to all parts of the country within the area referred to had taken part in these proceedings; that threats to kill all the white and coloured men, and to reserve the ladies and estates for themselves, had been freely indulged in.

46,629. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You could not know that?—These are facts which were brought under the notice of the Government at the time.

46,630. (*Commission.*) Is Elmwood beyond Mulatto River?—About three or four miles beyond it.

46,631. White Horses is some few miles to the west of Morant Bay?—To the north-west.

46,632. There was one person's shop pillaged there, I think?—That was somewhere down by White Horses, about four miles to the westward again. I have taken the extreme points and have left the intervening parts, just to show that there was an area of country, extending nearly 60 miles, subject to the influence of the rebellion.

46,633. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) There has been no proof yet about reserving the ladies and taking possession of the estates?—I can refer to the evidence of one gentleman who has been before the Commission, Mr. Harrison; he was one of those with whom I communicated in the very first instance. Mrs. Herschell is another who made the same statement. Am I at liberty to state my reasons for considering it desirable that martial law should not terminate?

46,634. (*Commission.*) You are at liberty to state any information that reached you which led you to that conclusion?—The information is already before the Commission. I now give the reasons which induced me to think that martial law should be continued. They are very short. First, in order to deal summarily with the cases excepted from the operation of the amnesty, many of the parties being as guilty as those tried by Courts-martial previous to the amnesty, and there being no valid reason why they should not be dealt with in the same manner. Secondly, to preserve peace and good order in the districts where the rebellion had existed, and to afford time to reorganize the civil institutions. The Custos, the magistrates, the clergy, and other principal inhabitants had been killed, wounded, or driven away. The Inspector of Police had been killed, and the force become disorganized and demoralized. The Court-house itself was burnt to the ground. It was impossible to re-establish civil institutions and relations at such a juncture, or without a sufficient time being allowed for reconstruction, and for the return of magistrates, clergy, and other inhabitants who had been compelled to fly during the rebellion. I think that is one very important reason why it was impossible to have suspended martial law.

46,635. What in your opinion would have been the evils that would have arisen from taking that particular course on the 30th of October?—Thirdly, it was important that for some short time longer, at least, the Government should continue martial law to operate as an example and a warning *in terrorem* over the disaffected of other districts without the necessity of imposing it in those districts. Fourthly, the indication which the continuance of martial law in the county of Surrey for some days after the amnesty gave of the determination of the Government to deal promptly and decisively with persons guilty of rebellion, or the concomitant crimes of murder and arson, was the most efficacious step it could take to overawe the evil-disposed in other parts of the colony, and thereby prevent any rising amongst the negro population of the districts where disaffection and seditious tendencies were known to exist. Those were the four principal reasons which operated with the Government at the time. Am I at liberty to place before the Commission, in proof of my own unwillingness to have recourse to martial law unless in the fullest and most absolute conviction of its necessity? I would call attention to the fact that I have twice refused to impose it, once when called upon most urgently to do so by the Custos and magistrates of Kingston, and once when requested to do so by the General commanding in the colony, upon the representation of the officer in command of the troops stationed in the western districts of the island. I mention that as a fact, to show that I was not anxious to impose it without necessity, or except under a full conviction that it was absolutely necessary for the

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safety of the colony. I have noticed in the evidence given before the Royal Commissioners that Mr. Justice Ker has pointed out as one of the great evils under which the colony labours is the want of stipendiary justices. I wish to bring before the Commission the action taken by the Government upon that question. In reference to this, I beg to inform the Commission that on three separate occasions, once in the session of 1856-7, once in the session of 1858-9, and again in the session of 1864-5, attempts were made by the local Government to introduce a system of stipendiary justices. Mr. Hosack, a member of the present Executive Committee, introduced these bills, but on all occasions referred to it was found impracticable to carry them through the Assembly. I may add that in October 1862 I repeatedly called the attention of the Secretary of State to the necessity of a system of paid justices; and again, as recently as November last, I addressed Mr. Cardwell privately on this subject, and on some others. The first despatch has been recently published for Parliament amongst other papers. The latter letter has been printed for the use of the Cabinet in the confidential papers dated 15th December 1865. I should wish to lay extracts from these despatches before the Commission. I will put in the whole despatch, if the Commission will permit me (*read* No. 9, Oct. 9, 515, No. 862). I also place before the Commission an extract from the other despatch referred to of 24th Nov., No. 2, headed Papers of 15th Dec. 1865 (*read*). I also called the attention of the Secretary of State to the subject in a despatch dated 6th May 1865, No. 21, page 143, the 14th paragraph (*read*). I wish to refer to the evidence given before this Commission by Thomas Witter Jackson, stipendiary justice. He implies that his removal from the district of St. Thomas in the East had caused great dissatisfaction. I mention this, because it has been asserted that Mr. Jackson's removal was partly the cause of the outbreak. I wish to justify the ground of action of the Government in the matter. I can only say it had become imperative to remove him. On the 20th July 1865, the Baron von Ketelhodt reported to me he had been guilty of most insulting and unbecoming conduct to himself as Custos of the parish, and to the justices in vestry assembled. On the 25th July, Mr. Jackson was called upon officially to answer the charges made against him. His reply, dated 18th August, gave no satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and on the 29th August, with the concurrence of my constitutional advisers, I instructed him to remove to another parish. The whole of the correspondence and proceedings were transmitted to the Secretary of State on the 4th of September, and the course taken by me approved in Mr. Cardwell's despatch, No. 213, of the 12th October last. The Custos of the parish had frequently before complained to me that Mr. Jackson neglected his duties, and on one occasion I was obliged to give him express instructions to attend to them regularly. I will put that letter in.

46,636. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) And Mr. Jackson's reply?—That will be put in afterwards; I have not got it here. This is Mr. Austin's letter to Mr. Jackson:—

"No. 1,765.

"Gover. Sec.'s Office,

"Sir, 1st October 1863.

"I am directed by the Lieut.-Governor to "inform you that complaints have been made to his "Excellency through the Custos of St. Thomas in "the East by the justices of the district that you "decline everything in the shape of outdoor work (as "a justice), and that you are scarcely ever to be found "to take informations, hold investigations, or sign pro- "cesses of any description. I am to state that as it is "essential that the few stipendiary justices now left "should in every practicable way aid in relieving the "unpaid justices, his Excellency will be obliged by "your informing him whether your immigration "duties would prevent you from attending at least "once a week, on given days and at specified hours, "at the Court-house or Peace-office of your district, "for the purposes above mentioned, in order that if "his Excellency finds the immigration duties inter- "fere with your magisterial duties he may make "arrangements for relieving you of the former."

46,637. (*Commission.*) Then there was an answer to that I suppose?—No, this other is merely a letter of instruction.

46,638. You wrote to him to let you know whether one duty interfered with another, so I think there must have been an answer?—I think there was one upon that point. I place before the Commissioners now a circular letter of instruction sent to Mr. Jackson as well as to all other stipendiary justices. (*Read.*)

"No. 1,344.

"Gov. Sec.'s Office,

"Sir, 8th October 1862.

"I have the honour to acquaint you that "his Grace the Secretary of State has instructed "the Lieutenant-Governor to call upon the stipen- "diary magistrates to visit regularly all prisons, "lock-ups, or other places of confinement within their "respective parishes or districts, and to use their con- "stant endeavours to exercise a watchful supervision, "preventing the growth of abuses or the occurrence "of any irregularities or improprieties in those in- "stitutions, and I have therefore to instruct you "rigidly to comply with his Grace's orders. The "visits to the places of confinement can be undertaken "in connexion with the bi-monthly visits to the estates "upon which immigrants are located."

46,639. In that first letter various charges are mentioned into which you do not enter?—Yes.

46,640. But there was one charge which he himself admitted?—Yes, the chief charge. I may state I was also myself aware that Mr. Jackson had been previously removed by my predecessor from one parish to another upon the very same ground of misconduct. The fact that Mr. Jackson's removal did not cause the outbreak is proved by the circumstance that he himself was one of the first that was assaulted and left for dead. I have that as a fact directly from Mr. Jackson himself; I have the fact that he was first assaulted upon the rebels reaching Amity Hall, and that he was left for dead. I have to call the attention of the Commissioners to the evidence of the Rev. B. Millard impugning my statement to the Secretary of State on the 25th of April, 1865, that the petition of the poor people of St. Ann's was the first fruits of Doctor Underhill's letter. He states that two weeks before Doctor Underhill's letter was heard of that petition had received a large number of signatures, and that early in March some of his people came and asked him if they should sign it. The circulars enclosing Doctor Underhill's letter to the Custodes states and ministers of religion was dated 13th March, and it was published immediately afterwards. The number of signatures attached to the petition from St. Ann's was only 108 altogether. The petition itself that it was signed in St. Ann's on the 28th of March 1865. I put in the original petition with an endorsement on the margin where the signatures were attached. This petition was referred by me to Mr. Royes, the Custos of the parish, on the 4th of April, and on the 18th of that month, after full inquiry and careful consideration, Mr. Royes made an analytical report in which occurs the following passage——

46,641. How is this evidence?—I only want to show the Commission that I had good ground for writing that despatch. The documents put in show that it was signed on the 28th March. I desire to place on record before the Royal Commissioners extracts from the following despatches to the Secretary of State, one dated the 17th of May 1865, page 189, No. 23, Parliamentary papers of February, 1866. (*Read.*) I wish to show the effect produced upon the peasantry by these communications, that a great agitation had been kept up, and that it led eventually to a state of feeling that culminated in the rebellion. I wish to show that I placed before the Secretary of State those opinions beforehand, and I shall quote

subsequent documents to show what took place in the colony.

46,642. (*Mr. Maule.*) It would be of much more importance if you could lay before us the facts upon which those opinions were founded?—I cannot explain my opinion as to the state of the country unless I can show what took place. I propose to bring before the Commission the speeches that were made at some of these Underhill meetings. I regard those speeches as having had a very serious influence upon the population of the country.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) I think the reports made to you by the Custodes as to the state of feeling produced at these meetings comes within the rule we have laid down, official communications made to you which led to the formation of an opinion upon which you subsequently acted. Of course we shall not take it as a fact that the reports mentioned in the communications were true.

(*The witness.*) It showed me that the feeling of dissatisfaction was extensively spread, and I brought my impressions and convictions under the notice of the Secretary of State prior to the outbreak.

(*Mr. Maule.*) It is not your despatch to the Secretary of State that is so important as the communications you received from the Custodes upon which your despatch to the Secretary of State was founded.

(*The witness.*) But I want to show that I brought them under the notice of the Secretary of State.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) You can state the fact that you at the time communicated to the Secretary of State what opinion you formed.

(*The witness.*) I stated further that I was going to produce evidence as to what took place at these Underhill meetings. One important point that I should wish to put before the Commission is the circumstances under which Dr. Underhill's letter became published.

46,643. (*The President.*) You were about to put in the despatches from the Custodes?—No, my despatch to the Secretary of State.

46,644. (*Mr. Gurney.*) The Commissioners would suggest that the despatch of the Custos would be important, it being that upon which you formed your opinion?—But the Royal Commissioners, as I understand, object to receiving Mr. Royes' despatch.

46,645. No, only we had him here as a witness?—Mr. Royes states that the petition never would have arisen but for Dr. Underhill's letter. Will the Commissioners allow me to put in a letter from Dr. Underhill, stating that I had published his letter? I wish to show the Commissioners the circumstances under which the letter was published. It is important to show how it became published, as it has been the subject of an official despatch from the Secretary of State to me, to make inquiry whether I did do it or not.

(*Mr. Maule.*) I think you stated in your evidence the first day you appeared before us that you had not published it, in the sense of authorizing it to be put in the "Gazette." The word "published" is an equivocal word, some using it in the sense of making it public, others authorizing it officially to appear—two distinct acts. You never authorized it officially, but by circulating it throughout the island Dr. Underhill said you had made it notorious.

(*Mr. Gurney.*) We have all the evidence upon that.

(*The witness.*) Then I will proceed to place before the Commissioners the "County Union" of the 23rd of May, giving the speeches made at the Underhill meeting. Those speeches produced a very great effect upon the population.

46,646. Did the report of those speeches produce any effect upon your mind and guide your action?—Undoubtedly.

46,647. That was communicated to you before the outbreak?—Undoubtedly. It had a very great effect in showing me the impression produced upon the mind of the peasantry by these speeches; they go even to the length of saying that taxation must not be paid for particular purposes. I want to show that these observations were made by the missionaries themselves at a public meeting. They were circulated throughout the country, and they were uncontradicted, as far as I am aware. Am I at liberty to put in these?

46,648. You may put in any papers which you say were brought under the notice of the Government previous to the outbreak, which influenced them in their course of action?—I put in the "County Union" of 29th May 1865, and request that the passages that I have marked may be read. The first is from the reported speech of the Rev. M. Hewett: "How "can the country be rich when we have got 40 thieves "in the House of Assembly? Our member here "(Mr. Burke) is not one of them; there is not a "more indefatigable and honest member in the "Assembly; if the others were like him he would "not have occasion to speak of 40 thieves. If he "who knows their motives says so they must be "almost without hope. It is not only imaginary "that we are poor, but ask the merchants of Montego "Bay to tell you whether they sell as much as they "did. You have not the money to purchase now as "you had years past, and the goods now are dearer "than they ever were before. Those who attended "the different churches on Sabbath days must observe "the change in the people's dress. I can speak of "my congregation; they don't dress now as they used "to. Parents of children are now not able to send "them to school as they used once to do. Why? "Because they are too poor to supply them with the "necessary clothes. I would like to see the rich man "of the country. If there be one here, let him "hold up his hand—(a pause and dead silence). We "are too heavily taxed; there is not a piece of pork "you eat that you don't pay a tax for; not a piece "of bread you eat that there is not a tax paid on; "nor is there a rag you wear that there is not a tax "on. I firmly believe that the 40 thieves would "tax the water that you drink and the air you "breathe, if it were possible, and why don't they? "It is because they can't get hold of either. If they "could lay hold of the drops of rain as they fall from "heaven, they would tax them; or could they grasp "the air as we breathe it, they would tax it also. "There are not better taxpayers than the people of "Jamaica, taxed till they are crushed down. Poor "country! exporting only 30,000 hogsheads of sugar "and 20,000 puncheons of rum, to be taxed so "heavily. We want to know why we are called "upon to pay 50,000*l.* to support the Established "Church. I would like to see those who talk of "sectarians pay their church. Why do they seek "you and me to pay for the building of their churches, "for their wine, their organ, and surplices? I won't "say a word of their doctrine. We are taxed enor-"mously for immigration purposes. All of you have "to pay it. [Mr. W. Kerr: 'No, no, no; I deny it. "I say no. The planters pay that,'—(sensation)—"and amidst the confusion Mr. Kerr left the plat-"form.] Mr. Hewitt continued—I say yes. You "will have to pay the debt incurred by immigration. "I am sorry anything I say should disturb the meet-"ing, but I again say it is we who have to pay the "debt. 18,500 immigrants have been brought to "Jamaica, and what good has this done for the "country? It is you, the labourers, who ought to "work, and then you will prosper." I would particularly call the attention of the Commissioners to that last passage, and to the effect it was likely to produce upon an ignorant and excitable people. The Rev. J. Reid's speech: "The Assembly did not study the "interests of the people, but squandered away their "money. In Dr. Underhill's communication he "states that there was not sufficient means in this "country to support its population. There was not. "In a short time there would not be sufficient food "for people to eat, nor money to buy it with if there "was." The Rev. J. E. Henderson said: "The "object of the meeting is to take into consideration "Dr. Underhill's letter. . . . I go for the doing

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" away with the House of Assembly. I look on it as " a curse to the island. I don't believe we should be " in this position if they had dealt fairly with us. " If a representative Assembly would deal fairly with " the people I would keep it up. They impose a tax " of 10*s.* on the small freeholders and shut their " mouths. I have just been reminded that it was a " friend of the people who robbed them. I never " expected to live long enough to see Mr. Jordon rob " the people in this country of their rights. . . . " In 1844 the debt due by the country was 454,000*l.*, " if I am not mistaken. In 1865 it will be about " 900,000*l.* How is this enormous debt to be paid " with estates going down every day? The Euro- " peans will soon be leaving the country, and it is " time for you, the people, to know how it is to be " paid. Who is to pay it when the Europeans have " left and there are no planters? You will be left " in the country, and you, the people, will have to " pay it all. If your money was used for proper " purposes, and for the benefit of the people, it would " not be regretted. Part of this large debt was " borrowed to pay immigrants. Have they done any " good? (Voices: 'No, no.') Do they pay taxes? " (Voices: 'No, no, no.') The natives, who are the " labouring population, are driven away from the " estates, and coolies taken in their stead." I particularly call the attention of the Commissioners to that part. " It is said by every one that the salaries of " the judges and other officials should be reduced. " Why should it not be also said that we can't afford " to pay 45,000*l.* a year for the keeping up of the " Established Church. I say we cannot, and will " not, continue to pay it." I would call the attention of the Commissioners to that expression, " We cannot, and we will not." " A great reduction in taxation " may be made, and must be made. . . It may be " said—in fact it has been said—that people like you " ought to be ashamed to say that you are poor; but " if the estates can't give you more than 3*s.* or 4*s.* a " week—(Voices: 4*s.*; No, some 2*s.* 6*d.*, some only " 1*s.* 6*d.*)—how can you live? Very likely the very " lazy persons only get 1*s.* 6*d.*, and those who are " industrious 4*s.* Whether 4*s.*, 3*s.*, or 2*s.*, the ques- " tion is whether it would be enough for strong men " to live on. The country cannot be prosperous " when strong men like you cannot make more than " 4*s.* per week." Again, Mr. Samuel Holt, a black man, and a local preacher: " We all feel the hardship " of the time, but did not know the cause of it. " Sometimes we go to bed, and in the night we hear " a rumbling, but we turn ourselves, and don't know " what the rumbling is. In the morning one man " meet another, and he ask, 'Did you feel the earth- " quake last night.' Then we know what was the " rumbling. Just so. We all feel the hardship of " the times, but did not know what was the cause; " we did not know what the rumbling was till every " one ask, 'Have you read Dr. Underhill's letter?' " Then we know what all the disturbance was, and " the rumbling that bring us here to-day. . . A " reduction in taxation must take place; we shall " have it made. We won't submit to be crushed " down any longer. My friends, read the Acts of " the Apostles. When the ship was in danger of " being wrecked, did the vessel keep the heavy load " in her till she went down to the bottom. No, they " threw over some of the heavy load, and though the " ship was lost, those men who took wise counsel " got safe to land. On the same principle, why should " we wait till all is lost? Why not throw overboard " the weight of taxation and save those who could " be saved? Why should we wait till all are entirely " crushed, and do nothing before we cry out, Lost! " lost!?" The Rev. W. Dendy: " The people of " this island are very heavily taxed. Why do they " come to market with small baskets on heads. If " there was not such a heavy tax on carts they would " be more used, which would be a great saving of " labour and time, and be the means of giving employ- " ment to carpenters and smiths in building them. " What do we know of the laws that are made, and " the grants by such laws, in the Assembly, until " they call on us by taxation to pay them?" I only want to show that the peasantry had no knowledge of their wrongs, and the injustice practised upon them, until they were brought to their notice by these speeches. I now place before the Commission some depositions by George Foucher, which were put in possession of the Government at the latter part of October, giving a statement of what transpired at some of the Underhill meetings (*handed in and read*). I place before the Commission the original letter, dated 11th September 1865, from Mr. Sidney Levein to Dr. Bruce, in which he says he is prepared to shield Dr. Bruce and others from the charge of anarchy and tumult, which in a short time must follow upon these demonstrations (*handed in and read*). I wish to place before the Commission, in connexion with that, the editorial article which is referred to in that letter. I believe it has been already put in evidence. I then place before the Commissioners a letter dated 29th September 1865, and a portion of a letter undated, but written apparently about Sept., from Dr. Bruce to George William Gordon, and found among Mr. Gordon's papers.

46,649. When was this brought before you?—Soon after Mr. Gordon's arrest.

46,650. During the continuance of martial law?—Yes, immediately afterwards.

46,651. What is this paper?—It is a portion of another letter in the same handwriting.

46,652. Was that brought before you at the same time?—Yes; the only object of this is to show the connexion between Dr. Bruce and Mr. Gordon, that there was an intimacy (*read*):—

" Vere, 29th September 1865.

" My dear Mr. Gordon,

" I sincerely hope that Dr. Fiddes will soon put you to rights. At any rate you could not go to a better man, and I hope you will follow his advice. The people of Vere are nobly defending you against the abuse of the planters. They have taken Parson Roden to task, and if he does not take the part of the oppressed people as you are doing they will leave his chapel to a man, and let the planters support him. The people cannot earn sufficient to sustain life, and misery reigns. God help the wretched people. Thanks, my dear friend, for your kindness in Grant's affair; I shall repay gratefully. This is a famous climate for the cure of coughs and colds. I need not tell you how quiet and welcome you will be at Lancet Hall, and your dear little brick will make you doubly welcome. Do not come to the Bath or any part of Vere that I may await you and be useful. I feel in better spirits than I have since you left. Your visit to the parish has done good. It has brought the planters to their senses; they are in some places paying the people better, and otherwise beginning to consider them human beings. Since the last inquest they have not troubled me. How long they will continue to go on kindly I know not, but I will give them no cause of offence. Mr. Phillips is working hard, and will soon be in a position to have the members for the parish, if you can only find the men. Pray do not let the Vere planters frighten you for keeping out McKenzie and Shaw. There is not a man among them. Callaghan is too much of the tyrant, but he must succumb. With kindest regards,

" Yours very sincerely,

" R. G. Bruce."

The portion of letter was as follows:—

" It was known a week ago that you were to be asked to preside at a Vere meeting. High wages and good jobs were at once the result. You will be received by the people with joy. Money will be made to fly to keep the people from the meeting. A dozen little notices should be printed and sent in a letter to Phillips by Monday's post, and as many to me. Tell me by Monday's post what time and day you will be here, that I may have dinner ready for you. R. G. B.

" I have received three 'Watchman' for distribution."

I now place before the Commissioners the deposition containing or purporting to contain Doctor Bruce's speech, introducing Mr. Gordon to the meeting at Vere :—

" My Friends, Jamaica ss., Vere.

" Mr. Gordon has come to Vere for the purpose of hearing your grievances, and advising you. I hope you will speak your mind fearlessly. I hope there are no cowards here. You will be allowed to say whatever you think proper. Mr. Gordon is a friend of the people, and I, you know what I am. I must now conclude, gentlemen, by calling Mr. 'Gordon' to the chair. Three cheers for Mr. Gordon."

" I, William Robertson Peart, of the parish of Vere, planter, do swear that I was at the Alley in the said parish on Monday, the 4th day of September last, and heard the speeches delivered there by Dr. Robert George Bruce and George William Gordon, and I then took down as near as possible the words used by both, and I declare the above to contain the words used by Dr. Bruce on that occasion, or the substance and effect thereof.

" Wm. Robertson Peart."

Sworn before me this 20th day of October 1865

" Robert Russell, J.P.

The Commissioners have before them, I think, the newspapers of the 17th and 24th of October, with the two articles, " Our fatal infliction," and " The rebellion as it is." I would now place before the Commission two lists of names found among Alexander Phillips' papers, purporting to be the names of persons enlisted for the Volunteers, and of persons who are to be enlisted. (*Lists handed in.*) There was a similar list found amongst Mr. Gordon's papers at Cherry Garden, but that was only found in December.

46,653. That does not relate to the case of the Government, but to the case of Mr. Gordon ; we must have evidence of its being found ?—I put in the letter in which it was enclosed to Mr. Jordon, the secretary. The person who signed the letter can be called. I wish to state to the Commission that several of the parties named in that list have been tried and executed as connected with the rebellion. Of course that was long before that list was ever heard of, and therefore not in any way connected with it, but it shows what the parties named in that list were. I place before the Commissioners the original document, from which the " State of the Island" was printed, in Mr. Gordon's handwriting.

46,654. You had not that at the time Mr. Gordon was arrested ?—Certainly not. That was only found subsequently.

46,655. When did you get that into your possession ?—Long subsequent to Mr. Gordon's execution. I cannot remember the exact date, but it had no influence whatever upon that. I was not even aware of its existence. I do not give that in as any evidence of any effect upon my mind. I simply place it before the Commissioners in connexion with the whole subject. I would place before the Commissioners a copy of the " Watchman " newspaper of the 4th of September, purporting to give an account of the meeting held at Morant Bay, and an editorial article on the subject.

46,656. Was that in the hands of the Government before the outbreak ?—Yes, it was in the hands of the Government when it was first published, not this identical paper, but a copy of the same paper. It was seen by me prior to the outbreak. (*It was handed in.*) I place before the Commissioners a handbill, taken from a large number that were found on board a vessel coming from Montego Bay to Kingston, addressed to Mr. Gordon, a placard giving some account of the resolutions adopted at the meeting in St. Thomas in the East. The only object of this is to show the connexion with Mr. Levein, that they were printed at his place, and not at Kingston.

46,657. Was that brought to the notice of the Government ?—Yes, prior to the expiration of martial law. I place before the Commissioners three depositions relating to Dr. Bruce, which were before the Government prior to his capture, all dated 20th October. I simply place this before the Commissioners as having been before me (*handed in*). I also place before the Commissioners another deposition from St. Ledger Tivey, dated the day after Dr. Bruce was brought to Spanish Town, 26th October 1865.

46,658. Was that laid before the Government ?—Yes ; he was then in custody. It is only important as showing that Dr. Bruce endorsed the views of Mr. Gordon. (*It was put in and read.*) I would bring under the notice of the Commissioners that the local Acts 29th Vict. cap. 1., and 29th Vict. cap. 2., give the same validity to the Acts of the local Government here with regard to apprehensions which the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act now gives to the Government in Ireland.

46,659. Those are the Acts passed in the last session but one ?—Yes, before the expiration of martial law.

46,660. That is as to the question of the propriety of their detention subsequent to their apprehension ?—Yes. There is one point connected with martial law which I wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners. When proceeding in the " Caravelle " on the 13th of October we met the " Wolverine " coming back from Morant Bay, and I went on board to learn the news and see the refugees. I found there were many prisoners on board the " Wolverine," and two questions arose in connexion with them. First, whether if the ship went up to Kingston (a district not under martial law) they could be reconveyed back to Morant Bay for trial ; and, secondly, whether they could be tried at all under martial law for offences committed before martial law. I at once sent for the Attorney-General, who came from the " Caravelle " to the " Wolverine " to discuss these questions. On the first point I understood that although the " Wolverine " went up to Kingston, yet if the prisoners were not landed they might still be considered as prisoners under martial law. The only difficulty suggested was that a writ of habeas corpus might be sued out ; but of this, or of its being executed under the circumstances, I had no apprehension. In reference to the second point, I understood the Attorney-General to be of opinion that although some doubt might exist as to the strict legality of trying persons under martial law for offences committed before the proclamation of it, yet that it was done during the martial law of 1832. That if the emergency was sufficient it might be done, and that the Attorney-General would not hesitate to do it himself, trusting to an Act of Indemnity being subsequently passed. I have no doubt the Attorney-General will corroborate this statement. Colonel Fyfe was also present when it took place. The Commissioners will readily see the bearing of it with regard to G. W. Gordon's case. It was known to the Government that Mr. George William Gordon had shortly before the rebellion been making a tour of the island, and holding meetings at different places, and it was currently reported that Paul Bogle had accompanied him. That the Government had no proof of.

46,661. Do you mean that it was communicated to the Government that it was reported Paul Bogle had accompanied him ?—Yes, it was the current report of the day.

46,662. Do you mean that it was not only reported, but it was reported to the Government, that it was the current report of the day ?—Not officially reported.

46,663. But it was reported ?—It was reported, I think, in the papers of that time. The Government had under their notice the circumstance of the report that Bogle had accompanied him, and the fact that Mr. Gordon had gone about the country. I wish to state that having been personally present in the eastern districts up to the 20th of October, and considering that one of the chief grounds stated for the appointment of this Commission of Inquiry is an allegation of excessive and unlawful severity, it is only justice to Brigadier-General Nelson to record my fullest conviction that all that officer's proceedings, and all instructions given by him to those acting

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under him, were characterized by the utmost consideration and humanity.

46,664. That we cannot take ?—Cannot I place my opinion before the Commissioners ?

46,665. Certainly not. You may state your opinion of anything that came under your own notice, nothing more ?—I state that I formed my opinion from observation, from being in the district at the time.

46,666. Certainly there will be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the instructions that were given by General Nelson ?—I wish then to place before the Commission an original letter from myself to General Nelson on the 22nd October, prior to the execution of Mr. Gordon, and received by General Nelson before the execution took place. I wish the Commissioners to see that there is nothing that either I or the officers concerned wish to withhold or conceal. (*Read.*)

" King's House, Sunday evening, 6 p.m.
22nd Oct. 1865.

" My dear Brigadier,

" Your report and the proceedings relative to G. W. Gordon has just reached me through the General, and I am returning them to him with the expression of my entire concurrence in the justice of the sentence, and in the policy of carrying it into effect. I believe the moral influence which the punishment of such a man will have upon the entire community will be very great, and do more to check sedition than all we have done yet. " Fawn " goes to-morrow to be under your orders. I should think that in a few days, if the Maroons do their work properly, you will be able to report that the chief rebels are either captured or slain, and that the time has arrived for offering an opening to all the others (except actual murderers) to come back to their allegiance. I have been hard at work all day writing, except the brief time I was at church, and I am very tired, which must be my apology for a brief note. Doubtless you will hear fully from head-quarters. All going on well everywhere as far as I know. Tremendous rains here to-day. I hope you are not having them."

46,667. There is a passage in the despatch with reference to the trial of Mr. Gordon, which I wish to ask you a question upon. " Before sentence was " carried out, the proceedings and the evidence were " submitted to Major-General O'Connor, and by him " to the Executive Committee, who were in Kingston " at the time, and subsequently to yourself at Spanish " Town ?"—I was just going to state that I wished to bring under the notice of the Commissioners that the proceedings in Gordon's case were received by Major-General O'Connor, that they were shown or rather read by him to two members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hosack and Mr. Westmoreland, that they were then transmitted to me without any comment for my perusal ; and I wish also to state that General Nelson must have been aware that we all knew the circumstances from my private note having reached him, and that we had not interfered, and that therefore we must have approved of it. He must have been cognisant of that fact. I think that is all that I have to bring under the notice of the Commissioners. I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put to me. There are some further papers in connexion with the Hartland's case that I should wish to put in evidence. They were all received before the expiration of martial law, if the Commissioners will allow them to be placed on record as showing that we had this case before us. The commencement of that case was long prior to the rebellion, and it was going on during martial law, and was not brought to a close when martial law terminated. There is one other point, I think, I ought to mention to the Commissioners, that after Mr. Gordon's arrest, when he was on board the " Wolverine," Mr. Westmoreland came off to see me, and in the course of conversation a suggestion was made that he should be tried by a special commission, but it was only a suggestion, not a formal tender of advice, or a recommendation, in fact there was no difference of opinion whatever between the Governor and his responsible advisers. I did not myself consider that the circumstances of the colony at the moment would permit of such a course being taken.

(*Mr. Gorrie.*) I do not propose to ask Mr. Eyre any questions.

46,668. (*Commission.*) Was there a warrant issued for Mr. Gordon's apprehension ?—There was a warrant from myself, signed by myself. I don't know what has become of it.

46,669. We have heard something about a sworn information ?—There was a sworn information of the postmistress of Morant Bay.

46,670. That was merely as to his handwriting ?—As to his handwriting, we had no proof before us that that document called the " State of the Island " was written by Mr. Gordon, only that it was circulated by him.

46,671. Can you recollect the date of the warrant ?—It bore date the same day that he was taken.

46,672. It bore date the 17th ?—Yes, I do not know what has become of the warrant since. I think Mr. Nairne took it to Cherry Garden ; what became of it afterwards I do not know.

46,673. Did you state yesterday that information was given to you that the Baptist ministers had made use of language calculated to create a bad feeling ?—I have stated it in evidence to-day in these papers I have put in, the newspapers give it.

46,674. Do you remember from whom that information was received ?—I saw it in the public prints. I have put in to-day the speeches expressing the sentiments they were said to have uttered.

46,675. That is Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hewitt ?—Yes ; I don't attempt to say they were their speeches, hey were their reported speeches.

46,676. (*Mr. Phillipo.*) Are those the only ones to which you refer ?—Those are the only ones to which I refer and I take this opportunity of distinctly stating before the Commissioners my high opinion of a very large number of the Baptist missionaries ; my objections were confined only to a very limited number indeed, and I have given in to-day the statement of their reported speeches, which produced this impression upon my mind.

46,677. What I want to get distinctly before the Commission is, that it was only from those speeches that you formed that opinion ?—Yes, I am happy to state that my remark is limited to a very small number.

46,678. (*Mr. Williams.*) Were there not some persons who passed by the name of Reverend, who were the subject of some indictments, Mr. Crole and Mr. Palmer ?—There was one man of the name of Palmer, who, I believe, was in connexion with the Jamaica union, who was convicted.

46,679. (*Commission.*) But nobody else ?—Nobody else that I am aware of.

46,680. Do you wish to draw a distinction between the London missionaries and the persons who are called native Baptists ?—Decidedly.

The witness then withdrew.

Brigadier-Gen. A. Nelson.

Brigadier-General Nelson recalled and further examined.

46,681. I believe you have some returns to put in ?—I wanted to ask the permission of the Commission to put in a return to show the troops I had with me. (*Read*) " Statement of troops commanded by Brigadier-General Nelson during the rebellion : Royal Artillery, 18 ; Second Battalion 6th, 67 ; 18th W.I. Regiment, 196 ; late 5th W.I., 55. Total military, 336 ; 86 sailors, 31 marines ; Total 453 ; and Maroons under Col. Fyfe, 287."—The 6th detachment was in one flying column. Then I would like to give in a copy of the orders issued by me during the time (*The witness handed them in.*) These are the field orders from the first day I took the field until I came in.

46,682. These are orders relating to different

duties ?—And the instructions issued to all officers of different detachments. I would also beg to hand in two or three letters.

46,683. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) I wish to draw your attention to the fact that John Gibbons was said to be executed at Morant Bay, and there is no record of that name in the list already given in by you ?—There is nobody of that name in my list.

46,684. Is he in Col. Hobbs' list ?—I have nothing to do with Col. Hobbs.

46,685. There are four names unknown ?—I think that is in the Attorney-General's Court.

46,686. I suppose you are not certain that some names may not have slipped out ?—Except that one Court-martial of the Attorney-General's, I do not think one was left out.

46,687. (*Mr. Williams.*) When you went out to Morant Bay did you find the police force or the remains of any, so as to be of available service at all during martial law ?—I found Sergeant McKenzie's party, a few men, I could not tell you how many. They had no arms, they had been all taken away. I found them very useful in carrying messages andsuperintending whatever I required in theordinary routine.

46,688. But not available as a police force ?—Not the slightest in the world, they had no arms.

46,689. With regard to the remainder of the Volunteers that were there, did you find them of any service at all?—Not the slightest. I never saw but two ; one was Lieut. Cooke, who I could not employ because of the misfortune to his family ; the other was Sergeant-Major Judah.

46,690. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) You did employ Judah, did not you ?—Yes, I put him once on guard.

46,691. (*Mr. Williams.*) Were you obliged not to put him on guard afterwards ?—Well, I relieved him of his duties ; he had animadverted on my conduct in his newspaper, which was contrary to all rules of the service.

46,692. I believe you did hand various papers to Mr. Eyre ?—I did, to his Excellency the Governor.

46,693. (*Commission.*) At Morant Bay there were four men and one woman executed on the 14th of October, names unknown ?—Yes, that was the Attorney-General's Court-martial.

46,694. Then have we no names of those anywhere ? —No.

46,695. Have we notes of his Court-martial ?—No. I know not what has become of them, I went away almost immediately, and when I came back, not attaching much importance to the proceedings in martial law, I did not ask for them.

46,696. You have not been able to obtain them ?—No ; that was the first Court-martial that sat ; it sat at Morant Bay immediately, the 14th.

46,697. With respect to Monklands, I see there is the name of James Gibbons ?—I know myself from my own knowledge that one man was tried under the name of Charles McQueen, and it afterwards turned out to be French ; the names were very confused.

46,698. Was he not one of the two that were about to be executed ?—The same man.

46,699. Who was the other ?—Mitchell.

46,700. Was there a Court-martial held under the order of General Jackson ?—There was.

46,701. Were McQueen and Mitchell tried before that Court-martial in the first instance ?—They were.

46,702. And you refused to allow it to be acted upon, I think ?—Yes.

46,703. Were they subsequently tried by a Court-martial which you directed to sit ?—Yes. As to this Court-martial assembled by General Jackson I made this order, " The Court-martial now sitting will suspend its sittings until further orders ;" and next day I led the Court-martial.

46,704. They had been tried ?—Oh, yes, and sentenced to be hung, under General Jackson's Court-martial ; but as he had no jurisdiction I immediately cancelled it, so that they had not been tried.

46,705. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) Did you give orders to Lieut. De Wagan to stop the execution ?—No. Mr. De Wagan was there before I arrived.

46,706. Did you understand at the time these two men had been taken to be executed ?—No. If I had heard of it I should have done so.

46,707. Can you say those are the same two men ? —They are the same two men that were tried by General Jackson's Court-martial, and were sentenced to be hung.

46,708. Was that at Morant ?—At Morant. I have got the proceedings from General Jackson, therefore there is no doubt of the fact.

46,709. Will you let us have the proceedings ?—Yes. I cannot get quite sufficient evidence to satisfy myself what became of them. This is General Jackson's order for the Court-martial. (*Handed in.*)

46,710. I suppose if these sentences were given in they were in course of execution, and probably some were hung ?—No, I account for them all here.

46,711. Is it not put down when Duncan Stewart was tried again ?—He was tried on the 20th of October.

46,712. And hung on the 20th of October too?—Yes.

46,713. Was that note made at the time ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Honourable Samuel Rennalls sworn and examined.

46,714. Are you Custos of the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale ?—I am.

46,715. Do you lay before the Commission a statement relative to the number of cases in the last three years before the magistrates in Petty Session, the number of appeals, and the result of the appeals ?—I do.

46,716. There is also annexed to it the population of the parishes; according to the last census, the population of Saint Thomas in the Vale is about 19,000 ?—Yes.

46,717. There having been in the last three years 1,577 cases before the Petty Sessions ?—1,134 cases in Petty Session, and 443 in the Petty Debts Court, making 1,577 cases before the Petty Sessions; out of those 1,134 cases in the Petty Sessions there have been 12 appeals affirmed and four reversed. The total number of cases are all distinguished here, the number of males and females, and also distinguishing under what laws they have all been brought. (*Handed in*).

46,718. Do you wish to make some observation upon some evidence that was given by Mr. Witter Jackson ?—A statement has been made by Mr. Jackson, in which I was alluded to, according to what has appeared in the public prints.

46,719. You had better take the evidence as it is upon the notes. This is Mr. Jackson's statement :— " The whole of it was founded upon a report made " upon an inquiry instituted upon my conduct, which " was carried on in St. Thomas in the Vale, without " my having the opportunity of being present or " knowing anything at all about it. His Excellency " Governor Darling sent a complaint to the Custos of " the parish ; the Custos sent it down to the senior " magistrate, Mr. Ganiques, but the real actor in the " transaction was Mr. Hall, the magistrate's clerk. " They held an inquiry into my conduct without so " much as intimating to me that they were going to " do it. I was not present a single day, and upon " that report that letter was written. *Mr. Gorrie.*— " Your conduct was inquired into by your opponents? " —By my opponents, without my having the oppor- " tunity of answering them " ?—That casts an imputation upon me as the chief magistrate, and I wish to explain it. A report was sent, quite irrelevant to me, through the post-office to Governor Darling, and Governor Darling laid it before Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Jackson's explanation was entirely insufficient. I only wish to remove the impression that I did anything behind Mr. Jackson's back. It was quite fair, honourable and open in every kind of way.

46,720. (*Commission.*) You knew generally that a communication had been made to the Governor, but you were no party to it ?—I was no party to it in any kind of way. I have not the despatch with me, but

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there was a communication from myself to Governor Darling, and when I sent it I said I must state, as Custos of the parish, that as far as I was individually concerned Mr. Jackson had behaved with the greatest courtesy towards me in the position I held; therefore, I think I am rather aggrieved by Mr. Jackson making that statement.

46,721. Was the first time you interfered in the matter in answer to a communication from the Governor?—Entirely.

46,722. The Governor communicated to you that the answer he had received was not satisfactory, and he then requested further information?—Yes.

46,723. And you answered that?—I answered that, but without anything that could be at all conveyed by those answers of Mr. Jackson's.

46,724. Are you able to state whether or not the real actor in the transaction was Mr. Hall, the magistrate's clerk?—Not at all; he decidedly was not, because I knew what the nature of the complaint was, and Mr. Hall had nothing whatever to do with it; it was a medical practitioner in the parish.

The witness withdrew.

S. C. Burke, Esq.

SAMUEL CONSTANTINE BURKE, Esq. sworn and examined.

46,725. We understand you desire to make some statement with respect to the evidence of Mr. Westmorland?—Yes; first with respect to the Council of War. Mr. Westmorland stated that I was in attendance at the Council of War, and he said he understood that not only every member, but he singled out particularly those gentlemen of colour who were present as entirely approving of all the acts of the Government.

46,726. No, not exactly that?—As to the declaration of martial law, at all events; and he mentioned that I spoke on that occasion. I wish distinctly to state to the Commission that I was present, and I will state the circumstances under which the declaration of martial law was made. I was summoned from my breakfast that morning, not for a moment knowing or anticipating that I was one to constitute the Council of War. I accordingly repaired to Head Quarter House, where the Governor was assembled and a number of other gentlemen. The Governor then opened the proceedings by stating that he had received information of such an alarming character from St. Thomas in the East that it was absolutely necessary in order that the outbreak should be put down that there should be a declaration of martial law. There were no papers, no evidence, or any proceedings whatever laid before the Council, and the members present accepted the statement of the Governor as to the immediate necessity for the proclamation of martial law. I understood the Governor to ask for a declaration of martial law over the whole island, and I remarked at the time that it appeared to me that the declaration of martial law would be attended with very serious consequences in districts that were not affected, and in districts where there had been no disturbance. That was the effect of my remarks, and it would also be attended with great inconvenience, seeing that the civil power would be suspended in that district. Everybody present certainly accepted the information given in the same way as a gentleman acting from the impressions of another would do; we accepted the statement, but awaiting for evidence that it was justifiable. Another statement made by Mr. Westmorland was with respect to the employment of the Maroons. He stated that I had advised their employment. I wish distinctly to state that I never was consulted either by the Government or anybody in authority as to the acts of the Government, as Clerk of the Peace for Metcalfe. Three or four days after this occurrence took place three or four Maroons of the district of Scot's Hall came down to me, stating that they had heard of this outbreak, and desiring to offer their services to the Government. As an official of the parish I spoke to them, and I wrote a note to Mr. Westmorland, who is the Custos of the parish, stating that these men had come in, and that if he had any direction to give them he could do so. That was the only thing that ever occurred regarding the employment of the Maroons. I most assuredly would have advised their employment, under the state of circumstances in Kingston, for the information that was given out to the public by the Government and from other sources was of such an alarming character that every man who desired the safety of the colony would have taken any steps whatever to put down what was conceived to be such an outbreak that it was necessary to take the strongest measure of suppression.

46,727. When was it you had that statement from the Maroons?—I am not certain of the exact day, but it was after the Governor had left for Morant Bay.

46,728. You think it was five or six days after the 11th, do you?—I think so.

46,729. Was it as late as Monday do you think?—I think it was the following Monday, or it may have been upon a very late day in the first week. A statement has also been made by Mr. Westmorland that I had advised the arrest of Mr. Gordon, although he afterwards qualified it by saying that I had not stated it to him but to somebody else. I beg to assert that I never was consulted by the Government or by anybody in authority as to the arrest of Mr. Gordon. I never advised it; the only circumstance that ever took place about it was on one occasion meeting Mr. Myers, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, in Kingston, and in consequence of the reports which emanated from the Government, namely, that they had such strong evidence of a diabolical conspiracy to murder all the white and coloured inhabitants of Jamaica, and that Mr. Gordon was at the head of it, and that Mr. Gordon was also at the head of a conspiracy consisting of a number of persons in Kingston.

46,730. What member of the Government made that report to you?—It was reported all over the city as having emanated from the Government, and upon that information, when I met Mr. Myers, I asked him what was the news they had received, whether there was any further information from St. Thomas in the East? Mr. Myers very gravely stated that the information received was of such a character that there was no doubt Mr. Gordon was at the head of the conspiracy. That was what I understood from Mr. Myers, that the evidence was of such a character that there was no doubt whatever that Mr. Gordon was at the head of this conspiracy; that the Government had information that it had broken out prematurely, that it was fixed for Christmas, and that these occurrences at St. Thomas in the East had happened most fortunately, and that Mr. Gordon was at the head of it, and he inquired of me whether I knew whether Mr. Gordon was in town or not? I stated that I had just immediately before seeing him seen Mr. Gordon at the corner of the street shaking hands with Mr. Hosacks. He said, "Is he in Kingston?" I said, "Yes, he is in Kingston." Mr. Myers and myself went on speaking as to Mr. Gordon and as to the information that I understood the Government had as to the extensive nature of this rebellion, and it surprised me as it did a great many others. Shortly after this Mr. Gordon himself came down from the steps of Mr. Airy's office as we were standing in the street. I said to Mr. Myers, "There is Mr. Gordon, now;" and Mr. Myers left me and went in that direction.

46,731. What day was this?—This was, I think, two or three days previous to Mr. Gordon's arrest.

46,732. You have not yet answered the question whether you did advise his arrest, I think?—Yes, I have; I stated that I did not, nor was I asked whether he should be arrested.

46,733. (*Mr. Gorrie.*) There were also some points, I think, with regard to the discussions which took place in the Assembly about which you desire to speak?—Yes. Another statement which was made by Mr. Westmorland was that the discussions in the

Assembly on the Governor's address were unanimous, that there was no dissentient. I will state to the Commission that upon the occasion of the Govenor's address I was appointed by the Speaker to prepare the reply; that was I think on the 8th. The committee met the next day, and upon the committee meeting the first question I put was to ask the Chairman (and Mr. Westmorland was present, and I think I directed my observation to him) whether the Government could afford us some information of the truth of the Governor's statement that there was this diabolical conspiracy to murder all the white and coloured inhabitants of the island, and I stated that before we endorsed that portion of the address we should have some proof of it. Mr. Westmorland then stated that the Government had abundant evidence, and that this was not the time for us to discuss that question and create division, because it would be disastrous to the interests of the community, or some words to that effect. This prevented our having any further discussion on the subject; the majority of the committee were most assuredly for the endorsement of the Governor's address, and it was endorsed accordingly. I moved an amendment in committee to strike out certain passages, particularly the one about the "pseudo-philanthropist and religious agitators," but the committee was so strong, something like nine to four (we had a division), the Government succeeded in carrying the address; it was brought up that evening in the House, and it was opposed both by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Charles Levy. I was about to speak upon the address when Mr. Westmorland spoke to me and said (I was about to propose some amendment as I had done in the committee), "What is the good of asking "to have this division, there being so large a majo-"rity it will not have a good effect on the commu-"nity." That had the effect of my giving in, as there was certainly a large majority, and that was the way in which the address passed. There is one other point which I should like to mention, it is this. Mr. Westmorland advanced as a proof of my approval of the whole of the subsequent proceedings in the Assembly that I had proposed a grant to the West India regiments. I will state the circumstances under which I did that. I found in the House of Assembly a number of members proposing grants to officers who they particularly favoured, who they thought had done a good deal during the rebellion; and I heard remarks in Kingston that every other branch of the service was complimented but the black troops, and I went up to the House that night and proposed that they should also get 100*l.* None of the grants were opposed and that was accordingly carried

46,734. Can you speak as to the state of feeling in Kingston?—I can only state to the Commission that I hope never to see such a state of feeling again. First, there was the state of feeling arising from the report disseminated as to the magnitude of the rebellion, and next from the acts of the Government in its repression. I was myself at that time continually spoken to by every person and told that I was to be arrested too. Your Excellency may from this form an idea what the state of things then was.

46,735. (*Mr. Williams.*) The resolution you moved in the House of Assembly was about five weeks after martial law had expired?—What resolution do you mean?

46,736. The resolution you made to compensate the West India Regiment for their services?—I cannot recollect the date that I gave notice of it because the notice papers are not here; but I may state that the motions are not made until the conclusion of the session, until the House is in "the state of the island upon grants," so that although you give notice, you are obliged to wait till the termination of the session before it can be put.

46,737. (*Commission.*) Having given notice you are not obliged to move it?—No.

46,738. When was the motion made?—I think on the 21st of December.

46,739. (*Mr. Williams.*) Evidence has already been given that it was on the 18th?—I think not; the motion was made on the 21st, the usual time, the same time as all the other motions.

46,740. How long before had you given notice of motion?—I should say a week or two, I cannot say with certainty as to that.

46,741. Probably you gave notice much after the others, because you gave as a reason that the 1st West India Regiment had been omitted?—Mine was the last notice of motion given when I discovered this omission. I can positively state it was the last motion.

46,742. Was it as much as a week before the 21st when it came on?—I think it must have been, but you can see by the notice paper.

46,743. (*Mr. Williams.*) Do you remember the terms on which you spoke upon the resolution in favour of Colonel Hobbs?—Yes.

46,744. Did you speak of him as having saved Kingston?—Yes. I do not hesitate to say that I spoke at the time upon the representations of General Jackson.

46,745. Can you tell us what you did say?—Yes. I stated that an attempt had been made to depreciate Colonel Hobbs' services, and that I believe that unless that march had been taken over the mountains to form a junction at Morant Bay, it would not have been so quickly settled, and Colonel Hobbs' services ought not to be depreciated. I think I used those words; some remark appeared in the papers about the backbone of the rebellion had been broken, and I said if anybody deserved the credit of it I thought Colonel Hobbs deserved it.

46,746. Allow me to refresh your memory as to the date of your motion (*handing the motion paper to the witness*). I see it is December the 18th, I thought it was earlier.

46,747. Do you know Mr. Myers' handwriting?—I do (*referring to a paper*). I said Colonel Hobbs deserved great credit, and his services ought to be recognized; that was the effect of it. I see this is Mr. Myers' writing. I will read it if you wish it.

46,748. Would you have any objection to state from which of the members of the Executive Committee, if from any of them, you received this information about various reports, or whether you received any information from anyone else?—I could not distinctly say now what member it was, but I know this, the members of the Executive Committee spoke to persons all over the city.

46,749. Do you remember coming to my chambers shortly after the arrest of Mr. Gordon?—I have been. I have come to your chambers repeatedly. I have had business with you.

46,750. Do you remember telling me of the arrest of Mr. Gordon?—I may have done so in conversation.

46,751. Do you remember telling me that there was a difficulty about his arrest in consequence of his having been without the boundaries of the proclaimed district?—I remember telling you it was a pity the Government had done such a thing, because it appeared to me improper.

46,752. Do you remember also telling me that in troublous times, or I think the word was "critical" times, like these technical objections of that kind ought not to be raised?—I never told you anything of the kind; you agreed with me, that it was a pity that the Government had done such a thing, and you did not know who they could have consulted, and you doubted whether the Attorney-General had advised such a course.

46,753. (*Commission.*) You have not yet answered the question whether you said that in critical times like these technical objections like this ought not to be raised?—I think I did answer it. I distinctly say I never used any such expression.

46,754. (*Mr. Williams.*) Previous to the time of of your going to the meeting of the Council of War, had you received information of the murders that had taken place at Morant Bay?—I had heard of them the evening previous, certainly.

46,755. Did you believe that information?—I did.

46,756. When you went to the Council of War, did you then still believe that information?—Most assuredly.

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46,757. Did you act upon it?—I acted upon it, and upon the Governor's further statement that evidence had been received by him that morning that the people in open rebellion were going into St. David's and the adjacent parishes.

46,758. (*Commission.*) That information had been received?—Yes; that a person had arrived that morning and given evidence of it, and, I think, in answer to my objection to having martial law in any extended district, the Governor mentioned that it was only that morning that particular evidence had been received from some gentlemen who had just arrived. Of course that silenced anything like objection of mine.

46,759. (*Mr. Williams.*) You have mentioned that you moved an amendment to the address in the House of Assembly?—Yes, I did.

46,760. Do you remember that the only effect of your amendment was to put in general terms, with regard to the newspapers and the pseudo-philanthropists, that which the other members wished to put in specific terms?—I first asked to strike out the passage altogether; there was a large majority against that. I then said I would put it in general terms.

46,761. Was not the amendment printed?—No, I do not think it was. It would not be, because it was in the committee of the House. I wrote out the amendment saying, "Strike out the clause, and "put in that we agree with the cause that has pro-"moted this rebellion," or some words to that effect, leaving out the allusion to the pseudo-philanthropist. I said it was better to put it in that way than reiterating all those things; it was only likely to create unnecessary opposition.

46,762. Then your amendment was that you should use terms stating that you agreed to the causes which led to the rebellion?—Without reiterating them. It was the last resort when there was such a majority for having all the words in. When we found such a large majority for reiterating these words, I said, "Then "let us enter into a compromise; strike out all that, "and let us say in general terms we agree with the "causes that promoted it." I said, "You are going "to provoke the hostility of a large religious body, "and people in England who are philanthropists," and the remark made by Mr. Williams was, "Oh! "the anti-slavery society is dead, this is their death-"blow.

46,763. (*Mr. Williams.*) Was not the amendment you moved in the House precisely of the same character that you moved when the committee was appointed to prepare the address?—I did not move any at all in the House in consequence of Mr. Westmorland's saying at this arising, "It was very un-"desirable to have any divisions."

46,764. (*Commission.*) Then you did not move in the House at all?—I did not. I dissented from it at the beginning, and I was the first man that did.

46,765. (*Mr Williams.*) Did you not in committee express your total dissent from it?—I said that I did not believe the truth of the report that there was any general conspiracy, and I asked for some evidence of it from the Government.

46,766. (*Mr. Payne.*) At the time these amendments were moved in committee did you express your disapprobation of the Government?—Yes, I most assuredly expressed my disapproval of the remarks used in the Governor's speech.

46,767. Did you express your disapproval when you moved the amendment in committee?—I did.

46,768. Was that in your speech in committee or in the House?—In committee; there was no speech in the House.

46,769. (*Mr. Williams.*) Can you state in what way you expressed your dissent?—In this way. We were not discussing the acts of the Government at that time. I am speaking of a discussion on the subject of the Governor's speech.

46,770. You have just this moment stated that you did express your disapprobation of the acts of the Governors?—Indicated in his speech.

46,771. What were the acts indicated in his speech?—The acts were that there was this tremendous conspiracy, and that there was a conspiracy to overthrow the constitution of the island.

46,772. But that is no act; surely you know the difference between an act and a statement?—There was nothing about the acts of repression in the speech.

The witness withdrew.

J. S. Williams, Esq.

JOSEPH STONE WILLIAMS, Esq.

May I be allowed to make a statement with regard to what has just now fallen from Mr. Burke? He is quite right in saying that I was opposed to persons being taken up without warrant. I certainly disapproved of it, and more than that, I endeavoured so far as I could to repress it; but Mr. Burke most certainly did state to me at that very selfsame interview what I have put to him as to the arrest of Mr. Gordon, and he himself was the first person that communicated the fact to me. He also stated, when he himself brought to my notice the point about his having been actually arrested out of the district in which martial law had not been proclaimed, that in critical times like these technical objections ought not to be raised.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. H. Clarke,

Rev. HENRY CLARKE sworn and examined.

46,773. (*Mr. Payne.*) I believe you are a clergyman of the Church of England?—Yes.

46,774. And reside in the parish of Westmoreland?—Yes.

46,775. At a place called Grange Hill?—Yes.

46,776. Have you been long there?—Thirteen years.

46,777. Have you had abundant opportunities of ascertaining the disposition of the people?—Yes; I have lived among them all that time.

46,778. Can you say what was their state during the three months previous to the outbreak at Morant Bay?—I did not see any change in them of any kind.

46,779. Did you see any symptoms of sedition or discontent?—Not in the least.

46,780. Or any symptoms of an inclination to resist lawful authority?—Not in the least.

46,781. You were there also during the period of the insurrection?—Yes.

46,782. Did you notice the manner in which the news of the insurrection was received there?—I told my congregation about it the first Sunday after I heard it; it was a very wet Sunday, and there were not many there, but all expressed great horror at it.

46,783. Do you think that feeling was reciprocated, and shared in by the population generally?—I think so, as far as I know about it.

46,784. Your congregation consists chiefly of black people, does it not?—Principally.

46,785. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Are your remarks confined entirely to the people in your own district?—Yes.

46,786. They apply to no other part of the parish?—I was not in any other part of the parish at that time.

46,787. (*Mr. Payne.*) But how far do your means of knowledge extend?—As far as my means of observation extended.

46,788. How far is that?—I can say what I heard from others, but as to what I know, I can only speak of my own district; that is Trinity district, which consists entirely of sugar estates.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Friday, 23rd March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Maj.-Gen. O'Connor.

23 Mar. 1866.

Major-General O'CONNOR recalled and further examined.

46,789. You wish to make some statement to the Royal Commissioners with reference to a letter that was read the other day?—If you please. In Colonel Hobbs' evidence, he made a statement that he had received a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General, I think of the 18th of October, which influenced his conduct very much.

46,790. Not very much?—Which influenced his conduct. I am not certain, so I wish to be corrected; and that that caused him, instead of leaving 11 men, or sending on 11 men, I think it was, to punish them. That letter was not an official letter. He called it a demi-official letter. I do not know what he calls a demi-official letter.

46,791. Semi-official?—Semi-official, whichever he pleases.

46,792. You mean to say it was not written by your authority?—I mean to say that letter was written without my knowledge, without my authority, that I knew nothing about it until Colonel Hobbs referred to it in a document which I have read and which is apropos about nothing.

46,793. You state that in fact the letter produced by Colonel Hobbs was not written by Colonel Elkington in his official capacity as Deputy Adjutant-General?—It was not written, nor did I know of it until the 11th of January; it was not written by my authority or with my knowledge, nor did I know of it until the 11th of January 1866.

46,794. I think we ought to ask you what directions you gave to those who were to carry out the military operations?—The first instructions given were wriiten at 12 midnight, October 12th 1865.

(*Read.*)

" Head-quarters, Kingston, Jamaica.
" 12th October 1865

" The officer commanding 2/6th Regiment will detail 50 rank and file with due proportion of non-com. officers under command of a captain to proceed forthwith on receipt of this order to Mahogany Vale in light marching order, there to report themselves to General Jackson, a magistrate, and who will accompany the detachment; and the officer commanding will be guided by the Queen's regulations, page 201, &c., on riots, as to his proceedings.

" In the event of General Jackson being absent, the officer commanding will call on Mr. McHenry, magistrate, to accompany him or any other magistrate in the neighbourhood available.

" By order,
" (Signed). A. A. NELSON, D.A.G.

" A policeman will be sent from this, who knows the country, to render any service in his power, as a guide.

" (Signed) A. A. NELSON, D.A.G.
" Col. and Lt.-Col. commanding
" 2nd Battn. 6th Foot.

" To the officer commanding
" 2/6th Regt. Newcastle.
" (True copy) J. F. HOBBS."

46,795. Were there any other orders given by you?—Yes, I gave orders to Colonel Hobbs when he wrote to me for instructions with regard to martial law. That letter has been put in and read, giving him directions what measures he was to adopt. The purport of it was that there was one of two courses to pursue.

46,796. We had better have the letter?—I sent the letter, and it was read here.

46,797. Is that it (*referring to a paper*)?—Oh no, that is the whole of Col. Hobbs' correspondence upon sheets of paper.

46,798. You say there was some letter sent to him in answer to some letter from him?—He wrote a letter on the 19th.

46,799. We had better have that letter?—I think you will find it there; it would be about the 19th of October. I handed it in and it was read before the Commission.

46,800. I do not think we have had that letter?—Not the instructions.

46,801. No, or the letter asking for the instructions; it is a long letter that he wrote from Chiego Foot Market on the 19th October.

46,802. When was the first letter you received from him after 12th October?—The 15th October 1865, Newcastle 3.30.

46,803. Give us that, if you please?—I believe I can.

(*The witness handed in the letter which was read as follows*):

" Most pressing.
" Newcastle, Jamaica,
" SIR, 3.30 p.m. 13 Oct. 1865.

" HAVING received enclosed I have the honour to forward the same for the information of the Major-Genl. Commdg. I consider the letter of Genl. Jackson so strong, and that from his military experience he is not likely to write as he has done unless the emergency was real. I have deemed it advisable to reinforce Capt. Field by sending him another company of 50 Royals with provisions and extra ammunition. I am ready at a *moment's* notice to take command of this force myself, as it is evident from the enclosed that an engagement is expected this evening, and await instructions from the Major-Genl. Both officers and men under my command exhibit the most praiseworthy willingness to be employed in this difficult and arduous duty. Captain Ainsley would command in my absence should the Genl. approve of my taking command of the troops at Mahogany Valley, and I would bring to your notice that the force here is now much reduced.

" I have the honour, &c.,
" J. FRANCIS HOBBS."

Then that encloses a letter from Mr. Davidson, addressed to the Colonel or officer in command at Newcastle:—

" SIR,

" I BEG to enclose you a reliable communication; as a magistrate I consider it my duty to send it to you. Send us troops if you can, it is only 15 miles or so from Newcastle to the line of the parishes of St. Thomas in the East and St. David. We are in a fearful state. Many gentlemen of influence and position have been murdered.

" Your obedt. servant,
" JOHN DAVIDSON,
" Justice of the Peace, St. David.

" Friday, 9 o'clock a.m."

Then there is a letter from Mahogany Vale to Col. Hobbs, or the officer in command, from General Jackson:—

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Maj.-Gen. O'Connor.

23 Mar. 1866.

(*Read.*)

" Mahogany Vale,

" Sir, Friday, 13th Oct. 1865.

" The insurrection of the black population is rapidly increasing, and the Maroons are reported as marching to join the rebels. On the strength of almost undeniable evidence in the opinions of the officers acting with me, being urgent necessity, I have the honour to request you will detach the hundred rank and file to Mahogany Vale to join Capt. Field. It is a pleasure to me to report the Royal Sixth marched in to-day in splendid style, and that officers and men seem thoroughly satisfied with the quarters I prepared for them. Not a man sick, nevertheless I have medical attendance in case of necessity. The officers are urgent for an immediate supply of ammunition. Kindly order all commissariat stores to Mahogany Vale. We shall march this evening to meet the rebels, and with your noble detachment depend upon it the Antelopes will do their duty."

46,804. What is your next letter, your answer to this letter of Colonel Hobbs, asking permission to take command of the detachment, and asking for instructions?—He received permission to take command. These are all entered in the letter books.

46,805. We want your letter in answer to this?—I was not aware that I was to be examined upon Colonel Hobbs' letters.

46,806. Do you think it is in the secretary's book?—It may be. Here is Colonel Hobbs' own order signed by himself, with regard to this letter, the letter of the 19th, which will save an immense deal of trouble. The queries are at one side, and it will save you a good deal of trouble, they are all put down there, and signed by himself. (*Letter book produced.*)

46,807. Is there not a letter written by you after the letter of the 13th of October, until the 20th?—Oh, yes, there are other letters there. I think you will find several letters there; there are two letters containing his instructions.

46,808. Did you give him any instructions as to his course under martial law?—No; at that time martial law was not declared. The first letter was sent at midnight to him, then Captain Field marched, and subsequently Colonel Hobbs asked permission to go himself, which I granted.

46,809. Were you present at the proclamation of martial law on the 13th?—I was present at the Council of War.

46,810. Did you on that occasion give any instructions to Colonel Hobbs about the course he should pursue?—No, because he had not taken command at that time.

46,811. On the 20th?—Yes, before the 20th.

46,812. Did you lay down any commands about the officers going to the disturbed district?—None whatever.

46,813. This letter of the 20th contains this: " I " instructed Lieut.-Col. Elkington, Acting Deputy " Adjutant-General to order you to make Monklands " your head-quarters for some time, sending out " parties in various directions to scour the adjacent " country and to capture any rebels they may dis- " cover. I am much obliged by your adopting a more " decided course with regard to captured rebels, the " many you have sent into camp upon mere suspicion " or vague charges has caused some embarrassment. " One of two courses seems to me, under martial law, " to be the rule for your conduct; if on careful in- " vestigation the captured persons are innocent, " always giving them the advantage of a doubt, then " release them, but if guilty and taken 'red handed' " summary justice and execution of the sentence." To what was it you referred when you said you are much pleased by his adopting a more decided course?—Colonel Hobbs sent a number of people on vague charges, or no charge at all, into camp, some considerable distance; the camp was already crowded, and I thought therefore that he should dispose of them, if innocent to set them free, and if not to use his own discretion.

46,814. Was any communication made to Colonel Hobbs with regard to his not having adopted a more decided course. Was, with your authority, any communication made to him before this, as to the course that he pursued not being sufficiently decided?—With your permission I will explain that, with reference to instructions, as I stated on the evidence, Colonel Nelson was as well acquainted at the time, and better afterwards with the exigencies of the cases that were before him in the field. With regard to Colonel Hobbs I received every despatch, teeming with success, and carrying all before him to such an extent that it would have been perfectly superfluous to presume to give him instructions as to what he was to do.

46,815. Did you not think it was necessary to give him some instructions before that letter of the 20th, about the course that he should pursue with reference to those whom his success had led him to capture?—Certainly not; he seemed to do everything on his own account, he seemed to be all *coleur de rose* throughout the campaign.

46,816. What was the course which was not sufficiently decided?—That arose from the number of prisoners coming in which crowded us in the camp.

46,817. Was any complaint made to him on that subject?—No complaint was made to him when they came tumbling into camp; then that letter was written.

46,818. This says, " I am glad you are adopting a " more decided course" ?—Yes, that was instead of sending them on to camp, instead of crowding us there, instead of sending prisoners on vague charges; that is a continuation of one of the paragraphs. A great number of the prisoners that were sent there was no crime against. This is the original document, your Excellency called for of the 19th of October. (*The document was here produced and read as follows*):—

" Stony Gut, Paul Bogle's chapel,

" The Heights, 9.30 a.m., Oct. 19.

" To Major General O'Connor if at Morant Bay, or any other officer, naval or military.

" I have reached Stony Gut from my head-quarters Monclands, having shot a number of rebels on the way. Stony Gut I found vacated by the rebels, but occupied by a party of seamen, marines, and Artillery, who arrived here at daybreak yesterday. The rebels have fled towards Somerset and Mount Lebanon. As this is close to me, and Paul Bogle supposed to be near Monclands, I retire in that direction, bivouac where I can, and march early to-morrow, as there is abundance of work cut out for me. I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed.

" I have the honour, &c.,

" (Signed) J. Francis Hobbs,

" Colonel Comdg. troops in

" Central District."

46,819. Between the 13th and the 20th, as I understand, there was no letter from Colonel Hobbs requesting instructions as to how he should act?—Certainly not, as I recollect; and permit me to explain, situated as they were in the field, the difficulty of holding communication was very great; as Colonel Hobbs was surrounded by thousands of rebels, it would have been totally impossible for me to have judiciously given instructions in Kingston as to what he was to do in Mahogany Valley.

46,820. I do not ask so much as to his instructions about military operations, but instructions as to the course he should pursue under martial law?—I gave no other instructions.

46,821. I want to ask you whether when you received the proceedings of Mr. Gordon's Court-martial from Colonel Nelson, whether you showed them or submitted them to the members of the Executive Committee?—When the proceedings were brought to me the Executive Committee were present in my room.

46,822. When you received them?—When I received them.

46,823. And you handed them to them to read?—

I opened them and read them through to the Executive Committee, and transmitted them forthwith to the Governor. They were no longer a secret; and permit me to explain, as Governor Eyre had requested that I would act altogether with the Committee, and as I had done all the duty with the Governor in town, I thought they ought to know all about it.

46,824. Let me draw your attention to this matter. The question was put (*reading*) :—

" 33,530. Did you interfere in Mr. Gordon's case?—Not the slightest. It will be found in the correspondence that I transmitted the proceedings to the Governor.

" 33,531. And you received it back again?—Yes, because, mark, I wanted it in time to transmit it to the military authorities at home, and to Lord de Grey. It came on the 22nd, and I sent it the same day. It returned on the 23d, and the mail left on the 24th. I was aware of the excitement at home, and wished Lord de Grey and the Duke of Cambridge to be in possession of these facts as rapidly as possible."

Then I think a letter was referred to which has never been put into the notes?—Permit me to say I did not refer to the proceedings, but I was anxious to submit them to the Secretary of State for War, and Lord de Grey.

46,825. Were not the proceedings of the trial sent home on the 24th?—No; I had the originals here.

46,826. The copy of the Courts-martial?—No.

46,827. You never sent a copy home?—No. I think that was perhaps the despatch I sent home, and which was embodied in what I produced here.

46,828. Can you produce the letter which embodied the despatch?—It is here in the book.

46,829. Then it would be, the information was transmitted, not the proceedings?—It merely embodies and glances slightly at the proceedings.

46,830. No part of this despatch relates to the proceedings of the Court-martial of Mr. Gordon?—No. I considered that as quite a political matter, and there really was not time to write about it; it was at the close of the mail. It was completely a political matter; he was a political prisoner.

46,831. Can you supply us with a copy of the letter that was referred to, that letter of the 20th, where Colonel Elkington was instructed to direct Colonel Hobbs to make Monklands his head-quarters?—Oh, certainly. It will be, I fancy, in the Deputy Adjutant-General's office.

46,832. You will send us a certified copy of it?—Yes.

46,833. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did you receive any account from Colonel Hobbs, in any despatch or otherwise, of an alleged attack on Coley with some 80 or 100 men, or an attempted attack there?—Can you tell me the date? Oh, yes, there was one about an advance on Coley.

46,834. Did Colonel Hobbs make any report to you of an alleged attack of a number of rebels armed with guns and cutlasses, I think, at Coley, which caused him to change his quarters from Coley back again to Monklands.

(*Commission.*) Here is the one you allude to, perhaps (*reading*): "I marched to Coley, where I " repeated the painful and distressing duty upon 18 " men, and halted and returned here." There is nothing else here about that.

46,835. (*Mr. Payne.*) I understand the answer is that you received no report of any such attack?—Nothing about it.

46,836. (*Commission.*) I see here a passage, "Your " letter of approval of our proceedings has encouraged " us much, and given us fresh energies." That is your letter of the 20th, which he received the same day?—Yes; I encouraged them as much as I could.

46,837. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say there that Colonel Hobbs was surrounded by thousands of rebels?—I did not say so; the despatch said so.

46,838. I wish to ask you the question whether you said that only from information derived from Colonel Hobbs?—I never said any such thing.

46,839. I so understood you?—I said that Colonel Hobbs had said so.

The two following letters were put in and read :—

A letter from Colonel Hobbs, addressed to Major-General O'Connor, dated 19th of October.

Advance on "Stony Gut;" capture of Arthur Wellington, leader.

Somerset Jigger Foot Market, Blue Mountain Valley, nine miles in advance of Monklands,
October 19th, midnight.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that I marched at half-past 11 p.m. last night for the rebel stronghold, "Stony Gut." To my regret I found that not only had the rebels been too cowardly to meet us, but that the honour of being the first troops there fell to the lot of the sailors, artillery, &c., under Lieut. Oxley. The march from Monklands occupied nine hours, under torrents of rain, and I found it most dangerous work crossing the numerous rivers, which took the men above their waists. There was not a single officer, N.C. officer, or soldier who was not literally wet through and through, and every article of their artillery, saddlery, &c., utterly destroyed, added to this the intense darkness of the night, made it a march never to be forgotten in the 6th Regiment. About daylight this morning, in passing through this village, or cross-roads (where the rebels have destroyed everything), I found a number of special constables, who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp. Finding their guilt *clear*, and being unable to either take or leave them, I had them all shot, the constables there hanging them up on trees, 11 in number. Their countenances were all diabolical, and they never flinched the very slightest. From this we at once went to Stony Gut, and, to be brief, can only say, that *had* the rebels have braved and met us there, not a man of the 6th Regiment would have returned to tell the tale, as this "Gut" or narrow defile is three miles long, and the men were up to their knees in sticky mud, at which mud are horses' shoes and ammunition boots firmly embedded. The party from Morant Bay had an immense advantage in approaching it from the other side; the place is so steep, muddy, and slippery that were it a matter of vital importance to bring a gun up to it by the path we approached it from, I should say it would take 500 men to do it. After partaking of some biscuits and rum in Bogle's chapel, sending off his lamp as a trophy to his Excellency the Governor, and utterly destroying this vile and rebellious settlement, I returned with my jaded and foot-sore troops to this spot, where we bivouac for the night in another ecclesiastical building called "The Jigger Foot Methodist Chapel." We have plenty to eat, and the few remaining white and coloured people treat us most kindly; their houses have all been sacked and pistols pointed at them. My men, who have marched so gallantly, are at present sleeping in their wet clothes as I write this, and from being in the water so much are nearly all lame, and were it not for the amount of beef and rum I give them would have broken down long ago. I have not had a single man drunk since I left Newcastle. I hope, however, if possible, to reach Monklands to-morrow, knowing that the rebels are flying there, and knowing also the importance of its position, where I must rest for at least two or three days, as we have been marching 12 and 15 hours a day all this week, and, except foot-sore, have not a man sick. I have in my possession the most conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon being a chief mover in this rebellion, and have sent an express to Morant Bay requesting him to be sent to me (if there) for execution, and request you will give this publicity should he be elsewhere. I must not forget to tell you that I had *Paul Bogle's valet* for my guide, a little fellow of *extraordinary* intelligence, a light rope tied to the stirrup and a revolver now and then to his head, causes us to understand each other thoroughly, and he knows every rebel in the island by name and face, and has just been selecting the

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Major General O'Connor.

23 Mar. 1866.

captains, colonel, and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners come in here, who I shall have to shoot to-morrow morning. One famous leader and murderer, rejoicing in the honoured name of Arthur Wellington, is amongst them and three others. Let me once more do an act of justice to one of the best officers in the British army in requesting your most favourable consideration of Captain Field; he is everywhere, and the people of this island owe him more than they can ever repay. Also let me mention Lieut. Rowarth, 6th, and Asst. Commy.-Genl. Gibbs, whose zeal and energies never flag. Mr. Saines and Mr. Lascelles, J.Ps., also are here and never leave us. Having had only two hours sleep in two days, will I hope be my excuse for this disjointed dispatch; if you can send me some sailors and marines do so, as there is plenty to be done yet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Francis Hobbs.

Monklands, Saint Thomas in the East.
20th October, 1865.

Midnight: Execution of large gang of Rebels,
Advance on Fonthill.

Sir,

After another day of excessive toil and 13 hours march, I now find myself pen in hand and "Burning the midnight oil." I consider the duty performed this day by the troops under my command, although less brilliant than on other days, in no way less important. Starting from our bivouac at a very early hour, under torrents of rain, from "Jigger Foot," I found a very large gang of rebels for disposal. I divided them into three classes, viz.: First, notorious murderers and housebreakers; second, men seen in conversation with and in the locality of rebels within the last week; and thirdly, those arrested as fugitives to the woods. Assembling a drum-head Court-martial, I found a gang of 27 guilty and worthy of death; several no doubt guilty but proof of complicity not sufficient I released them, having previously caused them to declare allegiance to God, the Queen, and Gov. Eyre. The third class, being chiefly youths, I flogged. Marched away from Jigger Foot, and direct for one of the most horrible dens of rebellion in this parish, viz., Fonthill, which as compared to Somerset might be called the "St. Giles," and Somerset the "St. James's" of this rebellion. I took with me all prisoners detained, to execute each lot in the exact locality in which the insurrection was hatched. I accordingly shot nine of the Fonthill rebels in a chapel where three "leaders" covenant with prayers and ended with blasphemy and sedition; and I then adopted a plan which has struck immense terror into these wretched men far more than death, which is, I compel them to hang each other; they entreat to be shot to avoid this, which appears to me to be by far more dreadful an ordeal to them than death, and stranger still, they howl and shriek from a few lashes from a cat, whilst they carelessly bow and remain unmoved at being shot. I then fired all their houses from which the inhabitants had fled; marched to Coley where I repeated this painful and distressing duty on 18 men; halted and returned here. Permit me here to remark that if ever there was anything calculated to endear a man to the Established Church (or indeed to any recognised or regular kind of religion) it is a weeks campaign in St. Thomas in the East and St. James. The place swarms with native Baptist Chapels, their ministers are the leading rebels, unable in many cases to read or write correctly, they excite and poison the minds of their flocks against the powers that be; at the door of these wolves in sheep clothing lies the responsibility of all this rebellion, and I feel bound to bring it to the knowledge of your Excellency. Let those who doubt this statement visit "Somerset," "Mount Lebanus," Mount Prisgate, and the hotbed of the rebellion, and account for this in a province of wealth in any other way than fanaticism, and it is the fact of this being the case that has from the first made me take a graver view of the rebellion than those who considered it a question of mere discontent about local wages. A few light cavalry would strengthen me much. Can you send me 12 or 14 of Captain Astwood's horses? Your letter of approval of our proceedings has gratified us much, and encouraged us for fresh energies.

I have the honour, &c.

J. Francis Hobbs.

I enclose two labels found on two men, two ounce (four ounce) bottles of arsenic, quite full, found in the house of an awful murderer and reported *cannibal*, "Arthur Wellington." I shot a man to-day whose part of the was to poison the rivers.

(*Label.*) "Arsenic, poison, from Saml. R. Da Costa's drug establishment, No. 31, King Street."

Memorandum of passages referred to in the accompanying despatch.

Col. Hobbs, 2/6th Regt.

In his report to Major-General O'Connor dated 15th October, 1865, Col. Hobbs writes:—We, however secured six prisoners, whom I would have shot but from the fact of their unarmed. I now regret I did not do so as they are no doubt rebels. We have, however, killed between 15 and 20 of them at extraordinary long distances, having discovered since several groups often on the hill sides and on trees."

Again in his further report dated 19th October, Col. Hobbs says: "I have reached Stony Gut from my head-quarters, Monklands, having shot a number of rebels on the way. I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed."

In his report dated 19th of October, midnight, he writes: "I found a number of special constables who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp, and finding their clear, and being unable to either take or leave them I had them all shot. The con-

Col. Hobbs replies: On Sunday, 15th of October, five men and women were captured in Mount Lebanus, being unarmed, and they giving themselves up were sent to camp for trial and afterwards released for want of evidence; they were found in a rebel district, their companions finding they were not shot gave up themselves in numbers which caused great inconvenience. Second part. The 15 or 20 supposed to be shot were armed rebels whom we surprised in the chapel in the act of administering the oath; they got away across a ravine and were running up a bean hillside towards an earthwork with a flag flying, when the advanced guard fired a volley, *they* said they killed 10 to 20, distance about 800 yards. No one crossed the ravine to count them. Prisoners say they were rebels, they fired shots from trees. Magistrates and civilians assert that every man in Mount Lebanus was in open rebellion. Houses all deserted and gutted by rebels.

Prisoners.

The prisoners here are the same 11 prisoners alluded to in next query, were handed over to me on actual line of march by a party of constables, taken red-handed flying from Morant Bay, and were all murderers, convicts, or rebels by *their own confession*, all tried by drum-head Court-martial, of which Capt. Field was president, and after the most conclusive evidence sentenced to death and shot. The special constables, about 20 in number, all solemnly swearing before God that they knew them to be rebels; we were at the time making a forced march for Stony Gut by order of the Major General. Hundreds of armed rebels were in the neighbourhood, and had we not acted as we did they would most probably have rescued.

stables then hung them up on trees, 11 in number; their countenances were all diabolical, and they never flinched the very slightest. From this we at once went to Stony Gut, and to brief can only say that had the rebels been brave and met us there not a man of the 6th Regt. would have returned to tell the tale."

Again he speaks of having utterly destroyed this (Bogle) vile and rebellious settlement.

Further in the same despatch "I have in my possession most conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon being a chief mover in this rebellion, and have sent an express to Morant Bay requesting him to be sent to me (if there) for execution, and I request you to give this publicity. And again I must not forget to tell that I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence; a light rope tied to the stirrup, and a revolver now and then to his head, causes us thoroughly to understand each other, and he knows every single rebel in the island by name and face, and has just been selecting the captains, colonel, and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners just come in here who I shall have to shoot to-morrow morning."

Same prisoners named above.

After confirming the sentence of Court-martial the entire regiment were appealed to whether they thought them guilty, *every man* said guilty.

They were a most ferocious gang, and treated their doom in the most indifferent manner. Some, said to have been the murderers of Mr. Price, were asked if they had anything to say, said no; two or three magistrates agreed in the verdict.

The extreme difficulty of approaching Stony Gut cannot be described, the only path is the bed of a muddy stream. Troops cannot advance more quickly than half a mile an hour; mud knee deep, 50 brave men behind an earthwork with plenty of ammunition could hold it against 500; I would guarantee to hold it with 30. On arrival at Stony Gut found chapel destroyed by Lieut. Oxley, R.N. Huts or hovels of the lowest stamp, like pigsties, and all deserted. Burned hovels on my return to Monklands. Lieut. Oxley did same on his way to Morant Bay. Lowest and worst settlement in Jamaica, although inhabited by rebels.

A man named William Andrews and several rebels since shot said it was all Gordon's doings. Have a book given Mrs. Bogle by Geo. Gordon, gave the ground for building the chapel at Stony Gut, also the lamps. Did not know when I wrote this that Gordon was at Morant Bay. Did not keep the evidence I then had after hearing of his execution in another district. Perfectly sure a drumhead would have found him guilty. J. F. H.

William Anderson. Met with Major-Genl. Jackson, Serjeant Neal, and four men 6th, all mounted in search of Paul Bogle, tied by the wrist to Serjeant Neal for safety, Anderson being mounted also; behaved so well he was pardoned by me and let go free. Volunteered to accompany us, gave the most invaluable information and never told an untruth. Knows all about the rebellion, lives with me now and can tell what he knows. On the night of the 19th saw a gang of rebels marched in, knew every one of them, told their names, rank, locality, &c., every statement of his was afterwards confirmed. Knew Bogle well, was pressed into his service, gave him a gun when serving out arms to the rebels at Coley, found the gun had no lock and threw it down a gully. Knows part of the oath administered to the rebels by Bogle, A. Wellington, and Abraham Kelley (local leader); never took the oath himself, but saw hundreds take it; oath different at the different places; was to pay no taxes and to kill every buckra in Jamaica. Is a married man with wife and two children, is 22 years and a half, is possessed of an extraordinary power of cross-examination and has saved many prisoners, as well as giving the most and correct truthful account of every man taken prisoner in the district. Knows well the bye-paths, &c. The prisoners selected by William Anderson were all tried by Court-martial and every one found guilty. Next to him I think Evelina Williams, servant to Mr. Patterson, knows more of the rebels and rebellion than any one in St. Thomas; I consider them a very extraordinary couple, and are both available to give any information necessary. Anderson's father was a local preacher, could neither *read nor write*, was tried and shot, and was well known to Mr. Bowen, J.P., and his book-keeper, Mr. Francis, as a leader of sedition; induced his son to leave the Church of England and join the Baptists, had a chapel of his own, a wretched cabin burned by me; always preached from "Luke," and after service read the list and collected the money; advised no one to pay taxes. As I have been accused of leading about a child by a halter and shooting every one on his testimony, I trust that his Excellency the Governor will do me the justice to contradict this and give the above publicity. On his volunteering to go in search of Bogle I showed him a revolver and told him that if he attempted Genl. Jackson run away and not tell the truth he would be shot. *He never was tied to my stirrup*, he was perfectly free during our marches, and is a man of extraordinary pluck and character, by far the most intelligent black man I have ever met; the first day of his capture he gave me a list of about 50 rebels, I wrote them down, and he afterwards identified nearly them all, from time to time giving their names, residences, family histories, &c., in a manner that astonished every one.

J. Francis Hobbs,
6th Royal Regiment.

Newcastle, Jamaica, W.I., Decr. 29th, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

J. Briscoe.

23 Mar. 1866.

Joseph Briscoe (black) sworn and examined.

46,840. Have you acted as Captain of the Maroons ?—Yes.

46,841. Do you reside in Moor Town ?—Yes.

46,842. Did you on Saturday after the 11th of October hear of the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

46,843. Was there an express sent up to the Maroons for them to turn out ?—Yes, from Port Antonio.

46,844. Did you on a Saturday go down to Port Antonio ?—Yes, sixty men.

46,845. Did you go with them ?—Yes.

46,846. And about 40 men came down to Port Antonio subsequently ?—Yes.

46,847. On the following day did Colonel Fyfe arrive ?—Yes, Colonel Fyfe arrived.

46,848. And you were all sworn in as special constables ?—Yes.

46,849. When did you leave Port Antonio ?—I left Port Antonio on the Thursday.

46,850. Did you remain at Port Antonio until the following Thursday ?—Yes, we remained at Port Antonio until the Thursday.

46,851. Where did you go to on the Thursday ?—On the way to Saint Thomas in the East, we stopped at Moor Town, and from there over to Bath.

46,852. The following day you arrived at Bath ?—Yes.

46,853. At any time did Colonel Fyfe give you instructions as to how you were to act ?—Yes, he did.

46,854. What were the instructions that he gave you ?—He gave me instructions to go by the pilot that we had got, and to apprehend all the rebels, to receive all stolen goods from what we could recover, not to shoot a woman or child, not to interfere with anybody that was not a rebel, but to get the rebels in.

46,855. What were you to do as to the houses ?—The rebels houses were to be burnt down.

46,856. Who was to be what you call the pilot ?—We got them from every property that we went to.

46,857. Who was appointed as your pilot ?—Their own people that were among the riot, when we took them up, some were in Bath, one man they call Cornwall he was in Bath, and was given to us.

46,858. Some who had been among the rebels were appointed ?—Yes.

46,859. Taken as constables and appointed to give you directions ?—Yes.

46,860. And did you act according to the instructions you received from them as to whether the people were rebels or not ?—Yes.

46,861. And if they told you a house belonged to a rebel, did you burn it ?—Yes.

46,862. And if you found a house in which you found property that was stolen—did you burn it ?—Yes, any house where we found stolen property.

46,863. Was any instruction given to you as to what you were to do if there was only a house without any building ?—Do you mean not belonging to the rebels.

46,864. No, supposing the house did belong to a rebel and there was no place of shelter for any women or children ?—We were to save that house.

46,865. Did you attend to these instructions always ?—I did.

46,866. Do you mean that you never burnt any house where there was not some shelter for the women ?—Never burnt at all the house near to the rebel house to be burnt, we don't burn that at all.

46,867. On the Saturday, the day after you arrived at Bath did you march to Torrington ?—Yes.

46,868. Were you with the front party, going up to Torrington ?—Yes, I was.

46,869. What happened as you went up ?—As we were going up we saw the trees trimmed off so that the people could see us from the river low down—marching up they fire at us.

46,870. Did you see anybody of men from where the firing came ?—Yes.

46,871. What number of people did you see there —I could not number them. Some were on the top of the trees, and the others were on the bank where they had a fort.

46,872. Were any of your men shot ?—Yes, one, James Harris, who was shot in the eye.

46,873. How many shots were fired as you went up in the first instance ?—Nine.

46,874. Did you fire in return ?—I did not fire yet, then the horn sounded.

46,875. On your being fired at did your horn sound ?—Yes.

46,876. What happened then ?—Then the people ran from the hill.

46,877. Is you Maroon horn a pretty well known sound ?—Oh, yes.

46,878. Could you see how many were running away then ?—No, I could not see, because we were at the bottom of the hill, and they were at the top of the hill.

46,879. When they ran away did you see any people assemble about a house ?—Yes. When we got to the top of the hill we saw them all in a house, and when they see us they fired again.

46,880. Did you fire then ?—Yes.

46,881. About how many ?—About 12 of my men fired ?—

46,882. Did you see whether you hit any person ?—Yes, we did see.

46,883. As you went on how many bodies did you find ?—Five.

46,884. Do you know the names of any of them ?—No, I don't.

46,885. What became then of those people who you did not hit ?—When I got to the house I found a bag of slugs and a horn of powder.

46,886. What quantity of slugs did this bag contain ?—About five or six pounds.

46,887. Did you find anybody there or near that house ?—I see nobody at that house. I leave that house and go into another yard, and see a woman. I asked her, "Where is your husband ?" She said, "My husband run to the bush."

46,888. Did you search the bush ?—Yes ; I search the bush through.

46,889. Did you find anything there ?—I found a horn of powder and a bag of slugs, and when I returned back I saw a man standing with the woman. I asked, "What man is that ?" They said it was Stewart. I asked him, "What do you people mean to be doing all this ?" He said to me, "Cornwall "came here last night, and noticed me that the "Maroons were coming up."

46,890. Who was Cornwall ?—The man that we had for a pilot ; he was one of the rebels too.

46,891. He had been acting with you as a pilot ?—Yes.

46,892. Did you take Stewart into custody ?—Yes, I did.

46,893. Did Lake give some evidence about him ?—Yes ; Lake gave evidence that he had a revolver and a fowling-piece, and that he was the man who fired at us.

46,894. When was that that he gave that evidence ?—He gave that about seven or eight days after Stewart was taken up.

46,895. Was he tried among you ?—No, he was taken down to Bath to the Colonel.

46,896. You said you found five dead bodies ?—Yes.

46,897. Did you find a woman wounded ?—No, I did not find her.

46,898. The next day did you return to Torrington ?—Yes.

46,899. Did you there apprehend anybody ?—Yes ; I apprehended a man of the name of Soubelle. I found him with a chop on the forehead.

46,900. A sword cut in the forehead ?—Yes.

46,901. Did you give evidence about him ?—Yes ; evidence was given that the chop was from Mr. Hire. Mr. Hire chopped him with a sword.

46,902. Was he tried ?—No ; I made him a prisoner and took him down to Bath, and he was sent to Morant Bay.

46,903. Did you apprehend another person of the name of Forbes ?—Yes ; he had a shot in the shoulder.

46,904. Did he say how he had received it ?—Yes ; when I inquired, he said a Volunteer shot him at Morant Bay.

46,905. What was done with him ?—I made him a prisoner, took him down to Bath, and he was sent to Morant Bay.

46,906. After this did you go to Stony Gut ?—Yes.

46,907. Did you there catch Paul Bogle ?—Yes.

46,908. Did you surround him on the road between Torrington and Stony Gut ?—Yes.

46,909. In going up to Torrington or to Stony Gut did you discover any trees felled across the road ?—Yes. After we left Torrington, going down to the river, very large trees were cut down and put across the road. Nobody could get through. Myself and 50 men and the pilot had to stop there for two hours to make such a hole that we could get through.

46,910. That was coming down from Torrington ?—Yes.

46,911. Was that on the Saturday ?—On the Monday.

46,912. Was Colonel Fyfe with you at that time ?—He was at Torrington, but the company divided. I had 50 men go one way and 50 to go another way.

46,913. Did you find anything where you apprehended Bogle ?—No ; I found nothing but himself, and a cane in his hand.

46,914. What did he say when you took him ?—When I took him he asked me if I had seen Craddock and Bowie, and Bailey. I said, " No; what do you want with them." He said, " I want them to hang with me." I said, " Are those the only three men you got." He said, " I won't say any more to you, for if I tell you, St. Thomas in the East will be ruined."

36,915. As you went along, did you come to a house in Spring Gardens ?—Yes, the pilot showed me it. A constable came out and said to Bogle, " You are a bad man." Bogle said, " You are bad yourself ; you was the man that felled down the tree and stopped the road." He said, " You told me to do it," so I made that constable a prisoner too.

46,916. What was his name ?—I don't know his name.

46,917. Do you know what became of him ?—I took him down to Morant Bay.

46,918. Do you remember some time ago Governor Eyre visiting Portand ?—Yes.

46,919. When was that ?—I think it is about a year or so ago.

46,920. Did you at that time see Mr. Gordon ?—Yes.

46,921. Where was that ?—Mr. Gordon met me at Spring, his property.

46,922. Did he say anything to you ?—Yes, he said to me, " Well, the Governor is coming round to Port " Antonio, and I wish you Maroons would speak to " him as a man, for he is a bad man ; he take away " all my authority from me." I said to him, " We have nothing to do with the Governor ; he take away nothing from us, so we will not interfere."

46,923. Do you remember being at Airey Castle ?—Yes.

46,924. Were you with some of your people when you went to a house of a man named Williams ?—Yes ; I was marching from Bath to Leith-hall, going on to Airey Castle, and three constables brought a man to me ; and the officer, of the name of Williams, with a hammer belonging to Parson Herschell.

46,925. You mean the constables told you that ?—Yes, and that he had stolen five of Parson Herschell's sheep, and that he was a bad man, and myself and the rest of the officers held a Court-martial of our own.

46,926. How many of you were there ?—Five, besides myself.

46,927. You heard what these people had to say ?—Yes.

46,928. What did you determine upon then ?—That the man was guilty.

46,929. What did you do upon that ?—He was guilty, and we ordered him to be shot.

46,930. And he was shot ?—Yes, he was shot.

46,931. In a pit just by the side of a road ?—Yes.

46,932. Was there another person of the name of Williams shot after that ?—Yes, another one named Williams was apprehended by the same constables.

46,933. What was told about him ?—That he was an Obeahman, a wicked man.

46,934. What did you do upon that ?—We found him guilty also.

46,935. Found him guilty of being an obeahman and a wicked man ?—A wicked man.

46,936. Was there anything else against him ?—He was a rebel too.

46,937. Who told about his being a rebel ?—He was a man working obeah for the people then.

46,938. What did you do with him ?—He was found guilty and we ordered him to be shot according to——

46,939. According to what ?—According to the Court-martial we had over him.

46,940. One was an African ?—Yes.

46,941. Was that the obeahman ?—Yes.

46,942. The first man you named was a creole ?—Yes.

46,943. They were both shot in the same chalk-pit ?—Yes.

46,944. Did you swear the witnesses at the Court-martial upon their oath ?—No, we took them because they were people who were sworn in as constables.

46,945. Did you swear them as I swore you, to tell the truth ?—Yes.

46,946. What did you swear them on ?—We said, " You will swear to tell the truth."

46,947. You had no Bible ?—No, we had no Bible.

46,948. Was there any other person tried by Court-martial among you ?—Yes ; there was one Newland, and one Bartley, too, was tried ; Newland for stealing, for robbing the Baron, and that he was a rebel ; his own brother proved against him, and several others ; he was tried by myself and officers, and the Volunteers were there.

46,949. At Leith Hall ?—Yes.

46,950. Who was there when these men were tried at Leith Hall ; what soldiers were there when James Newland was killed ?—The Maroons.

46,951. Only ?—Yes.

46,952. What officer was there of Maroons ?—Well, there was the Major.

46,953. Major who ?—Major Roberts.

46,954. Major of Maroons ?—Yes.

46,955. And yourself ?—Yes.

46,956. Any other ?—Yes, Lieut. Bernard.

46,957. Colonel Fyfe was not there, I believe ?—No, he was not there.

46,958. Who ordered the Court-martial on James Newland ?—The Major, he was the chief man.

46,959. Did you sit upon it ?—Yes.

46,960. What was the charge against him ?—For robbing the Baron, his property is near by——

46,961. At Oxford ?—Yes.

46,962. Was that proved ?—Yes ; we went to the garden and saw where the things were buried, all about the garden, and we dug them up.

46,963. Where was the garden ?—His garden was at Prospect.

46,964. And he was shot ?—Yes.

46,965. Who ordered him to be shot ?—The Court-martial.

46,966. Who stood by when he was executed ; who commanded the party ?—I stood by.

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J. Briscoe.

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46,967. Did you give orders that they should fire ?—Yes, I did.

46,968. Did you try, and execute a man by the name of William Cargill, of Prospect?—No.

46,969. In October ?—No.

46,970. At Leith Hall ?—No, I don't know whether he was sent in by Mr. Woodrowe or anybody else, but I did not try him.

46,971. Who was that other person you mentioned ?—Bartley ; he was found with a baby with him and an Obeah stick.

46,972. An Obeah-baby ?—Yes.

46,973. Was that the charge against him ?—Yes ; we sent over a man there, and Mr. Porter and several others reported that he was one of the robbers, that he robbed all the things from Mr. Porter's place.

46,974. Which is Mr. Porter's place ?—Pera.

46,975. He sent a message over to you ?—Yes; we found an Obeah baby with him which we had never seen yet.

46,976. Should you know the Obeah baby and the stick again if you saw them ?—Oh, yes ; I should know them anywhere.

46,977. Was there a man of the name of William Burke, of Port Morant, dealt with by you at Leith Hall ?—No.

46,978. Are you certain of that ?—Certain.

46,979. You know nothing about him ?—Nothing about him.

46,980. Was William M'Beth, of Manchester, dealt with by you ?—I know nothing about him.

46,981. John Noble, of Harbour Head, an old man ?—Yes.

46,982. Did you deal with him ?—Yes, we did.

46,983. What was the offence ?—The offence was that his son was a rioter and he was the receiver of the goods ; he was charged by Mr. Woodrow.

46,984. He was the engineer of Leith Hall ?—Yes.

46,985. Who ordered the trial of John Noble, of Harbour Head; who directed the Court-martial ?—Mr. Woodrow lay the charge against him and the Major called for a trial.

46,986. The Major was there ?—Yes.

46,987. And Noble was shot ?—Yes.

46,988. What other people did you execute at Leith Hall ?—I executed no more persons there except what Mr. Woodrow sent in.

46,989. What people did Woodrow send in ?—He sent about three or four.

46,990. Do you know their names ?—No, I don't know their names.

46,991. What was done with the three or four that Woodrow sent in ?—They were shot.

46,992. Do you remember what offences they were tried for ?—No.

46,993. Were they tried by you ?—No.

46,994. Who tried them ?—I don't know.

46,995. Was it a written message that they brought with them to be shot?—Mr. Woodrow was there himself.

46,996. What did you first hear about these three or four men from Woodrow before they were shot ?—He said they were the rebels and they ran and hid, and now they had just got them and brought them to us to be shot.

46,997. Were you then the head officer in command at Leith Hall ?—I was second in command.

46,998. Was the Major still there ?—Yes, he never leave.

46,999. Did he order you to take and execute the men ?—Yes.

47,000. You received orders from the Major ?—Yes.

47,001. To shoot these three or four that Mr. Mr. Woodrow sent in ?—Mr. Woodrow was there.

47,002. From whom did you get your orders ?—The Major.

47,003. Were they shot down by the seaside ?—No, they were not.

47,004. Up in the yard ?—Yes.

47,005. Do you know Duncan Grant, of Stony Gut. Was a man shot at Stony Gut by the Maroons ?—I don't know ; only one man was shot.

47,006. Do you know Hamilton Harris, of Nutts River ?—No.

47,007. Is that the obeah baby (*produced*) ?—Yes.

47,008. And is that the stick ?—That is the stick.

47,009. And these things belonged to Bartley ?—Yes ; I asked him, and he said he made that.

47,010. He made it himself ?—Yes.

47,011. Had it this black ribbon round it ?—No ; the Major took it off his neck and put it on there.

47,012. Do you know the Soho Road, at Sleaford ?—Yes.

47,013. Were you there when John Milliner was shot ?—No.

47,014. What man was shot there when you were there ?—I know nothing about that ; my company go another way.

47,015. Were you present when John Mullins, of Pera, was flogged ?—No.

47,016. Did you see any man or woman flogged while you were at Leith Hall ?—Yes, I did see a woman flogged there.

47,017. Do you know her name ?—I don't know her name. She was charged by young Mr. Espeut for taking 6*s.* to go to this Williams, and buy obeah to mix with some spruce to tempt young Mr. Espeut.

47,018. To tempt him to do what ?—To tempt him to do some evil to him, whether to love him or to kill him ; the word was "tempt," and after they proved that he say, "You shall see the little parcel and everything."

47,019. Who showed the parcel ?—Mr. Espeut.

47,020. Was she a young woman or an old woman ?—She was a young woman, but the old woman was there.

47,021. Who was the old woman ?—Her mother, I suppose.

47,022. The charge was that she took 6*s.* to buy this obeah ?—Yes.

47,023. Who flogged her ?—One of my men.

47,024. Who ordered her to be flogged ?—I did, when we tried her.

47,025. Was the Major at Leith Hall when you did that ?—Yes, and the rest of the officers ; we never leave each other.

47,026. How came you to order her to be flogged when the Major was there ?—Because the Major allowed me to act.

47,027. Who formed her Court-martial ; who sat upon her Court-martial ?—He sat there with myself and the rest.

47,028. The Major and you ?—Yes.

47,029. How many others ?—Mr. Smith was there, the overseer.

47,030. And young Mr. Espeut ?—Yes.

47,031. Did they form the Court ?—Young Mr. Espeut gave the evidence.

47,032. Who sat upon the Court ?—Mr. Smith, myself, and the rest of the officers.

47,033. Officers of your body ?—Yes, Maroons.

47,034. Were there any white soldiers there at the time ?—No, no white soldiers.

47,035. Were there any others but Maroons ?—No.

47,036. Was that the only person you saw flogged at Leith Hall ?—That is the only person.

47,037. Either men or women ?—That is all.

47,038. Are those all the cases which you remember in which you acted on Courts-martial in trying and executing men ?—Them is the only cases.

47,039. You know of no others ?—No others.

47,040. Nor where people were flogged ?—I know of no one being flogged.

47,041. Not by your orders or by the orders of any of your people ?—No.

47,042. (*Mr. Payne.*) Was this young Espeut Peter Espeut ?—Yes.

47,043. Young Peter Espeut ?—Yes.

47,043*a.* He is a brown man, is he not ?—Yes.

47,044. You say that Mr. Smith sat upon the Court-martial ?—Yes.

47,045. And young Espeut gave evidence ?—Yes.

47,046. And Mr. Smith is the overseer of Leith Hall ?—Yes.

47,047. And Leith Hall belongs to Mr. Espeut's father ?—Yes.

47,048. You say this woman was charged with mixing up something either for love or for death ?—I can't say.

47,049. Do you happen to know whether this young woman was a mistress of young Espeut's ?—She once lived with young Mr. Espeut.

47,050. Was anything said about putting her to death ?—No.

47,051. And did not the Maroons save her from being put to death ?—No, there was nothing said about putting her to death.

47,052. Is the Major a man of the same colour as yourself ?—He is a brown man.

47,053. What is the Lieutenant ?—A black man.

47,054. Can they write ?—Yes.

47,055. Can the Lieutenant write ?—Yes; the Major don't read and write.

47,056. The Major cannot read or write ?—No.

47,057. You can of course ?—Yes.

47,058. Besides that, Mr. Smith was the only white man on the Court-martial ?—Yes.

47,059. Now, I will take you to the Court-martial that was held upon Williams; describe what took place ?—What Williams do you mean ?

47,060. The two Williams on the way to Bath, either of them, the first; what took place ?—A constable brought them to us; they laid a charge against them.

47,061. Were you sitting down or standing up ?—We stood up and surrounded the place.

47,062. The constables brought in the men and accused them ?—Yes.

47,063. What took place then; did you tender any oath ?—I had no Bible there.

47,064. Did you go through any form of swearing without the Bible ?—No, I can't mention that.

47,065. You did not ?—No.

47,066. Did you ask the prisoners any questions ?—Yes.

47,067. What did you ask them ?—I asked them whether they were guilty of the charge made by the constables, or whether they had got any evidence to clear them, and they said "No." The evidence they brought made them guilty.

47,068. Was that both the Williams's ?—Yes.

47,069. Did you allow them both to bring evidence—did they both produce witnesses—did either of them produce witnesses ? — The constables that brought Williams, they prefer the charge against him. I asked Williams if he was guilty of the charge, and he said "Yes."

47,070. (*Commission.*) He pleaded guilty ?—Yes.

47,071. Both the Williams ?—Yes, he was found with the hammer and the sheep, he could not deny it.

47,072. How long did the trial by Court-martial last, two minutes ?—No, about an hour and a half.

47,073. Did you write down the proceedings ?—No, we had no pen or paper.

47,074. (*Mr. Walcott.*) Were the powders that were to be put into the spruce, laid before you ?—Yes, the mixture; some was in the spruce, and some was wrapped up in paper.

47,075. What was it ?—It was some black thing, and some white.

47,076. Did you look at it to see what it was ?—Yes, it was black stuff.

47,077. What did you do with it ?—I leave it there.

47,078. Who did you leave it with ?—I leave it in the house.

47,079. At Leith Hall ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES STERLING (black) sworn and examined.

J. Sterling.

47,080. Are you a major of the Maroons ?—Yes.

47,081. Do you remember hearing of the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

47,082. About four weeks before that do you remember any persons coming up to you ?—Yes.

47,083. Who were they ?—Paul Bogle.

47,084. Who else ?—And Bailie and Bowie.

47,085. Anybody else ?—Yes, three more, but I don't know their names.

47,086. Did Bogle say anything to you ?—Yes.

47,087. What did he say ?—He went to my house when I went from my provision-ground. I came and found him quite late at my house. I said, "You "should not come to my house, because I and you "are not acquainted." I saw him once at Morant Bay, he said to me that he did not come for any harm, but he hear I had a meeting house, and he came to have a little meeting with us.

47,088. Meeting for what ?—A little prayer.

47,089. Did you have any prayer with him ?—Yes, I coming to that, he took a seat, then he said they were labouring very hard and can't get no pay; scarcely any estate will pay them; the pay was very small; then I told him, "Why you are free men; "if you can't get good wages it is just as cheap for "you to sit down at your houses, till the planter want "you, and they will send for you, and no doubt will "give you good wages." He say, "Yes, but part of "them refuse, and the other will go and work for "little or nothing, and on Saturday when they go "up for their pay they kick them off the steps." I said, "Well, it is as cheap for you to sit at home." He sat down a little. When he found I did not give him no more answer than that, he said to me then, "How do you think of the taxes, the taxes very oppress." I said, "Well my friend, if you know "the taxes is oppress, you must apply to the head-"quarters, we can't do nothing with taxes ourselves, "but apply to the head-quarters and they will "relieve you of the taxes." He said yes, he was willing to do that. I said, "If you do that, it will be all the better; we can't grumble for taxes." He say, "Well sir, we had better go and have a little prayers," and I remove him from my house, and we had a little prayers according as he asked me. We had a little prayers for about two hours, singing and praying. From that I gave him a shakedown, and he went home on the morning of Saturday about 6 o'clock he start away from that. I never see him till I hear of the rebellion.

47,090. Do you live at Hayfield ?—Yes.

47,091. Were you at Leith Hall in October with Captain Briscoe ?—No.

47,092. You were not the major there ?—No, we protected Bath.

47,093. Did you go down when Mr. Kirkland sent for you ?—Yes.

47,094. You were in Bath on the 13th of October ?—Yes.

47,095. Then Colonel Fyfe was not with you there for several days was he ?—No.

47,096. What did you do during that time while you were protecting Bath ?—I live on a hill and at 1 o'clock at night I saw the fire plain. In the morning I said that something must be done wrong, that I hear the Volunteers gone to Morant Bay, we could not hear no answer, and I sent two men down to Bath on Thursday mid-day, to go and hear what was stirring; they came back and told me that Bath was plundered; the rebels come into Bath.

47,097. Was there an application from Mr. Kirkland for you to go down ?—Yes.

47,098. What day did you go down ?—Friday morning very early.

47,099. How many of you went ?—About 30.

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47,100. Then you did not see Colonel Fyfe for a week or 10 days after that?—No.

47,101. During that time under whose orders were the Maroons acting?—Under Mr. Kirkland's orders.

47,102. Did you see any house burnt?—No.

47,103. Were you present when any persons were shot?—No.

47,104. Did you see persons flogged?—Yes, I saw some flogged.

47,105. Where were they flogged, in Mr. Kirkland's yard?—Yes.

47,106. Did the Maroons flog any of them?—No.

47,107. And you did not during the whole of that time see any houses burnt at all?—No. The constables brought the prisoners down, and we guarded them at the Court-house, and guarded them to Morant Bay.

47,108. Did you go out on any expeditions from Bath, to Morant Bay?—No more than taking the prisoners from Bath to Morant Bay, I carried 21 down.

47,109. What day was that? — I cannot remember.

47,110. How soon after the Friday when you went down?—On the following Friday.

47,111. How long were you away from Bath?—I returned back the next Saturday morning.

47,112. Did you leave on the Friday?—I leave Bath the Friday morning.

47,113. And came back the next day?—Yes, and when I returned to Bath the Colonel come.

47,114. Are you quite certain you were not present at the burning of any house or any act of cruelty towards any persons?—No, I only took them to them and deliver, and I carried them down to the bay.

47,115. Did you ever stop at Leith Hall?—Yes.

47,116. Any time?—Not that night.

47,117. Were you present when William Burke was hung?—No.

47,118. William M'Beth?—No.

47,119. Did you go to Seaford?—No, I never see none hanged but when I was at Morant Bay.

47,120. Were you ever at Stony Gut?—Never went there; I don't know the place at all.

47,121. Nutts River?—No, I never went there at all.

The witness withdrew.

J. Walters.

James Walters (black) sworn and examined.

47,122. Are you a captain of the Maroons?—Yes.

47,123. Do you live at Honyfield?—Yes.

47,124. Do you remember any time before the disturbances at Morant Bay, Paul Bogle coming to your place?—Yes.

47,125. How long before was it?—About three or four weeks.

47,126. Do you know whether it was the same time that he saw the last witness, the Major?—Yes, I was in the house the very same time.

47,127. Afterwards did he come to your house?—No; we was altogether in one house.

47,128. Did you hear him make a complaint about the way in which the people were treated?—Yes.

47,129. Was there a person by the name of Bowie with him at that time?—Yes.

47,130. Did Bowie say anything to you at that time?—Yes.

47,131. What did he say to you?—I hear him say, "We want to beat all the brown and white off "the island, and we will find a place to secure Mr. "Gordon."

47,132. Did he say anything more than that—did he explain what he meant?—No, he did not say anything more that I heard; as soon as he said that I just went out.

47,133. You went away when he said that?—

47,134. Did he say anything about going to Maroon Town?—Bogle said that.

47,135. What did he say about that?—He said he wanted to go there, he was afraid of the Maroons, and he wanted to go there and tell them not to interfere with what he wanted to do.

47,136. What did you say to him?—We told him he must not go there at all, he must go back.

47,137. Were you with the party that went down to Bath, or with the party that went down to Port Antonio?—I went to Bath.

47,138. You went to Bath with the last witnesses?—Yes.

47,139. Did you see any houses burnt at Bath or anywhere about Bath?—No.

47,140. Were you present at any houses that were burnt on the road before the Colonel came?—No.

47,141. You did not see anything done of that sort?—No.

47,142. Did you or any of your men flog any people?—No.

47,143. You took care of the people who were brought in as prisoners?—Yes.

47,144. (*Mr. Payne.*) When did you first mention this to anybody, what you now say that Bowie and Bogle said—when was it told you?—Three or four weeks before the outbreak.

47,145. Did you send to the Governor to tell him that Bogle said he was going to do anything?—No.

47,146. Did you tell anyone at the time?—No.

47,147. When the war broke out did you tell anybody then—did you tell Colonel Fyfe then?—No, I did not tell Colonel Fyfe.

47,148. Did you tell anybody else then?—No, nobody asked me.

47,149. When did you first mention this fact to anybody at all what you have now stated?—Sometime last week, I don't remember the right day.

47,150. Whom did you mention it to?—I mentioned it to the Colonel.

47,151. Colonel Fyfe?—Yes.

47,152. Was he the first person you told of it?—I told it to the rest of my comrades.

47,153. How came you to mention it to Colonel Fyfe—did he ask you anything about these things?—I don't know to answer you that.

47,154. Did Colonel Fyfe ask you questions about these things?—Yes.

47,155. Or did you tell him of your own accord?—Yes, I told him.

47,156. Was that in answer to questions that he put to you?—Yes.

47,157. (*Commission.*) Did Bogle tell you what he wanted to do?—Yes; he said that he was in fear of the Maroon because they were going to the Court to have a battle and he was afraid of the Maroons, and he was going to the Maroon Town to tell them not to interfere.

47,158. (*Mr. Payne.*) You say he said he was going to the Court to have a battle?—Yes.

47,159. Was he engaged in a lawsuit?—He said he was going to the Court.

47,160. What Court?—At Morant Bay.

47,161. Did he tell you what about?—No.

47,162. When did you say this first—did you tell Colonel Fyfe this?—Yes.

47,163. Have you told anybody what you have just told me, that he was going to Court to have a battle—to whom have you told that before?—I told that to the Colonel.

47,164. Did you tell the Colonel that?—Yes.

47,165. Were you examined this morning by Mr. Lewis?—Yes.

47,165a. Did you tell Mr. Lewis that?—I told him.

47,167. (*Commission.*) What did you tell Mr. Lewis?—I told Mr. Lewis that this man Bogle came

to the place and made a complaint. He said that they want to work and they offer them a price that they could not take, and when they were going away some parties returned and took the price, and when Saturday came to go for the money, the busha wanted to give them 2*s.* and went to kick them down the step ; then after that they don't satisfy of it, and they were going to get a dispute with them and going to Maroon Town to tell them not to interfere, that they were afraid of the Maroons.

47,168. You say you did not hear Bowie say anything else except what you have told us ?—No.

47,169. You went away ?—Yes.

47,170. Did you think anything about this at the time ?—I think something, I did not have anything to say about it.

47,171. How is it you did not tell anybody about it when the war broke out—how is it you did not tell Colonel Fyfe when Bogle was tried ?—I did not know when Bogle was taken and tried.

47,172. How is it you did not mention it to anybody all the time of the war ; how is it you did not mention it to any magistrate or to Colonel Fyfe. or to anybody in authority ?—I did not know I was to go to a magistrate about it.

47,173. (*Commission.*) Did you wish Colonel Ffye to know that you had any communication with Bogle before the breaking out of the war ?—I spoke it to him.

47,174. When he questioned you about it ?—Yes.

47,175. He came and questioned you last week ?—Yes.

47,176. Before that had you wished him to know everything about it ?—I would wish him to know.

47,177. But you never told him ?—No, all the rest knew about it.

The witness withdrew.

FRANCIS DEAN (black) sworn and examined.

F. Dean.

47,178. Do you remember when there was martial law ?—Yes.

47,179. About two weeks before that did you live at Moore Town ?—Yes.

47,180. About two weeks before that did you go down the Blue Mountain Valley district ?—Yes.

47,181. Did you see Richard Fennison there ?—Yes.

47,182. Who is he ?—He is a man.

47,183. Is he living there now ? — I saw him during martial law, but I do not know what has become of him.

47,184. Where did you see him ?—I went up to the Monklands and I saw him in the hands of the constables, coming up.

47,185. What passed between you and Finlayson, or Fennison ?—He asked me that they going to fight against the white people.

47,186. He told you they were going to fight against the white people ?—Yes, "for the Maroons will join us." I told him, "That is a thing we cannot do."

47,187. (*By Mr. Payne.*) When did you first mention this to anybody ?—On the day they told me I told it to an older friend of mine ; but I did not think they considered to do such things, and I was careless about it.

47,188. Did you ever mention it to any white person ?—No.

47,189. When did you first mention it to any white person ?—I mentioned it to our Colonel.

47,190. When was that ?—On Tuesday.

47,191. Last ?—Yes.

47,192. You never mentioned it during the whole time of martial law to any magistrate ?—No.

47,193. Nor to Colonel Fyfe ?—No, I mentioned it to some private soldier.

47,194. Was it in answer to questions from Colonel Fyfe that you told him this ?—Yes ; not in the martial law.

47,195. Last Tuesday ?—Yes.

47,196. (*By the Commission.*) Was that when Colonel Fyfe came and made some inquiries ?—Yes.

47,197. Did he ask if you had seen anything of Paul Bogle ?—Not till the day they got him, I saw him.

47,198. Did Colonel Fyfe come and ask whether you had seen anything of Bogle before martial law ?—No.

47,199. How came you to mention it to him on Tuesday ?—On Tuesday he came over and inquired those that know were to go and give evidence, and then I mentioned it, and they said that we were to be subpœnaed.

The witness withdrew.

WALLEN ELLIS (black) sworn and examined.

W. Ellis.

47,200. Are you a lieutenant among the Maroons ?—Yes.

47,201. Do you live at Maroon Town ?—Yes.

47,202. Do you remember the 9th of October last ?—Yes.

47,203. Where were you on that day ?—In Belvidere.

47,204. Did you hear shells blowing and drums beating ?—Yes.

47,205. Where ?—At Bogle's house.

47,206. At Stony Gut ?—Yes.

47,207. You made some inquiry about it and had some answer ?—I did.

47,208. That was on the Monday ; the next day did you go to Morant Bay and leave Belvidere ?—Yes.

47,209. Did you see anybody on your way ? Do you know Fuller ?—Yes.

47,210. Is he a policeman ?—Yes.

47,211. He gave you some information, did he ?—He did.

47,212. About what had passed at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

47,213. Did you go that night to Airy Castle ?—Yes.

47,214. On the Wednesday night did you hear a great noise ?—I did.

47,215. Did you then learn what had happened at Morant Bay ?—Burnt down the Court-house.

47,216. Did you learn that from the people coming back ?—The people all coming up from Morant Bay when they done the deed, they coming up to Bath side.

47,217. The next morning did you go into Bath ?—Yes.

47,218. Did you meet a person called Captain Edwards ?—I did.

47,219. What had he with him ?—I saw him ; he had got a fowling piece, about six canisters of powder, and shots, and liquor and bayonet on the stick.

47,220. Had he a Volunteer's cap on too ?—Yes, he told me the cap was Mr. Hitchen's.

47,221. Did he tell you what they were going to do and where he was going ?—He said he came from Bath.

47,222. Where was he going to ?—Going back to Torrington way.

47,223. Was he a Torrington man ?—Yes, some of them ; I do not know so well, the plenty of them, but some were from Torrington coming back, and got gun and powder and liquor, and coming back with them.

47,224. As you were going did you see two persons named Stirling ?—I did.

47,225. Were they Edward and John Stirling ?—Yes.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

W. Ellis.

23 Mar. 1866.

47,226. Did you afterwards take them into custody ?—Yes.

47,227. Were the carried to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

47,228. What had they with them when you saw them on the Thursday ?—Two fowling pieces.

47,229. What else ?—About six bags of shot, about 12 canisters of powder between the two.

47,230. Did you see those people from Torrington take away any guns ?—I cannot really say so from Torrington; but Edwards was among them, he was a captain.

47,231. Did you see them take any guns ?—I did not see them take it out of the store, but he said to me he broke Mr. Tavaris's store.

47,232. How many did you see ?—I saw Edwards got one.

47,233. Was that the only one among the whole ?—No, Edwards had got a party to himself.

47,234. A party of guns ?—A party of himself with one gun and bayonet, bayonet upon cutlass.

47,235. Was that the only gun ?—The only one that Edwards had.

47,236. The only one that Torrington people had ?—I cannot really answer that.

47,237. Did you see any other ?—I saw the Stirlings, the next party.

47,238. Did you see any other gun with that party ?—With Edwards's party ? No.

47,239. You did not see them fetch guns from Bath ?—I saw them bring guns from Bath.

47,240. You only saw that one ?—With that party.

47,241. You saw two guns with the Stirlings, did you see any others ?—Two others with the Stirlings' party.

47,242. No more ?—No. That makes three.

47,243. (*By the Commission.*) You did not see more than three guns ?—I did not see them carry more than three.

The witness withdrew.

A. Finlayson.

ADELAIDE FINLAYSON (black) sworn and examined.

47,244. Are you a married woman residing at Hayfield ?—Yes.

47,245. Do you remember the Monday after the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

47,246. Did you see Paul Bogle on that day ?—Yes.

47,247. Where ?—The road leads right through the Hayfield Mountains.

47,248. Was he alone, or were there other persons with him ?—Him and plenty more persons.

47,249. Did he say anything to you ?—No, I ran up to him and plenty more and said, "What is your name ?" and he told me the name of Paul Bogle; and I ask where him going. I tell him, "Turn back." He said, "No," he want to see for the men about the mountains. I tell him, "No, they have gone to Bath, keeping guard."

47,250. Did you say anything more ?—No.

47,251. You said he was to go away ?—We could not allow them to be there, because we were all females upon the property.

The witness withdrew.

M. Brown.

MARIA BROWN (black) sworn and examined.

47,252. Are you a Maroon, living at Hayfield ?—Yes.

47,253. Do you remember the Monday after martial law, after the people had gone to Bath ?—Yes.

47,254. Did you see people coming up to Hayfield that morning ?—Yes.

47,255. Do you know who any of them were ?—Yes. When I came out into the road and saw so much people, and saw a big man amongst them, I asked him where he going, and he did not speak to me. I asked him what his name, and he said name of Paul Bogle; and I told him please to turn back, because no men in the mountain, only female, all the men gone to Bath, keeping guard.

47,256. What did he do ?—Turn back.

47,257. With his people ?—Yes.

47,258. How many of them ?—I don't know how many; I did not count.

47,259. About how many ?—About seven.

The witness withdrew.

F. R. Lynch.

FRANCIS ROBERTSON LYNCH recalled and further examined.

47,260. (*Letters produced and shown to witness.*) Is this the handwriting of Mr. Gordon ? —(Manuscript headed "State of the Island" handed to witness)—Down to there is. This part is in Dr. Bowerbank's handwriting (The part stated by witness to be in the handwriting of Dr. Bowerbank struck out.) (The following letters handed to witness.)

DEAR BOGLE, Kingston, 26th Feb. 1864.

I HAVE received your letter of the 24th inst. I have given Bailey the 5*l.* Do not fail to let the sugar come forward. You have had lately from me 5*l.* and 4*l.*, and the orders 3*l.* and 1*l.*, making in all 13*l.* Can wax and honey be got in your quarter ?

So Mr. Marsheleck was going to *sue you* for the 1*l.* 4*s.* freight. I now enclose a bank cheque for 1*l.* 4*s.* which Mr. Marshelleck will no doubt take and remit to Mr. Levy, and it will be all right.

I have written to Clarke and you will hear all. Let him send the paper back by Tuesday's post. Things are bad in Jamaica and will require a great deal of purging.

Best wishes,
Yours truly,
Mr. Paul Bogle. GEO. W. GORDON.

"DEAR BOGLE, Kingston, 5th Feb., 1864.

"We have much to deplore, none of us being good! To-day is a fast day, to call to mind our sins.

"To implore God to grant us mercies and to help us in our necessities.

"To bless our relations and our friends.

"To *pardon our enemies.*

"To take away the reproach of sin from our land.

"To bless all lands with the light of Gospel truth.

"To grant prosperity to our cause for His glory in this city.

"To bless Mr. Warren in the Word, and in his mission to S. Thos. ye East.

"Think of these things, and of the wickedness in our land, and pour out your spirit in supplication and prayer, and though we are surrounded by difficulties the Lord will surely hear and bless us.

"My kind remembrance to your good wife, and with best wishes,

"Believe me,
"Yours in Xtian regard,
"Mr. Paul Bogle. GEO. W. GORDON."

"DEAR BOGLE, Morant Bay, 22nd Feb. 1864.

"I HAVE again to contend with Rector Cooke's annoyance, he is trying to get me out of the church-

warden's office, but I have no doubt he will fail also this time. I am busy in Kingston and have to return by to-morrow for the P.kt. business.

"I have not yet seen Chisholm.

"Yours very truly,

"Mr Paul Bogle. GEO. W. GORDON."

(*Witness.*) These are in the handwriting of Mr. Gordon, and addressed to Paul Bogle.

[The following letter handed to witness.]

"DEAR SIR, Stony Gutt, 12th July 1865.

"MY compliment to you, hope you is well to-day, as I am not, from fetiguement of yesterday; I felt a severe pain in my stomach, so I am not able to come down; you will be pleased to remember the horse that you did promise to give me to ride out on business. And you must provide something for me to vote upon for the year comming, for all my beast dead, I have also my title here, which I will send down to you that you may get it record as quick as possible, for I expect to have *William* upon the list of voters for next year.

"You must try and see well to this, and we expect to have a meeting at Bogle house, at Cottage Penn, next Tuesday, and your attendance will require, [portion of letter torn.]

"I am your, [portion of letter torn]ly

"PAUL BOGLE."

(*Witness.*) I do not know whose writing that is. These endorsements upon it are all in Mr. Gordon's handwriting.

[Endorsements on back of letter as follows:]

1865.
S. Tho. y East.
Election Expenses
&
Paul Bogle.
Memo: 12th July.

Sullivan - - - -			4/	
[Name crossed out] -			4/	
Stewart - -			4/	
Mosquitto- - -			4/	
Bailey - - -			1/6	
G.W.G.				
1/6 [Word crossed out] -				4 0
1/ Stewart - -		4	0	
2/ Sullivan - -		2	0	
3/ Bayly - -		1	6	
		10	6	
Chisheln, for Refreshments -		0	5	0
1 lb. Cheese - -		0	2	0
Music - - -		0	10	6
Bread - - -		0	6	0
4 Bts. Ale - - -		0	5	0
4 „ Porter - -		0	5	0
2 „ Rum - -		0	3	0
		1	16	0
Rum - - - -		0	0	9

Mrs. Lundy—

4 Bot. Porter
4 „ Ale
2 „ Rum

[Letter addressed as follows:]

"G. W. Gordon, Esqr.,
"Morant Bay."

[Envelope shown to witness with the three letters in same handwriting, as follows:]

"Mr. Paul Bogle,
"Stoney Gut,
"St. Thos. y East.
"G. W. G."

Capt. LUKE EDWARD O'CONNOR sworn and examined (on March 1st).

47,261. Are you a captain in Her Majesty's service?—Yes.

47,262. In what regiment?—The 83rd.

47,263. When did you arrive in Jamaica?—On the 8th December 1865.

47,264. Had you been in Jamaica during 1865 before that?—No.

47,265. That was the first time that year?—Yes.

47,266. Then it is necessarily not the fact that you were present at General O'Connor's house in Kingston on the night of 12th October?—I was not, I was in India.

47,267. Then it was impossible?—Impossible.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned *sine die*.

FIFTIETH DAY.

Thursday, 29th March 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

JOHN SPENCE (black) recalled and further examined.

47,268. Were you at the back of the Court-house on the 11th of October, when some people attacked the magazine there?—Yes.

47,269. Did you see a man using an iron bar and attempting to break the magazine open?—Yes.

47,270. What man was that?—He was named Tom Graham.

47,271. How did he use the iron bar?—He struck the door with it.

47,272. Was the door an iron door?—No.

47,273. Was it a wooden door?—Yes.

47,274. Did he say anything about a chisel as he was doing it?—Yes.

47,275. What did he say?—He called some one.

47,276. What did he say?—Go down the yard for a cold chisel, and make haste and break the door open before the troops come.

47,277. Before the soldiers come?—Yes.

47,278. Did he say anything about taking anything?—Yes, he said it was to get the powder.

The witness withdrew.

FIFTIETH DAY.

W. Beckford.

29 Mar. 1866.

WILLIAM BECKFORD (black) sworn and examined.

47,279. Do you know a man named Valentine ?—Yes.

47,280. Were you a special constable on the 23rd of October ?—Yes, I was.

47,281. Was Valentine a special constable ?—No, he was at the negro house at home.

47,282. Where was that ?—Just opposite Morant Bay.

47,283. On the 23rd of October did you see a man called Richard Wilson ?—I did not see him, but when I came home I heard about him.

47,284. Did you not see Richard Wilson ?—I did not see him myself.

47,285. Did you not see him that evening coming to his house from the bush ?—No, Valentine told me that what I stated is ——, Valentine told me what evidence he gave in Court.

47,286. Did you see anything done to Richard Wilson ?—Yes, I saw what was done to him.

47,287. You saw it ?—Yes, what was done to him I saw.

47,288. Where was he ?—I saw him in the house a day or two after. He came home and locked up himself.

47,289. On what day was that ?—Monday.

47,290. After the 23rd of October ?—After that.

47,291. What was done that day ?—The day I saw him he was taken up and carried down to the Bay and given in custody, and Mr. Ramsay told me to send for the officers who were present when he slew at Blake with a knife. I sent up and called Valentine.

47,292. What did you see done to Richard Wilson. You saw him taken up and taken to the Bay and his hands tied ?—Yes.

47,293. Was anything more done to him ?—He was tried and hung.

47,294. Did you see him ?—Yes, I did.

47,295. Were you there when Wilson used the knife against John Blake ?—No, Valentine was.

47,296. Is Valentine here ?—No, he is at Morant Bay.

47,297. You saw Richard Wilson hung ?—I did.

47,298. Is not this Valentine who is here ?—No, he is not the one.

The witness withdrew.

D. Valentine.

DAVID VALENTINE (coloured) recalled and further examined.

47,299. Where do you come from ?—Middleton.

47,300. Did you see on the 23rd of October anything done by Richard Wilson to a man named John Blake ?—No.

47,301. Did you see a man running away on that day and John Blake running after him ?—I never saw him.

The witness withdrew.

G. Lake.

GEORGE LAKE (black) sworn and examined.

47,302. Do you remember the disturbances at Morant Bay ?—Yes.

47,303. On the Friday before the Wednesday did you have any messenger brought to you, on the Friday ?—Yes, on Friday night.

47,304. Who came to you then ?—Paul Bogle sent his son and called me.

47,305. In consequence of what he said to you did you go anywhere ?—When he called me I went.

47,306. Where to ?—To Paul Bogle.

47,307. Where at ?—At Torrington.

47,308. Was he alone, or were there any people with him?—He brought some men with him.

47,309. At what house ?—In a meeting-house.

47,310. Did he say anything to you ?—Yes.

47,311. What did he say to you ?—He said that a war was expected in St .Thomas in the East, and of him alone people must be afraid ; but Mr. George William Gordon was the back.

47,312. That is what he said ?—Yes.

47,313. Were many people present at this meeting? —Yes, he brought plenty of persons with him from Stony Gut.

47,314. Was anything done ?—That night ?

47,315. Yes. What he told me I will tell you.

47,316. Were any people sworn there ?—Yes, what he brought with him, he swore some.

47,317. You saw them ?—He gave the Bible into their hands.

47,318. Did he give one into yours ?—Yes.

47,319. Were you sworn to anything ?—He did not tell me what he was going to swear me for ; but the same time when I came in he put a Bible into my hand and swore me.

47,320. What did he say to you when he put it into your hand ?—He told me a war was expected in St. Thomas in the East.

47,321. You kissed the Bible?—He did not tell me anything but a war was going to take place, but as I came into the house, when his son had been sent to call me, he put a Bible into my hand and told me to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God. After that he told me a war was expected to take place in St. Thomas in the East.

47,322. Did he say anything about when a war was to take place ?—No, he did not tell me what day.

47,323. Did he say what was to be done there when it did take place ?—He said it was to be expected to take place there, and Mr. George William Gordon was at the back, and several more gentlemen knew about it.

47,324. That is what he said to you ?—Yes ; that was before the rebellion on the Wednesday.

47,325. This was on the Friday ?—Yes, on the Friday night.

47,326. Was anything said about what was to be done with any of the gentlemen who knew about it ? —No, he did not tell us what he was going to do with any of the gentlemen, but what he told was, he said, " Well, Mr. Gordon know about it, him in the back ; he will suffice with gun and bayonet."

47,327. Will " suffice " ?—Yes, " He will know how to suffice with the gun and powder."

47,328. When he said he would know where to supply them with powder, did he say what would be done with him, or what he was going to do ?—He said, " Mr. George William Gordon will suffice with gun and powder," and he would send people from foreign to come to Jamaica to have a war—to mix with Jamaica people and fight the war. That is what he said that night ; and on the Saturday he said he had a man that had joined his meeting going to try in the Court, in the public Court at Morant Bay, and whether the prisoner guilty or guilty not, he must take away by force ; and by the time he said so and that done, to rescue against the magistrates.

47,329. Is this all that took place on the Friday?—Yes.

47,330. On the Saturday where were you ?—I was in Morant Bay myself, but I not go with Bogle.

47,331. You happened to be there, did you see anything of the riot on Saturday ?—The Saturday when the case is trying he rescue against the case to take away the prisoner by force. Sergeant Burnett had got the paper in his hand, and his son, William Bogle, peeped into the letter, and Barnett said, " Don't interfere with me, if you interfere with me I will take you up." By the time Sergeant Burnett said, " If you interfere with me I will take you up," the boy was rescued. Paul Bogle's son he was rescued against the policeman.

47,332. What do you say ?—He was resisting against the policeman, and by the time he was resisting the magistrate said, " You must take up that man," and by the time he said that the whole of the people ran down the step and create a row in the

Parade ; and they were all in the Court-house that day with sticks.

47,333. Did you then go home ?—Yes.

47,334. On the Wednesday did you go to Morant Bay again ?—Yes.

47,335. Did you go alone or did you go with Bogle? —The Wednesday I go with Bogle. Bogle take us by force. He promised to shoot me, and through fright I went with him, and when I went, by the time he was going in past the station, coming down, I was obliged to make him a fool, and say I was going to buy three pairs of Osnaburg trowsers.

47,336. You said you were going to buy three pairs ?—Yes, and by the time I bought them he was going up in the street, turning to the Parade to go down to the Court-house. I saw the whole of them turn that way going down, and I was going past and heard the Volunteers fire in a party—boom, boom, boom—and I saw a few of the Bogle's men run back after the others got shot, and when I came past and when I was past, and I was going along by the big cotton tree, I met about 100 men armed with cutlasses and sticks and coming down the road.

47,337. Another body coming towards the Bay ?—Yes, coming to meet the rest at the Bay.

47,338. You were yourself tried by Court-martial, were you not ?—I was.

47,339. And sentenced to be hung—you had assisted the Maroons, had you not ?—Yes.

47,340. Giving them information ?—Yes.

47,341. And Colonel Fyfe said you gave information ?—Yes.

47,342. In consequence of that your life was spared ?—Yes.

47,343. Were you flogged ?—Yes.

47,344. How many lashes did you get ?—I did not flog at Morant Bay. I had three brothers, and one went round with the Maroons. Then after the one that died came back and went to Moore Town, I heard he was dead, and I went to see if it was true or not, and by the time I was going they catch me and tie me by the hands.

47,345. Where were you flogged ?—At Moore Town.

47,346. The Maroons took you ?—I went to seek after whether my brother is dead or not, and the Maroons saw me, and some said, "Tie him," and some said, "Shoot him."

47,347. When was that ?—After the martial law was over, that is the week to Christmas, on the Tuesday.

47,348. Not Christmas week ?—Yes.

47,349. (*By Mr. Payne.*) What was the charge against you ?—There was no charge against me, no more than as Bogle took me by force and I came down with him ; and got away from him, and was going home—people saw me going from the store and thought I was in the riot.

47,350. I asked what you were charged with ; what was the charge against you ?—There was no charge against me in the Bay.

47,351. Where were you tried by Court-martial ? —At the Bay.

47,352. What was the charge brought against you ; were you found guilty on the charge ?—No.

47,353. Were you found guilty ? (*By the Commission.*) Did they say you had been in the riot when they tried you for it ?—No.

47,354. What did they say, what were you to be hung for ?—I told you just now, when I buy my trowsers away from Paul Bogle, the people cluster together and I go amongst them and past them, and then when I pass them they said I was in the riot too.

47,355. You were going to be hanged for being in the riot ?—Only that.

47,356. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Who was the Court-martial that tried you ?—Mr. Ramsay.

47,357. Anybody else ?—Yes ; but the rest of the gentlemen I don't know, for their name is not public as his name is.

47,358. You live at Middleton ?—No, at Brown's Field.

47,359. Where does Paul Bogle's son live ?—Paul Bogle came to Torrington.

47,360. When Paul Bogle's son came to you what did you say to him ?—The son did not tell me what the father called me for.

47,361. What did you say to him when he told you this ?—Paul Bogle sent his son and called me, and I went with the son to the father, and when I went the father told me about the war going to take place.

47,362. What did you say ?—He took me by force.

47,363. His son ?—The father.

47,364. When did he take you by force ?—When the rebellion was.

47,365. When Paul Bogle's son came to your house what did you say to him in reply to his questions ?—I did not say anything to him.

47,366. What did you say to the father ?—I did not say anything to him, because Paul Bogle was a kind of Jamaica king, and wanted to shoot me.

47,367. You said nothing to him the whole time ? —He promised to shoot me, and I was obliged to take off my hat and beg he would not shoot me.

47,368. What made you go to Paul Bogle ?—What I know about it I have told you already.

47,369. What made you go to Paul Bogle ?—Because he promised to kill me.

47,370. The son promised to kill you before you went ?—The father, when the son called me. The son said the father called me, and I went with the son to the father, and the father told me what I have told.

47,371. Who did you tell this to first, all this that you have repeated to-day ?—Well, sir, I told Colonel Fyfe.

47,372. When did you tell him ?—I do not know. I cannot read or write, and I cannot tell what date.

47,373. Was Colonel Fyfe the first person you told ?—Yes.

47,374. When did you first tell him, how long ago ? —In the martial law when I go down to Bath I go along with the Maroons, and then Colonel Fyfe ask me ; "What about this thing, now sir" ? I told him, as far as Paul Bogle tell me I related to Colonel Fyfe.

47,375. Before you were sentenced to be hanged ?—Yes.

47,376. You say when you went to Morant Bay it was because you were compelled to ?—I told you all right.

47,377. When you found the soldiers came you went on the other side ?—The soldiers ?

47,378. The Maroons.—When the Maroons came I was in the house sitting down. My house was not burnt or anything, but they began to shoot—"pum, pum, pum"—nobody could stand it, and everybody was obliged to run into the woods.

47,379. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) On the Friday you say Bogle was at Torrington ; what took place besides the kissing the book, and his telling you war was going to take place he told you something more ; didn't he ?—No, he told me a war expected to take place in St. Thomas in the East, this what I know.

47,380. Were you asked to join the war ?—No.

47,381. Did he swear you to join the war ?—That thing made him swear me, but I did not like to join it.

47,382. Did he tell you anything else ?—No.

47,383. Did he make you any promise ?—If I die I won't talk what he did not say. What you say is something. I did not talk with the man.

47,384. Did he make you any promise ?—No.

47,385. Nothing of any kind ?—Nothing at all.

47,386. Did he talk about lands ?—No, I didn't hear about no land.

47,387. Other people besides him you mention were present ?—He bring some men with him from Stony Gut. I do not know the man's name myself. He might have come from further.

FIFTIETH DAY.

G. Lane.

29 Mar. 1866.

47,388. Did he state to these people in your presence about the lands, or the back lands, or anything?—I did not hear, but perhaps he might before.

47,389. What you have told us is all that took place between you and him?—Yes.

47,390. Anything more; he said Mr. Gordon was the back; and he would bring foreign men to have a fight in Jamaica?—Yes, and when I was going up the only two men that I met with the rest, Mr. Cooke asked me, and I told him amongst about 100 men said I met coming down.

47,391. But on the same Friday?—No, he did not make any promise to me at all.

47,392. Did he say who the other gentlemen were that knew about it?—No, he did not name them.

47,393. (*By the Commission.*) Did he say what was to be done with any of them, what any of them were to do, or what was to be done with it?—No.

The witness withdrew.

W. Lee.

WILLIAM LEE (white) sworn and examined.

47,394. What are you?—I am a cabinet maker.

47,395. At Kingston?—Yes.

47,396. Were you there at the time when the news reached Kingston of what had happened at Morant Bay?—Yes.

47,397. On what day did you first hear it?—On the 12th of October.

47,398. At what time?—Immediately after Mr. George's letter came to the Custos.

47,399. What time was that?—About 2 o'clock.

47,400. After the news reached you did you see Mr. George William Gordon?—I did.

47,401. How soon after?—Immediately.

47,402. Where at?—His office, at the back of our store.

47,403. Had you known him intimately before that?—Many years.

47,404. Did you talk to him about the news?—I did.

47,405. Do you know who first made a remark about it which of you two?—I told him of the Baron being murdered.

47,406. What did you say to him?—I said that the Baron had been murdered, and sad news had come down that a lot of people had been killed, and I said "George, I am afraid that your agitation in St. Thomas in the East has led to this outbreak."

47,407. Yes?—He said, "No, friend, I never gave "the people bad advice, I only told them the Lord "would send them a day of deliverance." He seemed very much distressed about it. He cried and half cried. He had a peculiar way with him.

47,408. Let us understand this—as you know it and we don't, we should like to understand how it was, and why you describe him as crying?—He seemed distressed.

47,409. But a "peculiar way" you say?—He had a way, a half-crying tone often.

47,410. Different from other people's way?—Yes, he had a half-crying way of speaking when he was grieved.

47,411. Like other people?—He was rather peculiar. He had a half-crying sort of tone in which he frequently spoke. He was peculiar in that respect.

47,412. Was that the way you say he adopted on this occasion?—Yes, he did not absolutely cry, but was distressed and exhibited his distress.

47,413. Did anything more pass between you and him about the news?—When we spoke of the Baron he said, "I told the Baron not to go, but he was such an obstinate man." He said he would go to Mr. Airey—it must be all lies—he did not believe it, he would go to Mr. Airey, his friend, and ask him to contradict it.

47,414. Is that all that passed?—That was all that transpired between us.

47,415. You were not long with him?—Only a few minutes.

47,416. Did you say anything to him that you can now recollect which led him to say that he had told the Baron "not to go, but he was such an obstinate man?"—Nothing but what I have related. That is about all that took place between us. It was in the presence of a woman named Palmer, who was in the office.

47,417. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Was it when you told Mr. Gordon the Baron was murdered that he said that "I told him not to go, but he was such an obstinate man;" was it at the beginning of the conversation?—About the time I was leaving.

47,418. Which was first, that about the agitation or about the persons being murdered?—The circumstances took place as nearly as possible in the same order in which I have related them as to time—one after the other, as I have stated.

The witness withdrew.

G. Thomas.

GEORGE THOMAS (black) sworn and examined.

47,419. What are you, what were you last October, what were you doing?—Working at Stanton.

47,420. Did you live there?—I lived at York.

47,421. Were you at Morant Bay on the 11th of October?—Yes.

47,422. Did you see the disturbances there?—Yes.

47,423. Were you amongst Bogle's men?—Yes.

47,424. Did you come from Stony Gut that morning?—Yes.

47,425. Before that, had you been at any of Bogle's meetings?—Yes.

47,426. How long before?—Only the week before October, Tuesday night.

47,427. A week before or a day before the Wednesday?—A week before, October week.

47,428. Where was the meeting?—By Church corner.

47,429. In Morant Bay?—Yes.

47,430. At what house?—At the house beside the Baptist chapel.

47,431. Is it called the Wesleyan chapel?—No, close to the Old Baptist chapel.

47,432. Who was at the meeting?—I saw plenty.

47,433. Was Paul Bogle there?—Yes.

47,434. And Moses Bogle?—No, I did not see him.

47,435. What took place?—I saw him and he called me inside. The week before that I was in Stanton, and on Tuesday night, he sent in a man named John Brown to Nutts River, to say he wanted to see all the youngsters in Nutts River, and I went with the rest.

47,436. To this meeting at Church Corner on the Tuesday?—Yes.

47,437. What took place there?—I saw plenty of people there, and he called me and said it was a private meeting, and would we like to join. We asked what cause it was, and he did not say.

47,438. Who asked you?—Paul Bogle and Mc Laren.

47,439. What did you say?—We said, "Yes;" because they said it would be for the benefit of all the blacks.

47,440. You said you would join?—Yes. He asked our names, we told him, and McLaren put them down, and he gave us a Bible, and said we must kiss it, and afterwards he told us, "This is a meeting held from Mr. Gordon."

47,441. Who said that?—Paul Bogle.

47,442. What did he say?—"This is a meeting "hold from Mr. Gordon; Gordon said they always "working for nothing at all, and the gentlemen write "home to Mrs. Queen that the people they paid 4*s.* a day."

47,443. This is what Paul Bogle said Mr. Gordon said?—Yes.

47,444. What time of day was the meeting ?—Night.

47,445. How long did it last?—Only about two hours.

47,446. Were you there all the time ?—Yes.

47,447. What more was said or done ?—He told me the back part of the land belong to we, but the white gentlemen hide it from him.

47,448. Was that all that happened ?—Yes.

47,449. Nothing more ?—Yes ; he said, " We want " all the different places ; we must have 50 men and " a captain to each."

47,450. Anything more ?—Yes.

47,451. What ?—We were to join the Volunteer the same as the white man.

47,452. Well, is that all that was said that you recollect ?—Yes.

47,453. Were you ever at a meeting at Stony Gut ? —Yes, I was there.

47,454. Was it before the Church Corner meeting ? —The Church Corner meeting was the first meeting I ever went to.

47,455. Was it after that ?—Yes, but I have not done with the Church Corner meeting first. We all joined the meeting. On the Saturday a man named Miller——

47,456. At the Tuesday meeting ?—I tell you ; on the Saturday they coming to see the man get tried before the justices.

47,457. They told you that ?—Yes, Paul Bogle.

47,458. You were to go and hear the man tried ?— We were to see him trial, and see him get justice, for the white man was taking too much advantage of them. He went there on the Saturday. I was not present.

47,459. Did you go on the Saturday ?—Yes.

47,460. You said you had not finished about the Church Corner meeting on the Tuesday ?—That I am telling you about now. On the Tuesday he said, on Saturday we must go to the Bay and see the man tried.

47,461. And you went ?—Yes.

47,462. Have you told us all that was said that you recollect on the Tuesday ?—Yes, because that man joined the meeting.

47,463. Do you know the man's name ?—His name is Francis Miller, from Stony Gut.

47,464. Was he there on the Tuesday at the meeting ?—I did not see him, but Bogle said he joined the meeting, and we must go and see him justice.

47,465. That was the Tuesday meeting, have you done with that ?—Yes.

47,466. Then about the meeting at Stony Gut, after the Tuesday meeting, how soon after was it ?—The first Monday of the October night. I was at Nutts River, and working at Stanton. About 10 o'clock at night, when we were asleep, I was awaked, and saw a black man named George Brown that was shot. He had come to Nutts River to say one of the men they took him away, and we must come to Stony Gut, Bogle said, on Monday night, the middle of the night.

47,467. Did you go ?—Yes, I went.

47,468. How many people were there ?—I saw the church full.

47,469. Was that on Monday night ?—Yes.

47,470. What was done there ?—When we got there Bogle—Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle and Mc Laren, the three were talking. They tell me they took up one of the men in the Bay, speaking about the man's trial of the Belvidere estate, and he call us to keep guard, as the Volunteers were coming up and the policemen from Morant Bay.

47,471. Anything more ?—Tuesday morning we were all quiet.

47,472. Did you stay there all Monday night ?—I stand there in the meeting-house with the rest of the men till Tuesday morning.

47,473. Were you there when the constables came up ?—Yes.

47,474. Were you drilled ?—Yes, I drilled with the rest.

47,475. Who drilled you ?—A man named Grant, from Stanton.

47,476. That is William Grant ?—Yes.

47,477. When the policemen came did you see what took place ?—We were all in the chapel, and quite silent, and I heard them bawl in Bogle's house over the way that the policemen had come, and we all came out, and everyone of the policemen knew me and I knew them.

47,478. You saw them seized ?—Yes.

47,479. Had you any arm or weapon ?—No, no cutlass ; I had my stick.

47,480. Did you remain all the Tuesday ?—Yes.

47,481. Up at Stony Gut ?—Yes.

47,482. What time did you leave with the rest on Wednesday morning to go to Morant Bay from Stony Gut ?—I stopped till the evening, and went to my place at dark, and in the morning we all went back, and I came back on Wednesday morning.

47,483. With whom did you march ?—With Bogle. We all joined the meeting.

47,484. What had you in your hand ?—My stick.

47,485. Did you have a captain over you ?—No.

47,486. You went with Bogle ?—Yes ; I joined the meeting.

47,487. But you went to Morant Bay ?—Yes.

47,488. Did you go to the Court-house ?—I go with them all the way to the station.

47,489. The police station ?—Yes.

47,490. Did you see it broken into ?—Yes.

47,491. Did you go in ?—No.

47,492. You were outside ?—Yes.

47,493. After that did you get anything but a stick ?—Half the men got guns.

47,494. Did you ?—No.

47,495. You only had a stick ?—Yes.

47,496. Did you get wounded that day ?—Yes.

47,497. Where ?—At the back of a tree facing the Parade.

47,498. Where was the wound ?—Through my right shoulder, a bullet.

47,499. After that were you at the hospital ?—Yes.

47,500. When did they take you there, the same day ?—On Thursday morning ; I went with the Volunteers.

47,501. Where were you from Wednesday till Thursday, after you got the wound ?—I was in the Bay.

47,502. Were you lying on the ground ?—On Thursday morning I went to the hospital, and a gentleman looked after me and dressed me.

47,503. After you got to the hospital you made a statement to Mr. Marshalleck ?—Yes, I sent and called him.

47,504. Was your statement put on paper ?—Yes.

47,505. And you were sworn ?—Yes.

47,506. Did you remember giving some account of Mr. George William Gordon ?—Yes.

47,507. Could you have gone from the hospital to the trial ?—They didn't move me.

47,508. Could you go ?—No, I could not go.

47,509. Could you have gone if you had tried ?— Yes, I could if I tried ; I could have held up my hands.

47,510. There was nothing the matter with your legs, only a wound in your shoulder ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES GORDON (black) recalled and further examined.

J. Gordon.

47,511. You were a witness at Mr. George William Gordon's trial at Morant Bay ?—No.

47,512. Is your name James Gordon ?—Yes ; I am a constable at Port Morant.

47,513. Do you know James Gordon, the man who gave evidence at Morant Bay ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

FIFTIETH DAY.

A. Duncker.

29 Mar. 1866.

ADOLPHUS DUNCKER (coloured) sworn and examined.

47,514. What are you?—Clerk to the Deputy Marshal.

47,515. Did you go to Cherry Garden with Inspector Nairne?—No.

47,516. Did you go with anyone?—With Mr. Lawton, the Deputy Marshal.

47,517. When?—On the 14th of November.

47,518. Did you find any papers?—Yes.

47,519. Do you remember whether this was one? (*List of names previously put in shown to witness*)—I took this on the morning of the 15th of November at Cherry Garden.

47,520. Where did you find it?—In a room, with several other papers. I presume it was his counting-house.

47,521. With a number of other papers?—Papers were all scattered about the place, but this one was in a drawer in an envelope.

The witness withdrew.

R. E. Jones.

ROBERT EVAN JONES recalled and further examined.

47,522. There was something you were not allowed to speak of before, because it would have affected a prisoner about to take his trial. Were you present on the 7th of October at Morant Bay, as you told us before?—Yes.

47,523. At that time did you see Henry Theophilus Bogle?—I did.

47,524. Were you taking down the names of persons in the market place?—Yes, I was.

47,525. Did he interfere with you at that time?—He did; he came up and looked on the paper on which I was writing the names, and he called three other men, and said to them, "Look at this brute, he is taking down our names." One of the men said, "They may take our names, he may take our names, "but where will they try us? Is it here or at Bath "Court-house? Where will the magistrates try us? "On that day when we are taken up, and on our "trial, the policemen's and all the magistrates' faces "will turn on the ground."

47,526. Was there any attempt afterwards to get into the Court-house?—They did after they were put out, when they resisted the prisoner. They attempted again to come into the Court-house, and we prevented them. They said, "Never mind, the door of this "Court-house will be thrown broad to us one day or "the other very shortly."

47,527. Do you wish to speak about George Marshall?—Just to say he was apprehended with many of the rebels, and he was one of those who had woollen goods in his possession.

47,528. Did you find them?—I did not, but he brought them in.

47,529. Did George Marshall bring them in?—Yes; he brought in some woollen goods to the station.

47,530. Then he was not taken with other rebels, but of his own accord?—No; he and other rebels were taken into the station with stolen goods. He had stolen goods in his possession.

47,531. How do you know they were stolen?—It was because they were identified by Mr. Kirkland.

47,532. In his presence?—Not in his presence, afterwards; the very goods.

47,533. (*By Mr. Payne.*) How do you know they were found in his possession?—The constables that brought him in, and himself with the goods in his own hands.

47,534. The constable gave them to him to carry?—No.

47,535. How do you know?—I know it. The constable stated it himself, I was present, that these were found with him.

47,536. They were given to him to carry, but you don't know anything of your own knowledge?—Not of my own knowledge, but I said the constable stated in his presence they were found in his possession.

47,537. (*By the Commission.*) Were there any marks upon Marshall that you observed?—There was a little streak of blood on his side.

47,538. What day was he brought in?—I cannot remember what day it was; some time in October.

47,539. Was that his own blood; was he bleeding himself?—No, he was not bleeding.

47,540. Were you at Morant Bay long?—Yes.

47,541. Did you see any women flogged there?—

47,542. How long were you there during martial law?—I was there at the outbreak, I was there when martial law was proclaimed, and when Marshall was taken up.

47,543. All the time of martial law you were there, what was your duty?—I was a policeman at that time.

47,544. Were you in guard of the prisoners at all?—No; I was about doing my duty, but not particularly attending to prisoners.

47,545. Were you constantly there?—I was constantly in the station.

47,546. You didn't see any women flogged during the time?—No.

47,547. How long was Marshall there?—He was brought in in the morning, and I think he was tried the same day.

47,548. Tried?—He was taken down to the Court-martial.

47,549. Where?—Taken down to where it was held.

47,550. Were you present when he was flogged?—No.

47,551. He was only there a few hours?—About half a day.

47,552. How did he go on there; did you see anything in his conduct that attracted your attention at all?—He was quite dull.

47,553. There was nothing to attract your attention in his conduct beyond other prisoners?—No.

The witness withdrew.

G. A. Hague.

GEORGE ADAM HAGUE recalled and further examined.

47,554. You have been here before?—Yes.

47,555. And you hold the office of Clerk of the Customs at Port Morant?—Collector of Customs.

47,556. You gave evidence before the Commission on the 6th of February last, and you were asked this question (*questions and answers from* 9221 *to* 9226 *in the* 12*th day's proceedings read to witness*); have you any explanation that you wish to give to-day with respect to your answers to those questions?—I have. It is very clear that that statement that Lieutenant Adcock directed the woman to be flogged is a mistake; she was flogged on the day. My impression is as strong as ever that she was flogged on the day the troops commanded by Lieutenant Adcock passed through Leith Hall. She was flogged on the day the troops commanded by Lieutenant Adcock passed through, but I certainly never intended to have said that she was flogged by his orders.

47,557. Or in his presence?—Nor in his presence. I have since found the man who admitted to me that he had flogged them.

47,558. But about himself you made a mistake?—Yes, it was not by his orders or in his presence.

47,559. But do you say still that Lieutenant Adcock was at Leith Hall on the day when you saw her flogged?—It was on the day they passed through—the troops commanded by him; because I went there on that particular day, and I saw the woman there when they were at Leith Hall.

47,560. What do you say as to Captain Astwood?—The same.

47,561. What you said about him was equally a mistake?—Yes.

47,562. Further, you were asked (*Questions and answers* 9230 *to* 9235 *in* 12*th day's proceedings read.*)—They were there, Smith the overseer, and Espeut

the book-keeper, and when the troops passed through, and also when the woman was flogged.

47,563. You say Captain Adcock of the 6th, and Mr. Smith were there, and you repeat it again?—I mean to say that when Lieutenant Adcock was there Mr. Smith and Mr. Espeut were there.

47,564. But you say that Captain Astwood's troops that went into the neighbourhood, Captain Adcock of the Sixth, Mr. Smith, the overseer of Leith Hall, and Mr. Espeut the book-keeper, were there?—What I mean to say is, that both Mr. Smith and Mr. Espeut were present when Lieutenant Adcock and his troop were there, and also when the woman was flogged.

47,565. Then again this answer is wrong in which you say Captain Adcock was there?—Clearly.

47,566. You say that is all wrong. Now are you equally certain about the other people being there—about Mr. Smith and Mr. Espeut as you were the other day?—They were there.

47,567. You are not mistaken about them?—Oh, no, they were there on the day when the troop passed through, and on the day the woman was flogged—at the time she was flogged.

47,568. Do you know who ordered her to be flogged; if Captain Adcock did not?—Only from what the man Murray tells me.

The witness withdrew.

Ensign Cullen (white) recalled and further examined.

Ensign Cullen.

47,569. Were you the officer with Dr. Morris at the time he went by Grange Hill?—Yes, I was.

47,570. Were you with him all the way at the time—Yes, I never left him all the time.

47,571. Is it true that at Grange Hill he passed a boy sitting upon some steps, and that he shot him?—Quite untrue; it could not have happened without my knowledge. (*Questions and answers from* 29,071 *in the* 29*th day*, *Part* 2, *read to witness.*)

47,572. Is that true?—Quite untrue.

47,573. Nothing of the sort happened?—Nothing of the sort ever occurred.

47,574. Either by Dr. Morris or any other person?—It never came under my notice.

47,575. Must you have seen it if it had been done by Dr. Morris?—It was impossible it could ever occur without my knowing it.

47,576. Another witness says (*Questions and answers from* 29,163 *in the* 29*th day's proceedings*, *Part* 2, *read.*)?—Is that true?—It never came under my notice, and I always rode with him, and he never went out on an expedition himself.

47,577. It could not have taken place without your knowledge?—No.

47,578. And it is positively untrue?—I declare it to be positively untrue.

47,579. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you know anything of the shooting of a man named Billy Gray?—I never heard the name before.

47,580. Do you know anything about the shooting of a man at a certain bread-fruit tree at Grange-hill?—No, I do not.

47,581. Will you undertake to say that on the 18th of October you were with him all the time—every moment?—I was; he never left my sight.

47,582. If a man was shot you were equally responsible?—Such a thing did not occur, in the first place.

47,583. You undertake to say that Dr. Morris did not leave your sight during the whole day?—I do.

47,584. For any purpose?—For any purpose whatever; he and I rode together the whole day.

47,585. Every moment?—I said before he did not leave my sight that day.

47,586. (*By the Commission.*) At Grange-hill. you were together?—Yes.

47,587. (*By Mr. Payne.*) You know where that is?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

John Sharp (coloured) sworn and examined.

J. Sharp.

47,588. You are a compositor at Kingston, in the printing business?—Yes.

47,589. You have seen that paper put into your hands before?—Yes, I have. ("State of the Island.")

47,590. Who gave you that paper when you first got it?—It was left under cover to me with Mr. Gordon's directions to put it in type.

47,591. The directions were in writing?—He said "Set this up."

47,592. Did you see him?—I saw him the next morning. He came into the office to inquire if I was going on with it.

47,593. Did he read it to you?—He read it over and told me to read it to him, to see if I could make out his handwriting. I read it to him.

47,594. And you made certain alterations?—Yes, he gave me his pencil and told me to alter certain words.

47,595. To suit his directions, you made them?—By his directions.

47,596. You were to set it up by his orders in type?—I did.

47,597. Did he give you orders what you were to do with the printed copies when set up?—Yes.

47,598. What orders did he give you?—He told me as the post day was on Monday I had better send 50 copies to St. Ann's Bay.

47,599. Did he mention the party to whom you were to send them?—Yes.

47,600. To whom?—One Thomas Rodney.

47,601. Where else did he tell you to send them?—He said I was to send two sets to Morant Bay, and one to Bath.

47,602. To whom at Morant Bay?—One set to a man named Paul Bogle, and another to a man named William Chisholm.

47,603. And to whom at Bath?—To one James Sullivan.

47,604. Did you send these?—I did. He was not in the town, but I obeyed his instructions. I sent them to Paul Bogle, William Chisholm, and James Sullivan.

47,605. And also to the man at St. Ann's?—Yes.

47,606. Did you see Mr. Gordon again upon the subject?—On his return from St. Ann's Bay where he had been during the time I had sent them.

47,607. When was it you saw him—when did you set it up?—I should think about somewhere between the 20th and 29th.

47,608. Of what month?—Of the month of July 1865. Between that time he went to attend a meeting at St. Ann's Bay on the 29th.

47,609. You saw him afterwards?—I left his employ during his absence, but I spoke to him afterwards.

47,610. On the subject of that?—He had seen it before he went away.

47,611. But afterwards was your conversation on the subject of that?—No, not as regards these placards.

47,612. Was that about the advertisements of a requisition to the Baron as to a public meeting to be held in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

FIFTIETH DAY.

Capt. Hole.

23 Mar. 1866.

Captain HOLE recalled and further examined.

47,613. In the beginning of November did you receive an official communication respecting Mr. Christopher Codrington, at that time a magistrate ?—I did.

47,614. Did you in consequence direct him to be put under arrest ?—I directed him to be brought in as a prisoner to Port Antonio, and put him on his word of honour not to leave the place during martial law.

47,615. You held some investigation as to his conduct ?—Yes, on the Monday.

47,616. And sent the proceedings to the Governor? —To Mr. Jordon.

47,617. You did not send them to General Nelson ? —He was moving at that time, I considered it necessary immediate steps should be taken to prevent a similar occurrence.

47,618. Subsequently did you learn that he was removed from the Commission of the Peace ?—I saw it in the *Gazette*.

47,619. And that legal proceedings were to be taken ?—Yes.

47,620. In consequence you did not take further steps ?—I did nothing after reporting it to the Governor.

47,621. There were a good many Courts-martial held at Port Antonio by your directions ?—Yes, and at Manchioneal.

47,622. And the sentences were by you confirmed ? —Yes.

47,623. Had you any information before you, beyond the notes that were handed in and you subsequently forwarded ?—Certainly.

47,624. What information ?—All the evidence was not taken down ; generally speaking. I had two evidences taken down, and they took the principal parts, and other witnesses gave oral evidence, which was not written down in the notes. Ensign Cullen will say so.

47,625. That was rather irregular, was it not ?—All these trials were rather.

47,626. But had you heard the evidence which was not written ?—All the time at Manchioneal.

47,627. Did you at Port Antonio ?—At Port Antonio the Provost Marshal did.

47,628. There, then, you had no knowledge yourself except the notes that were forwarded ?—Yes, I always heard the evidence myself before it went into Court, and I investigated the case closely, and then sent it into Court, and if they formed the same opinion I had no difficulty.

47,629. Was that at Port Antonio ?—No, at Manchioneal.

47,630. But that was not in the presence of the prisoner ?—Yes.

47,631. In fact you had a preliminary examination before the Court-martial, the prisoner being present before submitting it to a Court-martial ?—Certainly.

47,632. The object was to see if there were grounds for a Court-martial ?—Yes.

47,633. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you recollect the execution of a boy named Richard Gordon at Black Rock, at a star-apple tree ?—Where is Black Rock ; I don't know.

47,634. Near Priestman's river ?—No, I don't recollect.

47,635. (*By the Commission.*) Do you recollect any boy being shot at a star-apple tree ?—No, I never heard the name before.

The witness withdrew.

Ensign Cullen.

Ensign CULLEN recalled and further examined.

47,636. Were you at Courts-martial at Port Antonio or Manchioneal ?—At Manchioneal.

47,637. Was all the evidence that was given taken down ?—No, it was not—only the principal evidence.

47,638. There were three men on the road from Golden Grove to Manchioneal, who were taken to the post-office, just before you cross the river, at the iron bridge ; were you present ?—I passed by that district.

47,639. When three prisoners were there ?—No, I don't remember ; they never came under my notice.

47,640. Did you march by there having the charge of three prisoners on your way from Golden Grove ? —I marched from Golden Grove to Manchioneal in charge of prisoners.

47,641. Do you remember passing the post-office close to the iron bridge, about two miles out from Golden Grove ?—I was ; I passed it straight and did not stop.

47,642. At any time either going or coming were you present there when three men were put along the road and shot ?—No, I was not present, I don't recollect it.

47,643. In the presence of Dr. Morris ?—Not at any time that I recollect.

47,644. Dr. Morris whispered to you they were going to be flogged ; they were untied from the posts of the piazza, and put along the highway and shot, instead of being flogged ?—Nothing of the kind.

47,645. Nothing of the kind happened in your presence ?—No.

47,646. Did you go by the post-office in company with Dr. Morris, the surgeon ?—Yes.

47,647. Both going and returning ?—Yes.

47,648. Were you in charge of prisoners both ways ? —No.

47,649. Only in coming ?—Only in returning from Golden Grove to Manchioneal.

47,650. Now, it has been said by witnesses who were at the post-office, that the officer in company with Dr. Morris had three prisoners in charge, and they were tied to the pillars of the piazza and were going to be flogged, and Dr. Morris whispered to the officer and they were untied and put along the road, and then shot ?—At that time Dr. Morris was lying with fever.

47,651. Then you were not the officer with him at that time, and you know nothing about the execution ? —I did not see that execution.

47,652. At the time you passed there he was not with you ?—Yes, he was. He got a sunstroke on the road, and was so ill with fever that I had to get him conveyed on.

47,653. Was he ill at the time you passed the post-office ?—Before that, a very short time before, as we were coming between two cane plantations he dropped off his horse.

47,654. He dropped off ?—He was unable to ride, and I thought it was a sunstroke.

47,655. Can you tax your memory so certainly as to say that when you passed the post-office at that time when Dr. Morris fell off his horse, three men were not shot ?—No, I did not see them.

47,656. You know nothing about it ?—No ; I know nothing about it.

47,657. Did you ever hear of it before now ?—No.

47,658. Did you not halt there at all ?—I remained there a few minutes ; but I did not like taking Dr. Morris on in the state he was in.

47,659. You went into the post-office ?—Yes.

47,660. And he lay down ?—Yes.

47,661. Did you see any prisoners there ?—No, not coming down.

47,662. There were none there ?—None.

47,663. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Were not three prisoners brought to you by three constables ?—No.

47,664. Will this recall it to your recollection, that three men were charged with stealing some nails ? —There were many occurrences of that kind.

47,665. Did you not order the soldiers then to procure some twine ?—No, I did nothing of the kind.

47,666. Have you a good memory?—Yes, pretty fair.

47,667. You would remember this occurrence as well as you would remember what occurred with Dr. Morris on the day he was supposed to have shot Billy Gray?—Yes.

47,668. Your memory is equally good with respect to the two occasions?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE YOUNG recalled and further examined.

G. Young.

47,669. You are editor of the "Gleaner?"—Yes.

47,670. Were you present at the trial of Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

47,671. Were you taking notes of that trial for the "Gleaner?"—Yes.

47,672. Were you there during the whole of the time?—During the whole of the proceedings.

47,673. Did you hear any application made by Mr. Gordon for the postponement of the trial?—I never heard it.

47,674. You did not?—No; he never made it.

47,675. You feel sure he never made it?—He never made it. I sat within three or four feet of him.

47,676. You were taking a careful note?—I was; my notes have been unquestioned.

47,677. Did you publish the report?—I did.

47,678. Have you your original notes?—I think I have. They have been in the possession of the Governor before this.

47,679. You have not the original notes here?—No, that was taken (*newspaper report produced*); and after I had taken the notes I handed them to General O'Connor for his perusal, and requested his permission to publish them. He said he could not give it then, but he would let me know.

47,680. You were all under a pledge not to do so without his leave?—I gave my word of honour, and I never published them till I had the leave of the authorities.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. JAMES BARRETT (black) sworn and examined.

Rev. J. Barrett.

47,681. Are you a Baptist minister in the neighbourhood of Black River?—Yes.

47,682. Have you a large congregation there?—Not very large.

47,683. How long have you been there?—Four years.

47,684. Have you had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the feelings and disposition of the people in that neighbourhood?—Yes.

47,685. Were you there during the summer and autumn of last year?—Yes.

47,686. Had you reason to suppose there was disaffection to the Government, or disloyalty amongst them?—No reason.

47,687. Had you extensive communication beyond that with your own people?—Yes.

47,688. Was that principally with the peasantry?—Yes.

47,689. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Have you made considerable inquiries?—Yes.

47,690. Do you remember the time when the news of the rebellion was received?—In October?

47,691. Yes?—Yes.

47,692. Do you know how that was received?—The people were quite frightened.

47,693. Was there any sympathy with the rebellion?—No sympathy whatever.

47,694. Do you know anything about the truth or falsity of the reports about drillings?—I had never heard of people drilling at all in the parish.

The witness withdrew.

The Rev. SAMUEL HOLT (black) sworn and examined.

Rev. S. Holt.

47,695. What are you?—A Baptist minister.

47,696. Have you a congregation in the neighbourhood of Black River?—Yes.

47,697. Where?—In the district of Fyfe's Penn.

47,698. Have you a large congregation there?—No, not very large.

47,699. How long have you been there?—I went into that parish from the parish of Hanover, my native parish, in 1826.

47,700. Have you been there ever since?—Yes.

47,701. Have you become well acquainted with the feelings and dispositions not only of your own people but the neighbourhood generally?—I am. I am acquainted with the feelings of the people, for I visit them, and also with the authorities.

47,702. Do you visit a good deal about the cottages of the people?—Yes.

47,703. Were you there during the summer and autumn of last year?—Yes, I was.

47,704. Had you any reason to suppose there was any disaffection or disloyalty among them?—None whatever. I mentioned to the Custos when he asked me what I thought about it, I did not believe anything at all.

47,705. When was that?—I think it was in the latter end of July when he told me he expected a ship of war in the harbour to protect the town.

47,706. You said you did not think there was?—I said I did not think there was any reason for him to fear. I also had an interview with Captain Wake of the "Bulldog," and he asked me what I thought, and I told him the same, they had no occasion to fear. I did not think he would have any occasion to land his men for the protection of the people.

47,707. (*By Mr. Payne.*) I believe you objected to the holding of the Underhill meeting without the presence of the Custos?—Without the presence of the Custos and no magistrates.

47,708. Another meeting was held?—Another meeting, but I was too late; and I saw the Custos, and he told me it all ended in confusion and bustle.

47,709. Did you hear any report amongst the people that the Queen had sent them money?—Yes; I was passing a store and I heard a clerk (if needs be I could mention his name) telling a woman, "Sister, are you not coming down the day of the meeting?" and she said, "What for?" He said, "You no heard that the Queen sent out money for you; are you not coming down to get your share?" She said she did not know of it, and he advised her to come down. I believe that was one of the reasons why there was so large a body of people down on the Bay on that occasion.

47,710. (*By the Commission.*) You find people very willing to believe any story of that kind?—Many of my people are.

47,711. Do they believe it now?—No.

47,712. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Was that report in consequence of any money and clothes that were sent out by the friends of the negroes in England?—Another person reported it; I heard him confess it a week or two ago in the presence of a magistrate, that he was the person who circulated the rumour, the man I heard myself.

47,713. (*By the Commission.*) He was a clerk in a store?—In a druggist's establishment.

47,714. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Were you present when

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the news came of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

47,715. Had you occasion to observe the effect upon the people?—Yes, they were thunderstruck.

47,716. Was any sympathy expressed with the rebellion?—No, none whatever. So much so that I got up a memorial, which I have now with me, and was to have got signatures to, expressing sympathy with the Government and our willingness to assist in putting down any outbreak.

47,717. I believe that was not proceeded with?—It was not, in consequence of threats that I was to be apprehended.

47,718. Are there any great complaints among the people with reference to the administration of justice, or wages, or anything of that kind?—No, not much complaining about justice. We have some magistrates we may rely on, and they would be a credit to any parish—some.

47,719. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Do you belong to the English Baptists?—Yes.

47,720. Are you in the Jamaica Union?—I am not in the Union.

The witness withdrew.

J. Mendes.

JOHN MENDES (black) sworn and examined.

47,721. Are you one of the Hayfield Maroons?—I am not living at Hayfield, but I am a captain belonging to Hayfield.

47,722. Where do you live?—At Retreat Penn.

47,723. Is that about nine miles to the east of Hayfield?—About nine miles from it.

47,724. Were you on the way to Port Antonio on the 12th of October?—Yes.

47,725. Did you meet some men?—In my going I met some men.

47,726. Were they men you did not expect to find at large?—No.

47,727. They were persons you knew to have been sent to the prison?—Yes.

47,728. They gave some information as to how they had come out?—So it is.

47,729. Did you go to Manchioneal, and there hear more particulars of the outbreak?—Yes, I did.

47,730. When did you come back?—As I heard it was going on so rapidly at Morant Bay, and they were killing all the white people, and that Mr. Hire was killed, I said I could not go further, but I must return back and see how my family was situated.

47,731. When did you come back?—On the Friday.

47,732. Did you meet any body of people on your way?—I did.

47,733. Where?—At Hector's River.

47,734. What number of people?—About 150.

47,735. What were they about?—I met them, and when I met them I saw them with too much bundles, all white sheets and gentlemen's things they had plundered out of the River district.

47,736. So you suppose?—Yes.

47,737. Who were carrying these bundles?—The women.

47,738. How many of these 150 were women?—I can hardly say because I didn't keep count, only I passed them, and that is about the number.

47,739. Altogether, including the women?—Including men and women.

47,740. What had the men?—Some got the hoe on their shoulder and cutlass in their hands, and some got bills.

47,741. Did you speak to them at all?—I did.

47,742. Did you ask them anything?—I did.

47,743. What?—I asked them, "Where are you coming from now?" They said to me, "We come from down the river." I said, "What from?" and they said, "We were going to work, and we hear they kill all our employers, and we are going back." I made the answer to them, says I, "Well, my good "people, I hope you did not interfere in this rebellion "at Morant Bay. You know, you Manchioneal "people, I know many of you, and you are good "people. Now, whatever is done in Morant Bay, "let it remain there, and I hope you will go home in "peace and make yourselves easy, and don't interfere "in this; for, I tell you the truth, the Crown and "the Maroons got an understanding one with another, "and the white people and many of you that I have "known, if when I go and hear that the Crown is "against you, believe me when the Crown send an "order we will come back and we don't let even "your cocoa-nut to grow." That is my words.

47,744. Had they said anything about the Maroons?—As I said that to them they said, "No." I said, "Believe me, I hear all along the Maroons join the "people; but, believe me, the Maroons have not. "Don't believe such a thing, because if they have "joined such a thing I am one of the chiefs of the "Maroons and I will hear it. Now make yourselves "easy, and don't interfere." One man turned round, named Troop; I saw him as he turned round with some blood on him and with a bayonet, and I looked upon him, and by the time I spoke that to him he said, "Come on, the rest are in the way coming. Let "us go in; this very night we must drink buckra "blood." I heard it, and I dread, and I bowed on my knees and I said, "My good people, remember "our blessed Lord and Master in His last death, in "His passion said, 'My peace I leave with you, and "'my peace I give to you, not as the world give it "'to you, and the world cannot take it away from "'you, and let my peace remain with you for ever, "'and be not afraid.'" A man named Tom Hany, from Hector River, who is hung, he said to the people, "Instead of taking the damned man off his horse "and cutting off his neck, you listen to him as you "listen to a parson, and this night we shall have Mr. "Foote; he call himself a Wesleyan preacher, and "make himself a planter. We shall cut off him neck "to-night, and also that Volunteer, Bunting, which "is the Volunteer Captain; we shall have off his "neck to-night, and mash down his shop." And they said again, "As for old Hinchlewood, we shall "cut off his head to-night, and mash his place and "burn down his house; and as for old Ward, we "shall cut off his head to-night." He is a magistrate, and lives at Fair Prospect."

47,745. This was on the Friday; did you come home that night?—Yes. As I was coming——

47,746. Did you see anything more?—When I came on, as I came to the way to Mr. Hire's house on the way down the river to Amity Hall, I saw about 100 people there again, and they had got all Mr. Hire's valuable articles and things in their hands, male and female; and they began to drink and quarrel, and I passed them, and saw three people from very near where I live.

47,747. The following day did you go down to Bath?—I did.

47,748. Did you find a number of your people had come down the previous night?—When I first went to Bath the Hayfield people were there.

47,749. How many about were there?—I cannot number them; I cannot really tell.

47,750. Are you a captain of the Maroons?—Yes, I am.

47,751. What did you do when you got down on Saturday?—As I went on Saturday down from my house——

47,752. When you got down to Bath, what part did the Maroons take?—They were at the Rhine when I went with the regiment of soldiers.

47,753. What part did you take?—They took the men of Hayfield and stationed them at Bath, and I went down the river and took station at Bachelor's Hall.

47,754. Did you remain there till Colonel Fyfe

came ?—All the River prisoners. As I had not Maroons, I took all the constables; I was a constable myself. Mr. Kirkland swore them in, and we pressed constables and took all the river. We captured all the gentlemen's things and so on, and I took them myself, and brought them to Bath and delivered them.

47,755. Did you apprehend the people yourself ?—I go sometimes myself.

47,756. Do you remember a man named Duncan Stewart ?—I did not apprehend him, but I knew him.

47,757. Was he in your custody ?—He came to my custody in Bath when they were just coming in.

47,758. Did you do anything to him ?—Yes; I'll tell you what I did. When he came to Bath he was then with another man going before to be examined. I said, "Duncan Stewart, are you here too ? Well, "Stewart, I am much surprised: you ought to be "ashamed of yourself. Your sisters are all white "people's children, and instead of being on the white "people's side you now come to be one of the men "looking for them to kill. You ought to be ashamed "of yourself." As I said so, he told me he didn't interfere with anything; but he had a saddle of Parson Herschell's that was put in the river. Says I, "And well, where did you carry it to ?" He says he has it in his house. By this time he was along to go to the station—to the police station; and as he was on his way going, he walking, I took out my sword in my hand and fixed it on him, and said, "Run on ! The same that you can take the saddle "and run home, you can run to the station."

47,759. Did you push him ?—I never did. There is the Bible I took, I know the sense, I will not perjure myself in telling a lie.

47,760. Did he run ?—He did.

47,761. Do you remember a person named William Robert ?—Yes.

47,762. Did you see anything at that time of him ?—That was another day.

47,763. When ?—When Colonel Fyfe's men came from Mooretown.

47,764. Did you do anything to him ?—They went to Torrington, and the day they went to Torrington the Torrington people fired on my brother-in-law and shot him in his eyes, and as they fired him I heard the alarm from down the river. I was getting very vexed, and as I was going on I saw the man named Robert, and as I heard my brother-in-law was shot, as I was surprising, he laughed; and as he was making a mock my sword was in my hand, and I took the broad side and hit him on the rump, and I said, "What you laugh at ? You laugh now, but when "we have the order to come up to Torrington we'll "let you know you shoot my brother-in-law; but "I'll let you know."

47,765. Was he a prisoner ?—No; he was laughing and making a mock at us.

47,766. Have you a son named George ?—Yes.

47,767. Is he quite right in his mind ?—No.

47,768. Did you have a complaint of his having slept at Priscilla Denis's house and taking a sheet ?—He did. They are all young friends.

47,769. He wrapped it on him, and went to the Court-house with it round him ?—So I understand; I didn't see it.

47,770. It was taken from him ?—So I heard.

47,771. Did Priscilla Dennis make a complaint to you ?—Yes.

74,772. What did you do ?—I said, "Well, my "daughter, I am very sorry. You all know George, "what he is; he's not in his right way. When we "get money we'll pay you for it," and she said, "Yes, father."

47,773. Did she make any complaint to you at that time ?—Only that.

47,774. Did she make any complaint of one of the men having shot her pig ?—I never heard of that until the day Captain Fyfe came down from Kingston with a complaint about the sheet.

47,775. Did you see any of the floggings at Bath ?—I did.

47,776. When ?—I cannot name the time, but in the middle of martial law. I cannot name the day they commenced.

47,777. Do you remember when Colonel Fyfe came, did they go on for a time, and did Colonel Fyfe order them to be stopped ?—Well, I don't suppose they went on after that.

47,778. You did not see them go on after that ?—No. I did all my duty in the River district, on the estates down the river.

47,779. Did you burn any houses ?—Yes, I did.

47,780. Whereabouts ?—A man called Walker, that called himself a revival man, that make all the mischief with the people there.

47,781. How did you know that ?—That was the evidence given.

47,782. Upon the information given to you you burnt his house ?—Yes.

47,783. Did you burn any other houses ?—Mr. Porter ordered a man, that robbed all his things at Barking Lodge; he commanded to burn the house.

47,784. Did you find things in the house ?—We found a dish and a gentleman's pan and other things, and a goblet.

47,785. Did you see any other houses burnt besides those you burnt yourself ?—I saw many, but I don't know the circumstances.

47,786. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Did you receive orders to burn all the houses in Pera ?—Not to burn all, but all the houses with plunder in them.

47,787. You spared a good many you were ordered to burn ?—I did, because the children cried.

47,788. You had orders to burn the whole of Pera ?—Yes, I had.

47,789. Do you know whether any of the wives of the Maroons went down to Eniger Hall to receive goods ?—Well, that I cannot tell you; as I tell you, I did all my duty most down the River. I cannot give you much about that.

The witness withdrew.

Ensign CULLEN recalled and further examined.

Ensign Cullen.

47,790. The master of the post-office at the iron bridge, two miles on the road from Golden Grove to Manchioneal—you know the spot where it crosses the river ?—Yes.

47,791. He and another person, named Anderson, give this account. (*Extract from evidence read to witness.*) Now does that recall to your mind any execution of men on the march from Golden Grove to Manchioneal ?—Nothing whatever.

47,792. Were any men shot during that march ?—Not to my knowledge.

47,793. You had no people in charge as prisoners ?—Not that march.

47,794. Were you over that road more than once ?—Twice; the last occasion was when I came to Up-Park Camp.

47,795. On your return from Manchioneal ?—Yes.

47,796. Had you any men shot or executed ?—None.

47,797. The time pointed to is the 21st of October, and one man's name of the three was Richard Walton. That is, Saturday, the 21st of October ?—I don't know whether I was there or not at that period. I may have been there.

47,798. Do you remember going along the march along that road on one day ?—I went there. I cannot say what time.

47,799. About that period in October, on the march from Golden Grove to Manchioneal, was Dr. Morris with you ?—He was.

47,800. Was he taken unwell just before he reached

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the post-office ?—Yes ; so unwell that he was perfectly incapable—unconscious.

47,801. Did he go into the post-office to lie down ?—I had him brought in there.

47,802. Was that in the evening of the day ?—No, in the morning.

47,803. Were any people at the post-office when you reached it ?—Yes ; a few people were there.

47,804. Was the postmaster, or a man apparently belonging to the building, there ?—There were a few individuals there. I don't know who they were.

47,805. After Dr. Morris had gone in, did he recover ?—No, not till the following morning.

47,806. How did you manage to dispose of Dr. Morris ?—I had him carried on on a horse to Golden Grove, the shorter distance from that.

47,807. That is coming from the post-office to Golden Grove ; that is, coming home again from Manchioneal ?—No.

47,808. Golden Grove you would have passed in going by the post-office to Manchioneal. You could not bring him to Golden Grove that morning. We are talking of coming from Golden Grove to Manchioneal. On some day in October, about the third week, did you come that way ?—Yes, on the 23rd.

47,809. Was that the occasion when Dr. Morris was taken ill ?—No, it was not.

47,810. He was taken ill on his return ?—Yes.

47,811. When you were going back from Manchioneal to Golden Grove ?—I think you are confusing the two. I think the first time was the 20th or 21st. On that occasion Dr. Morris was there, going down to Manchioneal, and marching from there to Golden Grove.

47,812. Dr. Morris was then with you, and he was taken ill ?—Yes.

47,813. Did you ever march from Golden Grove to Manchioneal ?—Yes; two days afterwards I did.

47,814. Was Dr. Morris with you then ?—Yes.

47,815. Was he ill then ?—No.

47,816. On that occasion were three men brought in by constables as you stopped or halted for a short time ?—Most decidedly not.

47,817. Were any men brought in as prisoners on the other occasion when you were going to Golden Grove ?—No. The only prisoners I had in that district were handed over by Captain Adcock to me to bring on to Manchioneal for trial.

47,818. Where did you receive them ?—At Golden Grove.

47,819. To bring on to Manchioneal ?—Yes.

47,820. How many ?—Ten or twelve, perhaps.

47,821. Did they go by the post-office in your charge ?—Yes ; that is the only road.

47,822. Did you stop at the post-office ?—No, not on that occasion.

47,823. You made no kind of stay ?—I could not answer that exactly. I may have halted for a moment and given the men a rest, and marched on again.

47,824. Do you remember a person handing a paper to you with the names of persons ?—No.

47,825. Or any paper without names ?—No, none.

47,826. Do you remember persons being tied to the verandah or piazza of the post-office, and being untied ?—No.

47,827. The whole of this account is perfectly unknown to you ?—I am not aware of such a thing.

47,828. Did you ever hear of such a thing ?—No. Many circumstances may have occurred without my knowledge.

47,829. Were you the only person going along with those prisoners when you took them ?—I was supposed to be.

47,830. Were you ?—Another party from Manchioneal may have been on the road.

47,831. But with your party were you the only officer ?—I was the only competent officer.

47,832. Do you know of any other detachment marching there except your own ?—Not to my knowledge.

47,833. Did you ever hear of them ?—No.

47,834. Did Dr. Morris ever accompany any detachment besides yours ?—He has been.

47,835. Along that road ?—No, not on that road.

47,836. Then the whole of the prisoners you had in charge from Golden Grove were taken to Manchioneal? —Yes.

47,837. None were dropped on the road or left behind with anybody ?—No.

47,838. You took the whole number you started with, and arrived with that number ; none were left behind on the road with anybody ?—None.

47,839. You had no prisoners the day Dr. Morris was taken ill ?—None were given to my charge.

47,840. Had you any ?—I had none.

47,841. Were any parties marching with you except your detachment ?—None.

47,842. No officer was there beside yourself the day Dr. Morris was taken ill ?—No, none ; but at Golden Grove there was.

47,843. In your march by the post-office ?—None.

47,844. What body of men had you that day ?—I think I had 50 men.

47,845. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Are you prepared to swear to what took place, or do you mean to say you don't remember that certain things did not take place that have been spoken to, or do you rather mean to say you don't remember ?—It did not come under my knowledge.

47,846. (*By the Commission.*) No such thing ever happened to your knowledge ?—No.

47,847. Did you ever hear of three men having been shot ?—No.

47,848. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Did you not undergo very great exertions ?—I did, very great indeed.

47,849. Do you think it possible, things of this sort may have slipped your memory ?—There was a great confusion of circumstances at that time ; I cannot recall anything of the kind.

47,850. Do you think it may have escaped your memory ?—I do not know. It is a good long period. I do not think a circumstance of that kind could. Trifling things may have done, but I do not think a circumstance of that kind could.

47,851. (*By the Commission.*) Such a thing as that could never have escaped your memory ?—Certainly not.

47,852. When Dr. Morris got this sun-stroke, how far was it from the place ?—About half a mile, or not so much.

47,853. Were the men marching along the road with you ?—They were.

47,854. Did you never leave your detachment ?—I never did, except when I took him into the post-office and sat by him myself.

47,855. Where were the men then?—Resting about there.

47,856. Had they broken off ?—I gave them leave to rest to go into the river to bathe, and rest a few moments.

47,857. You know the names of the men of your own detachment who were with you at the time ?—I could not recollect.

47,858. Had you no roll ?—I took them from the men in the Manchioneal district ; I took the first I could get and marched them on.

47,859. How many ?—I cannot remember.

47,860. Could you not find them out ?—I will try, but some of them may have gone away.

The witness withdrew.

A. Chisholm.

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM (white) sworn and examined.

47,861. You are the overseer of Golden Grove estate ?—Yes.

47,862. And reside on the estate ?—Yes.

47,863. You hire the labour and regulate the payment of wages for it ?—Yes.

47,864. Have you any of your books showing the

earnings on the estate by labourers during the year 1864?—No.

47,865. They are destroyed?—Yes.

47,866. All?—All.

47,867. They were destroyed last October when the rioters visited the estate?—Yes.

47,868. Have you any books since?—Yes.

47,869. Has the labour on the estate since you have resumed keeping books been regulated in the same way as before?—Quite so; exactly the same way.

47,870. Do you on that estate, which is one of the largest sugar estates in Jamaica, is it not?—Yes.

47,871. Do you on that estate work by task or by day labour?—By task.

47,872. Entirely?—Almost everything.

47,873. On the land?—On the land.

47,874. Referring to your books for the payment of wages by task, will you give us, for the first two or three months this year the maximum or largest amount earned by your labourers for task work per week?—I have referred to them already and have a note of it here. They have been for several weeks from 10*s.* to 15*s.*; some weeks as high as 16*s.*

47,875. Give us the highest first?—I believe the highest is 16*s.*

47,876. That is for task work?—Yes, some of the able-bodied labourers.

47,877. For what class of labour are those wages earned and paid?—For people carrying canes.

47,878. Cutting canes?—No.

47,879. Only for carrying?—Carrying canes and digging cane-holes.

47,880. Is the class of labour under the head of "carrying," skilled labour; why do you pay so high for it?—The people work for it; they work better hours.

47,881. Longer hours?—They work a full day.

47,882. Is that task work?—Yes.

47,883. As well as cane-holes?—Yes, everything is done by task.

47,884. Do they work in gangs under a headsman, or whatever you call it—gang-leader or ganger?—Several gangs are cleaning grass—each headman has so many hands, according to what he can find, and they have all to be looked after by him to see if the work is done; or he gets the men and we look after the work, and it is all task work.

47,885. Do you pay the men separately or the headman of the gang?—We pay each man by himself.

47,886. And you keep an entry of what each man is paid weekly in your books?—Yes.

47,887. Have you many gangs earning as much as 12*s.* or 16*s.* a week?—Not many.

47,888. How many?—Two gangs.

47,889. Of what strength?—Some as high in the gang as 20 or 30 able-bodied men.

47,890. Having giving us the highest amount, can you give about the average of what a gang per head will earn on task work?—There are so many classes, there is a children's class; the classes are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

47,891. Which is the best?—Number 1 is the best, and as you go down you come to the children. They are not able to work. In fact, they come out to eat canes, not to work.

47,892. Take the grown-up people; what is about the average?—Five or six shillings.

47,893. A head?—Yes.

47,894. How many days in the week are they working to gain that?—In five days, if they work; but often they don't come out.

47,895. Suppose they get the 5*s.* average, that is five days a week, how many hours a day do they work?—Four or five; that is only off days.

47,896. There are some who neglect their work and get a much lower figure?—Whatever they work for they get. If they do half a task, they are paid for all they do. If they do five days work it is paid for, and if only four, then four are paid for.

47,897. You carry out the earnings day by day in a tabular entry, and the whole appears at the end of the week?—Yes.

47,898. How often do you pay?—Every Friday for the week.

47,899. Is that for the current week?—Yes. There are no estates paid more regularly than Mr. Shortridge's.

47,900. Who owns Golden Grove?—Mr. Andrew Archdeacon. Mr. Shortridge, who is the attorney, gives his overseers money regularly to be paid every week. He is my attorney. I get the money regularly every week. There might be a week wanted, if the river comes down and they send to Kingston and the messenger cannot get back.

47,901. Are the wages ever allowed to get in arrear?—Not under me.

47,902. How long have you been there?—Six years.

47,903. Do you find many of the labourers fall short of the task work and take the money only for the work they have done?—Yes.

47,904. Is that in a great number of instances?—A good number. They won't work the hours to make it up.

47,905. You only pay for what they have done?—Yes.

47,906. Who decides the amount they have done?—Myself and the book-keepers. We have book-keepers to urge them to do the work—we want it done. They urge them to do their task that they may get the money; but they won't.

47,907. Have you a system of deductions from their actual earnings, to set-off against any mischief or damage they may have done to tools, or crops, or cattle?—If the work is not properly done it is not put into the book. Whatever is done properly is put in.

47,908. But do you, after you have ascertained what is done, if the work is done, ever take off their wages for anything they have cost in the shape of loss of tools or mischief to property?—No.

47,909. You never stop anything?—Never.

47,910. For any claims against them, take a familiar case; if they have, for instance, broken a steers' horn?—Sometimes we have seen them kill a steer; and then they take it and sell the steer and pay for it.

47,911. You do not make them pay by withholding their due for labour?—It is very seldom it occurs.

47,912. That is only put as an instance, to know whether you recollect?—I never had an instance of it at Golden Grove.

47,913. Take another instance; supposing they break a cart or knock off the corner of a wall, do you stop anything from the wages as a claim for that?—If they knock down a wall or a pillar, they have to pay the cost.

47,914. But you don't make them pay by keeping back the money due to them for their week's labour?—It is deducted out of the week's labour to pay the other man to put it up again.

47,915. Then you do stop the wage if you have cross-claims?—If they have knocked down a pillar, they pay the tradesman.

47,916. Do you pay the tradesman and take it out of the wages?—I call the tradesman and tell him what it is before the party, and I say, "Shall you or I pay." Generally they say, "You pay, massa." Then I say to the tradesman, "How much will you charge?" and it is agreed upon between the parties.

47,917. If 5*s.* is due to a labourer for cane-hole digging, and he has knocked over a wall or pillar which costs 2*s.* 6*d.*, and he comes for his wages, you deduct the 2*s.* 6*d.*?—To pay for it; it is by mutual consent between the two.

47,918. What is the system; do you enter that as so much deducted, and is it taken to any claim against him?—No.

47,919. Do you enter it as full payment?—It is in the presence of the man; he gets his full pay. I say

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to him, "Here is the damage done and here is the amount. Now, you pay the tradesman."

47,920. It is only made in that way; you see the man make the payment when you make payment to him?—Yes.

47,921. You never enter that in your cash book as a cross-claim against the labourer?—There is no entry at all. It is the man that employs the tradesman to do anything of that kind.

47,922. Do you ever pay in kind and not in coin; there is no system of that kind at Golden Grove?—No, they get their regular money; silver under their hand.

47,923. Hard cash?—Yes.

47,924. You give no orders for rum or provisions?—We keep none.

47,925. Do you know estates near you that work on that system instead of cash?—No.

47,926. None?—No.

47,927. There is no rum-shop or store-shop kept by the parties at Golden Grove on the property; yours are kept by independent strangers, over whom you have no control?—Yes; no control.

47,928. You never give orders on these shops instead of money?—Never, to the amount of a penny-ha'penny; I never did.

47,929. Can you select a fair amount of instances from your books and give us a tabular statement of the mode in which you keep the accounts and pay wages; you need not do it now; if you will, give us a sample of four pages?—Yes.

47,930. It is all task work, whether they earn 5*s.* or 15*s.*; the 5*s.* is for short labour and the 15*s.* for full labour?—According to the class.

47,931. Is it the able-bodied men who earn only 5*s.* a week, principally?—No, part of them; mixed up.

47,932. Could you, at your leisure, shortly give a sample of each class of labourer, the amount he earns, the mode in which you pay him, the quantity you pay, and the labour he has done each day, the highest and the lowest, and the middle class?—Yes.

47,933. To take you to another subject; you were at Golden Grove on the 12th of October?—Yes.

47,934. What time did you leave it?—Between 3 and 4.

47,935. In the afternoon?—Yes.

47,936. Had you then heard of the approach of any body of men?—I did not hear, but I heard and saw.

47,937. You saw for yourself the approach of a body of men?—Yes.

47,938. How many?—Between 300 and 400 I should think.

47,939. From what direction were they coming?—From all directions; part from Morant Bay side; from Bowden.

47,940. Where did you go to?—I was obliged to run; I went to Hordley, and then to Amity Hall.

47,941. Were you on horseback?—Yes.

47,942. You stayed at Amity Hall that night?—Yes.

47,943. Did any people come that night while you were there?—A great number.

47,944. They came up to Amity Hall?—Yes.

47,945. After dark?—I think it was about 11 o'clock, between 10 and 11.

47,946. Had you, during the afternoon, heard the voices of the men in the valley below?—Yes.

47,947. Were you expecting their arrival?—We did expect they would come there.

47,948. You heard them below on their approach?—Yes.

47,949. When they came up to Amity Hall where were you standing?—Mr. Hire and I were standing at the door.

47,950. Of Amity Hall?—Amity Hall house.

47,951. While you were standing there, were you looking out?—Yes, we were on the look out.

47,952. Did Mr. Hire, while you stood at the door with you, do anything for you?—I stood with Mr. Hire. He said it was dreadful to hear such a noise; they went shouting and calling "Colour for colour!"

47,953. Did Mr. Hire do anything to you to prepare you to escape?—I told him I had no confidence in the people; and just as they were coming he called out to me, "They will see your hat!" and he pitched my hat off my head and put a smoking-cap off his own head on to my head. I had just time to crawl down on the grass on one side of the steps as they came up the other side.

47,954. Was it dark?—Yes, it was about 11 o'clock, as near as I can recollect.

47,955. Where did you go?—Into the bush.

47,956. That is immediately below the steps, on the slope of the hill?—Yes; about 50 yards off.

47,957. You crawled into that, with your smoking-cap on?—Yes.

47,958. Did you hear the smashing and confusion at Amity Hall while you were in the bush?—Yes, as they came up they surrounded the house, and they all rushed up and commenced smashing up everything as fast as they could.

47,959. Did you look out from time to time to see what was going on?—I could see a light and hear the row, but I could see nothing that was done inside.

47,960. How long did you remain before you got out of the bush?—Three quarters of an hour, or an hour.

47,961. Then they left the Hall, and you went up again into the house?—Yes, to see what was done.

47,962. What did you first see at the door?—I went up to the door. The first thing I found was Mr. Hire, lying down with his two hands over the threshold and his head on his arm, chopped across the forehead, and saying, "Oh God!"

47,963. He was dabbled in blood?—He was quite in the blood, and not able to help himself.

47,964. Could you carry him into the room?—No, I stooped over him.

47,965. Did he recognize you?—Not at that moment.

47,966. When he was removed from the door-stone into the room, were you there?—Yes, I was in such a state of mind at the time I was not able to keep myself at the door almost. I stepped over him to see what was doing inside. I found Mr. Creighton, Mr. Hire's son, Mr. Jackson (the stipendiary magistrate) and Dr. Crowdy, bleeding and severely wounded, except Dr. Crowdy.

47,967. He was in bed?—Yes.

47,968. And the bed had been burnt and put out again?—Yes.

47,969. You saw all the furniture was one mass of ruin and smashed up?—Yes.

47,970. Did you stop long that night?—No; they did not allow me, Mr. Hire called out to me, "Chisholm, are you alive? I said, "Yes," and he said, "For God's sake, escape for your life!"

47,971. That was Mr. Hire?—Yes.

47,972. And you went?—I found two women attending to Dr. Crowdy, and they said for God's sake I must be away, as the people were coming back.

47,973. You were the only man in the house unwounded, except Dr. Crowdy, and the two women were attending upon him?—Yes.

47,974. What time did you leave?—That was, I should say, about 12. I went back into the bush, and remained till half-past 3 or nearly 4.

47,975. Did the body of men return?—Not whilst I was there.

47,976. You went off?—I went back to the house about 4 o'clock in the morning. I saw the place in such a state. They would not let me stop in the house; and they said if the people came back I should be killed. I went into the bush.

47,977. Were you on horseback?—No, I was on foot. I went 15 miles to Hayning to try to get to

Manchioneal, but there I found they were on before and the Manchioneal people coming on to meet the Plantain Garden River people. I returned into the bush, and remained there some time.

47,978. How long ?—The whole of Friday and Friday night.

47,979. What did you get to eat ?—Nothing.

47,980. Did you return again to Amity Hall after you came out of the bush ?—No, I heard the soldiers had come, and we made our way to Golden Grove, after we heard the guns fire on Friday night.

47,981. Did you ever see Mr. Hire's body again ?—No ; not after 4 o'clock.

47,982. Do you not know the circumstances of his burial ?—Nothing but what I have heard.

47,983. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do I understand you to say you don't stop wages of the labourers, through neglect or carelessness, injure the property ?—I have explained it—that they do, because the money is paid to another, who puts it right.

47,984. It is stopped from the wages. I do not mean to say you keep it, but dont't you use the word "stop" in speaking to the labourer about it, don't you tell him "I shall stop you this out of your wages" ? —It will be stopped till that is paid for, but I don't consider that stopping wages.

47,985. Do you say "stop" ?—The labourer understands that perfectly, it must be stopped till it goes to the other man to pay him.

47,986. Do you not say as to the labourer ?—I say they will have to pay for it.

47,987. And also that it will be stopped out of his wages. Don't you make use of the expression ? (*By the Commission.*) When you settle accounts do you say there are so many day's wages—There is the "money you have to pay for the repairs of the wall "now give me 2*s.* 6*d.*" ?—Yes, when it was from carelessness.

47,988. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Is the 16*s.* a week given to carriers of canes, including carriage ?—No, that is a different class. The people who carry canes are not the same class.

47,989. (*By the Commission.*) How many men do you employ on the average in cane-cutting time, and sugar boiling daily.

47,990. What number of steers have you for draught work ?—300.

47,991. How many mules ?—About 40. I consider that higher wages are paid now than 18 years ago. I was at that time 18 months book-keeper and 18 months overseer to Mr. George William Gordon, making three years in all, and we pay more money now than he did then. I have been 19 years in St. Thomas in the East, and we pay higher wages now than when I was along with him.

47,992. Do you think a sugar estate well managed, with plenty of money to keep it going, is a well-paying concern ?—A living, nothing more than a livelihood.

47,993. We are talking of a proprietor like Mr. Archdeacon. who has plenty of money to keep it going, does it in such circumstances pay well ?—I do not consider it does in these times.

47,994. Upon a very fair year, what do you say the per-centage of profit would be ?—I do not get the bills of sales, and I cannot tell exactly. The attorney and those who keep the books and get the returns of the bills of sales will tell you that. I cannot exactly say. I know it does not give a man much.

47,995. You make a good deal of rum on the property as well as sugar ?—Yes.

47,996. (*By Mr. Payne.*) How much do the mill-feeders get a day ?—Those are those who get 16*s.*

47,997. A week ?—Yes, 2*s.* 6*d.* a day or so.

47,998. How long do they work ?—Generally from 4 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the afternoon. You must understand they do not work steadily that time. There are spells. The labourer does not work that number of hours. He has four to six hours out of that.

47,999. But his hours of work are from 4 to 6, is that about the utmost an able-bodied man can earn at that work ?—I dare say they can make more if they wish, but that is about the average of what they do work. When a man is willing he can earn from 5*s.* to 10*s.* with the greatest ease for six or seven hours a day.

48,000. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) You said wages were higher now than 18 years ago ?—Yes.

48,001. An able-bodied man can get 16*s.* a week. How much will it cost to feed himself for a week ?—It won't cost him more than 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

48,002. (*By the Commission.*) That depends upon what he eats ?—Not more than 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* at the outside.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN MENDES recalled and further examined.

48,003. Do you know Catherine Williams ?—Yes, she is working at Golden Grove.

48,004. Was she a married woman ?—The one I know at Golden Grove named Catherine Williams is a married woman, and her husband was shot at Airy Castle, as she has left her husband several years.

48,005. The person named Williams ?—Yes, her husband, Dr. Morris speaks of his being shot at Airy Castle.

48,006. Was she in custody at any time ?—Not that I know of.

48,007 Did you flog her at any time ?—I gave her a few lashes.

48,008. Tell us what about ?—I went over to Golden Grove. I took an active part in all the River in the duty that was done. I was pressing. I was sworn in as a constable.

48,009. Tell us about this woman ?—As I went to the constables were taking up people. I pressed myself, "I will get the people to go to their work in due time."

48,010. If they let them go ?—Yes. After I went round to the property and advised them to go to work or the proprietor will order to burn all the houses, and leave them without ; the constables were with me : and I left them and let them go to their work. As I was going into Golden Grove, this Catherine Williams was carrying trash round the trash-house, and abusing me. Another man asked, "Who are you abusing?" and she said, "That Mendes, hear him come there and talk." Then Ramsay, the boatswain of Golden Grove, came out and said, "Do you not know "it is Captain Mendes ? You ought to have some "manners." Then she say more. Ramsay comes round and said to me "Don't you hear this woman "abusing you ?" I asked her "What have I done to "you ? have I ever done anything to you ?" She said "No." Then I said, "What are you abusing me for "then?" She began to use some impudence, and I had a whip in my hand. I gave her a few with my whip ; it is only a whip I have in my hands. I gave her a few flogs.

48,011. Was it more than 20 strokes ?—I never take upon myself to give so many. It is past my character.

48,012. How many did you think consistent with your character ?—Three or four.

48,013. What happened then?—I will tell you now. I said, "For your impudence put your hand on your "belly, ma'am, and make curtsey." She did, and we make it up, and I went away. She said, "Well, now, we are friends now." She left her husband a long time, and has been living with several others. She is nearly a prostitute. I beg your pardon, she don't know her husband.

The witness withdrew.

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Mr. P. Ramsay.

29 Mar. 1866.

Mr. Paul Ramsay sworn and examined.

48,014. Do you know a person of the name of Samuel Thompson ?—No, I don't know that I do.

48,015. Did you order any person to be flogged without the order of a Court-martial ?—None ; all who were to be flogged I got orders for them and got regular warrants confirmed.

48,016. Confirmed by the officer directing the Court-martial ?—Yes.

48,017. Samuel Thompson who has given evidence says, that you gave the white soldier orders to flog him (*reading over the evidence, see 12th day from question* 9801). Do you remember that case ?—I remember now you have read that Morgan Jones sending me an evidence. A man was tried by Court-martial, and the evidence was given, but I did not stop to see the end of it; of course when I got the warrant I had nothing more to do with it but give the orders to carry out the sentence ; I never stayed in the Court to listen or pay attention because I had the prisoners to look after.

48,018. You did not at any time flog without order of Court-martial ?—I flogged upon verbal orders such persons as Camp followers who used to disobey orders, and not supply orders to the troops regularly ; the officer in command would say, " Give him a dozen for disobeying orders " and he got it of course.

48,019. There is one man who speaks of being flogged about some water ?—Yes ; he had a contract to carry water required for the sick people in the hospital, and he left it and went on board an American ship to work, he was brought back and put to the work and had a dozen.

48,020. Did you ever to any prisoner use this expression when he was sent to Morant Bay, that you were sorry you had not had the pleasure of punishing him, but you would send him to your brother and that would do as well ?—I never did ; there is the gaoler that had charge of the prisoners. I never went among them, only when their names were called I would pass them up.

48,021. Were you police inspector at Port Antonio when the " *Oracle* " came there ?—I was acting inspector of police.

48,022. Were you on board the " Oracle " ?—I went on board the " Oracle " after I seized her, after the " Oracle " was taken in charge by the gun-boat.

48,023. You went on board and seized her in fact ? —Yes.

48,024. As an officer of police ?—No, as the Provost Marshal. She had gunpowder on board. First of all the " Oracle " came in and lay alongside of the wharf. The supercargo came ashore and showed me all his papers, the entry, and everything I saw it was all legally entered, and took no notice. He went up to the Custom-house and declared, and after he had declared he went to sea. He then came back, and after he came back he came to me and said, " Well, " Mr. Ramsay, she is unfit to go to sea, and I must " make a protest." I said, " Very well, make it and " swear to it, and I will give you a pass to go to " town." He said, " Very well, " and he went away. About two hours after he was gone I saw the vessel hauling in close to the wharf and knowing the disturbed state of the country, and not knowing who might be against us or the reverse, I thought it as well to put a watch on the powder, and I went to Capt. Luke and asked his opinion about it, he said, " Yes, certainly, put a guard on the vessel, that there " might not be anybody allowed to go aboard " smoking a pipe, or have any fire; stop all fires " as the vessel is alongside the wharf." Next day was a post day, and the papers came, and the authorities were blamed for letting the " Oracle " escape from Kingston with powder on board that was supposed to be for other purposes. I went up and talked to Captain Luke, and Lamothe was accused of drawing a plot at Kingston to set it on fire, and upon that information we seized the " *Oracle*." The " *Nettle* " came in about four hours afterwards, and I gave her in charge. After that the " Wolverine " came in and exonerated everybody by taking her out as a prize.

48,025. When you went on board the " Oracle " was General Lamothe on board ?—He was on board and was taken up to Camp, he asked permission to have his baggage and things taken up to him.

48,026. When you went on board did you see a large quantity of baggage or effects belonging to him ? —I did not go into his cabin.

48,027. Where was he taken to at Camp ?—To the fort.

48,028. Did he make any application to have his baggage ?—He did to Captain Luke, to have his baggage brought up to him.

48,029. And was it ?—Everything, the Captain of the vessel with the crew were sent to take out everything belonging to him, and to take it up to him, and to take it up to him, which they did.

48,030. Who was left in charge of the vessel afterwards ?—One of the men-of-war sailors and the captain of the vessel, and a tide-waiter.

48,031. When the vessel was left in charge of the man-of-war's man, the tide-waiter and the captain of the " Oracle," had all General Lamothe's effects been removed from the vessel ?—That I cannot tell you, whether the whole were removed, because I did not go on board, I gave the orders.

48,032. Was much baggage taken up to the Camp to General Lamothe and his companions ?—I saw a good deal of baggage, a cart-load. I had to go and employ a cart to take it up.

48,033. Was there anything left on board that you sent after them ?—I did not have anything more to do with it, the vessel was hauled in.

48,034. Was there not an ermine robe and a saddle sent up ?—Yes.

48,035. Who sent them up ?—I did. I saw them lying carelessly about.

48,036. Where ?—I saw them lying on the deck of the " Oracle," and I sent them up to the fort, and in my presence Captain Luke handed them over again to General Lamothe as he was going on board.

48,037. Then you cannot positively state whether the whole of General Lamothe's effects and his companions were sent in this cart that you hired ?—No, I cannot.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

APPENDIX to the Evidence of Mr. George Young.

Trial of Geo. W. Gordon.

On Saturday, 21st of October, 1865, a Court-martial appointed by Brigadier-General Nelson, assembled at the Wharf Buildings, Morant Bay, for the trial of George William Gordon, and was composed of the following members :—

President. Lieutenant Brand, R.N., commanding H.M. gunboat, "Onyx." Members: Lieutenant Errington, R.N., of H.M.S. " Wolverine;" Ensign P. Kelly, 1st (now of the 4th) W. I. Regiment.

The Court having assembled, the following charges were read to the prisoner by the President :—

1st. High treason and sedition.

2nd. Having complicity with certain persons in the insurrection at Morant Bay on the 11th October 1865.

To both these charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The first witness called was John Anderson, and deposed as follows :

On a certain day George William Gordon came to Stony Gut, and told Paul Bogle to get Volunteers and get the back lands ; if the lands were not got, all buckras will die. George William Gordon called Paul Bogle's chapel " Island Castle," and named M'Laren as secretary to

himself. Paul Bogle got M'Laren to go to the mountains to look for hands to come to Morant Bay. I saw M'Laren with papers in his pocket, and pencil behind his ears.

(*Cross-examination by Prisoner*) through the President.

(*Prisoner.*) On what day did I come to Stony Gut?

(*Witness.*) On a Sunday.

(*Prisoner.*) On what day and in what year?

(*Witness.*) I did not take the date, but June or July this year, I believe.

(*Prisoner.*) Were there any other persons beside Bogle and myself?

(*Witness.*) Plenty more.

(*Prisoner.*) Did they hear what you say I said to Bogle, and were all present; and did I say that publicly in presence of all parties?

(*Witness.*) Yes.

(*Prisoner.*) What time of the day was I there?

(*Witness.*) About this time (3 p.m.) Chapel was over.

(*Prisoner.*) Do you know me?

(*Witness.*) Yes.

The witness was here withdrawn.

The prisoner asked permission to be allowed to take some notes. The request was granted.

The Court was then ordered to be cleared for a short period, and after some little time it was re-opened. What the proceedings of Court were during this interval no one but the Court and the Government can know.

James Gordon was next sworn and deposed as follows:—

In August M'Laren went to Mount Lebanus, up the Valley, and said that George William Gordon said they were to hold a meeting.

(The Court here stopped the witness and objected to the evidence. A deposition was then put in by the Provost Marshal, and read by the Court to the effect that, "A "public meeting was to be held, and that all hands were "to be free." Witness admitted the deposition as correct.)

Examination of witness continued:—

Mr. Gordon sent to say that all the people must gather up money, and send it to him, that he might pay for the letters to go home; and if the letter won't go, he (Mr. Gordon) would go himself to see the Queen face to face. We told the man we were not able to do so; but if the Queen sent, we should do so. He said we must try our endeavours, and if we get the money, we can send it to any post-office to Mr. Gordon's address, and he (Mr. Gordon) would receive it anywhere at all.

Cross-examination.

(*Prisoner.*) How did you know the letter came from me?

(*Witness.*) Because it was signed G. W. Gordon.

(*Prisoner.*) Do you know the signature?

(*Witness.*) No, I do not.

(*Prisoner.*) Then all you know is what has been said?

Question overruled and the witness was withdrawn.

A deposition was here handed in by the Provost Marshal, sworn to before Mr. Justice Marshalleck by Thomas Johnson, a wounded rebel, who died subsequently. The tenor is as follows:

I saw Duncan Stewart beating Mr. Charles Price with a stick. Some one said, leave a little life in him. Stewart said, No: leave no life in him, for him is the very man when the Volunteers throw away their gun and run shot one of my people. Mr. George Gordon has held meetings next to my house. Mr. Warren the minister and George Gordon attended the meetings. They had meetings twice. From last year (1864) I have heard them (the rebels) talking at the meeting-house about war; this was in August last year (1864.) My wife use to go to those meetings, and she also heard them say so.

This document was dated 17th October.

A question was put by the Court to the Provost Marshal as to the people of Stony Gut in the position of friends to George W. Gordon.

(*Provost Marshal.*) The man said that all the people at Stony Gut were Gordon's friends, they all lived by him.

Another document was put in from the parish of Vere, sworn to before Mr. Gibbs, J.P., by William Robertson and Jas. Tyffe Humber, which was perused by the Court.

Another document was handed in by the Provost Marshal, who seized the same in the house of a rebel named Chisholm, and was signed by George William Gordon, and dated September, 1865.

Another document was put in by the Provost Marshal sworn to before Mr. Justice Bicknell, of Kingston, by Charles Chevannes.

A deposition was handed in by the Provost Marshal, sworn to before Mr. Justice Marshalleck, by George Thomas, a wounded rebel, and was in substance as follows:—

I live at York them three weeks they begin it. Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle sent to call me and several others. When I went they swore me, and told me on the appointed day I would see what was done. The day appointed was Wednesday last (11th of October). They told me that I was entitled to 4*s.* a day, and I never got it. Charles Gordon never came there. Moses got his (Gordon's) handwriting, and he (Gordon) was the person who told Mr. Bogle that he was going to be free, and he (Gordon) put up Mr. Bogle to do all this rebellion; they said if I did not swear they would kill me. Tuesday night (10th October) was the last meeting we had. I heard them say they were not to trouble Mr. Georges because he is a friend of Mr. Gordon. I repeat Mr. Gordon is the head of the rebellion, he put up the Bogles to do it. I heard Paul Bogle say, "Good God, we can't get no fire; look at the white men killing all the black people." He (Bogle) called for the fire. I heard Mr. Gordon advise the people not to pay for their lands, and they must seek for the white people first. On Monday (9th October) three policemen came to Bogle's yard, they were Fuller Lake, and M'Kay. I have seen Dacres, William Bogle and his brother at the meetings. M'Laren, of Church Corner, and a man named Grant (not the saddler) used to write at the meeting.

A placard, with heading thereon, "Public Meeting," was here put in by the Provost Marshal.

Another document was also put in headed, "State of the Island" (first published in the "Gleaner" from the original manuscript).

Elizabeth Jane Gough sworn and deposed as follows:—I am post-mistress. There was a correspondence between Mr. Gordon and certain parties—viz., George McIntosh, William Grant (saddler), William Chisholm, and James McLaren. I have seen a letter for Paul Bogle from the prisoner. I can swear to Mr. Gordon's handwriting. One of these papers came in two packages; one to William Chisholm and one to Paul Bogle, addressed by Mr. Gordon in his writing. I mean his handwriting. (*Placard handed to the witness, "State of the Island."*) I never saw one posted on the tree; only the one I took out. (*A letter was handed to witness.*) I swear this is his signature. I have always remembered his attending the Vestries, sometimes for a day before. It was an exceptional instance his being absent on the last meeting of the Vestry. I have never heard or seen any of his meetings. I do not think they were kept secret.

Cross-examination.

(*Prisoner.*) Are you aware that I have been for years corresponding with Bogle?

(*Witness.*) I only remember one letter about some sugar.

(*Prisoner.*) When did you receive my last letter to Bogle through the post-office?

(*Witness.*) I can't say.

(*Prisoner.*) Was it more or less than two months?

(*Witness.*) I cannot remember the exact time.

(*Prisoner.*) Are you not aware that Chisholm is an old servant of mine, and that I have been in correspondence with him more or less?

(*Witness.*) I was not aware he was your servant.

(*Prisoner.*) Then I will make it friend?

(*Witness.*) When the prisoner comes into the Bay he always says he will get his grass from Chisholm. That is all I know.

(*Prisoner.*) Did a title come through the post-office lately for Mr. McIntosh?

(*Witness.*) There was a paper with a penny stamp on it for Mr. McIntosh.

(*Prisoner.*) What induced you to take out the single placard from the wrapper?

(*Witness.*) It was a custom to take gentlemen's papers, read them, and return them.

(*Prisoner.*) This being a wrapper, was the seal broken?

(*Witness.*) It was a book-post parcel, and I squeezed it and drew out one.

(*Prisoner.*) Have you not heard lately that I was suffering from indisposition?

(*Witness.*) I never heard.

The witness was here withdrawn, as the prisoner had no further questions.

James McLaren (condemned rebel) sworn and deposed as follows:—I know Mr. Gordon to be a member of Assembly and a vestryman.

(*President.*) Do you know if Mr. Gordon has anything to do with this rebellion?

(*Witness.*) I do not know.

(*President.*) Did you ever hear of Mr. Gordon being connected with Paul Bogle?

(*Witness.*) Mr. Warren, the minister of Bogle and Mr. Gordon all belong to one church. Bogle always voted for Gordon.

(*President.*) Do you know James Gordon?

(*Witness.*) I know several James Gordons.

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Cross-examination.

(*Prisoner.*) Did I ever send you up to the mountains to raise money, or tell the people not to pay for lands, or to incite them to any improper act?

(*Witness.*) No.

The witness was here withdrawn.

Many other documents were put in evidence against the prisoner, but what these were we were not in a position to know. They will no doubt form part of the official report of the trial.

Another document was handed in by the Provost Marshal, signed G. W. Gordon, and addressed E. C. Smith, "Private" and Kingston, 14th October, 1865.

The prisoner admitted the letter to be in his handwriting, but denied intent.

Defence.

Theodore Lestard sworn and deposed as follows:—I am a storekeeper at the White Horses.

(*Prisoner.*) About two weeks ago did you not come to Kingston, and found me unwell?

(*Witness.*) I went to Mr. Mesquitta and found him at Mr. Gordon's. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa. I saw him dressed, but could not say if he was sick; I went away with Mesquitta.

The prisoner was asked if he had any more witnesses; and having answered that he had not, he proceeded with his defence as follows:—

"Your honours,—I have to state that I was not taken up, but gave myself up at Kingston, when I heard that there were some rumours about me. Feeling myself quite innocent, I called on the General in company with Dr. Fiddes, and told his Excellency if I was required for anything concerning the disturbances here I was at his command. He told me he had no authority over me: and I was about taking leave of him when his Excellency the Governor drove up with Dr. Bowerbank, and I was stating to his Excellency the same thing when he told me he would come for me and take me on board the "Wolverene." Dr. Bowerbank then escorted me to my lodgings and to the wharf for a passage off. I have been entirely brought up with Europeans; and all my best friends are of that class at this moment. I have never had any other feeling but love and affection for them. I have myself imported European labourers, thinking they would be desirable for the improvement of the negroes. I have always been desirous to see Europeans introduced into the country, as a blessing to it: and instead of driving them out I should like to see them more numerously located; and from the extensive possession of land which I have, would I think, be sufficient guarantee for my wishing the safety of property. Therefore a rebellion would be the last thing I should wish to see. I have always recommended the people, who have frequently complained to me, patience and perseverence, and as a proof of that, I have always endeavoured to have their votes recorded, so as to obtain legitimate position, and I solemnly before my Maker and this Court declare that I never knew from Paul Bogle, or any other person, of any insurrection of this kind. I knew nothing of it until I was informed by a policeman in Kingston. I then went to my friend Mr. Airey to inquire if he heard anything of it. I never went to any of the parties to inquire about it in the least degree. I admit that circumstances are in appearance suspicious against me, but I cannot help that. Paul Bogle is certainly my friend, and by his profession it was certainly his duty to practise peace and good will. I was astonished when I heard that he was at the head of this rebellion. I regret, but that I could not control McLaren. I have lately known since last meeting. My reason for not attending the last Vestry was solely from ill health. I had a severe cough which shook my whole frame. Dr. Major called on me at the end of September and regretted that my inability to attend the meeting of the Vestry. I then saw Dr. Fiddes. I also refer you to my friend Mr. Airey that I told him my knees were so weak I would not be able to attend the Vestry, and he said I was better away. The late Custos and myself were old and familiar friends, and although we had political differences, bought upon their meets, I should never have wished him or done any personal harm. The proof is this, that at the last election there was a slight disturbance, and I went to the Baron and asked that he would allow things to go on quietly, although we were not on speaking terms, and I advised the people to go on quietly towards him and generally. The evidence of the two men Anderson and Gordon are not correct; Gordon's seems to be upon hearsay, and Anderson is not correct. I solemnly declare I have only been at the Stony Gut chapel once, it was on a Sabbath evening, when we could not allow anything else but religious conversation, so he must have supposed that I said so.

The statement of the man York seems to be a general statement. I do not know him. I deny what he attributes to me. In the depositions from Vere the words attributed to me relative to Hayti are incorrect. I solemnly declare I never thought of Hayti when I was in Vere, and these words, if spoken at all, were spoken in another parish. And I emphatically declare I never made any allusion to the Governor, or said that he was a bad man on that occasion. I was in a most chastened spirit on that occasion. I deny the statement made by Mr. Chevannes, that I said the people would take revenge. Revenge is not in my heart. With reference to the parties Paul Bogle and Chisholm, in writing them letters, I have been in correspondence with them for some time in general business, sometimes political matters. I have no correspondence that I would not like to be seen by this Court and by the world. I hope it will be the pleasure of the Court to take further necessary information, and as no charge has been made against me for any rebellion here. I had expected that for any crimes or misdemeanor charged to me I should have been tried in Kingston, as I was not taken up on any rebellious act or in any district under martial law.

The Court was then cleared, afterwards pronounced as dissolved, when the prisoner was removed.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 3rd April 1866.

PRESENT:

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B.

RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. | JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq.

ABRAHAM GEORGE DONALDSON (black) sworn and examined.

48,038. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Winchester?—Yes.

48,039. Do you remember the 21st of October last?—Yes.

48,040. Where were you on the 21st of October?—At Plantain Garden River office, with Mr. Manning.

48,041. What did you see there?—I saw them brought three men to the soldiers.

48,042. Who brought them?—The constables.

48,043. Do you know the names of the constables?—One Ciphus Wills, one Colson, and another Bryan, working on the estate; I do not know whether he was a constable.

48,044. Were the other two regular constables, or special constables?—Regular constables.

48,045. Who were at the post-office when these men were brought?—Mr. Cullen.

48,046. Do you know him?—He is a long man.

(A number of officers were brought into the room, and witness identified Ensign Cullen.)

48,047. Who was there with Mr. Cullen, did you see any other officer present?—Mr. Morris.

48,048. Do you know him?—He is a short man.

48,049. (*By the Commission.*) Did you see him just now?—Yes.

48,050. Point him out.

(A number of officers were brought into the room, and witness identified Dr. Morris.)

48,051. You say they were at the post-office?—Yes.

48,052. What soldiers had they with them?—Black soldiers.

48,053. Do you know where they were marching?—From Manchioneal to Golden Grove.

48,054. When these prisoners were brought in, who were they brought to?—Mr. Cullen.

48,055. Did you hear him say anything?—He ordered Captain Hunter, or Colonel Hunter, or the sergeant, or the colonel, or Corporal Hunter, to have them flogged.

48,056. Were they flogged?—No; in the meantime Mr. Morris came out and said to have them shot.

48,057. You heard them say so?—Yes.

48,058. (*By Mr. Payne.*) What did he say?—To have them shot.

48,059. Where was he?—Inside, sick, lying down; but when he heard them come he came out.

48,060. Did you hear, what he said, or did you suppose it?—I heard him when he said so.

48,061. What was done?—They took them down to the grass piece and had them shot.

48,062. Where is that?—A little lower down from the post-office towards Duckinfield, the other side from the post-office.

48,063. Is the place where they were shot nearer the iron bridge than the post-office, or beyond it, or where?—Beyond the bridge.

48,064. How much beyond it?—Not much further, like from here to outside the wall of this room, or a little further.

48,065. You said how many prisoners there were?—Three.

48,066. Do you know the names?—One of them.

48,067. What was the name?—John McCall.

48,068. Did you see anything done to these men?—Yes.

48,069. What?—Shot.

48,070. You saw them shot?—Yes.

48,071. Who were they shot by?—One fired and did not shoot, and Dr. Morris took a gun and shot him himself.

48,072. How many were shot?—Three.

48,073. How many fired?—I cannot say how many men fired.

48,074. About how many?—About three, and then Dr. Morris fired again.

48,075. Who was this John McCall?—A short black lad.

48,076. Did he live near you?—He was at Winchester first, but then he lived at Duckinfield.

48,077. Formerly at Winchester?—Yes.

48,078. What was he?—A labourer.

48,079. Did you see the men after they were shot?—The three men I saw on Sunday morning again.

48,080. Were they shot away from the road, or in the road, or where?—Just on the roadside.

48,081. Were they unburied on the Sunday morning?—Buried on the Sunday morning.

48,082. Where were their graves; in how many graves were they buried?—I cannot say how many.

48,083. Did you see them buried?—I was not there, but they were buried on Sunday morning.

48,084. Have you seen the graves since?—No.

48,085. Do you know anybody else who was present besides the officers and the soldiers when it happened at the post-office?—Mr. Anderson was there.

48,086. What is he?—A brown man.

48,087. What does he get his living by?—He is a saddler.

48,088. Do you know any others who were present besides Anderson?—Mr. Manning.

48,089. Who is he?—Postmaster.

48,090. Do you know anybody else who was there?—Mr. Duany.

48,091. What is he?—Light-keeper.

48,092. Lighthouse-keeper?—Yes.

48,093. Where does he live?—Same place, he keep the light.

48,094. Do you know anybody else?—No.

48,095. Were the constables who brought them present?—Yes.

48,096. Do you know anybody else who was present besides?—If any more persons, perhaps I don't know their names.

48,097. (*By Mr. Walcott.*) Did you see Dr. Morris when he came in from Manchioneal?—Yes.

48,098. Did you see him when he came in?—Yes.

48,099. Did he walk into the post-office?—He rode down from Manchioneal.

48,100. How did he come in?—He came off his horse, and walked in.

48,101. Was anything the matter with him?—He had his accoutrements round him.

48,102. Was he quite well, did you say he walked in?—He was sick when he came in.

48,103. How was he sick?—He had fever.

48,104. How do you know?—He complained of having fever.

48,105. How long was he there before the men were brought in by the constables?—I cannot say.

48,106. Was he five minutes, or an hour, or two hours?—I cannot say how long.

48,107. As long as you have been here?—Yes.

48,108. Any longer?—Yes.

48,109. Much longer?—Yes, much longer.

48,110. Did you see him when he was inside the

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post-office ?—Yes, I saw him when he was lying down.

48,111. Did they bring the prisoners inside the post-office ?—They were outside.

48,112. How did Dr. Morris see them ?—Mr. Cullen was outside, and Dr. Morris inside.

48,113. Could he see ?—He could see and hear both.

48,114. What was going on outside ?—Yes.

48,115. Who ordered the men to be shot ?—Dr. Morris.

48,116. Not Mr. Cullen ?—No.

48,117. Mr. Cullen did not order them to be shot ?—No, he ordered to flog.

48,118. And then Dr. Morris ordered them to be shot ?—Yes.

48,119. Did he tell the soldiers to go and shoot them ?—Yes.

48,120. How many soldiers ?—Three.

48,121. Are you quite sure it was he that gave the order ?—Yes.

48,122. Did he walk with the firing party ?—Yes.

48,123. Over the bridge ?—No.

48,124. Did he march to the place where they were shot with the firing party ?—Yes.

48,125. Did Ensign Cullen go too ?—I cannot positively say.

48,126. Who gave the orders to the men to fire ?—As they tell them to go down they fired.

48,127. Who gave the orders ?—I do not know.

48,128. How many men fired ?—Three men and Dr. Morris makes four.

48,129. What were they ?—The men that fired ?

48,130. Yes ?—I don't know their names.

48,131. Were they soldiers ?—Yes.

48,132. Was Hunter, the sergeant or corporal, one of them ?—I cannot say.

48,133. You don't know the soldiers ; were they white or black that fired ?—The black soldiers.

48,134. Were those who fired white or black ?—Black.

48,135. You were present at the time ?—Not near by, but I was standing looking on.

48,136. Could you see all that took place ?—Yes.

48,137. You say you saw Dr. Morris, and he took a gun from a soldier, and fire at a man who was not quite dead ?—Yes.

48,138. You cannot say whether Ensign Cullen was present with the firing party ?—I cannot say.

48,139. Did they all go ?—Only three fired but the others go down.

48,140. Did they all go to the grass-piece ?—Not all.

48,141. How many went ?—I cannot say.

48,142. Were there six ?—I cannot say how many.

48,143. Did more than three go ?—Yes.

48,144. Then how many ?—I don't know how many, but more than three.

48,145. Were there six ?—I cannot say.

48,146. Were there five ?—I cannot say.

48,147. Were there 10 ?—I cannot say.

48,148. Did all the soldiers go ?—Not all.

48,149. Where were those who remained behind ?—They stopped at the post-office.

48,150. Do you know how many there were altogether ?—No.

48,151. Did half of them go down to the grass-piece ?—Yes.

48,152. And half remained behind ?—Yes.

48,153. You cannot say whether Ensign Cullen went or not ?—No.

48,154. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Did as many go down as are in that ante-room (*about a dozen*) ?—Twice as many.

48,155. Can you tell—will you try—whether there were a dozen or two dozen, or what ?—Perhaps I may say more, or less.

48,156. How many, then ?—More than a dozen.

48,157. How came you to be at the post-office ?—I was working with Mr. Manning.

48,158. (*By the Commission.*) What is your age ?—17½.

48,159. What were you doing at the post-office ?—I served under Mr. Manning.

48,160. In what way ?—Servant with him.

48,161. Were you employed about the duties of the post-office, or only as his body servant ?—When he is not there I do anything for him.

48,162. Looking after the letters ?—Yes, and many other things he has to do.

48,163. You were there on the day you mention in the ordinary way of your duty, as you usually were—were you there that day looking after your duty ?—Yes.

48,164. As servant ?—Yes.

48,165. What time of day did the soldiers come ?—Saturday.

48,166. What time ?—I cannot tell what hour.

48,167. Was the sun lately up or nearly setting ?—Lately up.

48,168. Had you had your dinner ?—No, not even breakfast.

48,169. Then it was early in the morning ?—Yes.

48,170. How many came ?—I cannot say how many soldiers.

48,171. But you can say whether one or 50 ?—I cannot say ; but a regiment.

48,172. Do you mean as many as 50 ?—I cannot say.

48,173. Do you know the difference between two and 200 ?—Yes.

48,174. Were there 50 or 10 ?—More than 10.

48,175. How many do you think there were ?—I cannot say how many.

48,176. You can give us a notion ?—There were twice the quantity there are here.

48,177. You can count ?—Yes, but I did not count the soldiers.

48,178. We don't suppose you did, but you can tell whether there were 50 or only five ?—If I did not count I do not know whether there were 50.

48,179. You don't know the difference between five and 50 ?—Yes.

48,180. You can tell whether five or 50 soldiers came that march ?—Must be more than five.

48,181. More than 20 ?—More than 20.

48,182. Were there more than 40 ?—Either more or less.

48,183. That is natural—were there more than 40 ?—I don't positive.

48,184. You think more than 30 ?—Yes.

48,185. But you are not quite certain that there were more than 40 ?—No.

48,186. You say it was Dr. Morris ?—Yes.

48,187. Had you ever seen him before, or anybody of the name ?—No, but I know his name.

48,188. That was the first time you ever saw a person named Morris ?—No, I know the name, but not him before.

48,189. You never saw any of the people that came before ?—I saw Hunter before.

48,190. Where ?—Along with Mr. Morris.

48,191. You had never seen him before ?—No.

48,192. How could you have seen Hunter with him ; had you seen the man you call Hunter before that ?—Yes, at the bridge, passing to see his parents. He asked me to go from my work ; he said he had leave to go and see his parents.

48,193. Where were his parents ?—At Dalvey.

48,194. When had you seen him when he said he had asked leave to see his parents ?—I saw him and he said he had asked leave.

48,195. When had you seen him ?—A long time before.

48,196. A year before ?—Yes—no, not so much.

48,197. Half a year ?—Yes.

48,198. His parents live at Dalvey ?—Yes.

48,199. You saw him there ?—Yes, going at the time.

48,200. How do you know this was Saturday ?—It was a Saturday.

48,201. What makes you say so?—The next day it was Sunday.

48,202. You are certain of that?—Yes.

48,203. You are sure the day you are speaking of was not Sunday?—Yes, it was Saturday, and the next day Sunday.

48,204. So it generally is; but was the day before this not Sunday—the day you saw Hunter and Morris was Saturday?—Yes, I saw all of them on Saturday.

48,205. Are you certain the day was not Sunday—the day before Hunter and Morris came to the post-office, was not that Sunday?—No, it was a Saturday.

48,206. We want to know whether the day before you saw Hunter and Morris was not Sunday?—It was a Friday.

48,207. You make it certain to be Saturday?—Yes.

48,208. You say Dr. Morris arrived on horseback?—Yes.

48,209. He got down himself and went into the post-office?—Yes.

48,210. That being the first time you ever saw him, when did you ever see him again?—I saw him another day, he was going through the district.

48,211. Do you mean the same district?—Yes.

48,212. Was that long or soon afterwards?—The next week.

48,213. You saw him the week after, and had never seen him before?—I see him the Saturday and then the Sunday, and the Monday week I see him.

48,214. Not the Sunday?—Yes.

48,215. Do you mean nine days afterwards?—No.

48,216. When did you see him after the Saturday?—I saw him come and post a letter.

48,217. When did you see him next?—The next week.

48,218. How many days after the Saturday when you first saw him?—It was a Monday.

48,219. How many days after the Saturday?—One day only.

48,220. You saw him first on the Saturday, and then you saw him on the Monday after the Sunday that followed?—Yes.

48,221. What was he doing?—I saw him go and post a letter.

48,222. Where did you see him post the letter?—At Plaintain Garden River office.

48,223. That is different from the place he was in on the Saturday?—Yes, the same place.

48,224. It is called Duckinfield post-office?—Yes.

48,225. You say you are employed sometimes under Mr. Manning in collecting the letters?—He employs me to work under him.

48,226. Can you read writing?—Yes.

48,227. Can you write?—Yes.

48,228. Can you write yourself with a pen?—Yes.

48,229. And you can read?—Yes.

48,230. You say they came before breakfast-time and shortly after the sun was up; how long after that was it the three men were brought in as prisoners—what time of day did the three prisoners come?—I cannot say the time, but late enough.

48,231. Had the sun got to the middle of the heavens, and had you had your dinner?—It was not dinner-time yet.

48,232. Do you dine in the middle of the day?—No.

48,233. When do you dine?—Later.

48,234. Had you dined when the three prisoners came?—No, not yet.

48,235. What was the first thing done when they were brought in?—As the constables brought them, the soldiers ran and met them.

48,236. From what direction did the constables bring them?—From Duckinfield.

48,237. Did you say the soldiers ran and met them?—Yes.

48,238. Who brought the prisoners in?—The constables and the soldiers brought them in together.

48,239. Where were they put when they got there, and what was done to them?—They brought them near by to the piazza and tie them, so to flog.

48,240. Was that the first thing?—Yes.

48,241. Did you see the constables produce anything and hand anything to anybody?—No.

48,242. Nothing?—No.

48,243. None of them brought a piece of paper?—No.

48,244. Where were you standing?—I was just in the shop and they were outside.

48,245. You looked through the window to the piazza?—Through the door.

48,246. How long did they remain tied to the piazza posts?—Not much long.

48,247. What was next done with them?—They were taken down and shot.

48,248. Did you see that done? Did you see them taken down?—Yes.

48,249. Who did it?—The soldiers loosed them.

48,250. Before that had anything been done by the soldiers about flogging them?—No.

48,251. You were in the post shop at the time?—Yes.

48,252. Do you mean to say nothing was done by the soldiers about flogging them?—I did not see.

48,253. Had they been tied long before the soldiers loosed them?—No, not long.

48,254. Can you say how long?—Not an hour, but I can't say how long.

48,255. Half an hour?—It might be.

48,256. The three prisoners were tied to the posts?—They were tied.

48,257. Was anything done to them while they were tied to the posts?—No.

48,258. Did you see anything done to them?—I saw the soldiers plaiting twine.

48,259. When the men were taken by the soldiers from the posts who directed or ordered the soldiers to take them away from the posts—to untie the prisoners?—It was Dr. Morris said to have them shot, and they loosed them.

48,260. What did he say?—To have them shot.

48,261. What did he say? We want to know what the words were?—He said to shot.

48,262. Try and recollect the words he used, that you heard yourself?—To have them shot.

48,263. You don't mean to say he said to the soldiers, "To have them shot," and that those were the words he used? What did you hear him say? What did he speak to the man?—Dr. Morris?

48,264. Yes. What did he speak to the men when he ordered them to be untied?—To the men brought as prisoners?

48,265. No?—To the soldiers?

48,266. Yes. What did he say? What were the words he spoke?—To have them shot.

48,267. You mean to swear that?—Yes.

48,268. But one person giving an order to another says something; what did he say?—"Loose them."

48,269. Very well; is that all he said?—Yes.

48,270. When he said, "Loose them," did the soldiers do anything?—Yes, they loosed them.

48,271. After the soldiers had loosed them, what was done to the three men? Where were they taken?—Just to the grass-piece.

48,272. Who took them?—The soldiers took them.

48,273. When that was done where was Dr. Morris standing?—He came back to the office again; he was there.

48,274. Where?—In the meantime when the prisoner was shot.

48,275. But in what part of the building or road?—In the road.

48,276. Standing in the road in the open?—Yes.

48,277. Not in the building?—No.

48,278. Was he outside the piazza?—Yes, lower down than the piazza.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

A. G. Donaldson.

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48,279. After he said "Loose them," what became of Dr. Morris?—He went along.

48,280. Where?—With the prisoners and the soldiers.

48,281. How far did they go?—Just as far as from here to the outside.

48,282. When they got to that distance, did you see what was done with them?—They were tied to a fence.

48,283. Who tied them?—The soldiers.

48,284. How many soldiers?—I cannot say how many soldiers, but they were tied by the soldiers.

48,285. A good lot or a few?—A lot of them.

48,286. Together?—Yes.

48,287. After they tied the men to the fence what next did you see?—They shot them.

48,288. The soldiers did not stand at the fence, did they?—No.

48,289. Something, then, was done before they were shot; what became of the soldiers who tied them?—I do not know the men that tied them.

48,290. After they were tied what did they do?—They fell back and shot them.

48,291. How far back?—Just from here to the wall.

48,292. Did they come near to the post-office?—The soldiers?

48,293. Yes?—No.

48,294. Where did they stand?—Just over like from here to the wall.

48,295. How far was it from where you were to them?—Just as far as from that wall to that (*across the room*).

48,296. You were that far from them?—No, not so far.

48,297. Did you go up to them?—No, I was at the back of them.

48,298. Did you come out of the post-office?—Yes.

48,299. You walked out and went towards them?—Yes.

48,300. Did you see the men fire?—Yes.

48,301. The soldiers?—Yes.

48,302. You did?—Yes.

48,303. You were standing at the back of them?—Yes.

48,304. Before they fired did you hear anybody give an order?—No.

48,305. Who was standing beside them when they fired?—Many people.

48,306. Who that you knew?—Mr. Anderson.

48,307. Did he go out and stand near them as you did?—No.

48,308. Where was he?—Further back than I was.

48,309. Nearer the post-office?—Yes.

48,310. Was he inside the post-office?—No.

48,311. Under the piazza?—Somewhere there.

48,312. Did you see the other soldiers standing near the party that fired?—They were under the piazza.

48,313. Were the only soldiers at the place where you were the men who fired? Were they the only soldiers at the spot where you were standing?—I do not know.

48,314. You say the soldiers went back and fired; did you hear anybody say anything before they fired?—No.

48,315. Were other soldiers standing near those who fired?—Yes.

48,316. What others?—I don't know them.

48,317. They were standing there?—Yes.

48,318. How many fired?—Three, and Dr. Morris makes four.

48,319. Did he fire the same time?—No. When they fired it didn't kill properly, and he took a gun from another man and shot him himself.

48,320. Did you see the three guns go off?—Yes.

48,321. Two men were killed and one was not?—Yes.

48,322. When Dr. Morris took the gun did he fire it directly?—Yes, as he took it.

48,323. Did he load it?—It was a loaded gun he took from another man.

48,324. Not one of the three?—No.

48,325. Then there were others standing by the three who fired?—Yes.

48,326. How many?—I cannot say, but much of them.

48,327. Besides Dr. Morris were there any other soldiers standing near the firing party?—Yes.

48,328. What others?—I cannot say.

48,329. How long have you been at the post-office?—A year and a half.

48,330. You are certain you heard nothing said to the three men who fired by any soldier before they did fire?—No, nothing was spoken. I did not hear.

48,331. You were nearer than Anderson?—Yes.

48,332. Nearer than Mr. Manning?—I did not see Mr. Manning there.

48,333. Not at all?—No.

48,334. When did you first tell this story after it had happened—to whom did you first tell this after you had seen it; when did you tell it to anyone afterwards?—I tell it to nobody except Mr. Manning.

48,335. You say this was Saturday, and you saw all you have been telling us; when did you tell anybody you had seen it?—I tell nobody.

48,336. Never at all?—No, I never told anybody, only Mr. Manning.

48,337. But you both saw it, and you did not want to tell him. No, but only when they came and ask where they were shot, I show them.

48,338. Who came?—Strangers.

48,339. Where did they come from?—They did not belong to the district. I don't know.

48,340. Did anybody come?—Some from the mountain.

48,341. Did a stranger come?—Yes.

48,342. When was that?—A long time.

48,343. Soon after you had seen it?—Yes.

48,344. A very long time?—I cannot say.

48,345. How long back from this day?—I cannot say how long.

48,346. Do you know how long it is since it happened?—Yes, since October.

48,347. How many months is it now since October?—Five and a half.

48,348. How many months after you saw it did a stranger come and ask you?—I cannot say how many.

48,349. Was it more than one month?—I cannot say, because they come all the time, and they continue to ask all the time.

48,350. We want to know when it was any stranger first came?—No.

48,351. Was there one came?—No, only people from the district.

48,352. What people?—From the same parish.

48,353. You knew them?—Not all.

48,354. How soon after the Saturday did they come?—I cannot say.

48,355. Was it before Christmas or after?—I cannot say. Some ask before Christmas and come after.

48,356. Who first came, and when did he come?—Some before Christmas.

48,357. Long before or shortly before?—Some shortly and some long.

48,358. Always?—Yes.

48,359. Was it a long time before or afterwards that this happened?—Not much long and not much short.

48,360. Neither the one thing nor the other?—No.

48,361. You take an interest in what you are about, don't you, and you very often look at the letters that come to the office?—Yes.

48,362. And read to whom they are directed?—Yes.

48,363. Do you ever see the inside?—How can I read the inside?

48,364. Sometimes when it is open do you read the letters?—No; if a man take and do that kind of

thing he would get and hang me. It is not lawful to do that.

48,365. What was the direction of the letter you say Dr. Morris posted ?—It was to England.

48,366. For whom was it ?—I do not remember the address, but it was to England.

48,367. How do you know it was his letter ?—He gave it to me himself to put on the stamp.

48,368. You gave him a large stamp ?—Yes.

48,369. A shilling stamp ?—Yes.

48,370. That is how you know it ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN ANDERSON (coloured) recalled and further examined.

J. Anderson.

(A number of officers called in and placed in a line.)

48,371. You remember giving evidence before Mr. Maule at Golden Grove, about the 21st of October ?—Yes.

48,372. You told us you witnessed the shooting of three prisoners at the post-office at Duckinfield ?—I have.

48,373. And that you were present with a man named Manning, the postmaster ?—Yes.

48,374. Did you see the officers that 21st of October ?—I have.

48,375. Who were present when that shooting took place ?—They were.

48,376. Look round and see if you see them here ?—Excuse me, that is Dr. Morris (*pointing to Dr. Morris*)—and here is Ensign Cullen (*pointing to Ensign Cullen*).

48,377. Were these the people you were speaking of ?—These were the gentlemen.

48,378. Did you know Dr. Morris ?—No.

48,379. Did you ever see him before ?—No.

48,380. Did you ever see him afterwards ?—No, but I saw Ensign Cullen at Golden Grove, on the 22nd, when I was flogged.

48,381. Who ordered you to be flogged ?—Captain Adcock.

48,382. When ?—On Sunday the 22nd I was flogged.

48,383. You told us before that the soldiers had fired at the three men. Did you see anybody else who fired ?—Dr. Morris took one of the rifles himself from a soldier and fired at the prisoner.

48,384. Was Ensign Cullen present at that time ?—I can't positively swear whether he was present at the spot, but he went to look upon them after the prisoners were shot.

48,385. Was he there at the time the soldiers fired at the prisoners ?—I cannot positively swear to that.

48,386. You were examined before, and said you were ordered to be flogged by Captain Adcock ?—Yes.

48,387. You said that previously to your being flogged Mr. Harrison whispered to Captain Adcock ?—Whispered in his ear.

48,388. You did not hear what he said ?—No.

48,389. Who were present ?—John F. Duany was present. He let me know what the crime of the prisoners were.

48,390. He let you know the crime ?—Yes, he told me they were charged with stealing.

48,391. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you know any other person who was present ?—Abraham Donaldson.

48,392. He is the man who has just been examined ?—Yes.

48,393. Anybody else ?—Mr. Manning.

48,394. Is he the postmaster ?—Yes.

48,395. Anybody else you know ?—Yes, a constable who is here named Cyphus Wills.

48,396. Were any of the other constables present ?—None that appear here.

48,397. Were any other persons present at the post-office ?—There were.

48,398. Who were they ?—A female named Cecilia Robinson.

48,399. (*By the Commission.*) Who else ?—I don't recollect anyone else.

48,400. Were there no constables ?—One named Cyphus Wills.

48,401. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you remember any other ?—One named Colson.

48,402. Were any others present when they were shot ?—They were not present, but Bryan brought a piece of paper with the prisoners.

48,403. Was Cyphus Wills present when they were shot ?—They were marched down the road, and he retired.

48,404. (*By the Commission.*) Then none of the constables were present when they were shot ?—They did not witness the shooting, it was too distressing.

48,405. Did they bring three or four prisoners ?—There were four coming, and as soon as they got to what is called the barricade, where they can see them from the bridge, one escaped out of the road, and ran by Duckinfield canes, and the soldiers were in high glee that the prisoners were coming. They cried out, "Oh, prisoners are coming, prisoners are coming !" and they ran to the place, some in one direction and some in another, to catch the young man who was making his escape.

48,406. How near did he come to the post-office before he made his escape ?—I suppose about three acres distant. I cannot positively swear to it, but I just judge as near as I can.

48,407. What time did you get to the post-office that day ?—I was there from the night of the disturbance.

48,408. Were you there on the Saturday ?—Yes.

48,409. What time did the soldiers come in ?—About 9 o'clock.

48,410. About how many were there ?—I might say, I think, about half a company. I don't think there was a full company of soldiers.

48,411. How long were the prisoners in custody before they were shot; how long after they came to the post-office was it before they were shot ?—Not one hour.

48,412. Was it half-an-hour ?—Not even that.

48,413. What time were they brought in to the soldiers ?—As far as I can remember I think it was about mid-day, because the soldiers were sent for by a detachment of Volunteers to meet them, in the afternoon of that same day.

The witness withdrew.

ABRAHAM GEORGE DONALDSON recalled and further examined.

A. G. Donaldson.

(A guard of soldiers marched into the room.)

48,414. Go and point out Corporal Hunter, if he is there. (*Witness pointed out Corporal Hunter.*)

The witness withdrew.

RICHARD FRANCIS (black) sworn and examined.

R. Francis.

48,415. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you live at Dalvey ?—Yes.

48,416. Were you taken prisoner at any time ?—Yes.

48,417. By whom were you taken prisoner ?—By Mr. Bryan, but by Mr. Halliday first. Mr. Halliday took me from my working place.

48,418. To whom did he hand you over ?—To Mr. Bryan.

48,419. To anybody else ?—Yes, to Mr. Wills—Cyphus Wills.

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R. Francis.

3 April 1866.

48,420. To any other constable ?—Yes, Mr. Bryan.

48,421. Any others besides them ?—Colson.

48,422. What did those three constables do with you ?—Took me from the nigger house, coming to the iron bridge.

48,423. Was anybody with you besides the constables ?—No.

48,424. Were there any other prisoners with you ?—Only four of us.

48,425. Who were the other three ?—John Mc Call.

48,426. Do you know the names of the others ?—Yes.

48,427. What were they ?—Richard Walton.

48,428. Who else ?—Tommy Miles.

48,429. Were they taken at the same place that you were ?—Yes, and me make four.

48,430. Were they taken at the same negro house with you ?—Yes.

48,431. What were they charged with ?—I don't know.

48,432. How far did you go with them ?—Mostly to the iron bridge, from the hut.

48,433. Did you go to the iron bridge ?—No, I didn't go close.

48,434. What happened to you ?—My hand was not properly tied, and when I saw the soldiers my heart leaped, and I tried to make my escape when I was coming to the iron bridge.

48,435. Were from the iron bridge was that ?—As far as from here to the wall.

48,436. Where did you run ?—Into the Duckinfield cane-piece.

48,437. Did you see what became of the three other men ?—No.

48,438. Did you see anything more ?—No.

48,439. Did you hear anything more ?—Only the gun fire, while I was in the cane-piece.

48,440. How long after your escape ?—When I came down to the cane-piece I was dashing my brains, and I don't know what time.

48,441. Had you been hiding there long ?—No, I cannot tell.

48,442. Did you see the bodies afterwards ?—No.

48,443. Have you seen what has been pointed out as their graves ?—No.

The witness withdrew.

C. Hills.

Cyphus Hills (black) sworn and examined.

48,444. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Are you a constable ?—Yes.

48,445. Of St. Thomas in the East ?—Yes.

48,446. Are you a regular or a special constable ?—A regular rural constable, I have my paper here.

48,447. Did you see the last witness ?—Yes.

48,448. Do you remember taking him as a prisoner ?—Yes.

48,449. What day was that on ?—A day in the last year.

48,450. What day was it ?—The first day.

48,451. You remember taking him prisoner ?—The other man took him and he brought him to me.

48,452. What day was that ?—Saturday.

48,453. In what month ?—In October.

48,454. Do you remember the date ?—The 21st, I think.

48,455. You took Richard Francis prisoner ?—Yes.

48,456. Had you any other prisoners ?—Yes.

48,457. What were their names ?—One Thomas Bell, one George McQuarry, and Tom Bell.

48,458. Do you remember the name of another ?—Richard Bartley. I cannot tell the names—not regular.

48,459. What was McCall's christian name ?—George McQuarry.

48,460. Who handed those three prisoners over to you ?—Bryan, the book-keeper.

48,461. What did you do with them ?—One man, he is here, got away in the cane-piece, and ran away. He leave the three.

48,462. What did you do with the three ?—Bryan say I take them to flog.

48,463. Were you to take them to the iron bridge, to the officers, to be flogged ?—Yes.

48,464. You took them to the iron bridge ?—Yes.

48,465. Whom did you give them up to ?—To a long officer.

(A number of officers were brought together into the room, and witness identified Ensign Cullen.)

(*Witness.*) He asked me what I brought the prisoners for, and I say, bring them to flog.

48,466. Did you give him anything ?—He went and talked to the doctor.

48,467. Do you know the doctor ?—Yes, he is here.

48,468. What then took place ?—He said he must shoot, the doctor said he must shoot the prisoner.

48,469. How long did you stay there ?—When the doctor say to shoot the prisoners, I turned round.

48,470. Did you see them shot ?—Yes.

48,471. Did you see the shots fired ?—Yes.

48,472. How did you see them ?—When they said "shoot" they carried the prisoners to a fence at Duckinfield.

48,473. Did you see them ?—I saw them carry the prisoners to the fence to be shot, and then I heard the guns, about 20 guns.

48,474. You did not see them fire the guns ?—Yes, I hear the gun fire.

48,475. Did you see it with your own eyes ?—Yes, I turned round when the doctor gave the order to shoot; I turned round and go round, and I had not walked any distance, as far as this room, when I heard the gun shoot. Then the next day, on Sunday, I came, and where the people shoot I saw them lie shoot.

48,476. You saw the bodies yourself ?—Yes.

48,477. Before they were buried ?—Yes, I saw them buried.

48,478. Who buried them ?—One constable. One Mr. Cornwall, in the police.

48,479. A constable who is in the police named Cornwall buried them ?—Yes.

48,480. What were the names of the other constables who were with you ?—One was Bryan.

48,481. Was there any other ?—Cosher.

48,482. Is that the same as Colson ?—Yes, that must be the same.

48,483. (*By the Commission.*) When you took these prisoners from the book-keeper did he give you a bit of paper to take with them ?—Mr. book-keeper came.

48,484. But did anybody give you a piece of paper ?—No.

48,485. Did you give a piece of paper to the long officer ?—No; me no have a paper; Bryan gave the paper.

The witness withdrew.

G. G. Manning.

George Grant Manning recalled and further examined.

(A number of officers called into the room, and witness identified Dr. Morris and Ensign Cullen.)

The witness withdrew.

FIELDING WOLSTENHOLME (coloured) sworn and examined.

48,486. Are you Sergeant-Major of the 1st West India Regiment?—I am acting Sergeant-Major.

48,487. Did you at any time march under Ensign Cullen from Manchioneal to Golden Grove?—Yes.

48,488. Do you remember what day of the week it was?—No, I don't remember what day it was.

48,489. Was Dr. Morris with your detachment?—Yes.

48,490. Do you remember his being taken ill?—Yes.

48,491. Where was it that he was taken ill?—When I heard him complain was when we were at Quarr Hill at the Post-office.

48,492. You had not heard him complain till then?—No.

48,493. Had you been near him as you came along?—I was not very far away from him.

48,494. Was he on horseback?—Yes.

48,495. Did you see anybody go up to help him at all?—I think I was in front.

48,496. When you got to the Post-office what happened?—Dr. Morris went inside the Post-office and lay down.

48,497. What did you do?—I remained at the Post-office.

48,498. How long did your detachment stop at the Post-office?—I think it was about three hours.

48,499. Did you post sentries anywhere?—Yes, one man at the Post-office and one at the Piazza.

48,500. You remained at the Post-office, did you?—Yes.

48,501. During the whole time you were there did you see any prisoners brought in?—No.

48,502. Did you see anybody shot?—No.

48,503. Must you have seen if any prisoners were brought there at the time when Dr. Morris was lying ill there?—I must have seen it if there had been anyone.

48,504. Are you quite certain that no prisoners were brought in during that time, and no persons shot?—Quite certain.

48,505. When you halted at the Post-office the party were halting regularly, I suppose?—Yes.

48,506. Did the men break off?—Yes.

48,507. Where did they go?—In the Post-office.

48,508. Did they take their arms with them, or were they piled outside?—I can't say.

48,509. You say you posted two sentries?—Yes.

48,510. Had you any other men to relieve those sentries, remaining standing at arms or in guard?—No, I merely posted sentries, the men were tired after their march.

48,511. Did they break off?—Yes.

48,512. Did anybody come in at all during the time you were there, any constables or black people of any description?—No.

48,513. Nobody?—No.

48,514. Could anybody have come in without your knowing it?—I don't think so.

48,515. Did Dr. Morris leave the Post-office?—No.

48,516. Had he recovered pretty well by the time you recommenced your march?—He was a little better when we were about to march off, and I believe there was a man attending him in the house.

48,517. Did he remain in the Post-office and lying down the whole time you were there, as far as you saw?—Yes.

48,518. Did your detachment march with their arms loaded or unloaded?—Loaded, I believe.

48,519. You believe; surely you must know whether your detachment was loaded or not?—I have forgotten.

48,520. Did you not examine their arms when you dismissed them for the night?—I think they were examined by the captain at Golden Grove; I do not quite remember.

48,521. Do you know who the sentries were that you posted?—No, I do not know the men. I got two men and posted them, not to allow the men to stray about.

48,522. Do you remember the time of the morning you got to this Post-office?—Not exactly the hour.

48,523. Was it about mid-day?—About 9 o'clock, I think.

48,524. Where had you come from that day?—From Manchioneal.

48,525. About how far is that from the Post-office?—I should think about six, seven, or eight miles.

48,526. At what time did you leave Manchioneal?—At about half-past 5 or 6 in the morning.

48,527. Had you been all that time marching?—Yes.

48,528. Did you take from half-past 5 or 6 till 9 o'clock to do that distance?—I don't remember the distance.

48,529. At what pace did you go when you were marching, three miles an hour, or two, or what?—We did not walk very fast.

48,530. After you had arrived there you broke off?—Yes.

48,531. Did any of the men go down to the river?—No, not to my knowledge.

48,532. Did you?—No.

48,533. Did you go down to bathe?—No.

48,534. You are sure of that?—Quite sure.

48,535. Had you any refreshment at that place?—Yes, we had some bread and butter and cheese, I think.

48,536. Where did that come from?—From the Post-office.

48,537. Was it at the place or was it fetched?—At the place.

48,538. How long do you think you were at the Post-office?—I should say about three hours.

48,539. Were you in the building the whole time?—In the building and standing at the door.

48,540. Did anybody come by at all in the time you were there who did not belong to your party?—No.

48,541. Nobody passed the Post-office?—No soldiers.

48,542. I am not talking about soldiers, anyone, strangers, civilians as you call them, or whatever they were, did any persons come by?—There were men and women passing by.

48,543. Did you see them?—Yes, now and then one.

48,544. And two or three together?—Yes, I think there were.

48,545. Might there have been as many as four or five men together?—Yes, four or five, no more.

48,546. Did they stop at the Post-office?—No.

48,547. Did they speak to anybody as they went by?—No.

48,548. Not that you heard?—No.

48,549. When you were there, do you remember who was in the building who did not belong to the soldiers you were with?—No, I do not remember.

48,550. Did not notice anybody there who did not belong to your party?—The Post-office man.

48,551. You know him?—Yes.

48,552. He was there?—Yes.

48,553. Was there a person of the name of Anderson, or a person you did not know the name of, besides the Post-master?—Not to my knowledge.

48,554. Was there a second man there who did not belong to the soldier party?—I did not notice anyone.

48,555. Was there a boy there?—Not that I saw.

48,556. But you were in the building all the time?—Yes.

48,557. For three hours?—Yes.

48,558. Can you undertake to say positively that nobody was in the building while you were there?—I can't say positively whether there was or not, but I did not notice any.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

F. Wolstenholme.

3 April 1866.

48,559. Were you asleep during any part of the time ?—No.

48,560. Are you quite sure of that ?—Yes.

48,561. Did you lie down ?—No.

48,562. Were you sitting in the building ?—Yes, and sometimes standing about.

48,563. Is this building near an iron bridge that crosses the river ?—I think it is.

48,564. Have you ever been to the spot since ?—No.

48,565. Had you ever been there before ?—No.

48,566. Then you were never over that line of country until the day you marched from Manchioneal to Golden Grove ?—No.

48,567. And never went over it again ?—No.

48,568. Did you halt on that day's march more than once ?—No.

48,569. Are you certain of that ?—Yes.

48,570. Did you halt before you reached the Post-office, and after you had left Manchioneal ?—No.

48,571. How far is this place that you stopped three hours at from Golden Grove, where you remained ?—A very short distance.

48,572. Are you an Englishman ?—Yes.

48,573. What regiment were you in before you joined this ?—In the second battalion of the 6th Royals.

48,574. How many years have you been in the service ?—Eight years and four months.

48,575. (*Mr. Payne.*) How did you first know that Dr. Morris was ill ?—I heard the men talking about it, and I saw him lying down.

48,576. You said, I think, that you heard him complain when you halted at the Post-office, is that so ?—Yes, I did.

48,577. What was he doing when he complained ?—He was lying down.

48,578. Did you see him arrive at the Post-office ?—Yes.

48,579. Did you see him dismount ?—Yes.

48,580. Did he walk into the Post-office ?—Yes, he did.

48,581. Did he walk in alone ?—Ensign Cullen was with him.

48,582. Ensign Cullen was walking with him ?—Yes, and he laid down, and I did not see him afterwards.

48,583. He went into a room adjacent to the Post-office ?—And laid down.

48,584. When did you see him next ?—When we fell in to march away.

48,585. You say you never were at that place but once ?—That was all.

48,586. Did your company that you were with march by that place again ?—No.

48,587. Were you always with the company ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

W. Hunter.

WILLIAM HUNTER (black) sworn and examined.

48,588. Are you a corporal in the 1st West India Regiment ?—Yes.

48,589. Do you remember at any time marching from Manchioneal to Golden Grove ?—Yes, I went on to Golden Grove with the detachment.

48,590. Under whom ?—Under the charge of Ensign Cullen.

48,591. Was any other officer with you ?—Dr. Morris was going as the doctor.

48,592. Did you go there more than once ?—Yes, we went down there twice.

48,593. Do you remember any time when Dr. Morris was taken ill ?—I remember he was quite sick on the march coming down from Manchioneal to Golden Grove.

48,594. Whereabouts was he taken ill ?—Coming down the Quarr Hill road.

48,595. Did you halt at all on your march ?—We never halted till we came down over the river ; he was so sick then that he begged to have a rest for about 10 minutes, and we marched on again.

48,596. Where was that ?—By the iron bridge.

48,597. Did you halt at all besides that on your way ?—Never halted on the way except that.

48,598. Never halted at all ?—No, not at all till we got where we were sent to, at the Post-office.

48,599. What Post-office did you stop at ?—In Plaintain Garden River district.

48,600. Was that the end of your march for the day ?—No, it was not the end of our march.

48,601. What was the end of your march ?—The end of our march was Golden Grove.

48,602. What I asked you was whether in the course of your march you halted. You say now you stopped at the Post-office ?—The doctor was got sick, and we halted up there to get something for his head.

48,603. How long did you stop at the Post-office ?—We did not stop more than about 10 minntes.

48,604. Not more than 10 minutes ?—No.

48,605. You say you took this march twice ?—Yes, I took that march twice.

48,606. Was there any other time when you stopped longer at the Post-office ?—No, I never recollect that I stopped longer, no more than that time. I went down to the station at Stokes Hall Camp and from there to Golden Grove.

48,607. Did you at any time march from Golden Grove to Manchioneal ?—I marched back from Golden Grove to Manchioneal.

48,608. When was that ?—That was the first time I marched.

48,609. You had gone there first ?—Yes.

48,610. And afterwards came back ?—Yes.

48,611. Did you stop at the Post-office when you were going from Golden Grove to Manchioneal ?—We stopped there one time, I can't remember what time it was.

48,612. How long did you stop there then ?—It was not more than 10 minutes, the doctor was so sick.

48,613. Was it the time you came from Manchioneal to Golden Grove that the doctor was sick ?—Yes.

48,614. Was he with you when you went from Golden Grove to Manchioneal ?—Back again.

48,615. And Mr. Cullen ?—Yes.

48,616. Was the doctor taken ill that time ?—No, he was not took ill going from Golden Grove to Manchioneal.

48,617. Did you stop at the Post-office when you were going from Golden Grove to Manchioneal ?—No, we never stopped at all, we went right away on ; I was in the advanced guard, I was in front about three paces away from the doctor and Mr. Cullen, I was the only person belonging to the district showing them from one place to another.

48,618. You knew the country before ?—Yes, I was born there, not born there, but grown up there.

48,619. Upon either of these occasions were there any men shot ?—Not on my march.

48,620. Were there any prisoners brought in ?—No, not on my march, no prisoners were brought in at all, and we made no prisoners on the march.

48,621. You were in charge of the advance-guard ; how far were you in advance of your party ?—Three paces in front.

48,622. You never lost sight of the main body ?—I never lost sight of the men or officers; we never had a man 10 paces in the rear. When I was sent on, if I found I was going faster than the men could follow me, I drew up.

48,623. You were always in sight of the main body ?—Yes.

48,624. Was there any time when three men of the regiment got separated from you ?—I never knew anything about that, never in my detachment.

48,625. Did you know of three men being missed from any of the detachments ?—When I left Manchioneal I can't say if there was anyone missing from the detachment, but when I got back the roll was called and all the men were present.

48,626. How long were you absent ?—I was about two days at Golden Grove.

48,627. You say there were no prisoners brought in and no men shot in your detachment ?—No.

48,628. Do you know of people being shot by any other detachment ?—No, I don't know anything about it, no more than were tried before the Court, that is all I know about.

48,629. (*Mr. Payne.*) Then you say it is not true that you stopped at the Post-office three hours ?—No, we never stopped there three hours.

48,630. Not on any march at all ?—No.

48,631. Do you know the Sergeant-Major Wolstenholme ?—Yes.

48,632. Was he with you on both marches ?—No, only one march he was with me.

48,633. Which march was that ?—I think that was on the first march.

48,634. Where from ?—From Manchioneal to Golden Grove.

48,635. Not when you came back ?—Yes, he was with me when I came back to Manchioneal.

48,636. Both times then ?—No ; when I came from Manchioneal down to Golden Grove he was with me, and when I came from Golden Grove going back to Manchioneal he was with me, but when I came back to Stokes Hall he was not there.

48,637. How many times did you pass the Post-office ?—Three times.

48,638. And you say two out of those three times the Sergeant-Major was with you ?—No, only twice.

48,639. Twice out of the three times he was with you ?—Yes.

48,640. And on neither of those three times did you stop more than 10 minutes ?—Not more than 10 minutes, for I did not even have the chance to write a letter to Kingston.

48,641. Did not you send from the Post-office to Dalvey to get some refreshment ?—Yes, I did send, but it did not come in time.

48,642. How long did you wait for it ?—About 10 minutes we had got to wait, and the officer ordered us to march on, and we could not wait any longer, and it was too late.

48,643. Did not Mr. Manning send a message for you ?—I do not recollect ; I know that Mr. Manning the postmaster received a letter for me the last march I was going up to Golden Grove, from my wife.

48,644. Do you know John Anderson ?—I don't know him, only seeing him about there.

48,645. You did see him there ?—I saw him knocking about there.

48,646. Do you know Mr. Douany the lighthouse-keeper ?—No, I do not.

48,647. Do you know Donaldson, the boy who helps Manning ?—I saw him when he was a little child, because I belong to that district.

48,648. Did you see him about that time ?—He was generally at that district.

48,649. Did you see him when you were there ?—Yes, I saw him.

48,650. Do you know the day of the week when you marched from Manchioneal to Golden Grove ?—No, I don't recollect, the march was so hard upon me.

48,651. Was it so hard that you think it might have affected your memory ?—Well, I really cannot mind all about it except what I really did.

48,652. Had you had a long march the day before? —Not the day before, but I had hard work to get a place to live in, where the detachment was to put up.

48,653. Did you not get a good night the night before ?—No, I had to lay out in the open wilderness.

48,654. Were you very tired ?—Not only tired but weary ; there was fog out on the march and I had no clothes on me, I had lost everything belonging to me.

48,655. Did not they let you lie down and go to sleep for five minutes when you got to the Post-office? —No.

48,656. You did not lie down ?—No.

48,657. Did you fall out ?—We did not fall out all, we had to stop there for 10 minutes.

48,658. You did not fall out ?—No, we did not fall out at all.

48,659. Did you stand at ease ?—Yes, I stand at ease for five or 10 minutes.

48,660. And then you went on ?—Yes, we were ordered on again.

48,661. What became of Dr. Morris at that time ? —He and Mr. Cullen were together.

48,662. Was Dr. Morris very ill ?—After he got his head wetted with some water he was a little bit better, not much, he was sick for two days, and that was the reason of our staying at Golden Grove that day.

48,663. Was he able to get any brandy and water at the Post-office ?—I don't know.

48,664. Did you see him get off his horse ?—Yes, he got off his horse, for about 10 minutes he was there.

48,665. Did he get off alone, did you see him get off ?—Yes, I saw him, he could hardly get off the horse.

48,666. Did he get off alone ?—No, Mr. Cullen held his hand and helped him.

48,667. Then where did he go ?—He just stood in the door of the Post-office.

48,668. In the piazza ?—In the door, the step, he was leaning on the place till the 10 minutes was up, and we marched on again.

48,669. You saw him all the time ?—Yes.

48,670. Leaning against the door ?—Sitting on the step for 10 minutes.

48,671. He did not go inside the house ?—No.

48,672. He did not lie down there ?—No, he did not lie.

48,673. And then he got on his horse again ?— Yes.

48,674. Did Mr. Cullen help him ?—Yes, he helped him on the horse, but he was a little better then.

48,675. And he rode on ?—Yes.

48,676. Was there any other time when he was ill? —He was ill at Golden Grove, he was sick when he went there; next morning he got up and we rode back to Manchioneal.

48,677. You don't know the day of the month this was ?—No.

48,678. Do you know whether it was in October ? —It was in October, the very month we marched away.

48,679. (*Commission.*) Did you see the Sergeant-Major post any sentries when you were halting at the Post-office ?—I don't recollect.

48,680. Did you, as corporal, post any sentries ?— No, I never posted any ; the only sentry that was posted was posted at the advance guard, not to allow the men to advance more than three paces away from the detachment.

48,681. Were you in advance of your party ?— Yes.

48,682. So you were there before Dr. Morris got there ?—Yes, I was three paces in front of Dr. Morris and the detachment.

48,683. And you left at the same time he did ?— We left about 10 minutes after we arrived.

48,684. He left at the same time you did ?—He did.

48,685. Was there any occasion upon which you went out with a firing party anywhere in the neighbourhood to shoot three men ?—Three men ?

48,686. Yes.—No, I don't recollect, I never saw three men shot on my march at all.

48,687. Were you ever called upon to form one of a firing party to execute any prisoners during the time you were out ?—No.

48,688. Never ?—No.

48,689. You say you were never called upon during

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the time you were out with your company, when these disturbances were going on, as one of a firing party to execute a prisoner ?—No.

48,690. Did you ever see any men called out to shoot prisoners ?—No, I never saw any men called out to shoot prisoners.

48,691. Did you ever see any men shoot prisoners while you were out ?—No.

48,692. Did you ever see a prisoner shot ?—No, I never saw a man shot yet.

48,693. You say you went twice from Manchioneal to this bridge at Duckinfield ?—Yes.

48,694. Was Dr. Morris with you both times ?—No.

48,695. Only once ?—He was with me once.

48,696. I am talking of going from Manchioneal to the bridge ?—Only once.

The witness withdrew.

L. O'Connor.

LEWIS O'CONNOR sworn and examined.

48,697. Are you a private in the West India regiment ?—A corporal.

48,698. Were you with a detachment at any time marching from Manchioneal to Golden Grove ?—Yes.

48,699. Do you know that country ?—No, I had never been.

48,700. Did you march once or more than once from Manchioneal to Golden Grove ?—Once, I think.

48,701. And did you march back again ?—Yes.

48,702. Did you never march there again ?—I don't acknowledge it.

48,703. I suppose you mean you do not recollect it ?—No.

48,704. Who was with you at the time of this march ?—Mr. Cullen was with me and Dr. Morris.

48,705. Any other officer ?—No other officer.

48,706. What was the number of your detachment ?—I don't know.

48,707. Did you march in front or rear ?—I was in the rear.

48,708. Do you remember anybody being taken ill, either in going to Manchioneal, or coming back ?—I remember Dr. Morris was sick.

48,709. Was that in going to Manchioneal or coming back ?—From Manchioneal.

48,710. Where was he taken ill ?—On the road.

41,711. Did you stop anywhere ?—We stopped at Plantain Garden river.

48,712. Was there any particular house that you stopped at ?—There was a post-office there.

48,713. What became of Dr. Morris when you were there ?—He was sick and lay in the room.

48,714. How long did you stop at this post-office ?—About two or three hours.

48,715. Did he remain in the post-office all the time, or did he come out at all ?—He remained there always.

48,716. What became of you during that time ?—I was there.

48,717. Did you fall out when you halted there ?—Yes.

48,718. Where did you go ?—I did not go anywhere, I had nowhere to go.

48,719. Did you have any refreshment there ?—Yes, I had refreshment.

48,720. What did you get ?—I had got my own rations with me.

48,721. You had your rations cooked with you—Yes.

48,722. Were any prisoners brought in while you were there ?—No, no prisoners.

48,723. Was anyone shot while you were there ?—No.

48,724. Are you quite certain of that ?—Certain.

48,725. Do you know of any three men being shot at any time when you were on your line of march anywhere ?—No.

48,726. Have you heard of any men being shot by any of your detachment ?—No, I did not hear of any.

48,727. Come, recollect; have you ever heard the men talk of anything of this sort?—No I don't recollect.

48,728. Try and recollect if you have ever heard of anything of the sort; do you recollect ?—No.

48,729. Did you know of any of your men getting loose at any time, any of those belonging to your detachment ?—No, I don't know of any getting loose.

48,730. I mean getting away and being absent without leave ?—No.

48,731. When you halted at the post-office did you see the Sergeant-Major post sentries there ?—The Sergeant-Major?

48,732. Or any other non-commissioned officer ?—No; I did not see any sentries posted, there were no sentries posted; but nobody could run away, there was no place for us to go to.

48,733. It is a single house there ?—Yes.

48,734. Did you see any strangers come up while you were there, or pass by ?—Oh, there was plenty of people passed up and down.

48,735. Any men ?—I saw a couple of men ride past.

48,736. Did you see three or four together come up to the post-office ?—No, not so many as that; I saw only two pass by.

48,737. Did any men come up for a short time and speak to any of the soldiers?—I don't acknowledge that.

48,738. Were there persons at the post-office who were not soldiers ?—Yes, there was the shopkeeper.

48,739. How many were there not soldiers ?—Indeed I can't recollect.

48,740. You can tell us whether anybody came there, or was there when you got there ?—I cannot tell you.

48,741. Who did you see there besides your own party ?—I saw a strange woman there.

48,742. Any other persons ?—The man who kept the shop.

48,743. Did you see anybody else besides him and the woman ?—Yes, some knocking about there.

48,744. Who were they, do you know ?—I don't know them.

48,745. How many were there ?—I don't recollect how many.

48,746. Two or three ?—About that or four.

48,747. What were you doing the three hours you stopped there ?—Resting myself.

48,748. Were you sitting down all the time ?—Keeping about.

48,749. And that was all you did in the three hours ?—Yes.

48,750. Did you hear any report of a gun ?—No, there was no gun discharged at the time.

48,751. You were only there once ?—Once.

48,752. Did you hear any report of a gun at any time while you were on the march ?—No.

48,753. Was your detachment loaded or not ?—I can't say.

48,754. Was your own firelock loaded ?—No.

48,755. It was not ?—No.

48,756. (*Mr. Payne.*) Had you had hard work the day before, and were you tired ?—I was, we had been marching a long distance; I must be tired.

48,757. Had you a good night ?—A good night's rest ?

48,758. Were you fatigued or not ?—I was fatigued, not particularly.

48,759. Have you seen nobody shot in St. Thomas in the East ?—No.

48,760. You never saw anybody shot ?—No.

48,761. Did you ever see any dead bodies ?—No, not any.

48,762. Not during the whole course of martial law ?—No.

48,763. Did you ever see anybody flogged ?—No.

48,764. You never saw a man flogged ?—No, I never saw a man flogged at all.

The witness withdrew.

ALLEN HENRY MADDOCKS sworn and examined.

48,765. Are you in the 1st West India Regiment?—Yes.

48,766. You are a private?—Yes.

48,767. Do you remember marching from Manchioneal towards Golden Grove?—I do.

48,768. How often?—Once.

48,769. Do you know what day of the week it was?—No, I don't know exactly what day of the week it was, I think it was somewhere about Saturday.

48,770. Did you march back from Golden Grove to Manchioneal?—Yes, we did.

48,771. How long afterwards was it that you returned?—About two or three days after.

48,772. Do you remember anybody being taken ill upon either of those marches?—Yes, I remember the doctor.

48,773. Upon which march was that that he was taken ill?—On the march from Manchioneal to Golden Grove he took sick at the post-office.

48,774. What did he do there?—He lay down and I was attending to him, wetting his head with cold water.

48,775. How long were you attending to him?—The whole time we were there.

48,776. How long was that?—It was about three hours.

48,777. Are you sure that he did not leave the room all that time?—He did not; I was with him the whole time till we left for Golden Grove, and there were some of the Sixth there.

48,778. Where?—At Golden Grove, under the command of Captain Adcock. We did not leave the post-office till we marched on to Golden Grove.

48,779. Till you fell in?—Yes.

48,780. At what time did you arrive at the post-office, do you remember?—I can't say exactly, about 11, or it might be 12.

48,781. You say you stopped there three hours?—Yes, I think about three hours.

48,782. And then you marched on to Golden Grove?—Yes.

48,783. Did you see anything of any prisoners being brought in while you were at the post-office?—No, not that I recollect.

48,784. Did you see or hear of any prisoners being shot while you were staying there?—No, I did not while I was there.

48,785. You say you are quite certain Doctor Morris did not leave the room?—Not while I was with him.

48,786. And you were with him the whole time of the halt?—Yes.

48,787. Did not you have some refreshment?—Yes, I bought some at the post-office shop.

48,788. And you eat it in the room did you?—Yes, it was all the same; it opened out of one door into another.

48,789. Was there anybody else with Doctor Morris during the time?—Mr. Cullen.

48,790. Did he remain in all the time?—Yes, he was there all the time, except going outside; he was not sick. We had no place to stop, only outside the piazza of the shop, but the man gave them the room till they marched on. Mr. Cullen was in command of the detachment going down; he might walk about, but I don't recollect his going too far. No man was shot in my presence.

48,791. Or in your hearing?—Or in my hearing.

48,792. Or in Dr. Morris's hearing?—I can't say in Dr. Morris's hearing.

48,793. Not in his sight at any rate?—No, not so long as I was with him.

48,794. Was your detachment loaded; did they march with their firelocks loaded. Were you loaded or not loaded?—I cant rightly say if we were loaded.

48,795. Did you hear the report of any guns while you were there?—No.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE LESLIE (brown) sworn and examined.

G. Leslie.

48,796. Do you belong to the 1st West India Regiment?—Yes.

48,797. Do you remember at any time marching with a detacahment frm Manchioneal to Golden Grove?—Yes.

48,798. Once or more than once?—I went once.

48,799. Did you also march back again from Golden Grove to Manchioneal?—Yes.

48,800. Do you remember the day of the week upon which you went from Manchioneal to Golden Grove?—No.

48,801. How long after you went to Golden Grove was it that you returned to Manchioneal?—I can't recollect now how long.

48,802. What officers were with you?—Mr. Cullen and Dr. Morris.

48,803. Do you remember anybody being taken ill on your march?—Yes.

48,804. Who?—The doctor was.

48,805. Which march was it, going from or to Manchioneal?—Coming from Manchioneal.

48,806. Where was he taken ill?—I don't qualify the place on the road.

48,807. Did you halt anywhere?—Yes.

48,808. Where?—We halted at a little spring like and lay in the grass.

48,809. Was there any house there?—No, there was no house there.

48,810. What became of Dr. Morris when you halted?—He lay on the grass there.

48,811. Who attended upon him?—Mr. Cullen. He said we were to go on to where we were to halt, and he got on his horse.

48,812. Where was it that you were to halt?—Plantain Garden River.

48,813. When Dr. Morris was first taken ill he laid on the grass, you say?—Yes.

48,814. And then Mr. Cullen got him on to the place where you were going to halt?—Yes.

48,815. Was there any house there?—Yes, he went into a little room there.

48,816. Do you know what business went on there, was it a shop or a private house?—It was a post-office.

48,817. He was taken in there, was he?—Yes, into a room there.

48,818. How long did you stop there?—We were there more than three hours.

48,819. Where were you during that time?—I was knocking about.

48,820. How far did you go away from this post-office?—I went to the river; the river runs nearly opposite, and I bathed, it is close, not to get out of sight.

48,821. When you went down to the river where did you leave Dr. Morris?—Lying down.

48,822. Where?—In the little room.

48,823. When you came back from bathing did you know where he was then?—Yes.

48,824. Where?—In the same place.

48,825. After that did you remain in the neighbourhood of the Post-office?—Yes, I stopped there and lay in the grass and rested myself.

48,826. Did you see any prisoners brought in?—No, I did not see any prisoners.

48,827. Or see any prisoners shot?—No.

48,828. Were any prisoners shot while you were there?—No.

48,829. Was the river near enough for you to hear

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any firing if it took place ?—Yes, I could hear from where the river was.

48,830. How long were you away going to bathe ?—I did not take an hour.

48,831. Were you nearly an hour away ?—Yes, about an hour.

48,832. Bathing and sitting down by the river ?—Yes, bathing.

48,833. When you went to the river to bathe did you take your firelock with you ?—No, that was leaning against the Post-office.

48,834. Were you loaded or unloaded ?—We were loaded.

48,835. You marched loaded ?—Yes.

48,836. You know Corporal Hunter, I suppose ?—Yes.

48,837. Did you ever see Corporal Hunter shoot anybody ?—No, Corporal Hunter could not find his rifle, I think.

48,838. He lost his rifle ?—He could not find his rifle.

48,839. Do you mean he could not find it that day ? He said he could not find his rifle; he left his rifle somewhere; he had not his rifle when he was called upon to go on the march.

48,840. When you were ordered to fall in to march Corporal Hunter could not find his rifle, is that what you mean to say ?—Yes.

48,841. When you were ordered to fall in to march away from the Post-office ?—Yes.

48,842. Was it found subsequently ?—Yes, he found it after that.

48,843. Where did he find it ?—He said it was leaning up there.

48,844. How long was this firelock of his missing ?—As soon as the men came to fall in he said he did not see his rifle.

48,845. Did you march with the advance guard, or with the main body of your detachment, or in the rear ?—I marched with the main body.

48,846. (*Mr. Payne.*) There is an iron bridge that goes over the river near about there, is there not ?—Yes.

48,847. And the river runs in a deep gully ?—Yes.

48,848. How far was the place where you were bathing, do you think, from the Post-office ?—It was on the left of the Post-office among some bamboos.

48,849. Near the iron bridge, or the other way ?—No, I went to the left of the Post-office down to the river.

48,850. Down into the gully ?—Yes.

48,851. And you bathed down there ?—Yes.

48,852. How far off from the Post office were you then ?—I should say as far as from here to where the guard is (*across the square*).

48,853. The sides of this gully would prevent any sound reaching you down by the river, would they not ?—Yes, they might have.

48,854. (*Commission.*) Did you at any time when you were out with your detachment see three men shot ?—No, I did not witness any man shot.

48,855. Not all the time you were out ?—No, I did not witness the death of any man.

The witness withdrew.

J. F. Duany.

JOHN F. DUANY (coloured) sworn and examined.

48,856. What are you ?—A lighthouse-keeper.

48,857. Were you at any time at the Post-office in the Plantain Garden River district when some prisoners were brought in ?—Yes.

48,858. Do you remember what day it was ?—It was on a Saturday; I don't know the date.

48,859. Were there any soldiers there at the time they were brought in ?—Yes.

48,860. Had you seen these soldiers come in ?—I I met them at the bridge.

48,861. Which way were they coming ?—They were stationed there for the day.

48,862. What time was it you saw them ?—That day ?

48,863. Yes.—About 11 o'clock.

48,864. You say they had been stationed there for the day; when did they come in ?—On Saturday morning they came in.

48,865. That same morning ?—Yes, they came down on the Saturday.

48,866. Where did they come from ?—From Manchioneal.

48,867. Did you see them come from Manchioneal ?—They were there before I saw them.

48,868. How did you know they had come from Manchioneal ?—There were no soldiers except at Manchioneal at that time.

48,869. Did you see them afterwards go on towards Golden Grove ?—No, I left them at the bridge and went back.

48,870. How could you tell they had not come from Golden Grove and were on their way to Manchioneal ?—I came from the lighthouse that morning and met them, at least I saw them on my way from the lighthouse coming down Quao Hill by the iron bridge.

48,871. Then you saw them coming down the hill ?—I saw them at a distance coming down towards the river, but not near.

48,872. Were you remaining by the Post-office long that day ?—Yes.

48,873. How long were you there ?—About an hour.

48,874. What happened during that time ?—When I got up to the Post-office two of the black soldiers came and took my horse and took it away, and the horse of one of the constables who had been riding along with me.

48,875. Did you and the constable come together then ?—Yes, the constable who was stationed at Holland Bay. He and I rode up together to the Post-office, and two of the men came and took our horses, and the officer came out and drove them away.

48,876. Do you know who the officer was ?—Yes, one Mr. Cullen.

48,877. Did you know him before by sight ?—No.

48,878. Then how did you know it was Mr. Cullen ?—I heard his name called.

48,879. At the time ?—Yes.

48,880. What happened next while you were there ?—When he drove them off I looked and saw a saddle of mine on the ground which I had lent to a man in the Bay, and I claimed it, and the officer said he could not give it up until he had finished with it.

48,881. What next ?—I left it and I went into the shop, and I heard Dr. Morris had a little fever and was lying in the inner room, and a short time after I saw the soldiers running in all directions, and heard them sing out, "There is a prisoner got away," and they all ran to catch the man. There were four prisoners tied together, and one slipped his hand out of the rope and got away, and ran into the cane.

48,882. That was what you heard ?—I heard it said, and I looked and saw the soldiers running.

48,883. Did you see three prisoners and one run away ?—I heard that one had gone into the cane.

48,884. What next ?—In a little time the book-keeper brought them up to the place.

48,885. Who was the book-keeper ?—A black man of the name of Bryan.

48,886. What did he do ?—He brought them up and the officer went out and met him. I looked at the men and I knew one of them, so I went out and asked the officer what they were doing, he said they had been stealing a few nails. I asked him what he intended to do with them, for one man I knew to be a very quiet fellow, and I was sorry to see him in that position, for he was the only man I could get in the Bay when I wanted an express message sent from the lighthouse to Kingston.

48,887. You told him that, did you ?—Yes.

48,888. What was the name of the man?—Richard Walton, I asked the officer. He said, "Give him a flogging." I said, Very well, I could not interfere with that, and I and the officer went into the shop, and he asked Mr. Manning if he had any twine to make a cat with, and Mr. Manning gave him up all the twine. He handed it to a black soldier, and he cut it off and plaited it, and was winding it on the stick, and Mr. Morris, being in the next room, heard of it and came to the door and inquired what it was. I saw the soldiers quickly put up their guns, and I asked what was the matter, and one of them said the doctor had ordered them be shot.

48,889. You did not hear the doctor yourself do that?—No, he was in the room.

48,890. Who said the doctor had ordered them to be shot?—One of the soldiers.

48,891. Would you know that soldier again?—No, I would not know him; he was black; I saw him handling his gun. I didn't know what they were going to do with the guns till I saw them loose the man from the post. They said they were going to be flogged.

48,892. Did you see them shot?—Yes, I saw them tied. Mr. Manning begged that they should not be shot at the piazza, but that they should be taken a little further away. They did take them a little further off, near a fence by the grass.

48,893. Do you think you could identify any of those soldiers?—I could identify one of the blacks.

48,894. Did you know the officers by sight, Mr. Cullen and Dr. Morris, as you call them?—I think I should know them. That was the only once I saw them.

48,895. Did you see Dr. Morris yourself?—I saw him, and he asked me for a towel and a piece of soap.

48,896. Was he very sick?—No.

(*A number of soldiers marched into the room.*)

48,897. Look at these men and see if you know any amongst them that were there?—Yes, that man (*pointing to Corporal Hunter*).

48,898. What was he doing; was he one of the firing party who shot them?—Well, I think so.

48,899. Can you swear that he was?—Yes.

48,900. Can you swear that he was one of the men that shot them?—Well, I did not see him exactly take the aim.

48,901. Was he one of the men that fired his gun off?—Several went off; I think he might be one; he brought his gun back, I know, and said that it wanted cleaning. He was wiping it as he brought it, and said now he could go and eat his breakfast.

48,902. Do you recognize that man on the right?—I do.

48,903. As one of the men that belonged to the detachment?—Yes, those are the only two I know.

48,904. You swear you saw that man (Hunter) having discharged his firelock and wiping the nipple?—Yes, he was wiping his gun as he came up the steps, and saying the gun would want cleaning, and he would go and eat his breakfast now.

48,905. Look at that other man on the left, did you ever see him before?—I think I saw him among the crowd.

48,906. You say Walton, who was one of the three men, was the man you knew?—Yes.

48,907. And you spoke to the officer and told him he was a useful man?—Yes.

48,908. Do you know that that man is dead and is not at home?—Yes, he was shot.

48,909. Did you know either of the other two?—No, I saw them but I did not know them.

48,910. You did not know them then?—No.

48,911. But you know that Walton is missing, and that he is not at home now?—Yes.

48,912. Who was the officer that you spoke to when you said this about the man being useful, and so on?—Mr. Cullen.

48,913. Did you see the manner in which these men were shot?—Well, I did not go to look at them.

48,914. You did not see whether they were all killed at once?—They did not kill them all at one shot, they shot them one by one.

48,915. Then they were not all three shot at once?—Not at one shot.

48,916. Are you quite sure that the three were shot one after the other?—They shot them one by one.

48,917. What, first put up one and shot him?—Yes.

48,918. And then put up another and shot him?—Yes.

48,919. Did you see that done?—Yes.

48,920. Now just explain this to us; where were you standing when the men were shot?—I was in a shop, look through the glass; I could not bear to go near.

48,921. Did you see the soldiers told off to shoot the men?—I could not hear that.

48,922. Did you see it?—I did not exactly see any taking aim, I could not bear to look; I merely gave a sort of cast-glance.

48,923. How many do you think shot at the first man?—I cannot exactly say.

48,924. More than one?—They did not fire many guns.

48,925. Was it a volley or one?—One at a time.

48,926. One gun at a time?—Yes.

48,927. Then they put up one man at a time, did they?—Yes.

48,928. Did they shoot one man at a time, he standing alone?—I think they did.

48,929. You think they did, were you looking?—No, I did not give a look.

48,930. When you did look, did you see one man being shot by himself?—Yes.

48,931. You did?—Yes, the last man, he was secured to a fence.

48,932. Did you see the first man?—I did not like to look when the first man was shot, but after that I gave a cast.

48,933. If you did look at all did you see any one man shot?—I saw the last man, I saw them pull him up to the fence, and they did not tie him hardly before the gun went off.

48,934. How many volleys had been fired before that?—I did not notice how many volleys, I did not keep count to know how much gun they fire off.

48,935. You say you only look now and then, but you did look?—Yes.

48,936. And did you see the man shot?—Yes, one I saw.

48,937. Let us keep to that one, did you see him shot with your own eyes?—Yes.

48,938. Was he standing alone, apart from all the others?—I could not see the man plain, because it was just at the back of a little logwood; I could only see the head of the person, I could not see his body.

48,939. Was that the head of the man standing by himself?—Yes, the last man.

48,940. And no others were near him?—No, except the man that tied him.

48,941. Then he was alone?—Yes.

48,942. That one prisoner?—Yes.

48,943. And you saw him shot?—Yes.

48,944. Who shot him?—I did not look to see who the person was taking the aim; I just cast my eye to the corner and heard the gun fire.

48,945. Do you know whether it killed him?—No, I do not, I would not go to look.

48,946. Did you hear more than one gun?—Oh, yes, several, four or five.

48,947. At the time the man was shot whom you saw?—I do not recollect now.

48,948. Was he tied against the fence?—Yes, I saw when a man took a turn of the rope, and the man did not turn off well before I heard the fire.

48,949. Who was in the room when you were looking out of this window?—There were several.

48,950. Who were they?—There was Mr. Manning and his boy and Anderson. I cannot recollect all.

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48,951. They were all in the room at the time, were they ?—Yes, only just peeping out.

48,952. You are quite certain they were in the room ?—Yes.

48,953. You say Dr. Morris was in the other room, and that he came to the door and asked what was the matter ?—He came to the next door, I was in one room and he was in the next.

48,954. Then he came to the door between the two rooms, you were in one room and he in the other, is that what you mean to say ?—Yes.

48,955. Do you say that he came to the door and asked what was the matter ?—Yes.

48,956. Was that when the men were binding the twine to make the cats ?—Yes, I saw they were tying the twine.

48,957. Did you continue in that same room till you heard the guns fire and saw the man shot ?—Yes.

48,958. Did Dr. Morris remain in the same room that he had been in ?—No, he went out and was present near the men.

48,959. Did you hear him say anything about anyone before they went ?—No.

48,960. Did you see him speak to anyone ?—No.

48,961. Did you see him with a piece of paper in his hand ?—No, I did not see any paper.

48,962. How long did you remain there ?—Altogether it must be about an hour.

48,963. Were you there when the soldiers went away ?—No.

48,964. You went before they went ?—I went on to Golden Grove and returned back.

48,965. How long were you there after the last man was shot, do you think ?—About a quarter of an hour.

48,966. Did anybody go to the men's bodies who were shot, after they had been shot ?—I cannot say. One of the soldiers told the book-keeper there that he must get the men buried.

48,967. Do you know which of the soldiers said that ?—No, I do not know which it was.

48,968. You left the men on the ground ?—Yes. One of the men asked me for a bit of soap to go and bathe.

(*Officers called in.*)

48,969. Do you see amongst these the gentleman whom you call the doctor ?—I think that is the one (*pointing to Mr. Morris*), and that is the officer (*Mr. Cullen*).

48,970. Did you know the boy of Mr. Manning ?—Yes.

48,971. You say you saw Manning's boy in the room at the time these people were being shot ?—Yes.

48,972. And Anderson, the schoolmaster, you say you saw him in the room ?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. Morris.

Dr. MORRIS recalled and further examined.

48,973. You have heard this statement that has been made ?—I have.

48,974. Do you remember being taken ill upon this march ?—Yes.

48,975. You were carried into the Post-office ?—I was either taken or carried in, I don't exactly remember which.

48,976. Were any prisoners brought in during the time you were there ?—Not to my knowledge.

48,977. Then you could not give any instructions respecting any prisoners ?—No, decidedly not.

48,978. Is it true that you saw any prisoners shot ?—I did not.

48,979. You have heard all the evidence, and you positively deny it ?—I do most emphatically deny it.

48,980. (*By Mr. Payne.*) Do you also deny in the same way the shooting of Billy Gray ?—I don't know Billy Gray.

48,981. The shooting of a lad with your own hand, attached to a tree at Grange Hill ?—I most positively deny it. Mr. Cullen was with me the whole time, and there were others round about. I did not shoot anyone there.

The witness withdrew.

Ensign Cullen.

Ensign CULLEN recalled and further examined.

48,982. You have heard the additional evidence that has been given to-day ?—Yes.

48,983. You have had time to think over this matter since you were here last ?—Yes.

48,984. Have you been able to call any circumstances to your recollection corresponding with the events that we have now heard ?—No.

48,985. Are you still quite certain that nothing of the sort happened during your stay at this Post-office ?—I am.

48,986. You most positively swear that the statements that have been made to-day are untrue ?—Yes, what I have heard ; I heard the greater portion of the evidence this morning.

48,987. Had you ever seen the last witness before, the lighthouse-keeper ?—No, never, to my recollection.

48,988. Then you recollect no conversation with him at the Post-office, about the character of any man who was useful to the lighthouse people ?—No.

48,989. That recalls nothing to your memory ?—Nothing whatever.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. E. Major.

Dr. EDWARD MAJOR recalled and further examined.

48,990. You were to have handed us a return of the persons killed and wounded at Morant Bay ?—Yes, I have sent the return in.

48,991. The return applies to No. 1 Company, does it not ?—Yes, and also to civilians.

48,992. Of No. 1 Company there were six killed ?—Yes, Captain Hitchens, Lieutenant Hall, Lieutenant Reid, Sergeant Harrison, Private Ross, and Private Gilfoy.

48,993. And 15 wounded ?—Yes.

48,994. You know nothing about the other company ?—I saw them, but I have sent in no return as to them.

48,995. Can you give us the number ?—There was one killed, I cannot give the number of wounded.

48,996. Then of civilians, there were Baron Ketelhodt, Mr. Herschell, Mr. Walton, Mr. Alexander Cooke, Mr. Arthur Cooke, Mr. Thomas McCormack, Mr. Price, and Mr. Alberga, the Inspector of Police, killed ?—Yes.

48,997. Were there any other persons ?—Mr. McPherson was wounded, and he died a few days afterwards.

48,998. Besides that, there were wounded Mr. Georges, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Brooke's cook ?—Yes.

48,999. Were there any persons who were burnt in the Court-house ?—There were three old men, paupers ; when the attack was made on the Court-house they were there. We generally have a large number of poor persons come to each Vestry. These three were in the Court-house at the time the doors were closed so as to prevent the rebels from entering ; they were all aged men and feeble.

49,000. And not able to leap out of the window ?—Certainly not.

49,001. Then did they stop there?—Yes, I think it was impossible for them to have escaped—for two of them certainly. While Captain Hitchens, and the Custos, and the whole of us, were placing forms against the door, only one of them was able to assist us. The other two remained by the side of the wall and could not move.

49,002. What were their names, do you know?—I do not know.

49,003. Were their remains found afterwards?—I observed several bones next morning underneath the Court-house, the room where the Vestry was held; but as I left the Court-house the room had commenced falling in, for there was a large hole in the centre of the room.

49,004. And these three men were there then, were they?—Yes; they had to escape as quickly as possible, and I think it was impossible for them to have got out.

49,005. You have never heard of these paupers since?—No.

The witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER D. K. MUDIE recalled and further examined.

A.D.K.Mudie.

49,006. You are the schoolmaster at Morant Bay?—Yes.

49,007. Do you remember being in Morant Bay about the 10th of August last year?—I was.

49,008. Do you know the house in Morant Bay in which Mr. Chisholm lived?—I do.

49,009. Was that the Mr. Chisholm who was a friend of Mr. Gordon's?—A very intimate friend.

49,010. Do you remember on the day I have mentioned, or about that day, seeing a printed address to the people of St. Thomas in the East posted upon a tree anywhere?—Yes, I do remember.

49,011. Where did you see it?—It was posted on a cotton-tree almost opposite Mr. Chisholm's house.

49,012. What day did you see it?—On Friday, the 10th of August; it was posted over another placard, signed "Edward Cardwell," headed "The Queen's Advice to the Working Classes."

49,013. That would be on the Thursday if it was the 10th of August?—Yes, it was the Thursday.

49,014. Was that in the high road?—In the main road.

49,015. Posted publicly?—Yes.

49,016. And put over the document headed "The Queen's Advice"?—Yes, so as to prevent its being read.

49,017. Is that tree a place at Morant Bay where public notices are affixed?—Yes, it forms a cross-road.

The witness withdrew.

Rev. RICHARD WARREN (black) sworn and examined.

Rev.R.Warren.

49,018. Are you a missionary in St. Thomas in the East?—Yes.

49,019. What body do you belong to?—The Baptists.

49,020. The London Baptists?—No.

49,021. You are one of the native Baptists?—Yes.

49,022. Where had you a congregation?—At Spring.

49,023. Did you sometimes preach at Stony Gut?—Yes.

49,024. And at Springfield?—At Stye-hut.

49,025. At Stye-hut, Stony Gut, and Spring?—Yes.

49,026. Do you remember putting your signature to any papers of Mr. Gordon's?—Not particularly Mr. Gordon's.

49,027. Where did you put your signature to any papers?—To some requisition to the Custos.

49,028. Do you mean that it was headed "A Requisition," and you signed it?—Yes.

49,029. Did you sign any other paper besides that?—Yes.

49,030. What was the other paper?—There was another paper that I signed, a document that was getting up an anti-slavery society—to revive the anti-slavery society that had formerly been here.

49,031. Had that paper any heading to it?—I don't remember the heading, it was only an organization. Of course a good many members put their names to it.

49,032. Where was that?—In Morant Bay.

49,033. At whose house was it you did that?—It was in a house that was Mr. Gordon's; I think he hired it for the purpose.

49,034. A house that Mr. Gordon hired in Morant Bay?—Yes.

49,035. Where was it in Morant Bay?—In a street almost opposite the Wesleyan chapel.

49,036. When did he hire that house?—He hired it; I think it must have been in 1863.

49,037. And was it then you signed this paper?—Yes.

49,038. In the year 1863?—Yes, for the anti-slavery society.

49,039. Was that house kept for that purpose?—I think that Mr. Gordon—no, he hired it for that purpose at that time, to hold the meeting. After getting a grant, I think from the Custos, the meeting was held at the house.

49,040. And that was in the year 1863?—Yes.

49,041. Were you there at all afterwards?—Yes.

49,042. When?—Well, there were only one or two meetings held in that house.

49,043. When were they held?—In 1863, and I am not so certain about 1864; I am certain about 1863; there were one or two meetings there.

49,044. Who were at those meetings?—A number of the voters, tax-payers.

49,045. To form this anti-slavery society?—Yes.

49,046. And did you form the society?—I gave my signature as a member.

49,047. Then the society was formed, I suppose?—Yes.

49,048. Who were the principal persons in it?—Most of them were the citizens round about Morant Bay.

49,049. Was Mr. Gordon in it, you say he hired the house for the purpose?—He was present.

49,050. President?—He was present at the meeting.

49,051. Who was president of your society, you say you formed an anti-slavery society?—Yes.

49,052. Well, who was the president of it?—Mr. Clyne.

49,053. He was the president, was he?—He was chairman of the meeting.

49,054. I am asking you about the society that you formed, was Clyne the president of your society?—I think he was.

49,055. Who were the officers of it, had you any committee?—There was a committee, but I can't recollect now, without I had the document, who the officers were. I know there was a committee formed and they appointed a person as agent.

49,056. Who was the agent?—Mr. William Chisholm.

49,057. Do you remember any persons who were the principal men in it?—No, I don't particularly recollect now. I could not tell the names, without it was the chairman, and then I recollect about the agent.

49,058. Mr. Clyne was the chairman, and Mr. Chisholm was the agent?—Yes.

49,059. What did the society do?—It was re-organized for the purpose of raising a fund to keep up a correspondence with the home society.

49,060. And did you raise a fund?—That was what Mr. Chisholm was appointed for, to raise a fund.

49,061. Did you raise a fund?—I think there was some raised. I am certain there was some raised,

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because we sent out; a small sum I think was raised and forwarded on.

49,062. To the parent society in London do you mean?—Yes.

49,063. And this was in 1863 you say?—It must have been in 1863.

49,064. Did it go on during 1864 and 1865?—There was not much done after that. I don't recollect much more being done after the movement that was made then.

49,065. After 1863?—After 1863.

49,066. You say you put your name to something?—Yes.

49,067. What was it that you signed, do you remember, was it resolutions, or any plan of the society, or what was it?—Just a document, a list of names.

49,068. Nothing else than a list of names?—That was all, as members for the society.

49,069. Was it headed what the list was, "Members of the Society of the Anti-slavery Association," or anything of that sort?—I can't exactly remember what was the preface now.

49,070. But was there a preface?—There must have been a preface, of course.

49,071. Was the paper anything like that (*handing one to the witness*); is that the paper to which you refer—well?—I am looking for my own name.

49,072. Without looking for your own name, was that the sort of paper you signed?—Well, something of this description.

49,073. But where is the preface?—There is none there, of course.

49,074. The paper you signed had a preface?—I don't recollect about the preface; I said there was a society formed.

49,075. You said that the paper you signed had a preface; what was the society's name, it had a name; was it "The St. Thomas in the East Anti-slavery Association"?—I can't recollect of any of the words.

49,076. But it had some kind of name?—I don't dispute that.

49,077. Then what was it? If you were a member of it you must know the name of the society?—I don't recollect but that one meeting of the Anti-slavery Society.

49,078. But when you became a member you became a member of some society that had a name; what was the name you knew it by?—The Anti-slavery Society.

49,079. Then that was the preface that you signed, "The St. Thomas in the East Anti-slavery Society?"—Well, I won't say about the preface, but I know that I signed as a member.

49,080. Here seems to be your name; is that your writing?—Yes.

49,081. What made you put your name to that paper without anything at all to it?—Whilst I was in St. Thomas in the East of course I signed some two or three papers of that kind.

49,082. Is that the paper you refer to about the Anti-slavery Society?—I really am not prepared to say, but I know that is my handwriting.

49,083. Was Paul Bogle a member of it?—Yes.

49,084. His name, I see, comes first of all here?—Yes, the same as myself, he signed, and some two or three requisitions and documents of that kind.

49,085. But that is not a requisition; do you remember that Paul Bogle was the first person that signed it?—No, I don't recollect that.

49,086. Was he at this meeting that you speak of?—Of course he was at the meeting.

49,087. And William Bogle?—Yes; that was his son.

49,088. And William Bowie, do you remember him?—Yes, he was one of his neighbours.

49,089. Here, following your name, there seem to be six or eight names all in the same handwriting; do you know whose handwriting that is?—Well, I can't say to any handwriting.

49,090. Do you know Mr. Gordon's handwriting?—I don't know exactly as I would know it. I can't say for any handwriting but my own; I can say for mine.

49,091. Do you write?—I write my name.

49,092. Nothing beyond your name?—I write letters. I write upon matters I am concerned in—church matters. I write my own letters.

49,093. I see a very large proportion here put their marks?—Yes.

49,094. Did you see a great number of persons put their marks to that paper?—Most in the parish.

49,095. I am speaking of the paper that you signed; do you remember whether the members of the Anti-slavery Society were persons who principally put their marks?—Yes, they did put their marks.

49,096. You remember that as a fact of those who joined this society?—In any case, I mean.

49,097. But do you remember this case?—No, not particularly.

49,098. How many persons were at this meeting?—I could not number them.

49,099. Were there 10 or 200?—There was over 10, but not so much as 200.

49,100. Were there 20?—I suppose there was 20.

49,101. Were they persons who put their names down who were to subscribe?—It was, as members.

49,102. Was there any subscription which constituted membership?—Not at present. All that was done at present was a small collection taken up just for the purpose to pay the expenses of the house during the evening—lights, and so on.

49,103. But you say the house was used afterwards?—Of course, there were other meetings.

49,104. Were you at other meetings?—I think I was at some other meetings.

49,105. Was Mr. Gordon a member of this society?—Yes, I think he was; of course he was a member of the Anti-slavery Society.

49,106. He signed the same paper you did?—I am not certain about his signing.

49,107. If he was a member of the same society he would sign it as you signed it?—Yes.

49,108. His name is not amongst those; does not that satisfy you that this is not the paper about the Anti-slavery Society?—As I told you at first, there were two or three such papers as that that I signed.

49,109. How much money did you pay to the Anti-slavery Society?—For my subscription I threw in at the collection either a 3*d.* or 6*d.*, I can't say which.

49,110. That was your donation at the door?—In the house.

49,111. How much did you subscribe towards the society?—No subscription, it was a collection.

49,112. Have you no belief as to whose handwriting that is? Do you see the name of George F. Thomas there?—Yes.

49,113. Whose handwriting do you believe that to be?—I can't say.

49,114. Have you no belief about it?—I can't say.

49,115. Do not you believe it to be the handwriting of Mr. Gordon?—I can't say for that.

49,116. I ask you whether you believe it to be his handwriting?—There is one letter here that resembles his.

49,117. Is there not more than one letter resembling his? Does not the "Geo." resemble his handwriting?—The "G" resembles it.

49,118. Any other portion?—I say for the "G."

49,119. What do you say as to the "e" and the "o?"—I won't say for the other letters as for the "G."

49,120. Were you in the habit of receiving letters from him?—Yes.

49,121. Were you in the habit of seeing a good deal of his writing?—Not so much, only what he communicated to me.

49,122. Is not that "Geo." just the way he used to sign his name?—The "G" resembles it.

49,123. But the "Geo.?"—I will just say for the "G."

49,124. Have you no belief about the other? Is that "Geo." just the way he used to sign his first name?—No; he would sign "G. W."

49,125. "Geo." was what he used to sign, was it not?—"G. W. G."

49,126. Was he a member of your congregation? He belonged to your body, did not he?—Yes, he always attended; he took a general interest in it.

49,127. And he was the secretary of your society?—Yes.

49,128. You used to preach at Mr. Gordon's chapel, the Tabernacle, at Kingston?—Yes.

49,129. That belonged to Mr. Gordon?—Yes.

49,130. And you were his preacher occasionally?—Yes.

49,131. Was he a member of the Native Baptist Communion? He was the secretary; was he a member of it? Were you present when he was baptized?—No.

49,132. When you got Mr. Gordon's letters did you read them yourself or get them read to you?—Sometimes; small notes I could read myself, large ones I would get some one to read for me.

49,133. Will you be so good as to point out your own name in that list?—Here (*pointing it out*).

49,134. You used to preach at Stony Gut as well, did not you?—Yes.

49,135. (*Mr. Payne.*) Have you signed many requisitions and petitions?—I signed as much as three. When I say three, three of a different nature.

49,136. Can you say that you have not signed more than three?—Of a different nature.

49,137. Can you say you have not signed more?—Of a different nature.

49,138. What do you mean by a different nature?—Only an article which was to form the Anti-slavery Society.

49,139. Can you say whether you have signed more than three petitions or papers of that description?—Not more than three.

49,140. Altogether?—Of a different nature.

49,141. General sorts, whatever their kind, I mean?—I am certain for three.

49,142. You are not certain you have not signed more than three?—Of a different nature.

49,143. Each of a different nature?—Yes.

49,144. One of them you say was a petition or requisition to the Custos?—Yes.

49,145. Another you say was a list of an Anti-slavery Society?—Members.

49,146. That is your signature?—Yes.

49,147. You never put your hand to anything except something in the nature of a petition or a list of members of the Anti-slavery Society, and a requisition to the Custos?—And memorials, that is all.

49,148. You never put your name upon any list of any society of a seditious character?—No, none whatever.

49,149. (*Commission.*) Do you remember any society that was formed, at a meeting of which Mr. Clyne was in the chair?—No, only what I tell you.

49,150. When strangers were ordered to leave?—No, none of that nature.

The witness withdrew.

Lieutenant ADCOCK recalled and further examined.

Lieut. Adcock.

49,151. You have some explanation that you wish to make?—I had a letter sent to me with respect to the evidence of the witness named Anderson that some one whispered into my ear, and I had no chance of rebutting it.

49,152. Well, is it true?—No.

49,153. Do you remember the case of Anderson being flogged?—Yes.

49,154. What evidence had you upon which you proceeded?—The first evidence against him I took early in the morning about 7 o'clock at Quarrhill. I then had some five or six witnesses; he told me he could bring Mr. Manning of the Post-office to speak to his case, and I postponed the case till late in the evening, and then again I inquired into the case and ordered him 50 lashes, which he received on the spot. I had no whispered evidence at all; evidence was taken and he had the chance of rebutting it.

49,155. (*Mr. Payne.*) Did Mr. Chisholm whisper to you about something else?—I really cannot tell you; it is about six months ago.

49,156. You cannot say that he did not whisper to you?—I cannot say that now.

49,157. (*Commission.*) Are you sure he did not whisper any evidence upon which you acted, anything affecting the case you were trying?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Brigadier-General NELSON recalled.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson.

49,158. Is that the letter (*handed in by the witness*) that was written by the Governor Mr. Eyre in answer to your letter of 5th Nov. 1865?—It is. (*Read.*)

"SIR, King's House, 6th November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date transmitting a dispatch received from Brigadier-General Nelson, expressing his intention not to bring to trial by Court-martial certain prisoners sent from Kingston and Montego Bay, on the ground that the charges against them are for acts prior to the rebellion. I assume that in coming to this decision Brigadier-General Nelson has satisfied himself in each case that there is no evidence directly connecting the prisoners with the immediate outbreak in St. Thomas in the the East; and in this view of the case I consider Brigadier-General has exercised a wise and just discrimination in coming to the determination he has done. I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to direct the prisoners referred to to be detained at Montego Bay until further orders, and that all the papers connected with the respective cases may at once be sent down to me for submission to the Attorney-General, in order that he may report if there are sufficient grounds to take civil proceedings upon.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "E. EYRE."

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

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Morris, Assistant Surgeon	39	823
Morris, Henry	35	733
Morris, Rev. David	29	562
Moses, Jacob	27	494
Mothersill, Richard	42	887
Mudie, Alex.	41	
Mudie, Alex. K.	46	968
„ „ recalled	46	972
„ „ recalled	51	1067
Muir, Joseph	38	797
Mullens, Lucretia	45	953
Munroe, Chloe	43	932
Munroe, James	22	365
Murray, Henry G.	45	950
Murray, John	46	979
Murray, Rev. W. Clarke	46	977
Murray, W. Clarke	27	490
„ „ recalled	27	492
„ „ „	28	529
N.		
Nairne, Mr. Alexander	35	737
Neale, Sergeant Wm.	11	173
Neale, Sergeant-Major Henry	36	772
Nelson, Charles	10	151
Nelson, Brigadier-General	31	622
„ „ recalled	33	674
„ „ „	33	683
„ „ „	34	702
„ „ „	35	742
„ „ „	37	795
„ „ „	38	797
„ „ „	43	930
„ „ „	45	951
„ „ „	48	1018
„ „ „	51	1069
Nelson, John Richard	28	535

Name.	Day.	Page.
Nicholas, Thomas	43	933
Niven, Lieut. N. E. R.	40	840
Noel, Elizabeth	29	552
Nunes, Hon. R.	39	830
O.		
Oakley, Charles	22	365
O'Connor, Lewis	51	1062
O'Connor, Lieut. P.	32	673
O'Connor, Captain L. E.	49	1035
O'Connor, Major-General L. Smythe	31	626
„ „ „ recalled	33	678
„ „ „ „	49	1023
O'Meally, Robert (coloured)	23	372
Ogilvie, Ann	46	975
Ogilvie, Richard	11	156
Onslow, W.	10	133
Orr, Lewis	25	419
Osborne, G. F.	4	31
Osborne, Joseph Wm.	27	487
Ouvrey, Charles Albert	27	497
Oxley, Lieut. C. I.	32	665
„ „ recalled	32	673
P.		
Palache, Mr. John	29	545
Palmer, Rev. Edwin	17	304
Panton, Henry	26	440
Panton, Isaac	25	413
Panton, James	29	579
Panton, Nancy	29	573
Parnther, Rev. R. M.	5	43
Parry, Mr. John	46	966
Pasley, James	12	192
Paterson, Mr. J.	8	97
Paterson, Mrs. Annie	8	97
Paul, Alexander	14	227
Pearson, Sergeant-Major E.	24	406
Peart, W. R.	29	559
Penny, Alfred	37	774
Phillippo, Dr. Edw. L.	11	177
Phillippo, Rev. J. M.	43	922
Phillipps, Alexander	43	928
Phillips, Alexander	21	345
Phillips, Alfred	39	830
Phillips, David (black)	18	319
Piercy, Henrietta	29	572
Plumpton, John	37	776
Pollard, Mr. George	32	670
Porter, Wm. Coleridge	12	189
Prendergast, Richard	25	426
Prendergrast, Mr. Henry	30	596
Prenderville, Major J. H.	39	818
R.		
Ramsay, Gordon Duberry	31	630
„ „ „ recalled	43	929
„ „ „ „	45	951
Ramsay, Mr. Paul	50	1050
Ramsay, Richard	45	957
Rankin, Thomas	29	577
Reid, Edward	43	931
Reid, Horatio Nelson	13	222
Rennie, Wm.	25	418
Rennalls, Hon. Mr.	48	1019
Rennock, Robert	42	904
Richards, James	27	493
Richards, Lucy	28	525
Richardson, George	45	952
Ricketts, John	29	579
Roach, Rev. J. F.	17	311
Robertson, Charles M.	10	140
Robinson, Jacob	26	467
Robinson, Maria	43	938
Robinson, Sarah Ann (black)	18	333
„ „ „ „ recalled	30	609
Rock, Ann	29	574
„ „ recalled	29	577
Rodon, Richard	24	405
Ross, Charlotte	43	932
Ross, James Moore	13	218
Ross, John	43	934
Ross, Capt. W. J.	34	705
Rowarth, Lieut. Charles	37	790
Rowe, Archdeacon	32	645
Royes, Hon. Charles	35	742
Rutty, Mr. J. W.	2	11
Ryan, Mr. George Henry	34	697
S.		
Salmon, Hon. John	31	612
Saunders, Henry	38	804
Saunders, Robert	21	346
Sawers, Mr. John	14	224
Sawkins, J. Gay, Esq.	28	524
Scott, Alexander	28	533
Scott, Amelia	29	573
Scott, Charlotte	26	460
Scott, Frederick	28	539
Scott, James	25	430
Scott, Phillip	29	577
Scott, Richard	26	472
Scott, Susan	27	491
Seila, Rev. John J.	31	636
Shannon, Mrs. Ann	35	727
Sharp, John	42	905
Sharp, John	50	1041
Shaw, Gilbert, Esq.	28	511
Sheldon, Alex.	35	721
Sherrington, Richard	14	237
Shortridge, Mrs. E.	5	38
Shortridge, Mr. S.	3	21
„ „ recalled	28	538
Silvera, George, Esq.	30	591
Silvera, Henry	27	484
Simmons, Mr. Thos	32	671
Simpson, David (black)	23	386
Sims, Colour-Sergeant	37	793
Sinclair, Augustus C.	22	355
„ „ recalled	22	363
„ „ „	26	462
Sinclair, Thomas	27	494
Skyers, Edward, Esq.	30	592
Slater, Charles G.	27	489
„ „ recalled	27	490
Sloane, Rev. J. W.	37	779
Smith, Adam	26	476
Smith, Commander G. M.	32	649
Smith, Joseph Gordon	22	365
Smith, Raynes Waite, Esq.	35	744
Smith, Stephen	46	675
Smith, W.	8	104
Smith, William Kelly	12	195
Soares, Mr. J. S.	28	524
Spence, John	11	166
„ „ recalled	40	852
„ „ „	49	1035
Sterling, Isaac	29	575
Sterling, James	49	1021
Sterne, Dr. Moritz	12	197
Stewart, Alexander	40	852
Stewart, Cecilia	29	540
Stewart, Cecilia Victoria (black)	15	271
Stewart, James	17	311
Stewart, James, Esq.	29	543
Stewart, Obadiah	14	231
Stewart, Robert James	20	336
„ „ „ recalled	20	344
Stewart, Mr. Walter L.	21	349
Stone, S. C.	29	560
Sullivan, Charles	16	292
Swire, Mr. Roger	45	951
T.		
Taylor, Edward	28	537
Taylor, Fanny	46	977
Taylor, James	26	446
Taylor, Mary Ann	28	537
Taylor, Ensign M. H.	37	792
Taylor, Richard	46	970
Telfer, Rebecca	28	499

Name.	Day.	Page.
Telford, Stephen	25	432
Tennant, William	27	485
Testard, Theodore	11	169
Thomas, George	50	1038
Thomas, Jonathan	39	827
Thomas, Mary Ann	12	191
Thomas, Sarah	43	931
Thompson, Joseph (black)	20	343
Thompson, Samuel	12	192
Titus, Anthony	29	570
Tobin, Gracie	21	349
Truman, Rev. George	25	414
Turner, James	29	574
Turner, Margaret	28	527
Tyne, Sarah	45	961
V.		
Valentine, David	19	335
Valentine, David	26	455
„ „ recalled	50	1036
Vickers, Hon. Benjn.	31	610
W.		
Walcott, Rob. John, Esq.	40	844
Walker, Charles	17	307
Walker, George	27	496
Walker, Susanna	28	535
Walker, William	14	234
Ward, Wm. Eccles	13	205
Ward, Rev. S. R.	29	554
Warmington, Mr. Arthur	6	57
„ „ recalled	6	62
Warren, Rev. Richard	51	1067
Walters, James	49	
Watson, John R.	38	804
Wedderman, Ann (black)	15	250
Wergs, Mary	29	565
West, Richard	26	460
West, Samuel Barclay	25	417
Westmoreland, Hon. H.	41	856
Wheatle, Mr. T. R.	30	599
White, John	26	434
White, Peggy	28	527
Whitfinch, Walter	22	354
Whittle, Robert Marshal	16	296
Wighan, J. Thomas	29	585
„ „ recalled	29	586
Wignell, George	26	459
William, P.	45	963
Williams, Annie	26	471
Williams, Charles	29	571
Williams, Chas. H.	24	407
Williams, Esther	29	564
Williams, Evelina	9	123
Williams, Felicia	27	492
Williams, George	24	407
Williams, George	43	933
Williams, George	44	944
Williams, James	12	184
Williams, Joannah	30	609
Williams, John	11	166
Williams, Joseph Hardy	11	153
Williams, Rev. J.	43	923
Williams, J. S., Esq.	40	847
„ „ recalled	41	856
„ „ „	45	948
„ „ „	48	1022
Williams, Mary	27	493
Williams, Mary (coloured)	15	248
Williams, Mary Ann	26	463
Williams, Moses	28	498
Williams, Moses	43	937
Williams, Nathaniel	29	568
Williams, Thomas	26	436
Wilson, Ann	28	533
Wilson, Catherine (black)	23	368
Wilson, Frances	21	352
Wilson, James	45	956
Wilson, James Alex.	11	170
Wilson, Jane	10	146
Winter, Margery	29	577
Wintle, Robert Marshall	27	490
Wood, Joseph	40	845
Woodrow, John	27	479
Woollett, Rev. J. S.	29	547
Wolfe, Moses Nathaniel	14	233
Wolstenholme, Fielding	51	1059
Worgan, Lieut. P. H.	32	670
Worgs, Thomas W.	29	573
Y.		
Young, Mr. George	38	815
„ „ recalled	50	1043
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Part I.

A.—Return of Civilians and Volunteers killed and wounded at Morant Bay, October 11, 1865.

Killed.

Civilians.

15
1. Baron von Ketelhodt, Custos.
1. Reverend Victor Herschell, island curate.
1. Mr. Thomas Walton, justice of the peace.
1. Mr. Alexander Cooke, ditto.
1. Mr. Arthur D. Cooke, clerk of the church.
1. Mr. Thomas McCormack.
1. Mr. Charles A. Price (black), builder.
1. Mr. H. A. Alberga, inspector of police.
3. Old men (pauper negroes) burnt in the Court-house.
1. Mr. A. Hire, justice of the peace, at Amity Hall, Oct. 12th.
1. Mr. A. Dunn, overseer, died from exposure and exhaustion.
1. Mr. W. Smith, justice of the peace.
1. Mr. Cochrane, bookkeeper, at Blue Mountain Valley.

Volunteers.

7
1. Captain E. W. Hitchins.
1. Lieut. G. M. Hall.
1. Lieut. W. S. Reid.
1. Sergeant W. Harrison.
1. Private Francis Ross.
1. Private William Gilfroy.
1. Private Alex. Brown.

Wounded.

Civilians at Morant Bay.

9
1. Mr. Duncan McPherson, coroner.
1. Honble. W. P. Georges, justice of the peace.
1. Mr. Arthur Warmington, justice of the peace.
1. Mr. Francis Bower, justice of the peace.
1. Mr. Brookes Cooke, sub-collector of customs.
1. Mr. R. H. Gray, vestryman.

At Amity Hall.

1. Mr. T. W. Jackson, stip. magistrate.
1. Mr. P. C. Creighton, gentleman.
1. Mr. H. Hire, book-keeper.

Volunteers at Morant Bay.

25
1. Sergt.-Major W. N. Harrison, severely.
1. Sergt. W. McGowan, severely.
1. Sergt. R. Harrison, severely.
1. Sergt. C. Murray, severely.
1. Corpl. D. A. Graham, severely.
1. Corpl. J. H. Williams.
1. Bugler J. Williams, severely.
1. Drummer G. Lindsay.
1. „ T. Scott.
1. Fifer R. S. Gawey, severely.
1. „ G. Gawey.
1. „ J. Mitchell.
1. Private Alexd. McCoortie, severely.
1. „ J. W. Rutty, severely.
1. „ R. Jacobs, severely.
1. „ J. Anderson.
1. „ H. T. Cowie.
1. „ R. Donaldson.
1. „ R. Shaw.
1. „ W. Johnston.
1. „ R. Marzink.
1. „ J. H. Ross.
1. „ R. McPherson.
1. „ W. Wolfe.
1. „ H. Taylor.

Recapitulation.

Killed	Civilians	15	22
	Volunteers	7	
Wounded	Civilians	9	34
	Volunteers	25	

B.

Petition to Governor Eyre of James Dacres and others, dated Stony Gut, October 10, 1865, with Minute of Governor Eyre, dated October 11, 1865, for reply thereto.

To his Excellency E. J. Eyre, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica.

We, the petitioners of St. Thomas in the East, do send to inform your Excellency of the mean advantages that has been taken of us from time to time, and more especially this present time, when on Saturday, 7th of this month, an outrageous assault was committed upon us by the policemen of this parish, by order of the Justices, which occasion an outbreaking for which warrants have been issued against innocent persons of which we were compelled to resist. We therefore call upon your Excellency for protection, seeing we are Her Majesty's loyal subjects, which protection, if refused, we will be compelled to put our shoulders to the wheels, as we have been imposed upon for a period of "twenty-seven years," with due obeisance to the laws of our Queen and country, and we can no longer endure the same; therefore is our object of calling upon your Excellency as Governor-in-Chief and Captain of our island. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) James Dacres.
J. R. Smith.
James Bowie.
Paul Bogle.
Joseph Kelly.
Moses Bogle.
William Forbes.
Archibald Baily.
Thomas Grahame.
Wm. Bogle.
Wm. Bowie.
James McLaren.
Stephen Cameron.
Charles Maine.
Alex. Badson.
William Grant.
Edward Howell.
George Gordon.
Abm. Anderson.
Brisco Paterson.

Stony Gut, October 10, 1865.

MINUTE FOR REPLY.

Reply to this that the petition does not state the nature of the grievance complained of, or give any of the particulars; and therefore I have no means of judging how far the petitioners had any just cause of complaint or not.

The laws of the country apply equally to the labourer and the proprietor, and if any party at any time feels aggrieved at or dissatisfied with the decisions of the justices there is an appeal to the Circuit Courts.

I am also always ready to listen to and, as far as I can properly do so, inquire into any circumstances which the people think press hardly upon them; but I cannot entertain any application when pressed upon me with the accompaniment of threats.

In the present instance I am aware, from other sources, that some of the petitioners have been guilty of gross outrage and violence, and I must warn them that such proceedings cannot be allowed to take place with impunity.

It is my duty at once to inform the petitioners that they are misled by the misrepresentations of evil-disposed and designing men, and that unless they promptly withdraw from the unlawful attitude they have assumed very serious consequences must follow.

It is my firm determination to vindicate and uphold the majesty of the law.

11th Oct. 1865. E. EYRE.

Make two copies of the petitioners' letter and two of my reply.

Send one copy of each to the Custos by to-morrow's post, and let me have the other copy of each for the I. S.

11 Oct. 1865. E. EYRE.

Give all the names in the copies of the petition.

(Docketed) Done in regard to petitioners and the Custos.
E. J. 12/10/65.

COPY OF A LETTER taken at a house at Stony Gut.

Mr. Graham and other gentlemen, it is time now for us to help ourselves. Skin for skin, the iron bars is now broken in this parish, the white people send a proclamation to the Governor to make war against us, which we all must put our shoulder to the wheels and pull together. The Maroons sent the proclamation to us to meet them at Hayfield at once without delay, that they will put us in a way how to act. Everyone of you must leave your house, takes your guns, who don't have guns take your cutlasses down at once. Come over to "Stony Gut" that we might march over to meet the Maroons at once without delay. Blow your shells, roal your drums, house to house take out every man, march them down to Stony Gut, any that you find in the way takes them down, with there arms; war is at us, my black skin war is at hand from to-day to to-morrow. Every black man must turn at once, for the oppression is too great, the white people are now cleaning up they guns for us, which we must prepare to meet them too. Chear men, chear, in heart we looking for you a part of the night or before daybreak.

We are, &c.

(Signed) PAUL BOGLE.
J. G. MCLARREN.
B. CLARKE.
P. CAMERON.

Get a bearer to send us a answer to this, for they determine to make us a slave again. When you do come to "Stony Gut" or Hayfield blow your shells and tell what place you is from first before entired.

(Signed) E. K. BAILEY.

PART II.

RETURNS and DOCUMENTS relative to the ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE.

JAMAICA ROYAL COMMISSION,

Stephen Cooke, Esq.

King's House, Spanish Town,
SIR, 16 March 1866.

I REQUEST that you will have the goodness to prepare and forward to me, with as little delay as possible, the following returns, that is to say:

(A.)

I. A return of the total number of cases,
1. Civil,
2. Criminal,
heard in Petty Sessions in St. Thomas in the East in the years 1863, 1864, 1865, respectively.

II. A return of such of the cases heard in Petty Sessions in St. Thomas in the East, in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, respectively, as involved issues between small Proprietors and Labourers; and also between—

(a.) Employer and labourer, or master and servant:
(b.) Landlord and tenant:
(c.) Landowner and squatter, (and generally between the peasantry, as a class, and the landowners and employers of labour, as a class.)

Distinguish under each of the above four classifications the civil from the criminal cases, and state in each particular case—

(1.) The nature of the litigated question or charge:
(2.) The names of the parties:
(3.) The names of the sitting magistrates.

III. A return of the number of appeals in each of the above-mentioned years,
(a.) from the whole of the cases,
(1.) civil,
(2.) criminal,
above referred to;
(b.) from the particular cases,
(1.) civil,
(2.) criminal,
under each of the above four classifications

IV. A return of the results of such appeals,
(a.) in the whole number of cases,
(1.) civil,
(2.) criminal,
above referred to.
(b.) In the particular cases,
(1.) civil,
(2.) criminal,
under each of the above classifications.

(B.)

A return of the number of convictions, and of the sentences passed in cases of,
(1.) furtive trespasses,
(2.) larcenies,
heard and determined in Petty Sessions in St. Thomas in the East during the year 1865.

(C.)

A tabular return of the costs received by the clerk of the peace or clerk to the magistrates, or their respective deputies, in cases coming before the Petty Sessions in St, Thomas in the East, during the years 1863, 1864, 1865; stating in each case, besides the amount of such costs, the fine or penalty imposed.

(D.)

A return of the number of justices of the peace on the rolls for the parish of St. Thomas in the East during the year 1865; distinguishing their professions or callings, and stating the names of the magistrates in attendance at each weekly session.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL.

JAMAICA ROYAL COMMISSION.

Stephen Cooke, Esq.

King's House, Spanish Town,
SIR, 19 March 1866.

IN addition to the returns already required I will thank you to prepare and forward to me the following return, namely—

A nominal return of the constables and of the persons sworn in as special constables by the magistrates in the several districts (keeping the same distinct) in St. Thomas in the East, between October 7 and November 13, 1865.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. ROUNDELL.

Reply of Mr. STEPHEN COOKE to the above letter.

SIR, Morant Bay, 29th March 1866.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit a return of convictions of cases heard before the justices in St. Thomas in the East for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865; also a return of cases dismissed; and also a return showing for the three years the number of judgts. for taxes, the labouring people forming but a small proportion.

I am unable to send any return for the Manchioneal and Morant Bay districts, as the records for those two districts were destroyed by fire during the outbreak on the 11th October last. Nor can I send you the result of the very few appeal cases, for the same reason; the return sent is for the Bath and Plantain Garden River district.

I am sorry I am unable to send you the return of rural and special constables by this day's mail, as I was anxious to send on the other returns, but shall do so without fail by next post.

I have, &c.,
S. COOKE.

A.

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

1863.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Edward G. Barrett	Shopkeeper	J. C. Sibley	M. Practitioner	Assault	—	—	—	McKay and Shortridge	Dismissed.
Augustus Hire	Planter	Henry McKenzie	Labourer	Summary ejectment	—	14 0	—	,, ,,	—
Jos. W. Rutty	,,	Edward Jones	,,	Larceny of canes	—	—	30 days	,, ,,	—
James Selver	Labourer	Abraham Thompson	,,	,, cocoanuts	—	Nil	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
Thomas Wilson	,,	James Crawford et al.	Labourers	,, ground provisions	—	,,	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
William McKay	Planter	Sandford Burnett et al.	,,	,, cocoanuts	—	,,	90 ,,	Hire and Sibley	—
James Harrison	,,	John Douglas	Labourer	,, do.	—	,,	10 ,,	,, ,,	—
Augustus Hire	,,	Caroline Williams	,,	,, canes	—	,,	10 ,,	W. McKay and Sibley	—
Edward Kelly	Labourer	George Reid	,,	,, provisions	—	,,	30 ,,	McKay, Hire, and Sibley	—
Alexander Chisholm	Planter	James Silver	,,	Breach of contract	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Robert Speed	Rural constable	David McKenzie	,,	Disorderly conduct	20 0	8 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William McKay	Planter	Robert McPherson	,,	Larceny of rum	—	—	30 ,,	Hire and Harrisson.	—
The Queen	-	William Clarke	,,	Disorderly conduct	20 0	8 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	-	John Barrett	,,	,,	10 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
William McKay	Planter	Henry Headman	,,	Cruelty to animals	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Kingston Bailey	,,	Breach of contract	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
W. C. Porter	,,	James Williamson	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	Nil	Nil	20 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
William Cross	Labourer	Michael Turney	,,	Trespass on land	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Rosey Williams	,,	Susan Lawrence	,,	Assault	4 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James V. Sergeant	,,	James Gordon	,,	,,	30 0	6 3	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Abraham Worgs	,,	,,	50 0	6 3	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	Richard Wilson	,,	Trespass	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Henry Francis	,,	,,	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard McGilvray	,,	,,	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Janet McGilvray	,,	,,	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Charlotte Brown	,,	,,	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Jane Carter	,,	,,	—	—	— ,,	,, ,,	—
Rosetta Henry	Labourer	Francis Bennett	,,	Assault	4 0	—	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
John Turney	,,	Alexander Bogle	,,	,,	2 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Sophia Rowley	,,	Moses Cornwall	,,	,,	20 0	12 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Alexander Bogle	,,	John Turney	,,	,,	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Richard Logan	Rural constable	Daniel Grant	,,	,,	10 0	10 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Bydon	,,	Susan Mallis	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0	5 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Martha Barclay	—	Elizabeth Mullett	,,	Assault	20 0	12 6	20 ,,	Snaith and Sibley	,,
J. C. Sibley	Medical pract.	E. G. Barrett	Shopkeeper	Abuse	20 0	21 6	— ,,	,, ,,	Paid, appeal.
S. Shortridge	Planter	John Beckford	Labourer	Cruelty to animals	—	9 6	60 ,,	,, ,,	Imprisonment.
Alexander Chisholm	,,	Alexander Barclay	,,	Breach of contract	12 0	5 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	Mary Clake	,,	,,	12 0	5 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William Clarke	Labourer	Alexander Dunn	Planter	Assault	1 0	9 6	5 ,,	,, ,,	Paid, appeal.
Kelly Barclay	,,	Eliza Lewis and S. Aurig	Labourers	,,	10 0	5 3	20 ,, each	,, ,,	Paid.
					each	each			
Richard Grines	Planter	Christian Wilson	Labourer	Larceny of wood	Nil	Nil	5 ,,	,, ,,	—
,,	,,	Thomas Oakly	,,	,, trees	—	—	30 ,,	W.P.Kirkland & McCulloch	—
Augustus Hire	,,	Allan Scott	,,	Breach of contract	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Appeal entered.

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1863.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Augustus Hire	Planter	William Hamilton	Planter	Breach of contract	5 0	12 9	10 days	W.P.Kirkland&McCulloch	Appeal entered.
Mary Ann McThers	Labourer	Harriett Dunn	Labourer	Abuse	5 0	12 9	20 „	„ „	Paid.
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	George Clifford	„	Larceny of	Nil	Nil	30 „	G. B. Snaith and W. P. Kirkland.	—
„	„	James McTarrish	„	Breach of contract	1 0	9 6	10 „	„ „	Paid.
„	„	Henry Johnson	„	Cruelty to animals	30 0	9 6	30 „	„ „	„
„	„	John Lindsay	Gunsmith	Breach of contract	1 0	9 6	30 „	„ „	„
Thomas Laing	Labourer	Edward Thompson	Labourer	Larceny of a basket	Nil	Nil	15 „	„ „	Committed.
Arthur McKenzie	„	Thomas Taylor	„	Assault	10 0	9 6	30 „	„ „	Paid.
Francis Dalton	„	Henry Walters	„	Trespass	5 0	9 6	15 „	McKay and McCulloch	„
Alexander Chisholm	Planter	Richard Cornwall	„	Larceny of cocoanuts	Nl	Nil	60 „	Snaith and Kirkland	Committed.
„	„	Gray Barclay and Maria Cornwall	„	„	„	„	30 „ each	„ „	„
„	„	Joe Tom	„	„	„	„	90 „	„ „	„
„	„	Robert Barnes	„	„ canes	„	„	10 „	„ „	„
Samuel Shortridge	„	James McDonald	„	„ cocoanuts	„	„	30 „	„ „	„
Alexander Barclay	Esquire	James Woodcock	„	Larceny of ground provision	Nil	Nil	30 „	„ „	„
Isabella Walker	Labourer	Lennox Gordon and Selina Gordon	„	„	„	„	30 „	„ „	Appeal.
Thomas George McCrea	Planter	George Revere	„	„	„	„	10 „	„ „	„
„	„	James Richards	„	Trespass	1 0	12 6	10 „	„ „	Paid.
Sophia Cushion	Singlewoman	Joseph Williams	„	Disorderly conduct	15 0	5 0	20 „	„ „	Committed.
Edward Kelly	Rural constable	Daniel Fleming	„	Trespass	1 0	9 6	5 „	„ „	Paid.
W. C. Groves	Planter	George Ganey	„	„	1 0	9 6	5 „	„ „	„
„	„	Thomas Brown	„	Misconduct	12 0	1 6	20 „	„ „	„
Stephen Cooke	Clerk of peace	Charles H. Walker	„	Cruelty to animals	5 0	9 „ 6	10 „	„ „	„
Jane Martin	Labourer	Lewis Jones	„	Obeah practices	Nil	Nil	90 „	„ „	Appeal dis.
Abraham Worgs	„	Richard Dickson	„	„	„	„	60 „	„ „	„
„	„			Assault	1 „ 0	12 „ 6	10 „	James Harrisson and McCulloch.	Paid.
Margaret Dickson	„								
William Fisher	Baker	Francis Kennedy	„	Trespass	60 0	8 6	30 „	„ „	Committed.
Daniel Wilson	Rural constable	Wm. Brown, Jas. Wallis, David Grace	„	Disorderly conduct	1 0 each	1 9 each	5 „ each	„ „	Paid.
„	„	Harris Grossett	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	„
John Thomas	Labourer	Julian Henry	„	Assault	20 0	8 6	30 „	„ „	Committed.
Selina Donaldson	„	Marg. Thomas & C. Spence	„	Abuse	5 0	9 6	10 „	„ „	Paid.
Ann Davis	„	Jno. Findly	„	Assault	2 0 each	5 3 each	5 „	„ „	—
Henry Good	Rural constable	Isabella McDermott	„	Disorderly conduct	10 0	4 6	10 „	Kirkland and McKay	„
„	„	Maurice Holgate	„	„	2 0	4 6	10 „	„ „	„
Richard Grieves	Planter	Robert Kenyon	„	Trespass	20 0	11 6	30 „	„ „	Appeal.
William McKay	„	James Barrett	„	Cruelty to animals	20 0	9 6	30 „	Harrison, Kirkland, and Hire.	Committed.
„	„	Alexander Dunn	Planter	Trespass	5 0	9 6		„ „	Paid.
Joseph Reid	Labourer	Nathaniel Walpole	Labourer	Assault	20 0	12 6		Kirkland and Harrisson	„
Richard Grieves	Planter			Rescuing stock	20 0	11 9		„ „	Appeal.

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued*.

1863.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Moses Bogle	Labourer	Maurice Holgate	Labourer	Abuse	5 0	9 6	20 days	Kirkland and Harrisson	Paid.
,,	,,	George Headman	,,	Assault	5 0	12 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Frederick Birch	Gentleman	William Smith	,,	Cruelty to animals	5 0	19 9	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
George Henry	Labourer	Lewis Thompson	,,	Abuse	1 0	12 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
F. S. Bally	Penkeeper	Eliza Thompson	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	Nil	Nil	10 ,,	Hire, McCulloch, and Harrisson.	Committed.
,,	,,	Richard Ashly	,,	,,	,,	,,	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert J. Stuart	Planter	Richard Phillips	,,	,, rum	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Mary Ann Osborn	Labourer	Fanny Dalton	,,	Abuse	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	McCulloch and Harrisson	Paid.
Fanny Dalton	Labourer	Mary A. Osborn	,,	Abuse	5 0	12 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Stewart	,,	Edward Wilson	,,	,,	1 0	—	3 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Abm. Cornwall	Policeman	Peter Smith	,,	Obstructing thoroughfare	1 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	William Tom and Maria Johnson.	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0 each	4 6 each	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Phillips	Rural constable	Amelia Edwards	,,	,, ,,	4 0	8 0	10 ,,	Kirkland and Shortridge	,,
Joseph Scott	Labourer	Mary Reid and SarahKelly	,,	Assault	10 0 each	4 0 each	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William Berry	,,	Richard Edwards	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Joseph Darby	,,	Joseph Scott and Evan Harvey	,,	,,	5 0	5 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2 0	5 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Smart McQueen	,,	John Cousins	,,	Abuse	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William MacKay	Planter	Henry Fisher	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	Nil	Nil	20 ,,	,, ,,	
Richard Taite	Labourer	Wignal Munay	,,	Assault	60 0	8 0	30 ,,	Hire and Shortridge	,,
Charlotte Thomas	,,	Queen E. Givel	,,	,,	1 0	5 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Catherine Codrington	,,	,,	1 0	5 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Catherine Codrington	,,	Charlotte Thomas	,,	,,	1 0	—	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Robert Astwith	,,	,,	5 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
The Queen	- -	Elizabeth Lambert	,,	,,	20 0	5 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	- -	George Ann Innis	,,	,,	20 0	5 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	Planter	Charles Webly and Thos. Berry.	,,	Larceny of sugar	Nil	Nil	-	Kirkland and Harrisson	Dismissed.
Amelia Benjamin	Labourer	Eleanor Lewis	,,	Assault	4 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Alexander Chisholm	Planter	Jonathan Knowles	,,	Larceny of sugar	Nil	Nil	-	,, ,,	Dismissed.
The Queen	Police case	Henry Jacques	,,	Assault	10 0	8 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Nancy Edwards	Labourer	James Anderson	,,	Larceny of posts	Nil	Nil	10 ,,	,, ,,	—
,,	,,	James Wright	,,	,, pork	,,	,,	10 ,,	,, ,,	—
William McKay	Planter	William Dawes	,,	Cruelty to animals	5 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Richard Ramsay	Rural constable	Henry Thomas	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Isaac Cornwall	Policeman	George Barclay	,,	Rescuing prisoner	10 0	4 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Jacky Lewis	,,	,, ,,	10 0	4 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Wilson	Labourer	John Duhaney	-	Assault	1 0	9 6	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Ellis	,,	Mary Reid	Labourer	Abuse	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
The Queen	Police case	Priscilla Howell	,,	Disorderly conduct	1 0	8 0	5 ,,	Kirkland and McCulloch	,,
,,	,,	Peter Conner and	,,	Assault in execution of duty	12 0	4 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	George Clifford	,,	,, ,, ,,	10 9	4 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1863.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					d.	*d.*			
The Queen	Police case	John Kelly	Labourer	Disorderly conduct	1 0	8 0	10 days	Kirkland and McCulloch	Paid.
James Bryan	Rural constable	James Walter	,,	Assaulting police	4 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Charles Kelly	,,	James Palmer	,,	Disorderly conduct	10 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	—
Rev. V. Herschell	- -	Eliza Scott	,,	Summary ejectment	Judgment for complainant, with 14*s.* 6*d.* costs.				—
John Snodgrass	Labourer	David Williams	,,	Larceny of bamboos	Nil	Nil	5 ,,	Kirkland and McCulloch	—
The Queen	- -	Joseph Cummings	,,	,, a fowl	,,	,,	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
John Snodgrass	Labourer	Samuel Brown	,,	,, canes on Leek Hall	,,	,,	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
Isaac Cornwall	Police	James Kelly	,,	Resisting police	20 0	5 0	30 ,,	Kirkland and Harrison	Committed.
James Harrison	Planter	Henry Thomas	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	—	—	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
Richard Ramsay	Rural constable	James Williams	,,	,, staves	—	—	90 ,,	,, ,,	—
The Queen	- -	Cecilia Lambert	,,	Indecent language	5 0	5 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	- -	William Carney	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0	5 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Andrew R. Stewart	Labourer	Celina Davis	,,	Assault	2 0	5 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Delia Morrison	,,	,,	1 0	5 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Joseph W. Drysdale	Shopkeeper	Priscilla Dennis	Washerwoman	Abuse	5 0	—	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William Woodcock	,,	Clementina Coombs	Labourer	,,	20 0	12 9	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	Thomas Anderson	,,	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Moses Bogle	Labourer	Thomas Blackwood	,,	Assault	5 0	3 1½	- -	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Natty Wallace	,,	,,	5 0	3 1½	- -	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Charles Kelly	,,	,,	5 0	3 1½	- -	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	George Webber	,,	,,	5 0	3 1½	- -	,, ,,	,,
James Harrison	Planter	George Lloyd	Dom. servant	Neglect of duty	10 0	9 6	20 days	Hire and McKay	,,
Clarissa Henry	Labourer	Thomas Stewart	Labourer	Assault	10 0	9 6	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William McKay	Esquire	George Scott	,,	Misconduct as servant	3 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Robt. and Selina Johnson	,,	,, ,,	5 0 each	4 9 each	10 ,, each	—	—
		Sarah Miller	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
The Queen		Mary Ann Smallwood	,,	,, ,,	5 0	4 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Ganey	Rural constable	and Eliza Dennis	,,	,, ,,	5 0	4 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	George Cornwall,	,,	,, ,,	5 0	3 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Speed	,,	Elizabeth Johnson, and	,,	,, ,,	1 0	3 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Edward Barrett	,,	,, ,,	5 0	3 3	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Milne	Small freeholder	Richard Dickson	,,	Abuse	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Gracey Taylor	Labourer	Susan Lawrence	,,	Assault	5 0	9 6	5 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
Richard Harrison	Planter	Henry Shirley	,,	Using a torch on public highway	20 0	9 6	60 ,,	Kirkland, Hire, and McKay	,,
Augustus Hire	,,	James Jackson	,,	Trespass	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Charlotte Gray	Labourer	Patrick Grant	,,	Assault	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
Augustus Hire	Planter	Thomas Silva	,,	Larceny of canes	Nil	Nil	90 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Ann Anderson	Labourer	Charles Milliner	,,	Assault	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William MacKay	Planter	Daniel McQueen	,,	Trespass	10 0	3 10	20 ,,	Hire and Harrison	,,
,,	,,	William Thompson	,,	,,	10 0	3 10	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Norman Thompson	,,	,,	10 0	3 10	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Rebecca Blown	Widow	Sandy McPherson	,,	Cruelty to animals	—	9 6	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Williams	Labourer	Jack Fyfe	,,	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	Planter	David Thomas	,,	,,	10 0	3 10	10 ,,	Kirkland and McKay	Committed.

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued*.

1863.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Augustus Hire	Planter	Betsy Richards	Labourer	Trespass	10 0	3 10	10 days	Kirkland and McKay	Committed.
,,	,,	George Hamilton	,,	,,	10 0	3 10	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Daniel Clarke	,,	,,	40 0	3 10	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	William Strachan	,,	,,	40 0	3 10	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Frances Moore	,,	,,	40 0	3 10	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	William Francis	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	Nil	Nil	60 ,,	,, ,,	—
,,	,,	Barnett Anderson	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	—
,,	,,	Nancy Barclay	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	—
William Anderson	,,	Lianta Pinnock	,,	Disorderly conduct	10 0	2 9	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Elleanor Bennett	,,	,, ,,	10 0	2 9	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Philip Armstrong	Labourer	Charles Blount	,,	Obeah	—	8 0	60 ,,	,, ,,	—
Thomas Gilbert	Police	Scotland Taylor	Planter	Assault	60 0	8 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
James Valentine	Labourer	Junius Clarke	Labourer	Abuse	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Mary Ann Hardy	,,	James Walker	,,	Trespass	5 0	14 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Alexander Chisholm	Planter	George Scott	,,	Breach of contract	5 0	3 10	10 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	John Main	,,	,, ,,	10 0	3 10	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	William Gordon	,,	,, ,,	10 0	3 10	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
P. A. Espeut	Esquire	Charles James	,,	Trespass	10 6	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Fanny McNamana	,,	,,	2 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Augustus Hire	Planter	William Wilson	,,	Cruelty to animals	60 0	9 6	60 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
James Harrison	,,	John Mewan	,,	Larceny of a leather strap	—	—	90 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Caroline Williams and	,,	Stealing canes	—	—	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Isabella Lindsay	,,	,,	—	—	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	,,	Donald Winter	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	—	—	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Cargill	,,	Abuse	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Bassett	,,	Assault	20 0	5 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Williams	Labourer	Catherine Fyfe	,,	,,	10 0	12 9	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
William Reid	,,	Isabella Davis	,,	Trespass	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	Planter	Thomas Wilson	,,	Breach contract	1 0	9 6	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	James Webley	,,	Neglect of duty as a servant	20 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Frederick R. Pine	Labourer	Robert Edwards	,,	Assault	—	9 6	5 ,,	Hire and McKay	,,
William McKay	Planter	Samuel Taylor	,,	Stealing a barrel	—	—	60 ,,	Kirkland and Hire	Committed.
,,	,,	Robert Johnson	,,	Misconduct as a servant	10 6	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Edmund Shirley	,,	Sabina Johnson	,,	Abuse	10 0	5 3	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Grace Affleet	,,	,,	10 0	5 3	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	,,	James Grant	,,	Stealing canes	—	—	5 ,,	Kirkland and Harrison	—
Augustus Hire	,,	Peter Lindsay	,,	Misconduct as a servant	20 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
	,,	Peter Lindsay	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
	,,	Horace Grossett	,,	Assaulting constable	20 0	8 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
	,,	James Anderson and	,,	Disobedience of orders	10 0	5 3	20 ,,	Harrison and McKay	—
	,,	Sammy Amos	,,	,,	10 0	5 3	20 ,,	,, ,,	—
	,,	Susan Bryan		Stealing canes	Nil	Nil	60 ,,	,, ,,	—
	,,	William Anderson		Misconduct as a servant	60 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	—
,,	,,	James Cousins			—	—		Kirkland and Harrison	—

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

1864.

omplainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	ature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Samuel Shortridge -	Planter -	James Brown - -	bourer -	Stealing canes - -	nil	nil	10 days -	Hire and Harrisson -	Committed.
Augustus Hire - -	,, -	Alexander Haynes -	,, -	,, pork - -	,,	,,	60 ,, -	Shortridge and Harrisson	,,
,, - -	,, -	Louisa Uniack - -	,, -	,, cocoanuts - -	,,	,,	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Samuel Shortridge -	,, -	James Richards - -	,, -	,, canes - -	,,	,,	60 ,, -	Hire and Harrisson -	,,
John McIntosh - -	Labourer -	Catherine Fyfe - -	,, -	,, cocoanuts - -	,,	,,	60 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Samuel Shortridge -	Planter -	Joseph Edwards -	,, -	,, ,, - -	,,	,,	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Daniel Stewart - -	Labourer -	Alexander McFarquhar -	,, -	Assault - - -	1 0	9 6	10 ,, -	McKay and Shortridge -	Paid.
Clara Cornwall - -	,, -	Nathaniel Leslie -	,, -	,, - - -	1 0	11 6	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Alexander Burke -	Rural constable	Robert F. Virgin -	,, -	Disorderly conduct - -	10 0	2 9	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	William Winter - -	,, -	,, - -	15 0	2 9	15 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	Patrick Barclay - -	,, -	,, - -	15 0	2 9	15 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	Robert Wilson - -	,, -	,, - -	10 0	2 9	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	Alexander Lumsden -	,, -	,, - -	10 0	2 9	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Arthur Warmington -	Esquire -	Richard Newell - -	,, -	Stealing cocoanuts - -	nil	nil	60 ,, -	,, ,, -	Committed.
William Stewart -	Labourer -	Patience Williams -	,, -	Assault - - -	20 0	4 3	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	John Henry - -	,, -	,, - - -	20 0	4 3	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Robert Robinson -	Planter -	Patience Williams -	,, -	Destruction to real property -	10 0	4 3	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	John Henry - -	,, -	,, -	10 0	4 3	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Augustus Hire - -	,, -	Robert Button - -	,, -	Leaving without notice -	10 0	9 6	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	Paid.
Mark Douglass - -	,, -	Crawford Brown -	,, -	Abuse - - -	20 0	14 9	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Henry Hire - -	,, -	James Pearce - -	,, -	Trespass - - -	15 0	5 0	15 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Augustus Hire - -	,, -	Jos. Hickstall - -	,, -	Misconduct as servant -	0	9 6	5 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Mark Douglass - -	,, -	Matthew Wallace -	,, -	Stealing boards - -	nil	nil	60 ,, -	Kirkland and Harrisson -	Appeal.
Thomas W. J. Hewitt -	,, -	Robert Wallen - -	,, -	Abuse - - -	0	8 6	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	Paid.
Henry F. Hire - -	,, -	James Pearce - -	,, -	Assault - - -	5 0	5 0	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	Appeal.
Nathaniel Leslie -	Labourer -	Clara Cornwall - -	,, -	Abuse - - -	10 0	9 6	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	Paid.
W. Lindsay - -	,, -	Elizabeth Williams -	,, -	Assault - - -	5 0	9 6	15 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Elizabeth Drysdale -	Shopkeeper -	Priscilla Dennis -	Washerwoman -	Abuse - - -	6 6	13 6	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
James Williams - -	Labourer -	Jack Fyfe - -	Labourer -	Trespass - - -	0 6	9 6	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	Committed.
Mark Douglass - -	Planter -	James Cuthbert - -	,, -	Misconduct as servants -	1 0	9 6	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	Paid.
,, - -	,, -	Richard Barclay - -	,, -	,, -	1 0	9 6	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	Charles Noyes - -	,, -	,, -	1 0	9 6	10 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Richard Grant - -	Labourer -	James Marks - -	,, -	Larceny of money -	nil	nil	90 ,, -	Kirkland and McKay -	Committed.
William Stewart -	,, -	William Clarke - -	,, -	Destruction to property -	5 0	8 6	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
William M. James -	Planter -	William Clarke - -	,, -	Assault - - -	20 0	8 6	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
P. A. Espeut - -	Esquire -	Mary Thompson -	,, -	Stealing cocoanuts - -	nil	nil	30 ,, -	McKay and Hire -	,,
Margaret Nicol - -	Gentlewoman -	William Panton - -	,, -	,, fowls - -	,,	,,	6 months	,, ,, -	,,
,, - -	,, -	George Glover - -	,, -	,, ,, - -	,,	,,	6 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
Ellen Harvey - -	Labourer -	Margaret Kelly - -	,, -	Assault - - -	6 3	7 6	20 days -	Hire and Harrisson -	,,
,, - -	,, -	Edward Kelly - -	,, -	,, - - -	6 3	7 6	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	,,
William MacKay -	Planter -	Agnes Stewart - -	,, -	Misconduct as servant -	10 6	9 6	20 ,, -	,, ,, -	Paid.
— Moon - -	—	James Blackwood -	,, -	,, - -	40 0	9 6	30 ,, -	,, ,, -	Committed.
William MacKay -	Planter -	George Scott - -	,, -	Ill-treating mule - -	20 0	8 6	20 ,, -	W. C. Groves, by consent	Paid.
Mary Johnson - -	Labourer -	James Thompson -	,, -	Assault - - -	4 0	9 6	10 ,, -	Hire and Groves -	,,

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.—*continued.*

1864.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Sarah Barrett	Labourer	Daniel McQueen	Labourer	Abuse	5 0	12 6	14 days	Hire and Groves	Paid.
Daniel McQueen	,,	Sarah Barrett	,,	,,	4 0	13 6	12 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Rosy Ward	,,	Edward Holgate	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Mary Ann Drysdale	,,	Nancy Fuller	,,	,,	5 0	13 0	14 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Thomas McCarthy	,,	Jos. McDonald	,,	Larceny general provision	nil	nil	30 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Fable Pinnock	,,	Edward Nelson	,,	Abuse	5 0	15 6	14 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
William Noyes	,,	Isaac Douglass	,,	Assault	11 6	8 6	20 ,,	Kirkland and Groves	,,
Augustus Hire	Planter	James Crooks	,,	Stealing breadfruit	nil	nil	15 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	James Crooks	,,	,,	,,	,,	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Frank McQueen	,,	Disorderly conduct	40 0	8 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Jos. Hickstall	Servant	Leaving without notice	11 6	8 6	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Alexander Barclay	Esquire	Evelina Carter	Labourer	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	Hire and Groves	,,
John Brown	Labourer	William Cousin	,,	Assault	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Alexander Dunn	Planter	Henry Stewart	,,	Misconduct as servant	10 6	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Robert Cousins	,,	,,	10 6	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Edward Thompson	Labourer	William Gordon	,,	Assault	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Charlotte Carline	,,	William Henry Smello	,,	Abuse	5 0	13 6	10 ,,	Shortridge and McKay	Paid.
Charles Lambert	,,	George Williams	,,	Obeah practices	nil	nil	90 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	Jane McDonald	,,	,,	,,	,,	90 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Astley Cooper	H. M. C.	Jane McDonald	,,	Abuse	10 0	9 6	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Munroe	Labourer	James Edwards	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	nil	nil	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Louisa Uniack	,,	Joe Harris	,,	Abuse	5 0	12 6	15 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Charles Harris	,,	,,	2 6	5 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	—
P. A. Espeut	Esquire	James Wilson	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	nil	nil	5 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	Joseph Kelly	,,	,,	,,	,,	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Edward M. Scott	Labourer	Nancy Nesbitt	,,	Assault	5 0	6 9	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Edward Hill	,,	,,	5 0	6 9	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Lennox Burke	Rural constable	John Wilson	,,	Disorderly conduct	10 0	4 0	30 ,,	Kirkland and Groves	,,
,,	,,	William Anderson	,,	,,	5 0	4 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Maria Fleming	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	nil	nil	30 ,,	Harrisson and Groves	,,
William MacKay	Planter	Thomas Doily	,,	Misconduct as servant	40 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	,,	Frank McQueen	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Nancy Lewis	Labourer	Harriet Currie	,,	Abuse	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	Kirkland, McKay, & Groves	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	James Cuthbert	,,	Misconduct as servant	20 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
John Jacob Napier	Carpenter	William Jeffreys	,,	Summary ejectment	,,	19 6	Judgment for plaintiff.	- - -	,,
George A. Hague	H. M. C.	Richard Murray		Breach of	20 0	9 6	30 days	Harrisson and James	,,
Thomas Taylor	Labourer	James Edwards	,,	Assault	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	Harrisson and McKay	,,
James Harrisson	Planter	David Willis	,,	Larceny of fowl	nil	nil	90 ,,	Kirkland and McKay	Committed.
P. A. Espeut	Esquire	Charles Williams	,,	,, rum	,,	,,	90 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Louisa Shirley	Labourer	Betsy Johnson	,,	Abuse	7 3	12 9	20 ,,	James and McKay	Paid.
William McKay	Planter	William Brown	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	15 0	4 3	20 ,,	Harrisson and Groves	,,

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, in the Year 1864—*continued.*

1864.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
William McKay	Planter	Lewis Moody	Labourer	Stealing cocoanuts	20 0	4 0	30 days	Harrisson and Groves.	—
,,	,,	William Smellie	,,	Trespass	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	—
James Harrisson	,,	James Wood	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	nil	nil	60 ,,	McKay and Groves	Committed.
,,	,,	Richard Cargill	,,	,, fowl	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Sophia Shrouder	Labourer	Shadrack Baily	,,	Abuse	40 0	8 6	30 ,,	Harrisson and Groves	,,
P. A. Espeut	Esquire	Charles McLean	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	nil	nil	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Jacobs	Shopkeeper	William Taylor	,,	Misconduct as servant	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
William MacKay	Planter	Henry Gordon	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Alexander Chisholm	,,	Richard James	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Morris Betty	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	John Webber	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	,,	Robert Grant	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Matthew Johnson	,,	,,	15 0	9 6	25 ,,	,, ,,	,,
John Fannall	,,	Charles McLean	,,	Breach of contract	1 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Edward Gilbert	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Edward Nevin	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Robert Hamilton	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
John Fannell	,,	Alexander Nevin	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	30 ,,	Harrisson and Groves	Paid.
,,	,,	Simon Knowles	,,	Stealing sugar	Nil	Nil	90 ,,	Hire and McKay	Committed.
Joseph Wilson	Rural constable	Robert Pinnock	,,	Disorderly conduct	20 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
William MacKay	Planter	James Lumsden	,,	Larceny of rum	Nil	Nil	90 ,,	Harrisson and Groves	Appeal.
John Fannel	,,	Leante Johnson	,,	Breach of contract	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
William MacKay	,,	Francis Pearce	,,	,,	20 0	11 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Alexander Dunn	,,	Richard Douglas	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Alexander McTaggart	,,	,,	8 0	5 3	18 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Martha Blake	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	10 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Smart McQueen	Labourer	Alexander McTaggart	,,	Abuse	10 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Alexander Dunn	Planter	Joseph Gordon	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	8 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Angelina Stewart	,,	,,	8 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	,,	William Robinson	,,	Breach of contract	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Bailey	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Edward Grant	Labourer	Sophia Blackwood	,,	Obscene language	18 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Nancy Richards	,,	Henry Beckford	,,	Abuse	8 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
W. C. Porter	Planter	Francis Wilson	,,	Breach of contract	20 0	8 6	30 ,,	Harrisson and James	Committed.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	William Phillips	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Francis Wilcock	Small planter	John Walker	,,	Larceny of yams	Nil	Nil	20 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
W. C. Groves	Planter	John Richards	,,	Breach of contract	20 0	3 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	George Henry	,,	,,	10 0	3 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Robert Brown	,,	,,	10 0	3 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Meamba	,,	,,	10 0	3 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Archy Henry	,,	Larceny of rum	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Thomas Smith	,,	Breach of contract	10 0	3 10	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1864.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
W. C. Groves	Planter	William Anderson	Labourer	Breach of contract	40 0	3 10	30 days	Harrisson and James	Committed.
"	"	Harris Grossett	"	"	40 0	3 10	30 "	" "	"
James Harrisson	"	Abraham Harris	"	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 "	Groves and James	Paid.
"	"	Thomas Lewis	"	"	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	Committed.
Alexander Chisholm	"	Robert Archdeacon	"	Breach of contract	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	Paid.
Alexander Dunn	"	Daniel Williams	"	"	16 0	5 3	30 "	Harrisson and James	"
"	"	Alexander McTaggart	"	"	12 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
"	"	James Edwards	"	"	5 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Samuel Shortridge	"	Robert Thompson	"	"	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
W. C. Groves	"	Ann Barclay	"	"	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Sally Hall	"	"	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Thomas Lindsay	"	"	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Catherine Manuel	Labourer	Samuel Percy	"	Abuse	5 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
John Fannel	Planter	John Scott	"	Breach of contract	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Thomas Earl	"	Joseph Messam	"	Larceny of beef	Nil	Nil	10 "	Hire and Harrisson	Committed.
"	"	John Richardson	"	"	"	"	10 "	" "	"
Louisa Sterling	Labourer	Sarah Matthews	"	Abuse	10 6	9 6	20 "	" "	Paid.
Lennox Burke	Rural constable	Antoinette Reid	"	Disorderly conduct	2 0	3 8	7 "	" "	"
"	"	Amelia Cargill	"	"	2 0	3 8	7 "	" "	"
"	"	Ann Reid	"	"	1 0	3 8	7 "	" "	"
Elizabeth Willis	Labourer	Matthew Sterling	"	Threatening language	5 0	9 6	10 "	McKay and Shortridge	"
Thomas W. J. Hewitt	Planter	Sarah Turney	"	Breach of contract	10 0	9 6	15 "	" "	"
"	"	Charles Forsyth	"	"	10 0	9 6	15 "	" "	"
"	"	Alexander Lumsden	"	"	20 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
"	"	Robert Wilson	"	"	5 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Charles Henry	"	"	5 0	9 6	15 "	" "	"
Mark Douglas	"	Joshua McDermott	"	"	10 0	9 6	15 "	McKay and Groves	"
Edward Read	Labourer	George Webber	"	Stealing provisions	Nil	Nil	30 "	W. P. Kirkland, by consent	—
"	"	Elizabeth Williams	"	"	"	"	10 "	" "	—
"	"	Jane Crawford	"	"	"	"	10 "	" "	—
Thomas Gilbert	Police	Eleanor Thomas	"	Disorderly conduct	5 0	8 0	10 "	Harrisson and Groves	Paid.
"	"	Robert Milne	"	"	5 0	8 0	10 "	" "	"
Thomas McCrae	Planter	Thomas Scott	"	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Betsy Bolton	Labourer	William Anderson	"	Abuse	1 0	9 6	14 "	" "	"
William Anderson	"	Betsy Bolton	"	"	4 0	9 6	14 "	" "	"
Richard Williams	"	Esther Barclay	"	Assault	10 0	5 3	14 "	Groves, by consent	"
"	"	Harriett Currie	"	"	10 0	5 3	14 "	" "	"
Harriett Currie	"	Richard Williams	"	"	5 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Justina Francis	"	Nelly Walters	"	Abuse	2 6	9 6	21 "	W. M. James by consent	"
Nelly Walters	"	Justina Francis	"	Assault	2 6	9 6	10 "	" "	"
James Harrisson	Planter	John Walton	Planter	Abuse	5 0	93 0	10 "	" "	"
Thomas G. McCrae	"	George Murray	Labourer	Trespass	5 0	9 6	20 "	Harrisson and Groves	"
John Warren	Farrier	Joseph Harries	"	Assault	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Jane Saunders	Labourer	Moses Cornwall	"	Summary ejectment	—	19 6	Restitution ordered.	Harrisson and James	—

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1864.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
W. C. Groves	Planter	Thomas Clarke	Labourer	Stealing canes	1 1½	8 6	10 days	Harrisson and James	Paid.
"	"	Adam Gregory	"	"	—	—	—	" "	—
J. Scott	Labourer	Nancy Edwards	"	Abuse	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
J. Thompson	"	Sandy Barclay	"	"	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
W. C. Groves	Planter	Francis Nicol	"	Trespass	5 0	9 6	20 "	" "	Committed.
Jane Burton	Labourer	Allen Harvey	"	Assault	100 0	12 0	5 months	Harrisson and Groves	Paid.
Alexander Burton	"	Jane Harvey	"	Trespass	5 0	9 6	15 days	" "	"
W. C. Porter	Planter	Richard Brown	"	"	1 0	5 9	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Emanuel Brown	"	"	1 0	5 9	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Jessy Francis	"	"	5 0	11 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Thomas Phillips	"	Carrying lighted torch on highway.	10 0	11 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	John Williams	"	Breach of contract	—	11 6	—	" "	"
"	"	William Bell	"	"	1 0	11 6	5 "	" "	"
Priscilla White	Labourer	Betsy Armstrong	"	Assault	5 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Betsy Armstrong	"	Priscilla White	"	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
W. M. James	Planter	William Marks	"	Malicious damage to property	9 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Elizabeth M. Whittle	Single woman	Sarah Miller	"	Assault	5 0	12 6	10 "	" "	"
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	Frederick (African)	"	Stealing canes	5 0	5 0	10 "	Kirkland and James	—
Thomas W. J. Hewitt	"	Richard Bassett	"	Abuse	4 0	9 6	10 "	Shortridge and James	Paid.
Thomas Tindall	Rural constable	Benjamin Harris	"	Disorderly conduct	10 0	10 0	20 "	" "	"
Lennox Burke	"	Thomas Smart	"	Indecent exposure	1 0	10 0	10 "	" "	"
Edwin G. Garsia	Gentleman	Charles M. Kirkland	Shopkeeper	Assault	5 0	15 6	10 "	" "	"
William M. James	Planter	John McKenzie	Labourer	Breach of contract	2 6	11 6	15 "	Harrisson and Shortridge	"
James Harrisson	"	James Cruickshank	"	Trespass	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Charlotte Robinson	Labourer	James V. Sergeant	Fisherman	Assault	10 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
John W. Fannell	Planter	Samuel Brown	"	Cruelty to mule	20 0	9 6	30 "	" "	"
Eliza Good	Labourer	Elizabeth Mullett	Labourer	Assault	20 0	8 6	30 "	" "	Committed.
"	"	"	"	"	20 0	8 6	30 "	" "	"
W. M. James	Planter	Robert Jackson	"	Breach of contract	5 0	11 6	20 "	Harrisson and Groves	"
Nathan Brown	Labourer	William McDonald	"	Larceny of provisions	1 0	8 6	30 "	" "	"
William MacKay	Planter	Margaret Kelly	"	Breach of contract	5 0	5 0	15 "	" "	Paid.
W. C. Porter	"	Henry Taylor	"	Trespass	9 6	10 0	20 "	" "	"
Alexander Chisholm	"	William May	"	Stealing canes	10 0	5 0	20 "	" "	"
W. C. Groves	"	Richard Gray	"	"	5 0	3 0	30 "	Harrisson and James	Committed.
P. A. Espeut	Esquire	Simon Noble	"	Stealing cocoanuts	5 0	4 3	30 "	" "	"
"	"	Benjamin McKenzie	"	"	5 0	4 3	30 "	" "	"
James Chas. Harrisson	Planter	Morgan Bernard	"	Assault	1 0	3 10	10 "	" "	Paid.
"	"	Jane Bernard	"	"	1 0	3 10	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Susan Sinclair	"	"	1 0	3 10	10 "	" "	"
James Duffus	Merchant	Margaret Ryton and 10 others.	Labourers	Trespass	1 0 each.	1 9 each.	10 each	" "	"
William MacKay	Planter	William Cameron	"	Stealing breadfruit	10 0	4 3	30 "	" "	"

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued*.

1864.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
William Mc Kay	Planter	Henry Jones	Labourer	Stealing breadfruit	10 0	4 3	30 days	Harrisson and James	Paid.
W. M. James	,,	Richard Madden	,,	Breach of contract	10 0	5 3	15 ,,	Kirkland and McKay	,,
,,	,,	George Blackwood	,,	,,	10 0	5 3	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	John Thomas	,,	,,	10 0	6 3	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Webber	,,	,,	10 0	6 3	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Hitchins	,,	Cruelty to animals	—	—	—	—	—
,,	,,	Richard Francis	,,	,,	—	—	—	—	—
,,	,,	Isaac Phillips	,,	Cruelty to a steer	10 6	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Peter James Espent	,,	James Panton	,,	Assault	—	—	60 ,,	Kirkland, McKay, and James.	Committed.
W. McKay	,,	William Clarke	,,	Cruelty to animals	15 0	9 6	30 ,,	Kirkland and James	Paid.
Peter A. Espeut	,,	Simon Noble	,,	Stealing coats	nil	nil	30 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Sarah Lindsay	Labourer	Cecilia Bryan	,,	Assault	0 6	14 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Cecilia Matthews	,,	Peter Smith	,,	Abuse	2 6	12 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Peter Smith	,,	Cecilia Matthews	,,	,,	5 6	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
George Baxter	,,	Isabella Lindsay	,,	,,	2 6	12 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Robert Warren	,,	Ann Cornwall	,,	Malicious damage	5 0	9 6	30 ,,	J. W. Jackson and James	,,
Julia Hibbert	,,	Nancy Haines	,,	Assault	10 0	9 6	30 ,,	,,	,,
John Fannell	Planter	Alexander Espeut	,,	Stealing canes	1 0	8 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Gray	Labourer	George West	,,	Larceny of a shirt	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	W. P. Kirkland, by consent.	,,
Robert Warren	,,	Ann Cornwall	,,	Indecent language	2 0	—	10 ,,	W. P. Kirkland & Jackson	,,
Nancy Noyes	,,	George Huntingdon	,,	Assault	0 6	without costs.	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
George Huntingdon	,,	Nancy Noyes	,,	,,	6 0	,,	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	George Francis	,,	Larceny of canes	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	Kirkland, by consent	Committed.
,,	,,	George Wilson	,,	,,	,,	,,	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Thomas Logan	,,	William Barrett	,,	Trespass	40 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Mary Johnson	,,	Nelly Walker	,,	Assault	10 6	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Isabella Lindsay	,,	James Francis	,,	Larceny of money	Nil	Nil	60 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Richard Bailey	,,	William Whiteman	Planter	Malicious damage	20 0	13 6	20 ,,	Kirkland and James	Paid.
James Harrisson	Planter	James Skein Pearce	Labourer	Breach of contract	40 0	13 0	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
W. W. McGowan	,,	Lewis Reid	,,	Abuse	1 0	9 6	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

1865.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
Richard Colquhone	Labourer	Nelson Cuthbert	Labourer	Selling spirits without licence	10*l.*	9 6	3 months	Harrisson and James	Paid.
Eliza Bell	,,	Margaret Bryan	,,	Assault	5 0	9 6	10 days	,, ,,	,,
Theodore Walker	,,	Eliza Deans	,,	Larceny of a pan	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	Harrisson and Kirkland	Committed.
James Harrison	Planter	Thomas Panton	,,	,, rum	,,	,,	30 ,,	Kirkland and James	,,
Thomas Bolt	Labourer	Richard Lake	,,	,, bread fruit	,,	,,	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Harrison	Planter	David Burke	,,	Breach of contract	,,	8 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Thompson	,,	Larceny of trees under 10*s.*	1 0	12 6	10 ,,	W. P. Kirkland, by consent.	,,
William McKay	,,	Jane Anderson	,,	Trespass	5 0	12 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Archibald Walker	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	
,,	,,	Amelia Scotland	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Smart McQueen	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Barclay	,,	Breach of contract	60 0	13 6	30 ,,	McKay and Shortridge	Committed.
,,	,,	Louis Wilson	,,	,,	60 0	13 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Maurice Brown	,,	Trespass	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Edward Richards	,,	Abuse	5 0	8 6	20 ,,	McKay and Harrison	—
Henry F. Hire	,,	Jack Savage	,,	Assault	40 0	8 6	60 ,,	,,	Committed.
Lewis Turney	Labourer	William Woodcock	Carpenter	Summary ejectment	Nil	19 6	Judgment for Plaintiff and restitution ordered.		
Frederick Bolton	,,	George Brown	,,	Abuse	5 9	9 6	20 days	McKay and Harrisson	
Florence Thompson	,,	Florence Fagan Thompson.	Labourer	,,	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
George Brown	Carpenter	Joseph Harvey	,,	Trespass	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William M. James	Planter	William Brown	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Thomas Bell	,,	,,	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	James Palmer	,,	Disorderly conduct	1 0	4 6	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Evans	Rural constable	Mary Baily	,,	,,	1 0	4 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	James Newlands	,,	Trespass	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
P. A. Espeut	Esquire	James Newlands	,,	Indecent language	5 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
John Murray	Labourer	Elizabeth Stewart	,,	,,	1 0	5 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Romeo W. Drysdale	Police	William Miller	,,	Stealing bread	Nil	Nil	10 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
Henrietta Lindsay	Planter	Phillip Russell	,,	Using firearm without licence.	20 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Charles F. James	Police	Betty Stewart	,,	Breach of contract	10 6	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	James Brown	,,	Larceny of cocoanuts	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	—	—
,,	,,	John Warren	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 months	—	—
,,	,,	Margaret Brown	,,	Disorderly conduct	15 0	5 0	20 days	McKay and Shortridge	Paid.
,,	,,	Sophia Blackwood	,,	,,	10 0	5 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Thomas Johnson	,,	Breach of contract	10 6	9 6	30 days	,, ,,	Paid.
Thomas Geo. McCrae	,,	Alexander Harris	,,	,,	10 0	8 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 0	18 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	Indecent language	10 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
John McPherson	Police	William Allen	,,	,,	10 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Richard Griffith	,,	Assault	5 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
William Watson	Labourer	William Ker	,,	Stealing general provision	Nil.	Nil.	90 ,,	Harrisson and James	Committed.
Richard Francis	,,	Grace Lindsay	,,						

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1865.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	*s. d.*			
James Harris	Planter	James Barclay	Labourer	Breach of contract	15 0	11 6	30 days	Kirkland and James	Paid.
W. M. James	„	Frederick Scott	„	„	10 6	9 6	30 „	Kirkland and Harrisson	„
„	„	Robert Ewell	„	„	10 6	9 6	30 „	„ „	Committed.
John W. Fannali	„	Duncan Stewart	„	Trespass	2 0	12 6	20 „	„ „	Paid.
Daniel Williams	„	John Grant	„	Obeah practices	Nil	Nil	90 „	„ „	„
Jane Cornwall	Labourer	Mary Berry	„	Assault	10 0	9 6	30 „	Harrison and James	„
Mary Berry	„	Jane Cornwall	„	Abuse	5 0	9 6	20 „	„ „	„
„	„	Elisha Affleck	„	Exposure of person	10 0	8 0	30 „	„ „	Committed.
Watty Johnson	„	James Stewart	„	Assault	20 0	9 6	20 „	„ „	Paid.
James Stewart	„	Watty Johnson	„	„	10 0	10 6	20 „	„ „	„
„	„	Cecilia Francis	„		2 0	—	5 „	„ „	„
Elleanor Dennis	„	Dorothy Christy	„	„	1 0	5 3	10 „	„ „	„
„	„	Joseph Christy	„	„	5*l.*	5 3	4 months	„ „	„
David Ingram	„	Richard Wilson	„	„	10 0	13 0	20 days	„ „	„
„	„	Richard Bassett	„	Stealing yams	Nil	Nil	2 months	Shortridge and Harrisson	—
Gracy Kelly	„	Mary Ann Gordon	„	Assault	5 0	3 10	10 days	„ „	Paid.
„	„	Lucy Shaw	„	„	5 0	3 10	10 „	„ „	„
„	„	Thomasina Gordon	„	„	5 0	3 10	10 „	„ „	„
John Smart	„	James V. Sergeant	„	Obscene language	10 0	12 6	15 „	„ „	„
W. C. Porter	Planter	John Lutas	„	Threatening „	10 0	13 6	10 „	„ „	„
Dorothy Byndlos	Labourer	Lewis Turney	„	Abuse	5 0	9 6	5 „	„ „	„
Dorothy Chrysty	„	Eppy Kelly	„	„	5 0	12 6	10 „	„ „	„
Alexander Dunn	Planter	William Barclay	„	Breach of contract	12 0	8 6	20 „	Kirkland and Harrisson	Committed.
Richard Ramsay	Rural constable	John Thompson	„	Disorderly conduct	4 0	8 0	10 „	W.P. Kirkland, by consent	„
„	„	„	„	Assaulting constable	9 0	11 0	20 „	„ „	„
Edward Gray	„	„	„	„	9 0	8 0	11 „	„ „	„
Frederick Bolton	Labourer	William Jeffrey	„	Summary ejectment. Judgment for plaintiff, and restitution of land.				„ „	„
James Harrison	Planter	George Blackwood	„	Breach of contract	1 0	8 6	10 days	Kirkland and Hire	Paid.
Sophy McDermott	Labourer	Richard Leslie	„	„	10 0	9 6	30 „	„ „	„
Eliza Lewis	„	James Scott	„	Abuse	2 6	9 6	10 „	Harrisson and Hire	„
Lewis McKay	Rural constable	Diligence Williams	„	Disorderly conduct	5 0	6 7½	10 „	„ „	„
„	„	Rose Good	„	„	5 0	6 7½	10 „	„ „	„
David Graham	Shopkeeper	Charles Blount	„	Larceny of hat	Nil	Nil	90 „	„ „	Committed.
„	„	Samuel Davis	„	„ cloth	„	„	60 „	„ „	„
Francis Kelly	„	Edward Lewis	„	„ „	„	„	90 „	„ „	„
Augustus Hire	Planter	Robert Seewright	„	„ sugar	„	„	90 „	Harrisson and James	„
George Bryan	Rural constable	Mary Wood	„	Disorderly conduct	5 0	10 0	15 „	„ „	„
Augustus Hire	Planter	Richard Brown	„	Larceny of sugar	Nil	Nil	60 „	„ „	„
Charles McDermott	„	John Gregory	„	Breach of contract	10 0	9 6	20 „	Hire and Harrisson	Paid.
Augustus Hire	„	Alick White	„	„	15 0	9 6	30 „	James and Harrisson	„
„	„	Alexander Harris	„	„	2 6	9 6	10 „	„ „	„
Smith Lewis	Labourer	Smart Paply	„	Obscene language	10 0	8 0	15 „	„ „	„
Henry Robinson	„	John Simmonds	„	Larceny of pork	Nil	Nil	90 „	„ „	Committed.

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1865.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks
					s. d.	s. d.			
Henry Robinson	Labourer	George Downer	Labourer	Larceny of pork	Nil	Nil	90 days	James and Harrison	Committed.
Richard Ramsay	Rural constable	Richard Phillips	,,	Obscene language	10 0	13 0	21 ,,	Hire and Kirkland	Paid.
Rosy Nicholas	Labourer	Henry Tyne	,,	,,	20 0	14 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
W. M. James	Planter	Dorothy Barclay	,,	Breach of contract	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	,,	Frances Jayne	,,	Stealing wood	Nil	Nil	60 ,,	James and Kirkland	Committed.
Richard Murray	Labourer	Samuel Julius	,,	Trespass	2 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Thomas B. Pinnock	Rural constable	Mary Burnett	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Eliza Bunting	,,	,,	5 0	2 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	William Anderson	,,	Stealing provisions	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	W. P. Kirkland, by consent	Committed.
,,	,,	Richard Henry	,,	,, canes	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Robert Sutherland	,,	,, flour	,,	,,	90 ,,	,, ,,	,,
James Milner	Labourer	Robert Nichols	Shoemaker	Breach of contract	20 0	11 6	0 ,,	,, ,,	—
Charles McDermott	Planter	Toby Butler	Labourer	Indecent language	1 0	8 0	5 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
Robert McTaggart	Labourer	Moses Friend	,,	Assault	1 0	5 3	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	James Francis	,,	,,	1 0	5 3	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Alexander Berry	,,	Dennis Stewart	,,	,,	4 0	9 6	10 ,,	Shortridge and Kirkland	,,
Samuel Baily	,,	John Warren	,,	,,	2 0	13 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
George L. Bolton	Rural constable	Ophelia Bolton	,,	Indecent language	5 0	8 0	10 ,,	Shortridge and Harrisson	,,
James Lindsay	Labourer	William Carney	,,	Abuse	20 0	8 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Thomas B. Pinnock	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 0	8 0	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Charlotte Williams	,,	,,	5 0	8 0	10 ,,	Shortridge and Kirkland	,,
Eliza Stewart	,,	Mary Ann Smallwood	,,	,,	4 0	9 6	5 ,,	,, ,,	,,
George Lloyd	,,	Andrew Hicks	,,	Assault	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Thomas Pinnock	,,	Batheas Munay	,,	Abuse	10 0	5 0	30 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	Rural constable	William Taylor	,,	Furious riding	5 0	8 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Thomas Fleming	,,	,,	5 0	8 0	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Alexander Carter	,,	,,	2 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Ann Cornwall	Labourer	Evelina Richards	,,	Abuse	5 0	12 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	Planter	Henry Knowles	,,	Misconduct as servant	10 0	9 6	20 ,,	Shortridge and Harrisson	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Moses Bogle	Labourer	William Huntingdon	,,	Abuse	2 0	13 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Augustus Hire	Planter	Gracy Newfille	,,	Breach of contract	4 0	3 1½	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Johanna Bell	,,	,,	4 0	3 1½	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Beckey Gray	,,	,,	4 0	3 1½	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Joanna Crooks	,,	,,	4 0	3 1½	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Matilda Baxter	Domest. servant	Susan Thompson	,,	Larceny of pork	Nil	Nil	90 ,,	Hire and Harrisson	Committed.
Samuel Shortridge	Planter	Richard Logan	,,	,, cocoanuts	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Thomas G. McCrae	,,	James Stewart	,,	Abuse	30 0	9 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
W. C. Porter	,,	James Pinnock	,,	Stealing cocoanuts	Nil	Nil	90 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	John Augustus Lucas	Tailor	Breach of contract, 10*s.* 6*d.* value in property	,,	,, 9 6	18 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	James V. Sergeant	Labourer	Trespass	10 6	9 6	30 ,,	W. P. Kirkland, by consent	—
W. W. McGowan	,,	Samuel Wallace	,,	Cruelty to mule	6 0	9 6	20 ,,	,, ,,	Paid

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued.*

1865.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	s. d.			
John O. McKenzie	Police	Robert Wiggar	Pedlar	Hawking and pedling without licence	20 0	4 6	10 days	W. P. Kirkland, by consent	Paid.
"	"	Anthony Cartes	"	"	1 0	4 6	10 "	" "	"
Nancy Williams	Labourer	Frances Lindsay	Labourer	Abuse	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
W. C. Porter	Planter	Charles W. Walker	"	Stealing trees	7 6	9 6	15 "	" "	"
Evelina Richards	Labourer	Ann Cornwall	"	Abuse	2 6	12 6	10 "	S. Shortridge, by consent	"
Mary Pedown	"	Thomas Patten	"	"	5 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Misey Saunders	"	Israel Walton	"	Assault	60 0	4 3	90 "	" "	—
"	"	Bevis Augustus	"	"	60 0	4 3	90 "	" "	—
James Harrison	Planter	Rebecca Hickstall	"	Breach of contract	5 0	8 6	10 "	Kirkland and James	Paid.
Samuel Baily	Labourer	Daniel Taylor	"	Abuse	10 0	8 0	20 "	" "	"
Henry Good	Police	Diligence Williams	"	Disorderly conduct	1 0	8 0	20 "	" "	"
James Harrison	Planter	William Brown	"	Breach of contract	5 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Kelly King	"	"	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Thomas Smallwood	Labourer	Isabella McDermott	"	Trespass	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
George Turney	"	Henry S. Robinson	"	"	1 0	3 10	10 "	Harrisson and James	"
"	"	Michael Scott	"	"	1 0	3 10	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Gracy Roy	"	"	1 0	3 10	10 "	" "	"
William Sandford	"	George Baxter	"	"	5 0	9 6	15 "	" "	"
John P. Jones	"	Richard Gough	"	Larceny of a pan	Nil	Nil	90 "	" "	Committed.
James Palmer	"	James White	"	" cocoanuts	"	"	30 "	" "	"
Priscilla Dennis	"	Amelia Cross	"	" pork	"	"	30 "	" "	"
Joanna Barrett	"	Natty Lake	"	Abuse	12 6	9 6	10 "	" "	"
Charles Barclay	"	David Logan	"	"	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	Paid.
Emanuel Betty	"	Thomas Brown	"	Trespass	5 0	4 3	20 "	" "	—
Alexander Chisholm	Planter	James Martin	"	"	2 0	4 3	10 "	Shortridge and Kirkland	Paid.
"	"	Richard Gordon	"	Larceny of pig	Nil	Nil	90 "	" "	—
"	"	Henry Hardy	"	"	"	"	90 "	" "	—
"	"	William Ellis	"	"	"	"	90 "	" "	—
Alexander Groves	"	John Grant	"	Breach of contract	1 0	9 6	10 "	" "	Paid.
"	"	Richard Logan	"	"	5 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
"	"	William Walker	"	"	5 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
"	"	Peter Darby	"	"	5 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Robert Speed	Rural constable	Margaret Bailey	"	Abuse	5 0	8 0	10 "	" "	"
Andrew Ellis	Labourer	Robert Speed	Rural constable	Assault	5 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
"	"	Nathaniel McCall	Labourer	Larceny of sugar	Nil	Nil	60 "	" "	Committed.
Ellen Grant	"	Rosey Williams	"	Abuse	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	Paid.
Rosey Williams	"	Elizabeth Brown	"	"	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Thomas Ewing	"	James Richards	"	- - - -	—	—	6 months	J. Harrisson, by consent	"
"	"	James Thompson	"	- - - -	—	—	2 "	" "	—
Joanna Winter	"	Adam Fisher	"	Abuse	10 0	9 6	10 days	Harrisson and James	Paid.
Robert Pool Grant	"	Edward G. Barrett	Shopkeeper	Assault	2 0	9 6	10 "	" "	"
James Alexander Wilson	Planter	Elizabeth Parker	Labourer	Abuse	10 0	9 6	20 "	" "	"
Joseph Samuels	Labourer	Jackey Lewis	"	Threatening language	20 0	8 6	30 "	" "	"

RETURN of the Number of CASES, Civil and Criminal, heard in Petty Sessions at Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East—*continued*.

1865.

Complainant.	Calling or Occupation.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Nature of Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices adjudicating.	Remarks.
					s. d.	*s. d.*			
Augustus Hire	Planter	James Wright	Labourer	Trespass	1 0	11 6	10 days	Harrisson & Warmington	Committed.
Rev. Victor Herschell	-	Edward Morgan	,,	Stealing mangoes	Nil	Nil	60 ,,	Harrisson and Hire	,,
George Davis	Speyer	Thomas Hoffman	,,	,, boots	,,	,,	90 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Rev. Victor Herschell	-	James Ledwick	,,	,, money	,,	,,	6 months	,, ,,	,,
James Harrison	Planter	John Lindsay	,,	Breach of contract	10 0	9 6	20 days	Hire and Warmington	,,
Smart McQueen	Rural constable	Jessy Barrett	,,	Disorderly conduct	10 0	3 6	20 ,,	Harrisson & Warmington	Paid.
Sarah Thomas	Labourer	Sarah McKenzie	,,	Assault	20 0	8 6	20 ,,	W. P. Kirkland, by consent	,,
Thomas Stewart	Rural constable	Elleanor Bennett	,,	Disorderly conduct	5 0	3 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	Edward Beckford	,,	Stealing canes	Nil	Nil	60 ,,	,, ,,	Committed.
,,	,,	Alick Beckford	,,	,,	,,	,,	60 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Anne Minott	-	Abraham Francis	,,	Assault	8 0	12 6	30 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	-	David Willis	,,	Stealing cocoanut	Nil	Nil	30 ,,	J. Harrisson, by consent	Committed.
,,	-	John Lewis	,,	,, canes	,,	,,	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Henry James Corrie	Carpenter	Nancy Sterling	,,	Abuse	2 0	8 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	Paid.
,,	,,	Richard Taylor	,,	,,	1 0	11 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Fanny Thompson	-	Cecilia Lindsay	,,	Assault	5 0	13 0	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,
Rebecca Turney	-	Mary Ann Hannah	,,	Trespass	2 0	9 6	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING RETURN.

1863.

		Total No. of Cases.
Dismissed	5	
Imprisoned	48	
Fined, or in default, imprisoned	165	219
Judgment given	1	
Appeals	10	

No. of cases in which there were costs	164
No. of cases in which the costs exceeded the penalty	72

Nature of Offences.

Summary ejectment	1
Disobedience to orders	2
Neglect of duty, or misconduct as servant	12
Breach of contract	12
Trespass	30
Larceny	47
Cruelty to animals	9
Assaults	55
Disorderly conduct	26
Abuse	16
Indecent language	1
Obeah practices	3
Obstruction of thoroughfare	1
Rescuing stock	1
Using torch on highway	1
Rescuing prisoners	2
	219

Social Position of Defendants.

		Total No. of Cases.
Labourers	210	
Planters	4	219
Other persons	5	

Social Position of Complainants.

Labourers	71	
Planters	96	219.
Other persons	52	

Analysis of Cases in which PLANTERS were COMPLAINANTS.

Name.	Larceny.	Summary Ejectment.	Trespass.	Breach of Contract.	Cruelty to Animals.	Rescuing Stock.	Neglect of duty &c. as servant.	Using torch on Highway.	Disorderly conduct.	Abuse.	Assault.	Misconduct as servant.	Disobedience to orders.	Total.	No. of Cases which each Magistrate adjudicated.
Mr. Hire	9	1	7	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	28	65
„ Rutty	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Harrison	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	83
„ Chisholm	6	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
„ Shortridge	3	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	19
„ McKay	4	—	4	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	64
„ Porter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ McCrea	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Grieves	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ Groves	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Stuart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Anderson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Espeut	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Shirley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
„ Sibley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
„ Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
„ W. P. Kirkland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
„ McCulloch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Totals	34	1	24	11	6	1	5	1	2	3	2	5	1	96	

1864.

		Total No. of Cases.
Dismissed	2	
Imprisoned	40	
Fined, or in default, imprisoned	211	256
Judgment given	3	
Appeals	0	

No. of cases in which there were costs	209
No. of cases in which the costs exceeded the penalty	92

Nature of Offences.

Summary ejectment	3
Misconduct as servant	21
Breach of contract	49
Trespass	28
Larceny	54
Cruelty to animals	6
Assaults	37
Disorderly conduct	14
Abuse	32
Indecent language	3
Obeah practices	2
Carrying torch on highway	1
Destruction of property	6
	256

Social Position of Defendants.

		Total No. of Cases.
Labourers	250	
Planters	2	256
Other persons	4	

Social Position of Complainants.

Labourers	78	
Planters	139	256
Other persons	39	

ANALYSIS of CASES in which PLANTERS were COMPLAINANTS.

Names.	Larceny.	Misconduct as servant.	Trespass.	Destruction of property.	Abuse.	Assault.	Cruelty to animals.	Disorderly conduct.	Breach of contract.	Carrying torch on highway.	Total.	No. of cases which each magistrate adjudicated.
Mr. Shortbridge	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	39
„ Hire	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	31
„ Robinson	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Douglas	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
„ Hewitt	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
„ H. Hire	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ James	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	6	—	11	73
„ Espeut	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—
„ McKay	5	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	14	51
„ Moon	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Dunn	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—
„ Chisholm	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
„ Harrison	3	—	3	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	11	137
„ Fennall	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	10	—
„ Porter	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	11	—
„ Wilcock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Groves	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	15	74
„ Earle	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ McCrea	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ MacGowan	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Kirkland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
„ J. W. Jackson (stip. mag.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Totals	37	20	12	3	4	6	6	5	44	1	139	

1865.

		Total No. of Cases.
Dismissed	0	
Imprisoned	40	
Fined, or in default, imprisoned	145	186
Judgment given	2	
Appeals	0	
No. of cases in which there were costs	146	
No. of cases in which the costs exceeded the penalty	84	

Indecent conduct	11
Obeah practices	1
Furious riding	3
Using fire-arms without license	1
Selling spirits without license	1
Hawking without license	1
	186

NATURE OF OFFENCES.

Summary ejectments	2
Misconduct as servant	2
Breach of contract	32
Trespass	21
Larceny	38
Cruelty to animals	1
Assaults	27
Disorderly conduct	13
Abuse	32

SOCIAL POSITION OF DEFENDANTS.

		Total No. of Cases.
Labourers	180	
Planters	0	186
Other persons	6	

SOCIAL POSITION OF COMPLAINANTS.

Labourers	79	
Planters	69	186
Other persons	38	

ANALYSIS of CASES in which PLANTERS were COMPLAINANTS.

Names.	Larceny.	Breach of Contract.	Trespass.	Abuse.	Disorderly Conduct.	Obeah Practices.	Cruelty to Animals.	Misconduct as servant.	Total.	Number of Cases which each Magistrate adjudicated.
Mr. Harrison	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	86
„ McKay	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	28
„ H. F. Hire	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ James	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	49
„ Espeut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Lindsay	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Shortridge	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	56
„ McCrea	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Hire	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	14	22
„ Harris	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Fannell	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Williams	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
„ Porter	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
„ Dunn	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ McDermott	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ McGowan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ Wilson	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Herschell	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Chisholm	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ Groves	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ Kirkland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
„ Warmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	16	29	13	5	2	1	1	2	69	

TOTAL NUMBER of cases heard in Petty Sessions in the years 1863, 1864, 1865 - - - - - 661
TOTAL NUMBER of the cases, in the same period, in which Magistrates, ordinarily acting in the administration of justice, were complainants - - - - - - - - - - - 179

TABLE.

Showing (*a*) the number of cases classified under selected heads, in which a Planter or Employer of labour was complainant, and a Labourer defendant.
(*b*) the same, in which the complainant, Planter, or Employer of labour, was also one of the Magistrates ordinarily acting in the administration of justice.

	Neglect of duty, or misconduct, as servant.		Breach of contract.		Trespass.		Larceny.		Cruelty to animals.	
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
1863	7	7	10	4	24	20	33	19	8	6
1864	20	12	47	22	14	5	39	20	6	5
1865	2	2	28	28	1 3	9	18	8	1	0
Total	29	21	85	47	51	34	90	47	15	11

Total cases under selected heads.
(*a*) In which a Planter or Employer of labour was complainant, and a Labourer defendant - - 270
(*b*) In which the complainant, Planter, or Employer of labour, was also a Magistrate as above - - 160

B.

RETURN

Of JUDGMENTS for TAXES obtained in PETTY SESSIONS at BATH, in the Parish of ST. THOMAS IN THE EAST, under the REGISTRATION DUTY ACT for the Years 1863-4-5.

Complainant.	Defendant.	Calling or Occupation.	Land tax.	General tax.	Fine.	Costs.	Imprisonment in default.	Justices.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1863.								
Kirkland W. P. *vs.*	Johnston, Wm. -	Planter -	6 6 8	—	—	0 8 0	30 days	McKay & McCulloch.
Collector of dues „	Groves, Richard -	Planter -	5 0 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	0 16 0	30 days	„
„ „	Affleck, Edwd. -	Labourer -	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 0	10 days	„
„ „	Gray, J. M. -	Planter -	4 3 4	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 16 0	10 days	McKay & Shortridge.
„ „	McPherson, Robt.	Superintend. of prisons -	3 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 16 0	30 days	„
1864.								
„ „	Testard, Theodore	Shopkeeper -	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 16 0	30 days	Harrison & James.
„ „	Unaick, James -	Labourer -	11 0 0	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 8 0	10 days	„
„ „	Groves, Richard -	Planter -	5 11 0	8 15 0	5 0 0	0 16 0	30 days	„
„ „	Cushion, Sophia -	Shopkeeper -	—	2 5 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	15 days	„
1865.								
„ „	Judah, George F.	Shopkeeper -	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	10 days	Harrison & Hire.
„ „	Kenyon, Betsy -	Labourer -	—	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	30 days	„
„ „	Russell, Phillip -	Labourer -	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	30 days	„
„ „	Leslie, Richard -	Labourer -	—	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	30 days	„
„ „	Lucy, Cameron -	Proprietor of 900 acres of land -	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	0 8 0	30 days	„
„ „	Bunting, J. H. -	Shopkeeper -	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	10 days	„

S. COOKE, Clerk of the Peace,
St. Thomas in the East.

C.

RETURN

Of the NUMBER of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE on the Rolls for the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, for the Year 1865.

John Hinshelwood, Esq., proprietor of Mulatto River Penn.
James Paterson, Esq., proprietor of Monkland Coffee Plantation.
J. F. G. Danvers, Esq., proprietor of Hall Head Estate (since appointed Vestry Clerk).
Francis Bowen, Esq., proprietor of Coley Estate.
Wm. Smith, Esq., proprietor of White Hall Penn.
George B. Snaith, proprietor of White Hall Penn.
F. J. Fleming, Esq., proprietor of Reach Penn.
Henry S. Kennedy, Esq., proprietor of Rural Vale Penn.
P. A. Espeut, Esq., proprietor of Leith Hall.
John Walton, Esq., proprietor of Retreat Estate.
Samuel Shortridge, Esq., attorney of Golden Grove and Serge Island Estates, and lessee of Holland and Rozelle Estates.
Wm. McKay, Esq., attorney of Wheelerfield Estate.
James Harrison, Esq., attorney of Hordly Estate.
Augustus Hire, Esq., attorney of Amity Hall Estate (murdered on 11th Oct. 1865).
W. C. Groves, Esq., lessee of Dalvey Penn.
Duncan C. McKenzie, Esq., proprietor of Springfield Penn.
W. C. Miller, Esq., manager of Serge Island Estate.
Alex. B. Cooke, Lessee of Petersfield estate.
Jos. Deleon Walker, Esq., manager of Oxford Estate (since left the parish).
Wm. M. James, Esq., manager of Duckenfield Estate (since left the parish).
Arthur Warmington, Esq., manager of the Cotton Company.
Plato Elpheck, Esq., manager of Belvedere.
C. Codrington, Esq., late manager of Cotton Company (since superseded).
W. P. Kirkland, Esq., collector of dues (since superseded).
Duncan McPherson, Esq., clerk of Vestry and Coroner (murdered on 11th October 1865).
Daniel Marshalleck, Esq., storekeeper.
G. H. Chevannes, Esq., storekeeper (since left the parish).
The Hon. W. P. Georges, Esq., attorney for Belvedere and Blue Mountain.

S. COOKE, Clerk of the Peace,
St. Thomas in the East.

D.

RETURN

Of all Cases of Notices of Appeal from the Decision of the Justices in Petty Sessions and Petty Debt Courts in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale, from the 1st January 1863 to the 31st December 1865.

Date.	Complainant.	Colour.	Avocation.	Defendant.	Colour.	Avocation.	Offence.	Remarks.
1863.								
Jany. 20	Sarah Sutherland	Black	Labourer	George L. McIntosh	Coloured	Saddler	Abusive language	Abandoned.
29	Benj. E. Bethune	Black	Labourer	W. and J. Sims	Blacks	Labourers	Trespass	Abandoned.
,,	William Forth	Black	Policeman	William Lobban	Coloured	Labourer	Registration Act	Affirmed by Judge Kemble.
April 7	Ann Forth	Black	Laundress	Sophia Grant	Coloured	Servant	Assault	Affirmed by Judge Ker.
,,	Sophia Grant	Coloured	Servant	Ann Forth	Black	Laundress	Trespass	Affirmed by Judge Ker, justices dismissed this case, appeal by complainant.
21	John McPhail	White	Planter	Janet Sutherland	Coloured	Labourer	Larceny	Affirmed by Judge Ker.
30	Benj. E. Bethune	Black	Labourer	Wm. T. Sims	Black	Labourer	Trespass	Affirmed by Judge Ker.
May 19	John Masterman	White	Penkeeper	Rony A. Murphy	Black	Labourer	Abusive language	Abandoned.
June 2	Ferguson & Melhado	White	Merchants	George L. McIntosh	Coloured	Saddler	Ejectment	Abandoned.
13	Ann Dowson	Black	Labourer	Charles Edwards	Black	Labourer	Trespass	Reversed by Judge Cargill.
16	Frances Harriott	Coloured	Servant	R. Belinfante	Coloured	None	Abusive language	Abandoned.
July 7	Francis Wilson	Coloured	Labourer	Grace A. Williams	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Reversed by Judge Cargill.
14	Edward Gardiner	Black	Labourer	Robert Francis	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Abandoned.
Oct. 7	John Thomas	Black	Rural Constable	Emily McInnis	Black	Labourer	Rescue of prisoner	Abandoned.
,,	James G. Smart	Coloured	Policeman	Emily McInnis	Black	Labourer	Assault	Abandoned.
13	Elizabeth Menzies	Black	Labourer	Matha Menzies and Mary Page.	Blacks	Labourer	Larceny	Affirmed by Judge Kemble.
Nov. 17	Lunnon Green	Black	Labourer	Alexander Moore	Black	Labourer	Larceny	Affirmed by Judge Kemble.
26	James Sheckleford	Black	Labourer	Rebecca Minot	Black	Labourer	Trespass	Abandoned, justices dismissed this case, complainant appealed.
Dec. 1	William S. Smith	Black	Labourer	Henry Smith	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Affirmed by Judge Kemble.
1864.								
Feb. 16	Edward Kinkead	White	Planter	Ed. Sanches, W. Richards, Wm. Sanches, S. Lovemere, P. Bartholomew.	Blacks	Servants at Linstead.	Larceny of canes	Affirmed by Judge Ker.
March 1	Charles Grandison	Black	Labourer	Horatio Belifante	Sambo	Drayman	Assault	Affirmed by Judge Ker.
April 5	William Smith	Black	Labourer	William S. Gift	Black	Labourer	Assault	Abandoned.
,,	Leanthe Gift	Black	Labourer	William Smith	Black	Labourer	Assault	Abandoned.
,,	John Hutcheson	Coloured	Policeman	Samuel Morris	Black	Pedlar	Pedling without licence.	Abandoned.
,,	James Mighty	Black	Labourer	Charles B. Jones	Coloured	Labourer	Careless use of fire	Abandoned.
19	William Richards	Black	Labourer	Chas. W. Fairweather	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Affirmed by Judge Ker.
July 5	John Davis	White	Policeman	C. A. Morales	White	Shopkeeper	Abusive language	Abandoned.
,,	C. A. Morales	White	Shopkeeper	John Davis	White	Policeman	Assault	Abandoned, justices dismissed this case, complainant gave notice of appeal.
Aug. 2	William Graham	Black	Labourer	Thomas Davis	Black	Labourer	Larceny of bread fruit.	Abandoned, justices dismissed this case, complainant gave notice of appeal.
16	William J. Marsden	Coloured	Deputy collector of petty debts	Thomas Morgan	Black	Butcher	Rescue of levy	Abandoned as above
,,	J. T. Purcell	Coloured	Policeman	Lewis Brown	Black	Labourer	Indecent language	Abandoned.
Oct. 4	George Firth	Black	Labourer	William Thomson	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Abandoned.
Nov. 29	Charles Rennalls	Black	Policeman	Wm. Stevenson	Black	Labourer	Indecent language	Abandoned.
1865.								
Jan. 3	Thos. S. Roach	Coloured	Clerk of market.	Nathl. James and W. P. Russell.	Coloured	Butchers	Selling unwholesome meat.	Reversed by Judge Ker.
17	James Menzies	Coloured	Policeman	Julius A. Spyer	White	Shopkeeper	Spirit Act	Reversed by Judge Kemble.
24	Moss and Marryatt	Whites	Merchants of London.	Benj. Scott	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Reversed by Judge Kemble.
March 7	Alexander McLeod	Coloured	Planter	Richard Cole	Black	Labourer	Ejectment	Abandoned.
May 2	Hiam Barron	White	Merchant	James McCaw	Black	Labourer	Master and Servants' Act.	Abandoned.
16	Elizabeth Cameron	Black	Servant	Alex. Spyer	White	Shopkeeper	Assault	Abandoned.
July 19	Lydia A. Morris	Black	Labourer	Jas. Hallard, W. H. Morrison, and Jas. McGaw.	Blacks	Labourers	Assault	Not yet heard, there being no Court in October.
Oct. 4	John H. Hall	White	Captain of Volunteers		Coloured	Private Volunteers.	Absence from duty	Abandoned.

PETTY DEBTS.

1863.								
April 21	Robert Johnson	Black	Labourer	George Shaw	Black	Labourer		Affirmed by Judge Ker.
Aug. 18	John H. Hall	White	Clerk of magistrates	T. W. Bernal	Coloured	Road maker		Reversed by Judge Cargill, justices gave judgment for defendant, complainant gave notice of appeal.
Decr. 15	W. P. Russell	Coloured	Butcher	John H. Cowan	Coloured	Planter		Abandoned.
1864.								
Feb. 16	Julius A. Spyer	White	Shopkeeper	Francis Mitchell	Black	Baker		Abandoned.
Mar. 1	Nathan Massias	White	Shopkeeper	A. Abrahams	White	Shopkeeper		Abandoned, justices gave for defendant, plaintiff gave notice of appeal.
Aug. 9	Julius A. Spyer	White	Shopkeeper	Alex. Ingram	Coloured	Penkeeper		Abandoned.
,,	Hyman Magnus	White	Shopkeeper	William Lynch	Coloured	Penkeeper		Abandoned.
1865.								
Feb. 14	William Carr	White	Planter	Chas. Sanguinetti	Coloured	Shopkeeper		Affirmed by Judge Ker.
,,	Hendricks & al.	Whites	Merchants	Robt. Queenborough	Black	Labourer		Abandoned.
July 12	T. Patterson and R. Greaves.	Blacks	Labourer	George McGrath	White	Planter	Trespass of stock	Not yet heard by judge, no Court in October.
,,	William Thomas	Black	Labourer	George McGrath	White	Planter	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Aug. 9	Julius A. Spyer	White	Shopkeeper	John H. Hall	White	Clerk to magistrates		Affirmed by Judge Ker, justices decided for defendant, plaintiff gave notice of appeal, heard in chambers.

19th February 1866.

John H. Hall,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

E.

RETURN

Of Summary Convictions at Petty Sessions in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale from 1st January 1863 to the 31st December 1865.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Common Assaults -	186	49	235	
Assaults on women and children.	12	3	15	
Cruelty to animals -	8	—	8	Four cases by *Planters*.
Wilful destruction of property.	6	—	6	
Obeah and myalism -	7	1	8	
Town and Communities Act.	261	89	350	One case where Mr. Masterman, J.P., was convicted of abusing Rosey A. Murphy.
Pound law - - -	8	—	8	Rescues.
Vagrants - - -	13	1	14	
License and Registration Act.	59	2	61	
Larceny, 20 Vict. c. 3 -	134	42	176	
Trespass - - -	56	12	68	Three cases where *Planters* were complainants.
Stealing growing produce, fruit, &c.	105	22	127	Twenty-five cases by *Planters* as complainants by their watchmen and headmen, and chiefly against people not working on their estates.
Immigration Act - -	11	—	11	Absence from work.
Master and Servants Act.	14	1	15	One case, Mr. Carr, J.P., against his domestic servant leaving without notice.
Revenue Act - - -	4	1	5	28 Vict. chap. 27. (Rum duties.)
Police Act - - -	7	2	9	
Petty Debt Act - -	2	—	2	Rescue of levies.
Main Road Act - -	5	—	5	
Hawkers and pedlars -	4	—	4	
Careless use of fire -	5	—	5	Three cases by *Planters*, burning Dove Hall canepieces.
Breach of trust by artificers.	1	—	1	A coachmaker neglecting work after being paid.
Dog stealing - - -	1	—	1	Dog stolen from Kingston.
Total - - -	909	225	1134	

RETURN

Of Number of Petty Debts from 1st January 1863 to 31st December 1865.

Judgments 443. Not one case by planters, either as Plaintiff or Defendant, with his people.

Of the dismissed cases only one, that was Dance v. Mc Grath for wages. Dance himself proved that he had been overpaid by Mr. McGrath. Two judgments were given against Mr. McGrath for damages done by his cattle on the peasantry grounds, but not people working with him.

John H. Hall, Clk. Magistrates.

Analysis of the above Returns.

Census, 1861, Saint Thomas in the Vale -	19,020
Total number of cases heard in Petty Sessions in Saint Thomas in the Vale, 1863—1865 -	1,134
Total number of petty debt cases in the same period	443
Total number of notices of appeal from decisions of Justices in the same period - - -	53
Decisions of Justices affirmed on appeal - -	15
Decisions of Justices reversed on appeal - -	5
Appeals abandoned after notice - - -	30
Appeals not decided at date of return - -	3

F.

RETURN

Of Appeals from the Decision of the Magistrates of the Parish of Portland, from 14th May 1856 to 31st Dec. 1859.

No.	Title of Cause.	Result of Appeal.
	1857.	
1	King, R., *v.* Knox et al. - - -	Affirmed.
2	Doyley, L., *v.* Swire, T. H. D. - -	do.
3	Tucker, W., *v.* Francis, R. - - -	do.
4	Regina *v.* Johnston, T. W. F. - -	Dismissed.
5	Smith, C., *v.* Anderson, Jno. - -	Reversed.
6	Blake, G., *v.* Henderson, J. J. - -	Affirmed.
7	King, R., *v.* Jones, J. P. - - -	do.
8	Regina *v.* Gunn, G. - - - -	do.
9	Regina *v.* Downer, C. - - -	do.
10	Smith *v.* Doyley, L. - - - -	do.
11	Regina *v.* Same - - - -	do.
12	Regina *v.* Shepherd, S. M. - -	do.
13	Regina *v.* Anderson, R., et al. - -	do.
14	Burke, Hy., *v.* James, R. - - -	do.
15	Regina *v.* Scott, Saml. - - -	do.
	1858.	
16	Regina *v.* McPherson, J. - - -	do.
17	Kennedy, L. & S., *v.* Downer - -	Dismissed.
18	Ramsay, M. A., *v.* Gordon, G. W. -	Reversed.
	1859.	
19	Francis, R., *v.* Lindsay, G. - - -	Affirmed.
20	Forbes, Hy., *v.* Pearson, A. M. B. -	do.
21	Hearn, C., *v.* Donnan, Joal - -	do.
22	Regina *v.* Frances, R. - - -	do.

Analysis.

Total number of Appeals - - -	22
Affirmed „ „ - - -	18
Reversed „ „ - - -	2
Dismissed „ „ - - -	2

G.

RETURN

Of Prisoners sentenced to the Saint Catherine District Prison for Larceny, from 1st January to 31st December 1865.

Larceny of Canes.		Larceny of Provisions, Corn, and Fruits.		Larceny otherwise.	
For the parish of Vere - -	83	For the parish of Vere - -	61	For the parish of Vere - -	15
For the parish of Clarendon -	33	For the parish of Clarendon -	60	For the parish of Clarendon -	37
For the precinct of St. Catherine	9	For the precinct of St. Catherine	57	For the precinct of St. Catherine	57
	125		178		109

Summary.

Larceny of canes - - - - - - - - - - -	125
Same of provisions, corn, and fruits - - - - - - -	178
Same otherwise - - - - - - - - - - -	109
	412

D. P. Mendes, Supt.

H.

RETURN

Of the NUMBER of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE on the Rolls of the several Parishes of the Island, distinguishing those who reside in the Parish, those residing out of the Parish, and those off the Island, 1864.

Parishes.	No. on the Rolls of each Parish.	No. residing in the Parish.	No. residing out of the Parish.	No. of those off the Island.
MIDDLESEX.				
St. Catherine -	Precinct. 56	19	18	5
St. John - -		5		
St. Dorothy - -		9		
St. Thos. ye Vale -	18	14	4	—
Clarendon - -	29	14	13	2
Vere - - -	24	14	7	3
Manchester - -	28	25	—	3
St. Mary - -	46	21	20	5
St. Ann - -	41	29	5	7
SURRY.				
Kingston - -	81	52	26	3
Port Royal - -	39	14	25	—
St. Andrew - -	59	38	18	3
St. Thos. ye East -	31	25	3	3
St. David - -	31	9	19	3
St. George - -	28	13	13	2
Portland - -	25	11	10	4
Metcalfe - -	34	20	13	1
CORNWALL.				
St. Elizabeth -	53	36	11	6
Westmoreland -	54	36	6	12
Hanover - -	36	17	12	7
St. James - -	28	17	7	4
Trelawny - -	43	25	6	12
Total - -	784	463	236	85

I.

RETURN

Of the NUMBER of PERSONS qualified to serve as Grand or Special Jurors, and as Common Jurors, respectively, in the several Parishes, in the Year 1863–4, as compared with the Year 1856–7.

Parishes.	No. of Persons qualified to serve as Grand or Special Jurors.		No. of Persons qualified to serve as Common Jurors.	
	1863–4	1856–7	1863–4	1856–7
MIDDLESEX.				
No. 1. St. Catherine Precinct*	17	24	132	224
„ Dorothy Precinct*	6	8	76	49
„ John Precinct*	2	5	90	62
„ Thomas ye Vale -	8	11	160	177
No. 2. Clarendon - - -	11	7	170	163
„ 3. Vere - - - -	10	12	70	185
„ 4. Manchester - - -	19	25	166	214
„ 5. St. Ann * - - -	30	39	136	205
„ 6. „ Mary - - -	15	17	141	111
SURRY.				
No. 7. Kingston Precinct*	57	79	273	133
„ Port Royal Precinct*	6	5	44	27
„ St. Andrew Precinct*	13	49	175	249
„ 8. St. David - - -	5	10	103	104
„ 9. „ Thomas ye East -	17	24	108	94
„ 10. Portland - - -	10	12	91	91
„ 11. St. George - - -	14	11	137	109
„ 12. Metcalfe - - -	16	20	113	152
CORNWALL.				
No. 13. St. James - - -	17	31	206	160
„ 14. Trelawny - - -	17	32	295	258
„ 15. Hanover - - -	14	22	162	190
„ 16. Westmoreland* - -	24	28	166	115
„ 17. St. Elizabeth* - -	24	29	145	149
	352	500	3,159	3,221

Falling off in grand and special jurors during above period 148, and of common jurors during same period 62.

NOTE.—The qualification of grand and special jurors was and is, under the Act of 1854–5, the magistracy, or the payment of 10*l.* direct taxes per annum. The jury bill was framed by Sir Joshua Rowe, the then Chief Justice, and Mr. F. Lynch, Clerk of the Peace for St. Catherine, and Member of Assembly, on returns from the parishes on the old county and quarter session system, which returns, though not in the Provost Marshal's office, showed, as stated by Mr. Lynch, that in 1854 21 persons qualified as above could be found in each of the 18 districts then to be established. The qualification for common jurors was and is the ability to read and write, without any test at all. The statement above made is taken from returns in the Provost Marshal's office, and shows that only five * districts can comply with the law *now* as to grand and special jurors.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Advocate General.
March 1866, Jamaica.

K.

STATEMENT of NUMBER of JUDICIAL OFFICERS and of EXPENDITURE for JUDICIAL PURPOSES, 1850—1866; and of Population by Census 1844 and 1861; and of Acreage of Island.

Expenditure on yearly Estimates for Judicial Purposes.	Staff of Judges payable by Local Government.	Number of Judicial Officers.	Pay of Judicial Officers.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.		SUMMARY.	
Oct. 10 - 1850 £14,627. 1851 £16,648. 1852 £19,144. 1853 £10,914. 1854 £17,049. Estimate for 1855 £12,900.	Chief Justice - £3,000 Assistant Judges (2) - £4,000 *Vice-Chancellor - £2,000 †Chairmen of Quarter Sessions (6) - £7,200 (*Subsequently filled by C. J. †Subsequently reduced and abolished)	1850 - 1 Chief Justice - 1 Vice-Chancellor - 2 Assistant Judges - 6 Chairmen Quarter Sessions - - - 20 Stipendiary Magistrates — 30	Judges, &c. - £16,200 Stipendiary - £9,000 — £25,200
1854 - Under 17th Vict. c. 29, "Act for the better Government of the Island" - - - - £9,800	Chief Justice (and V.C.) £2,000 2 Assistant Judges - £3,000 6 Chairmen Quarter Sessions - - £4,800	1854 - 1 Chief Justice and V.C. - 2 Assistant Judges - 4 Chairmen Quarter Sessions - - - 20 Stipendiary Magistrates — 27	Judges, &c. - £9,800 Stipendiary - £9,000 — £18,800
1855 - Under 19 Vict. c. 10, "Judicial Amendment Act, 1855," on further reduction and for annuitants under 19 Vict. c. 11 - £8,900 (Working staff £5,400 Annuitants £3,500)	(*) Chief Justice (and V.C.) - - £1,800 3 Assistant Judges - £3,600 (Annuitants retired) £3,500	1855 - 1 Chief Justice and V.C. - 3 Assistant Judges - 20 Stipendiary Magistrates — 23	Judges, &c. - £5,400 Stipendiary - £9,000 — £14,400
1856 - (Present) Staff of Judges - £5,400 1866 - „ 1 Police Magistrate, Kingston - - - - £500	*As above per annum £5,400 £500	1864 - 1 Chief Justice and V.C. - 3 Assistant Judges - 7 Stipendiary Magistrates 1 Police Magistrate - 1=12	Judges, &c. - £5,400 Stipendiary - £3,150 — £8,550 Police Magistrate £500 — £500 £9,050
		1866 - 1 Chief Justice and V.C. - (atprsnt.) 3 Assistant Judges - 6 Stipendiary Magistrates 1 Local (Kingston) - 1=11	Judges, &c. - £5,400 Stipendiary - £2,700 — £8,100 Local - - £500 — £500 £8,600

STATEMENT of NUMBER of JUDICIAL OFFICERS and of EXPENDITURE for JUDICIAL PURPOSES, &c.—*continued.*

Expenditure for Stipendiary Magistrates.	Staff of Stipendiary Magistrates payable by Home Government.
HOME GOVERNMENT,	
1839 - - at £450 each per annum - - 43 - - £19,350	
1844 - - " " " - - 28 - - £12,656	
1854 - - " " " - - 20 - - £9,000	
1864 - - " " " - - 7 - - £3,150	
1866 (at present) " " " - - 6 - - £2,700	

ACREAGE as per Dockets Isl. Sec.

Acres.
1664 to 1838 = 3,403,359.

Summary of Expenditure for Witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions (Local and elsewhere) for five years before and five years after Judicial Amendment Act, 1855.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
10 Oct. 1851 - -	1,514	14	3	County Quarter Session system.	10 Oct. 1856 - -	1,169	7	11	Parochial system.
1852 - -	1,381	16	11		1857 - -	1,343	2	9	
1853 - -	1,387	4	9		1858 - -	1,993	5	4	
1854 - -	1,305	9	0		1859 - -	1,349	0	4	
1855 - -	1,813	14	6		1860 - -	1,572	18	7	
Total - -	£7,402	19	5	- against -	Total - -	£7,427	14	11	

POPULATION.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
Census returns - 1844 - -	15,776	68,529	293,128	377,433
" " - 1861 - -	13,816	81,065	346,374	441,255

Jamaica, March 1866.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Member of Assembly, Advocate General.

L.

PROPOSAL by Mr. JUSTICE KEMBLE for IMPROVEMENT OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

I. MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Let the Magistrates retain their present jurisdiction.

II. COUNTY COURTS.

Let *three* County Court Judges be appointed, one for each county, at a salary of 1,000*l.* each, to be appointed by the British Government from barristers of the English or Irish bar of at least *five* years' practice.

Let them have,

1. An *appellate* jurisdiction, from all decisions of the magistrates in petty sessions in *all civil and criminal* cases.
2. An *original*, but limited and *intermediate* jurisdiction, commencing when the jurisdiction of the magistrates *terminates, i. e.* in civil cases, commencing in all matters of *contract* when the subject matter is above 10*l.*, and does not exceed, say 20*l.*; and in *torts*, when the damage claimed is above 2*l.* and does not exceed, say 10*l.*; and in *criminal* matters, let them have jurisdiction in all cases of *larceny, receiving, embezzlement*, and *obtaining money under false pretences*, when the amount involved *exceeds* 5*s.* and does not exceed, say 2*l.*
3. Let them hold Courts *four times* a year, in their respective counties, at the times and places and for the duration mentioned in the schedule annexed (marked A).
4. Let the Clerks of the Peace of each parish in which a Court is held, or the several Clerks of the Peace of each parish of a precinct in which a Court is held, be clerk of the County Court, in respect of the business accruing from *his* parish, in matters of *appeal* as well as of *original jurisdiction*; in the *latter* case showing all proceedings, &c., the process being in all respects similar to that in the Magistrates' Courts.
5. Let the County Court Judges decide all cases within their jurisdiction, *summarily*, without a jury.
6. Let there be an appeal in *civil* cases to the *Supreme Court* in all matters of *original* jurisdiction.
7. In order to enable an appeal to be prosecuted from a decision of the magistrates to the next County Court, let it suffice for the party dissatisfied with the decision to give *verbal* notice of appeal immediately to the clerk of the magistrates in open court, provided that within 14 days after the decision the appellant enter into security duly to prosecute the appeal, in the form given in schedule B.

III. SUPREME COURT.—COURT OF CHANCERY.—COURT OF ORDINARY.—ASSIZES.—INSOLVENT COURTS.

1. Let the number of the judges remain the same as at present, with precisely the same salaries, but let one of them be *Vice-Chancellor*, relieving the C. J. from the equitable portion of his duties; or let one of the judges be dispensed with (with compensation), and let there be an *Equity side* to the *Supreme Court*.
2. Let the V.-C. (if one be appointed, or if not then the C.J.) be *Surrogate* of the Court of Ordinary.
3. Let County Assize Courts be held by two of the S.C. judges concurrently on circuit, the C. J. officiating in his turn, as formerly under the 3 Vict. c. 65.
4. Let the County Assize Courts be held at the times and the places and for the periods mentioned in schedule (C.)
5. Let one S. C. judge remain in or about Spanish Town during the absence of the other two on circuit in Cornwall, for the transaction of chamber business.
6. Let the judge at the County Assize Court, *first* concluding his work, assist the other by easing him of cases still remaining undisposed of in *his* court, the entire business of the courts being thus, as far as possible, divided between and proceeded with by both judges concurrently in separate courts.
7. Let the Insolvent Courts be held before *both* judges sitting together, at the times and places mentioned in schedule (D.)
8. Let the jury list be drawn from the *body of each county*, the grand and petty jury panels being made up *separately*; all juries, grand and petty, to consist of only *five persons*, and *unanimity* required for a finding a verdict, *provided* there shall be in *capital* cases a jury of 12, as at present.
9. Let all proceedings at the Assize Courts originate in the *Crown Office*, and let the Attorney General and Clerk of the Crown, or their properly qualified deputies, attend each Assize Court, and let the several Clerks of the Peace transmit proceedings to the *Crown Office*, as before the passing of the 19 *Vict. c.* 10.

SCHEDULE A.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE C.

Courts.	Time of Meeting.	Duration.	Where held.
Supreme Court - -	1st Monday in February, June, October -	Two weeks -	Spanish Town.
Middlesex Assizes -	1st Monday after the expiration of two weeks of S.C.	Two weeks -	Spanish Town.
Cornwall ditto -	2nd Monday after the expiration of two weeks of Middlesex Assizes	Two weeks -	Montego Bay or Falmouth.
Surry ditto - -	2nd Monday after the expiration of the two weeks of Cornwall Assizes.	Two weeks -	Kingston.

SCHEDULE D.

Courts.	Time of Meeting.	Duration.	Where held.
Insolvent Court.			
Middlesex - -	On the Monday immediately following termination of Middlesex and Surry Assizes respectively.	May be adjourned	Spanish Town.
Surry - -			Kingston.
Cornwall - -	On day succeeding termination of business in both Courts of Cornwall Assizes to sit, if necessary, for one week at Montego Bay or Falmouth.		

M.

RETURN

Of the NUMBER of all CIVIL and CRIMINAL CASES tried in the CIRCUIT COURTS in this Island, as transmitted by the several Clerks of the Peace, being Clerks of the several Circuit Courts, to the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown, from June Term, 1856, to June Term, 1864, both inclusive.

MIDDDESEX.

	Precinct of St. Catherine, St. John, and St. Dorothy.		St. Thomas in the Vale.		St. Mary.		St. Ann.		Vere.		Clarendon.		Manchester.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
1856.														
June Term -	6	15	—	8	1	11	4	9	—	8	—	9	2	9
October -	29	19	—	7	—	10	4	14	1	5	—	10	2	13
1857.														
February -	19	17	—	—	1	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	4	3
June - -	4	11	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	5
October -	12	20	—	—	1	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	2
1858.														
February -	17	16	2	17	2	12	1	16	—	12	2	27	14	7
June - -	8	18	—	5	2	13	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
October -	10	10	—	3	2	13	4	5	3	10	—	15	—	17
1859.														
February -	15	17	—	5	—	6	2	7	2	3	—	7	5	11
June - -	9	12	—	2	4	3	6	9	—	5	—	9	1	4
October -	10	20	1	7	2	3	1	7	—	13	—	7	—	7
1860.														
February -	8	8	1	6	1	6	3	9	—	6	1	8	2	10
June - -	35	9	—	—	6	5	—	6	—	1	—	4	1	11
October -	15	11	—	11	—	—	1	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
1861.														
February -	6	18	—	5	1	11	—	6	—	8	—	7	4	12
June - -	10	8	3	10	9	7	2	10	—	7	1	5	2	1
October -	7	14	1	5	2	10	1	9	—	8	1	5	2	5
1862.														
February -	8	15	—	7	1	9	—	8	—	7	—	8	—	8
June - -	5	13	1	6	4	7	1	11	—	4	—	4	2	4
October -	4	17	1	9	3	9	—	10	—	4	—	5	1	8
1863.														
February -	7	16	—	9	—	2	1	9	—	9	—	4	—	7
June - -	3	25	1	12	3	10	1	13	—	6	2	8	9	14
October -	8	19	1	8	—	—	3	12	—	5	—	8	—	21
1864.														
February -	11	12	—	7	1	10	2	7	—	4	—	3	1	11
June - -	9	16	—	21	—	9	—	10	1	9	2	14	2	5

Extracts from the minutes kept of the records returned from the several Circuit Courts into the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown.

W. THOS. MARCH, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown.

The Same for SURRY.

	Precincts of Kingston, Port Royal, and St. Andrew.		St. David.		St. Thomas in the East.		Portland.		St. George.		Metcalfe.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
1856.												
June Term -	40	20	—	2	2	11	1	2	—	5	—	6
October -	67	32	—	1	3	11	2	6	—	5	—	5
1857.												
February -	85	30	—	1	3	10	—	8	—	—	1	2
June - -	40	20	—	—	4	11	—	1	—	—	—	2
October - -	40	32	—	—	4	10	—	2	—	1	—	—
1858.												
February -	36	41	1	12	3	11	1	8	—	8	—	3
June - -	33	27	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	6	2	6
October -	35	27	2	1	4	8	—	2	—	—	2	—
1859.												
February -	29	32	—	1	3	10	—	3	1	4	2	3
June - -	27	25	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October - -	24	20	1	4	1	20	—	6	—	10	—	6
1860.												
February -	53	31	1	2	5	11	—	5	—	2	1	4
June - -	35	21	—	2	3	8	—	4	—	1	2	4
October - -	60	25	—	3	3	9	—	—	—	1	1	5
1861.												
February -	—	32	1	4	—	7	—	2	—	—	3	5
June - -	76	24	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	4
October -	62	12	—	1	1	11	—	3	—	1	4	5
1862.												
February -	53	35	—	—	4	3	—	4	—	3	2	5
June - -	49	40	—	—	4	6	1	2	—	3	4	7
October -	51	28	—	—	2	14	1	2	1	5	2	16
1863.												
February -	34	41	—	7	3	3	—	2	—	6	1	3
June - -	35	45	—	1	1	11	—	2	—	1	1	5
October - -	29	68	—	—	1	11	—	3	—	2	1	5
1864.												
February -	50	38	—	—	2	4	1	4	2	2	—	9
June - -	52	45	—	4	1	12	1	2	1	1	—	10

Extracts from the minutes kept of the records returned from the several circuit courts into the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown.

W. Thos. March, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown.

The Same for CORNWALL.

	St. Elizabeth.		Westmoreland.		Hanover.		St. James.		Trelawny.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
1856.										
June Term - -	3	8	1	3	1	2	1	4	5	7
October - -	1	8	1	9	2	6	6	5	7	16
1857.										
February - -	—	6	2	7	2	11	5	10	4	7
June - -	3	9	10	7	2	5	14	6	4	9
October - -	4	7	3	10	1	9	1	10	8	11
1858.										
February - -	6	20	5	16	1	6	5	5	3	8
June - -	6	12	2	8	1	10	6	4	11	15
October - -	—	—	8	8	—	11	2	10	1	13
1859.										
February - -	13	12	4	15	2	4	18	3	6	19
June - -	—	5	3	5	—	3	—	8	5	15
October - -	8	9	3	6	1	12	13	14	—	17
1860.										
February - -	—	—	5	13	—	12	6	4	3	7
June - -	3	13	—	6	2	15	8	3	4	18
October - -	—	16	1	8	1	4	5	3	3	10
1861.										
February - -	—	6	3	9	1	10	5	7	7	6
June - -	1	8	3	11	4	8	—	4	7	15
October - -	2	11	6	6	4	6	11	10	13	12
1862.										
February - -	2	9	3	9	4	7	12	7	12	12
June - -	—	13	4	10	2	3	6	1	4	18
October - -	1	8	2	12	2	7	7	12	5	18
1863.										
February - -	2	15	2	9	5	6	5	9	2	28
June - -	2	5	4	12	7	7	7	12	2	13
October - -	2	21	4	10	1	10	6	11	8	32
1864.										
February - -	1	5	1	13	1	9	11	10	2	14
June - -	—	9	3	16	1	15	3	9	1	11

Extracts from the minutes kept of the records returned from the several circuit courts into the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown.

W. Thos. March, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown.

Part III.

Statements and Returns relative to the Payment of Wages.

Copies of the following letter were addressed to James Harrison, Esq., Attorney of the Hordley Estate, and to Alexander Chisholm, Esq., overseer of the Golden Grove Estate, both in the Plaintain Garden River district.

King's House, Spanish Town,
Sir, 25 March 1866.

The Royal Commissioners are desirous of obtaining trustworthy information as to the following points in connexion with the employment of negro labourers upon estates:

1. The maximum amount of weekly wages earned:
2. The average amount of weekly wages earned:
3. The reduction below the average caused by the caprice of the negro himself:
4. The nature of the reductions caused by deductions at the instance of the employer.

It would much assist the Commissioners if you would be so good as to attend at their sitting (probably the only remaining one) on Thursday next, March 29, and produce the wages-books of the Hordley [Golden Grove] Estate for the year 1865, or, if they have been destroyed, then the books for the preceding year.

You would probably be able without much difficulty to point out to the Commissioners, or at any rate to place before them in a compendious form, answers to the above questions deduced from the actual experience of the past year.

If this could be done, it would be an important contribution towards their inquiry.

The value of the assistance so to be given would consist in the resort to actual facts.

I am, &c.,
Charles S. Roundell.

James Harrison, Esq., Hordley Estate.
Alexr. Chisholm, Esq., Golden Grove Estate.

N.B. Mr. Chisholm produced the pay bills for the Golden Grove Estate, and gave oral evidence before the Commissioners on Thursday, March 29.

A.

HORDLEY ESTATE—St. Thomas in the East.

Journeymen Carpenters.—2*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per day. Usually work five days per week, come out to work about 9 o'clock on Mondays, draw off at 4 o'clock. One hours rest at midday. Obliged to be paid for by manager as a full day; rest of week commence ostensibly at 6 o'clock a.m., generally, however, 7 o'clock in the morning, draw off at 4 o'clock dinner, hour each day.

Coopers.—By task—2*s.* 6*d.* for a grooved and fitted imported phn. pack to be made into a rum phn. Four phns. per week are made by each man. Hhd. packs imported for sugar, 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Six and eight hhds. for one man per week.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.—Per day 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* Works five and often six days per week, ostensibly from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour for dinner. Always nearly 7 a.m. before turning out; odds and ends are his work; repairing iron work of carts, wains, &c., and shoeing mules and horses. Very unsatisfactory work in quality and quantity. Assistant receives 9*d.* to 1*s.* per day.

Wainmen.—Per day 1*s.* 9*d.* in crop time. Contract for three wains to keep mill yard in canes to grind an average quantity of 14 pans or 4,200 galls. per day, work six days. Two men are to each wain, till lately satisfactorily carried out. A glass of grog allowed each day. Wet days an extra glass.

Mill House Hands.—Cane carriers (from cane yard to mill) receive each 1½*d.* per pan of 300 galls. Wages depend on supply of canes to yard, often decreased lately by cane-cutters not having a good supply of canes cut. Average wages, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per day, work six days per week. Gutter cleaner, a child 6*d.* to 9*d.* per day.

Engineer.—Per day 2*s.*, of 14 hours, with two hours dinner time at midday. Works six days if required.

Stoker.—Per day 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* Works six days if required. The engine and mill here is an auxiliary and used when water becomes short for water mill to grind enough canes.

Boiling House Hands.—Four boilersmen, three stokers, four trash or fuel carriers at 1½*d.* each per pan of liquor boiled, wages 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per day, two pan boys at 1*s.* and 9*d.* per day. Head boiler 1*s.* per hhd., maximum wages 20*s.* per week, minimum 10*s.*, average 14*s.* Work six days per week.

Distillers.—Per day three men at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, one man at 9*d.*, per still maximum wages 2*s.* 3*d* per day, ordinary wages 1*s.* 6*d.* per day. Work six days satisfactorily. All these hands get a glass of grog each per day, also mill and boiling house hands.

Mule Carts.—Headsmen 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, six boys at 1*s.* per day, hours from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., with two hours rest at midday. Work six days per week.

Cane-Hole Diggers.—Agreement is to dig a trench or hole 4½ feet by 4 feet, and 9 inches deep of dirt for 2*s.* per 100 holes; land really dug is 3 feet by 4 feet broad, and 5 inches deep, which we are compelled to accept. Maximum rate of wages 3*s.* per day, usual rate 2*s.*, weekly rate 10*s.* and 12*s.* Work five days per week, from 6 a.m. to 1 or 2 o'clock p.m. Get a glass of grog each per day. Quite capable of earning 3*s.* per day of 10 hours.

Cane Cutters.—Two gangs of eight men and four women, with the headman or contractor, agree to supply the mill with enough canes to make 14 to 20 hhds. sugar per week, during the whole crop, according to order of manager; 20*s.* per acre for plant canes (12 to 14 months old), 12*s.* per acre for rattoon canes (sprouts from the canes the year previously), and 2*s.* per acre for cutting, and 3*s.* per acre for tying tops for planting. They receive for the crop about 276*l.* This hitherto has occupied them six months, or 1*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* each per month. They usually commence work at 12 o'clock on Mondays, work from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., on other days taking two hours to rest at midday. This plan is peculiar to this estate in this district, and has worked for the last 10 years very satisfactorily to all parties. Only since Christmas this year have I had trouble and annoyance, and my week's work has only averaged 11 hhds. instead of 13. In the same time in 1863 when I had to take off a crop not quite so heavy as I expect this to be, consequently instead of finishing by first week in May as I have done for the last five or six years, it will be nearly the end of June before I can expect to be done at the same rate, having 120 to 130 hhds. yet to make. The loss on next years crop, is the growth of sprouts or rattoons left uncut at the usual time, about 10 hhds. sugar. On the present crop, if the May seasons are as usual, the "spring" in the uncut and over-ripe canes impoverishes the juices, and loss can only be calculated at 20 to 25 per cent., besides the deterioration in quality of produce, about 5 per cent., with a train of minor evils consequent on disarrangement of plans and culture for the next year. The total number of canes cut per annum is 280 to 290 acres.

Cleaning Canes.—Plants.—These are usually done by the day, so as to be well done, if possible. Women get 1*s.* per day, girls 9*d.*, and young boys 9*d.* This work is superintended principally by a headwoman (Diana Blackwood) who receives 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; hours are from half-past 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour's rest at mid-day. A cup of "hot liquor" (or cane juice), about half a pint, is given to each at 4 p.m. African immigrants work in this gang; Creoles work four days, seldom turn out on Mondays, and leave off on Fridays; immigrants four to five and a half days; from 11 a.m. on Saturdays always allowed as a half holiday. Since Christmas this gang has been in a most unsatisfactory state; very little done, and badly done, and *very* few labourers turned out.

Cleaning Canes—Rattoons.—This used to be done by contract or job, similar to cutting canes, but by more people, but during the last four years no one seems inclined to take a job. Only 13 acres cultivated by job last year; two-thirds of estate used to be taken that way, price 7*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per acre, according to circumstances. We consequently have lately to employ a gang, principally strangers, who work very capriciously as to quantity of work performed and numbers that turn out to work. The task for moulding and cleaning is 25 chains long by 4½ feet broad for 1*s.* It is performed in a very slovenly manner in general since the revival four years ago, and since Christmas the little I have had done is worse than usual. It can be performed *well* by an ordinary good working woman in seven hours. The people in these gangs turn out about 7 o'clock and leave off at 12, 1, or 2 o'clock. They earn 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per week of four days, seldom working on Mondays, and leaving off on Fridays. The headman receives 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for five days. I have only been able to get 32 acres cleared since Christmas, instead of 130 acres, consequently the estate is in bad order from grass, and next year's prospect deteriorated.

Pastures are cleaned by contract, from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per acre, according to state of bush. This work used to be principally performed by Maroons. Since the rebellion they have not come for such contracts.

Cattlemen and Stockminders are paid by the week of seven days; rates, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, 5*s.*, for men and lads, 3*s.* for little boys.

Watchmen are old and disabled persons principally, and get 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per week of seven days. Their duty is to give the alarm when trespass is committed, and open and shut rails and gates. The head watchman gets 7*s.* 6*d.* per week when employed; houses and land for garden free.

The General Superintendent gets 10*s.* per week of seven days, and 2*s.* extra in crop time, several allowances, viz., two quarts sugar and one bottle rum per week in crop time, and several cocoa-nut trees, rent of house, and as much land as his family can cultivate free.

Rents are 6*d.* a week for a house and as much land as the man's family can cultivate; house to be kept in repair by tenant, proprietor finding all materials. This is seldom carried out, and the consequence is their dwellings as a rule are very uncomfortable. Heads of departments and of families of young children have houses rent free, and provision-ground free.

In reply to Question No. 1, as to maximum rate of weekly wages earned,

Journeymen Tradesmen get	10*s.*	per week of 5	days.
Mill Hands	10*s.* 6*d.*	„ 5½	„
Boilermen	12*s.*	„ 5½	„
Wainmen	10*s.* 6*d.*	„ 6	„
Distillers	14*s.*	„ 6	„
Overlookers	9*s.*	„ 6	„
General Superintendent	12*s.*	„ 7	„
Head watchman	7*s.* 6d.	„ 7	„
Head cartman	9*s.*	„ 6	„
Cart boys	6*s.*	„ 6	„
Head cattleman	7*s.* 6*d.*	„ 7	„
Cane cleaning	5*s.* 6*d.*	„ 5	„

Question No. 2.—The average amount of weekly wages earned:—

Tradesmen, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week of 5 days.
Mill hands, 8*s.* per week of 5½ days.
Boilermen, 8*s.* 9*d.* per week of 5½ days.
Wainmen, 10*s.* 6*d.* per week of 6 days in crop; out of crop, 6*s.*
Distillers, 9*s.* per week of 6 days.
Overlookers, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week of 5 days.
Cart boys, 6*s.* per week of 6 days.
Head watchman, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week of 7 days.
Under ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per week of 7 days.
Head cattleman, 7*s.* 6*d.* per week of 7 days.
Under ditto, 5*s.* to 6*s.* per week of 7 days.
Boys, 3*s.* per week of 7 days.
Cane cutters, 9*s.* 8*d.* per week of 4½ days.
Cane tyers (women), 9*s.* 8*d.* per week of 4½ days.
Cane cleaning, about 3*s.* 6*d.* per week of 5 days.

Question No. 3.—Reduction below average caused by caprice of negro himself.—This cannot be ascertained or stated by any fixed rule. It is essentially capricious and varying. Per week it may be fairly stated at one-fifth of what he earns by his working five days instead of six. In addition to above, another one-fifth by the non-exercise of industrious energy in the labour he actually performs; in all say two-fifths, or in other words a negro now earning 5*s.* per week could, working for the few hours per day he now professes to work, earn in six days 7*s.* per week; but if he were to work industriously, as labourers in England and Scotland do, from sunrise to sunset in summer, he could earn double that sum. To enable him to do so, however, I consider he should take more animal food. As a rule a negro notoriously starves himself over animal food, and allows himself but a mouthful of salt fish or herring to savour or accompany his large meal of cocoas, yams, or breadfruit. In crop time they eat the sugar cane all day long—*their employer's property*. The quantity a man or woman will consume a day is great, at the least 12 feet per day. I think, without exaggeration, I may say many consume 20 feet per day. Out of crop, they *sell* canes of their *own* growth at 1½*d.* a yard.

Question No. 4.—The nature of the reductions at the instance of the employer.—The most frequent is non-performance of agreement by stopping work during the day or week, injury to live stock (cattle), such as breaking cattle's horns, and legs, and necks by over-driving and negligence; destruction of property—wains, walls, gate posts, and machinery—by carelessness. Subsequent good behaviour makes me often give back money stopped at the time of the offence. In 1863 (memo. for other years lost)—

Pay stopped was (for the whole year)	£31 14 0
Paid back to labourers during the year	18 1 6
Balance stopped to replace damages, &c., where possible	£13 12 6
Wages paid during that year	£2,760 11 6

J. Harrison,
Manager and Attorney for Hordley Estate.

Hordley Estate, 4th April 1866.

B.

Actual and Average Wages paid to Labourers on Hordley Sugar Plantation from 1st May to 30th September, 1865, *not being Crop Time.*

	Week ending										
	May 6.	May 13.	May 20.	May 27.	June 3.	June 10.	June 17.	June 24.	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.
1. Maximum amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	13 3	10 0	12 0	12 9	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
2. Average amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	4 6	4 4	5 4	4 0	4 8	4 4	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0
3. Average amount of wages actually paid to different classes of labourers, vizt.:											
Carpenter, weekly	7 6	9 0	7 0	8 0	7 9	7 6	7 3	7 0	6 6	6 2	7 9
Cooper „	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 4½	9 11	12 7½	2 0	–	4 3	4 0	–
Blacksmith „	4 6	3 9	4 6	4 3	4 4	4 3	2 6	3 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Cartman „	6 0	6 0	5 10	6 2	5 8	6 4	5 10	6 5	6 4	6 10	5 7
Wainman „	7 6	6 3	7 2	5 2	4 10	6 6	6 0	6 8	5 3	6 6	8 2
Stock attendant „	4 6	4 6	4 6	8 6	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	8 6	4 9	4 9

(*continued.*)

	Week ending										
	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.
1. Maximum amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	9 0	10 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
2. Average amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	4 8	5 0	4 4	4 8	4 0	4 4	4 9	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 0
3. Average amount of wages actually paid to different classes of labourers, vizt.:											
Carpenter weekly	8 2	8 7	9 3	7 6	8 8	6 5	7 6	7 2	6 4	7 5	10 3
Cooper „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blacksmith „	3 9	4 0	1 6	1 0	–	–	8 6	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0
Cartman „	6 8	6 6	3 3	6 2	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 5	6 6	5 10	6 0
Wainman „	7 6	7 9	5 0	7 6	7 6	6 9	7 1	7 2	5 8	3 0	3 2
Stock attendant „	4 9	7 9	4 9	4 9	4 5	7 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	7 6

ACTUAL and AVERAGE WAGES paid to LABOURERS on HORDLEY SUGAR PLANTATION from 1st October to 30th April, 1865, *being Crop Time.*

	Week ending													
	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 23.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.
1. Maximum amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	9 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 6	12 6	13 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0
2. Average amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	3 6	7 6	3 6	5 0	5 4	4 9	5 6	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 6	3 6	3 0	6 0
3. Average amount of wages actually paid to different classes of labourers, vizt.:														
Carpenter weekly	7 9	–	–	8 3	7 6	9 3	8 0	8 4	9 0	8 1	8 0	1 3	1 3	7 3
Cooper „	–	–	–	17 8	14 7	15 8	22 1	6 0	10 8	9 1	11 9	11 3	7 8	12 3
Blacksmith „	4 3	–	5 0	4 2	5 4	5 9	4 1	5 9	6 9	5 0	4 0	6 0	8 6	7 0
Cartman „	6 8	6 8	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 5	7 4	6 3	6 6	6 6	3 7	6 0	7 6
Wainman „	–	–	–	–	–	8 1	6 10	10 1	10 0	9 4	8 4	4 0	6 10	8 3
Stock attendant „	4 9	8 7	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	8 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	8 9	4 6	4 6
Mason „	6 3	8 0	–	6 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 7

(*continued.*)

	Week ending													
	Jan. 24.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.	April 2.	April 8.	April 15.	April 22.	April 29.
1. Maximum amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	15 0	15 0	16 3	14 9	15 0	10 6	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 3	10 0	10 0
2. Average amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	6 0	5 9	7 6	6 6	7 6	6 0	6 6	6 3	7 0	6 8	6 4	7 0	6 0	4 6	3 6
3. Average amount of wages actually paid to different classes of labourers, vizt.:															
Carpenter weekly	8 5	9 3	8 5	8 7	7 5	8 3	7 11	9 2	9 10	8 6	8 9	8 5	6 2	3 1½	8 5
Cooper „	12 8	12 3	12 4	11 10	11 7	8 3	12 9	14 10	15 5	9 9	12 1	10 10	8 6	10 5	11 11
Blacksmith „	7 9	7 3	6 9	7 0	7 7	3 9	2 3	4 4	4 4	–	4 4	2 7	5 6	4 4	5 9
Cartman „	6 8	6 7	6 10	6 7	6 4	6 6	6 2	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	6 10	5 1	5 10	6 7
Wainman „	9 10	9 9	9 9	9 3	9 4	9 7	9 5	9 5	9 7	10 0	9 2	9 6	5 10	5 10	8 4
Stock attendant „	4 6	7 10	4 6	4 6	4 6	7 10	4 6	4 6	4 8	4 9	8 0	4 9	4 9	4 9	8 1
Mason „	4 9	1 6	–	–	7 10	6 0	–	–	4 0	–	–	–	–	–	–

N.B. These two returns were compiled, under the authority of the Royal Commissioners, from the actual pay bills for the Hordley estate for the year 1865.

The pay bills in question were transmitted to the Commissioners, with the following memorandum by Mr. Harrison :—

"I beg to observe, for the Royal Commissioners' infor-
"mation, that the sums in these bills represent what was
"earned per week; but the "week" often consisted of only
"one, two, or three days' actual labour. No *field* work is
"more than five days to the week. Distillers, mill-house
"and boiling-house hands, and wainmen and cartmen often
"work five and a half to six days per week from end of
"October to end of April, called by us 'crop time.' Other
"months are called 'out of crop.' "J. H."

C.

ACTUAL and AVERAGE WAGES paid to LABOURERS employed on COLEY SUGAR PLANTATION from April 1 to June 30, 1865.

	Week ending—											
	Apr. 1.	Apr. 8.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 29.	May 6.	May 13.	May 20.	May 27.	June 3.	June 10.	June 17.	June 24.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. Maximum amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	6 0	7 0	5 6	5 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	4 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
2. Average amount of weekly wages actually earned by a common labourer.	3 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	4 6	4 0	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 0	3 9	3 6
3. Average amount of wages actually paid to different classes of labourers, viz.:—													
Superintendent	6 3	6 3	6 3	5 0	7 3	7 0	7 6	7 3	7 3	7 0	7 6	7 6	7 6
Carpenter	4 6	–	4 1	6 3	2 6	4 3	4 8	5 2	4 9	–	5 1	4 11	7 4
Cooper	–	–	5 3	8 7	6 3	6 10	3 10	–	–	9 6	4 6	3 0	–
Blacksmith	6 10	–	–	6 10	4 6	–	4 9	3 0	4 0	4 9	2 6	–	4 8
Wainman	4 9	2 5	–	4 8	5 8	7 0	3 10	–	3 6	4 10	3 8	3 9	5 9
Stock attendants, each.	3 9	5 3	3 6	3 9	3 11	3 9	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 11	–
3rd class labourers, each.	–	–	–	–	–	2 6	2 6	–	2 6	2 6	2 0	2 6	2 0

N.B.—This Return was compiled under the authority of the Royal Commissioners from the actual pay-bills for the Coley estate (Blue Mountain Valley) for the period referred to.

The "third class labourers," comprised in the above return, consist of young boys and girls from 10 to 14 years of age, and of old and weakly men and women, and are generally paid at the rate of about sixpence each per diem.

D.

The following answers, in reply to similar questions, were furnished by James Mitchell, Esq., and have reference to the St. Jago Sugar Estate, in the parish of Clarendon for the year 1865:—

St. Jago Estate, 1865.

1. "Maximum amount of wages earned:

For field hands 8*s.* 9*d.* average of 10 weeks in crop time, for five days' labour.

For field hands 7*s.* 1½*d.* average of 10 weeks out of crop, for five days' labour.

Greatest amount earned in any one week by hands employed in manufacture 13*s.*

2. "Average daily amount of wages earned" by able hands in crop 1*s.* 6*d.*, out of crop 1*s.* 3*d.*

3. "The reduction below the average caused by the caprice of the negro himself."

The following extract from the books of the estate for the week ending July 1st, 1865 (the work banking canes performed by able men), will best answer the question:—

—	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	—
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
W. Anderson -	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 4½	1 3	7 4½
J. Dowell - -	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	7 0
J. Oswell - -	1 3	1 3	1 7½	1 3	1 0	6 4½
G. Missam - -	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 0	6 3
W. Shaw - -	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	0 9	5 6
Hy. Thomas -	—	1 3	1 0	0 9	0 6	3 6

4. "The nature of the deductions from the weekly wages, usually, or at times, made at the instance of the employer."

I find three instances recorded, one in which a man was fined for stealing liquor from the boiling house; two in which men were fined for ill-usage of cattle.

5. "The proportion borne by taste work to time work." All possible work is done by task—tradesmen, such as carpenters and blacksmiths, cattlemen, rangers, and headmen receive daily or weekly wages.

6. "The average wages of different kinds of labourers at different seasons of the year (in and out of crop time), and of women and children."

The average weekly wages of all hands during crop amount to 5*s.*, the average number employed being 138; out of crop to 3*s.* 4½*d.*, the average number being 117. The difference being mainly due to the fact that fewer able-bodied people, especially men, work out of crop. The earnings of able women vary very slightly, if at all, from those of men. Children earn 3*d.* and 4½*d.* up to 6*d.* per day.

7. No wages are ever to my knowledge paid in kind.

April 1866

II.—Documents relative to the Suppression of the Disturbances.

A.

Jamaica, ss.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of Jamaica supreme Lady, Defender of the Faith—

To all our loving subjects!

Whereas we are certified of the committal of grievous trespasses and felonies within the parish of St. Thomas in the East of this our island of Jamaica, and have reason for expecting that the same may be extended to the neighbouring parishes of the county of Surry of our said island: We do hereby, by the authority to us committed by the laws of this our island, declare and announce to all whom it may concern, that martial law shall prevail throughout the said county of Surry, except in the city and parish of Kingston; and that our military forces shall have all power of exercising the rights of belligerents against such of the inhabitants of the said county, except as aforesaid, as our said military forces may consider opposed to our Government, and the well-being of our loving subjects.

Given at Head Quarter House, Kingston, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of our reign.

Witness, His Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor of our said island of Jamaica, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

(Signed) E. Eyre.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) Edward Jordon, Governor's Secretary.

B.

DISPOSITION SHEET of the JAMAICA DIVISION of the SQUADRON under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., on the 9th of October 1865.

Divisions.		Disposition.			Line of Battle Ships.	Frigates.	Sloops. Guns. 21	Sloops. Guns. 17	Sloops. Guns. 11	Paddle-wheel.	Despatch Vessels.	Gun Vessels.	Gunboats. Horse-power. 80	Gunboats. Horse-power. 60	Gunboats. Horse-power. 40	Steam. Troop Ships.	Steam. Store Ships.	Surveying Vessels.	Tenders.	Stationary. Steam Ships.	Stationary. Hulks.	Employment, October 9th 1865.
		Complements.		Ships.																		
	Jamaica -	Gulf of Mexico -	180		Niger -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1°. These four vessels were employed on services which rendered them unavailable for service at Jamaica on the occasion of the outbreak in St. Thomas in the East. The "Nimble" was ordered back to Jamaica, and arrived on the 24th November.
			65		Nimble -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Nassau - -	65		Cygnet -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Cape Haitien -	175		Bulldog -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
				485																			
		Santa Martha -	130		Rosario -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2°. Sailed September 23rd, to protect British interests.
		Cape Maysi -	175		Fawn -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sailed September 5th
		Caymans -	90		Lily -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ „ 5th } To cruise for slavers.
		Cape Catoche -	130		Cordelia -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ „ 6th }
		Port Royal -	275		Cadmus -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ October 11th, to relieve "Niger" in the Gulf of Mexico, but might have been retained without the slightest inconvenience at Jamaica, as the relief of the "Niger" could have stood over till convenient to the service.
		„ -	275		Wolverene	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Senior Officer of the Division.
		„ -	30		Nettle -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Tenders, and manned from the "Aboukir," the number of men being therefore deducted from her complement.
		„ -	30	1,135	Onyx -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
		„ -		76	Aboukir -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–		
13				1,696	Total -	–	–	2	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	

From the above Return it will appear that at the time of the outbreak, out of 13 vessels and 1,696 men belonging to the Jamaica Division of the Station, eight vessels and 1,135 men were available at short notice for active service about the Island.

OFFICIAL RETURN of Officers and Seamen employed under the Orders of Captain De Horsey in the Suppression of the Insurrection in the Island of Jamaica.

Lieutenant Brand, late commanding H.M. gunboat "Onyx," at present in command of H.M. gunboat "Delight."

Mr. Frederick Patch, paymaster, secretary to the Commodore.

Lieutenant Oxley
Lieutenant Errington
Lieutenant O'Connor, R.M.A. } H.M.'s "Wolverene."
Sub-Lieut. Worgan
Mr. Pollard, midn.

*Mr. Kingscote, mid., late of H.M.'s "Wolverene," now serving in H.M.'s "Aurora."

Will be removed to the "Duncan."

Mr. Perry, assistant-surgeon, H.M.'s "Wolverene."

Mr. Goodman, assistant-surgeon, R.N. Hopital.

Mr. Thomason, assist.-surgeon, late of H.M.'s "Abouker," now serving in H.M.'s "Sphinx."

Mr. Simmens, assist.-paym. H.M.'s "Wolverene."

Seamen and marines of H.M.'s "Wolverene" as per accompanying list.

A. M. De Horsey, Captain.

Jamaica, 6th February, 1866.

Approved J. Hope, Vice-Adml. Commander-in-Chief.

Detachment landed at Morant Bay from H.M.S. "Wolverene," 12th October, 1865:

Lieutenant Oxley commanding	-	1
Lieutenant Errington,	-	1
Mr. Pollard, mid.	-	1
Mr. Kingscote, mid.	-	1
Rank and file	-	47
Pioneers	-	2
Stretcher men	-	5
Spare ammunition men	-	3
Armourer	-	1
	—	61

Field piece crew.

Mr. Worgan, Sub-Lieut.	-	1
Guns crew	-	17
	—	18

Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieut. O'Connor	-	1
Sergeant	-	1
Bugler	-	1
Rank and File	-	29
	—	32

Assistant-Surgeon.

Mr. Terry	-	1 1

Assistant-Paymaster in charge of victualling.

Mr. Simmens	-	1 1
Total	-	114

A. M. De Horsey, Captain.

C.

Military Orders and Documents.

MORANT BAY.

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1. Statement of Troops commanded by Brigadier-General Nelson during Rebellion.

Corps.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant Jones	9	
	„ Nash	9	
		18	
2/6th Royal Regt.	Captain Hole	67	2 joined at Morant from Monklands.
	Lieutenant Adcock		
	Ensign Lewis		
	„ Taylor		
		67	
1st W. I. Regt.	Captain Ross	95	Lieut. Niven relieved Ensign Cullen, 2 Nov. 1865.
	Captain Luke	101	
	Ensign Cullen		
		196	
Late 5th W. I. Regt., volunteers to other corps.	Ensign Kelly, 4th W. I. Regiment.	55	Ensign Cole relieved Ensign Kelly, 2 Nov. 65.
	Total Military	336	
Naval Brigade	Lieutenant Oxley		
	„ Errington		
	Sub-Lieutenant Woyen	86	Sailors.
	Midshipman Pollard	31	Marines.
	„ Kingscote		
	Asst.-Paymaster Semens		
	Asst.-Surgeon Terry		
	Lieut. O'Connor, R.M.A.		
	Dr. Goodman		
		117	
	Total Force	453	

The strength of Maroons employed was 287, under Col. Fyfe.

A. H. Nelson, D.A.G.,
Late Brigadier Commanding Field Force.

2. Average Strength of the Maroons in the Field under Colonel A. G. Fyfe from the 19th of October to the 10th November 1865.

1. Flying column	150
2. Detachment at Bath, patrolling in the immediate vicinity, guarding and conveying prisoners to head-quarters, carrying despatches, and watching the entrance to the Cunha Cunha pass	75
3. Guarding the Cunha Cunha pass at Mill Bank, the summit of the pass	10
4. Guarding Mooretown Maroon station	10
5. Patrolling from Charlestown (including guard) on the Buff Bay River, towards Newcastle	25
6. Watching and patrolling in the vicinity of the Spanish River pass	8
7. Watching and patrolling in the vicinity of the Swift River pass	9
	287

A. G. Fyfe,
Colonel Commanding the Maroons.

A. A. Nelson, D.A.G., late Brigadier-General Commanding Field Force.

3. Field Orders.—By Brigadier-General A. A. Nelson, Commanding.

Morant Bay, October 13, 1865.

No. 1. On arrival of the "Caravelle" at Morant Bay the detachment of 1st West India Regiment (left wing), strength per margin, will disembark and join the troops under command of Captain Luke, First West India Regiment. 1 Offr. Ens. K 4 W. J. R. 4 N. C. Office 1 drummer, 50 Rank and

No. 2. Inspector of Police, G. Ramsay, is appointed Provost Marshal to the field force, and will perform the duties of such, in accordance with H.M. regulation and Articles of War. Page 286.

No. 3. Lieutenant Adcock, Two Sixth Royal Regiment, will act as aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Nelson, commanding field force.

No. 4. The following officers of the Island Militia, having received the sanction of his Excellency the Governor to volunteer their services, they are taken on the strength of the force :—

Colonel Lewis, St. Catherine's Militia.
Captain Fyfe, Jamaica Militia.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, Kingston Militia.
Colonel Hunt, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.
Captain Espeut, Kingston Militia.
Captain Hesiop, St. Catherine's Militia.

The above officers will hereafter receive respectively such orders as may be necessary.

By order,
(Signed) H. B. Adcock,
Lieutenant Sixth Regiment, A.D.C.

4. Morning Order.

Port Morant, October 14, 1865.

No. 1. Captain Luke, commanding detachment First West India Regiment, will move at 4 a.m. to "Bath." There effect junction with the party under Ensign Cullen. He will proceed to Hordley Hall, Golden Vale, returning by coast road to Port Morant, and await orders. It will be Captain Luke's particular duty to collect and bring in all Europeans he may find. This route is not to be deviated from, and, if possible, the detachment should not be later than 2 p.m. at Port Morant.

No. 2. A drum-head Court-martial will forthwith assemble for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

President:
Colonel Hunt, Military Secretary, and A.D.C.

Members:
Colonel Lewis, Jamaica Militia.
Captain Fyfe, Jamaica Militia, Morant Bay.

5. Field Orders by Brigadier-General Nelson commanding.

Morant Bay, October 14, 1865.

1. Staff Assistant Surgeon Morris will accompany the troops about to embark, taking with him his hospital establishment. The commissariat stores, under charge of Lieutenant Adcock, A.D., A.C., G.C., will likewise be put on board.

2. A drum-head Court-martial will assemble at Morant Bay immediately for the trial of prisoners.

President:
Colonel Hunt, Military Secretary, and A.D.C.

Members:

Colonel Lewis, Militia.	Captain Fyfe, Militia.
Captain Espeut, Militia.	Captain Heslop, Militia.

By order,
(Signed) H. B. Adock,
Lieutenant, A.D.C.

6. After Orders by Brigadier-General Nelson.

H.M.S. "Wolverine," October 15, 1865.

The senior officer in command of the troops at Morant Bay will proceed with detachment, per margin, to Stony Gut and James Town, distant some few miles from Morant Bay. The object is, if possible, to surprise the rebels, who are supposed to make these places their strongholds.

Great discretion is necessary in making the move, and a trustworthy guide is indispensable. The party should move so as to arrive at Stony Gut at daybreak.

Every precaution to be observed in making any attack, and a reconnaissance should be made previous to such.

The officer commanding troops Morant Bay will communicate as constantly as possible with this station, reporting all occurrences.

The disembarkation of troops to be forthwith carried out, and they will occupy the old barracks.

Page 286.
2 ofis. 50 men 2/6
2 offrs. 50 Naval Brigade.
Names of men it is desirable to capture.
John Kelly, Stony Gut.
Tenderson, do.
. Holygate, Morant Bay,
W. Holygate, do.

R.A. 2/6 1st West. } A.M. 11.15.

7. General Orders by General Jackson, J.R., Commanding at Morant Bay.
Jamaica, S.B.

Morant Bay, October 19, 1865.

A general Court-martial will assemble in the Court-house at 5 p.m. this day, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

President:
Captain W. G. Ashwood, Kingston Volunteers.

Members:
Lieutenant R. S. Brass, Kingston Volunteers.
Ensign Patrick Kelly, 4th West India Regiment.

Inspector Ramsay will prosecute during the sitting of the Court-martial.

Captain Decordova will assume command of the Volunteers.

(Signed) Forbes Jackson,
Justice of the Peace, accompanying British troops, by order of his Excellency E. J. Eyre, Captain General and Governor of Jamaica.

The order for the assembly of the Court having been read, and the President and members duly sworn, the following prisoners are brought before the Court, charged with mutiny and rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen and Her loyal subjects, and are considered to have been in arms:—

Names.	Crimes.	Punishment.	Remarks
E. K. Bailey -	Publishing proclamations against the peace of the island on or about the 18th October 1865.	To be hung in front of the Court-house.	Shot by sentry night of 19th October 1865.
James Doneland -	Breaking into the Arsenal, and seeking the life of Justice Kirkland on the 12th October 1865.	To be hung -	—
Henry Halgate -	Rebellion, and being the murderer of Mr. Heir on or about 12th Oct. 1865.	—	Hung 20th October by sentence of Court assembled by order of Brigadier-General Nelson.
Joseph Mitchell -	Rebel, and being the murderer of Mr. Reid on or about the 11th Oct. 1865.	To be hung - -	Ditto ditto 21st October.
Charles McQueen -	Rebel, and complicity in murder -	To be hung - -	Ditto ditto, 20th October, under name of Frank McQueen.
Edward G. Barnett	Desertion, after being duly attested as a Volunteer, and joining a party of rebels on the 11th October 1865.	Considered guilty of desertion only, 40 lashes.	Ditto ditto, 20th Oct., 25 lashes, under name of E. S. Barrett.
William Stephens -	Ringleader of a rebellious mob, and armed with cutlass on or about the 18th October 1865.	—	Hung 25th October.
Duncan Stewart -	Being a leader in the rebellion, and the murderer of Mr. Price on or about the 11th October 1865.	To be hung - -	Hung 20th October.

8. General Order—Field Force.

Morant Bay, 19th October, 1865.

1. The Court-martial now sitting will suspend its proceedings and await further orders.

2. Officers commanding troops of Volunteers will respectively send in numerical state of strength with names of officers, and these troops will not remove their quarters at this post without orders from myself.

The States to be furnished by 8 a.m. to-morrow morning, and to be addressed to Lieut. Adcock, 2/6th, A.D.C.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

To Senior Officer Commanding Troops,
Morant Bay.

9. Field General Orders.

Morant Bay, 20th October, 1865.

1. Captain Hole, commanding troops Manchioneal, will detail a party under command of an officer, consisting of 50 men in light marching order, supplied with 60 rounds ball cartridge.

The party to leave Manchioneal at 5 a.m. to-morrow, Saturday, the 21st January, and to move to the post-office on the direct road between Manchioneal and Bath, supposed a distance of 15 miles.

This body will find other troops from this, at the post-office, and the officer in command has orders.

Great importance is attached to the party leaving Manchioneal at the above hour, and nothing is to diverge or hinder its march on post-office.

Extreme emergencies alone excepted.

2. Boots will be sent up as soon as possible.

3. A party of planters "Volunteers," being about to proceed to their estates in the Plantain River district, Golden Grove, Lieut. Adcock 2/6th A.D.C. and 10 men 2/6th Regiment will accompany them and embark on H.M. gunboat to-morrow morning at 2 o'clock for conveyance to Port Morant, thence he will march on the post-office on direct

About 35.
10 R. & F. 216 R
10 Troopers "Astwoods" Kingston Volrs.
Embarkation countermanded proceeded by march route.

road between Manchioneal and Bath. On effecting a junction with the party to arrive from Manchioneal his movements will be regulated by instructions to be given by the Brigadier-General.

10. MEMORANDUM for Lieutenant Adcock 2/6th Royal Regiment and A.D.C., proceeding in command of a detachment on field service.

Morant Bay, 8 p.m., 20th October 1865.

The planters who have volunteered to act with the troops must be kept in proper though not over strict order. Our effecting junction with the party from Manchioneal. Lieut. Adcock will act entirely on his judgment and such information as may be gathered. Making excursions from post-office in any direction, supposed to be advantageous; care to be taken that firing of buildings and huts be not carried to excess.

All ringleaders to be secured, men found in arms to be summarily dealt with. Minor Punishments to be inflicted on the spot.

Lieut. Adcock will return to Morant Bay Tuesday evening 24th, if application be not *made* in time to admit of a gun-boat, viz., sent to Port Morant to embark the detachment. Lieut. Adcock must march into Morant Bay.

If by any unforeseen circumstancess the detachment from Manchioneal does not arrive at the post-office as ordered, Lieut. Adcock must endeavour to open communication to get it up; but he is authorized to move about as he deems expedient.

MEMO. Lt. Adcock is not, except under written orders, to conform to the orders of any officer except myself. (Sd.) A. N.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON, Brigadier-General, Commanding Field Force.

11. FIELD ORDERS.

20th October 1865.

A detachment of Royal Marines and Blue Jackets will at noon this day proceed to re-occupy the post at Easington. Strength per margin, a part of Astwood's troop will accompany

R. M. 1 offr. 30 men. B. Jackets. 3 offr. 42 men, and 1 Asst. Surgeon.

A Court-martial composed as follows :—

President:
Col. Lewis, St. Catherine's Militia.

Members:
Capt. Espeut, Militia.
Capt. Astwood, Mounted Volunteers.

Will assemble to-morrow morning at 8 a.m. for the trial of prisoners.

Also another Court-martial composed as follows :—
Lieut. Brand, R.N., President.

Members:
Lieut. Errington, R.N.
Ens. Kelly, 4th West India Regiment.

Will assemble at the same hour for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON, Brigadier-General.

12. FIELD ORDERS by Brigadier-General Nelson, Commanding Field Force.

Morant Bay, 21st October 1865.

Lieut. Irvine, R.N., is nominated Member of the Court-martial, of which Colonel Lewis is president, vice Capt. Astwood relieved, being about to proceed on active service.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON, Brigadier-General.

13. FIELD FORCE—GENERAL ORDERS.

Morant Bay, 22nd October, 1865.

No. 1. Captn. Hole Comg. Det. 2/6th. Capt. Luke Comg. Det. W. I. Rt. Capt. Ross 1st W. I. Regt. Ens. Culien detached from Capt. Luke's body to "Bath."

Major-General O'Connor, C.B., commanding forces, Jamaica, in a dispatch dated 18 inst. commands me to convey to the officers named in the margin his entire approbation of their conduct as reported by the Brigadier-General in divers letters, also that the thanks of the Major-General are due to the non-commissioned officers and men respectively under the command of the officers named.

In making known this opinion of the Major-General Commanding, the Brigadier-General trusts he may be permitted to add how highly he himself is gratified at receiving such commendation, and he only trusts the second detachments will continue to act in such manner as may again bring forth praise.

2. The men convicted by yesterday's Court will be hung at 7 a.m.

Lieut. Errington, R.N., commanding Blue Jackets, will be pleased to have sufficient men to carry out the sentences.

Ens. Kelly, Commanding, Detachment 1st West India Regiment will parade in front of Court-house with 20 rank and file at 7.

Lieut. Jones, commanding Detachment Royal Artillery will be pleased to see that the prisoners now in gaol are present when the execution takes places.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON, Brigadier-General.

14.

Memo.

Lieut. Adcock, A.D.C., commanding detachment is hereby authorized to carry out the sentences awarded on the prisoners brought in.

It is not desirable *now* to inflict capital punishment except on men actually found armed, or those who were *ringleaders* or murderers.

Everything done by Lieut. Adcock is most satisfactory, and I much appreciate the report he gives of Capt. Astwood's troops and Ford's Volunteers, and request the same may be communicated.

A. A. NELSON, Brigadier-General, Commanding Field Officer.

Head-quarters, Morant Bay,
23rd October, 1865.

Your despatches have all reached; that of 22nd at 9.30 a.m. this day.

15.

MORANT BAY.—23RD OCTOBER 1865.

PRESENT:
Colonel A. H. LEWIS.
Lieutenant-Colonel HUTCHING.
Captain P. A. ESPEUT.

Scipio Cowell sentenced to receive 50 lashes.
John Wilson sentenced to receive 25 lashes.
James McLawren sentenced to receive 75 lashes.
William Johnson Hounslen sentenced to receive 25 lashes.
Polly Livingston sentenced to receive 50 lashes.

A. H. LEWIS, President,
23rd October 1865. Col. St. Cathe. Regt. Jm.

Approved and confirmed, *except* Polly Livingston, who is to be released.

The punishment awarded the other four prisoners to be carried out in the usual manner.

A. A. NELSON,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Field Force.

Morant Bay, 23rd Oct. 1865.

Four men flogged, Court-house, Morant Bay, half past 7 o'clock a.m., Oct. 24, 1865.

GOR. D. RAMSAY, Provost Marshal.

16.

Mr. Marshalleck, justice of the peace, can identify some now held as prisoners, and vouches for their not having been engaged in the riot.

Captain Espeut also can point out men similarly situated.

These prisoners to be liberated forthwith.

A. A. NELSON,
Brig.-Gen. commanding Field Force.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL. Morant Bay, 25 Oct. 1865.

Samuel Parday, of Hordly	-	316
Andrew Panton, of ditto	-	317
Henry Leslie, of Harbour Head	-	315
John McKenzie, of Pera	-	318
James Berney, of Leith Hall	-	319
John Sutton of Airy Castle	-	320
James Stewart, of Morant Bay	-	321
Henry Briant ditto	-	322
Edward Hunt ditto	-	323
James Scott ditto	-	324

P. A. ESPEUT.

25th October 1865.

Prisoners discharged by Provost Marshal on 25th Oct. 1865.

1. William Bryan	-	Morant Bay.
2. Francis Bentley	-	,,
3. William James	-	Hamastage.
4. Robert Smedie	-	Stanton.
5. Robert Gordon	-	Nuts River.
6. William Kemp	-	Prospect Penn.
7. William Maxby	-	East Prospect.

17. GENERAL ORDER.—FIELD FORCE.—By Brigadier-General Nelson, commanding.

Morant Bay, 25th October 1865.

No. 1. Captain Astwood's Troop, Kingston Volunteers, will proceed this day to Kingston, and on passing Easington will be joined by the portion of his troop detached there.

No. 2. The Brigadier-General cannot permit the troop to leave head-quarters without recording in orders his entire satisfaction at the manner it has performed its duties in the field; and he requests Captain Astwood to accept his best thanks for his own valuable services, and trusts he will

convey the same to the officers and men under his command.

No. 3. Ensign Taylor, 2/6 Regiment, having reported his arrival at head-quarters, will assume command of the detachment of 2/6 Regiment from Lieutenant Adcock, A.D.C.

Errington

Jones, R.A.
Taylor, 2/6.
Kelly,
1. Regt.

No. 4. Officers commanding will respectively forbid any man to enter a house in or near this place under any pretext whatever, unless accompanied by a non-commissioned officer or warrant officer.

Any man found doing so will be handed over to the Provost Marshal for summary punishment.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

18. GENERAL ORDERS.—By Brigadier-General Nelson, Commanding.

Morant Bay, 28th October 1865.

1. The practice of pressing horses and carts by the naval brigade and troops is to be discontinued in this command (the Provost Marshal alone excepted).

The Brigadier-General holds officers commanding detachments responsible that this order is strictly carried out.

2. Lieutenant Jones and detachment of Royal Artillery, with any sick men of the 1st W. I. Regiment or Naval Brigade, will embark at 7 a.m. to-morrow on H.M. gunboat, "Onyx," for Port Royal.

Lieutenant Adcock, A.D.C., will be pleased to superintend the embarkation.

MEMO.
. S. "Gala-
touching at
. took the
down.
Sd.) A.N.

3. The detachment at Manchioneal to be held in readiness for embarkation.

4. Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., commanding troops at Easington, will rejoin (with his detachment) head-quarters.

5. The officers and men of H.M.S. "Wolverene," now serving on shore, will re-embark on Tuesday morning next, 31st inst.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

19. GENERAL ORDER.—FIELD FORCE.

Head-quarters, Morant Bay, 30th Oct. 1865.

1. In bidding farewell to the Naval Brigade, about to rejoin H.M.S. "Wolverene," I desire in orders to recognize the valuable services rendered by the brigade.

The conduct of the men has been exemplary, not a case of misconduct having been brought to my notice.

Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., by his energy, judgment, and promptness of action on all occasions, has commanded my entire approbation. Lieutenant Oxley has prominently brought to my notice the good services and aid rendered by Lieutenant O'Connor, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieutenant Errington, R.N., on whom the command of a portion of the brigade at this station devolved during the time Lieut. Oxley commanded the outpost "Easington," has performed his duty to my thorough satisfaction; Assistant-Surgeons Goodman and Terry, R.N., have both rendered valuable services, and I much thank them.

Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., will be pleased to convey to the officers and men under his command my entire approbation of their conduct during the time they have served on shore, and it will be a pleasing duty to make this known to the higher authorities.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

20. FIELD ORDERS by Brig.-Genl. NELSON, Commanding.

Morant Bay, 31st October 1865.

1. Captain Hole, commanding detachment at Manchioneal will send a party consisting of Ensign Cullen and 25 of all ranks, 1st W. I. Regt. to Golden Grove, where they will meet Mr. Shortridge, who will put them into permanent quarters. The party will leave Manchioneal for Golden Grove to-morrow morning.

2. Ens. Taylor, Sergt. Neal, and Corporal Williams 2/6 Regt. will embark on board the "Onyx" for Kingston.

3. Dr. Major having failed to attend the Court-martial at Morant Bay, according to orders, Col. Fyfe is requested to send him with an escort of Maroons to this station immediately, together with all the evidence in Dr. Major's possession against the prisoner Lawrence.

Mem. The men of 1st W. I. Regt. will embark on board the "Wolverine" this day.

(Signed) H. B. ADCOCK,
Lieutenant and A.D.C.

21. GENERAL ORDERS, FIELD FORCE, by Genl. NELSON Commdg.

Morant Bay, 2nd November 1865.

1. Ensign Kelly, 4 W. I. Regt. with 25 men 1st W. I. Reg. will embark to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock on H.M. gunboat "Onyx" for Kingston.

2. Para. G. O. 31st October 1865 is cancelled.

3. Lieutenant Niven and Ensign Cole 1st W. I. Regt. having this day arrived from Kingston, the former will proceed forthwith to Golden Grove to receive over from Ensign Cullen, 1st W. I. Regt., the detachment now there.

Ensign Cullen will immediately rejoin Head-quarters and embark on "Onyx" for conveyance to Kingston, thence to Up-Park camp to rejoin his corps.

4. Ensign Cole will receive from Ensign Kelly the charge of detachment at this station, composed of 1st W. I. Regt.

5. Assistant-Surgeon Doran will hand over to Dr. Gerard the Hospital Establishment at Morant Bay.

6. Subject to confirmation, Dr. Gerard, Civil Practitioner, is appointed to the medical charge of the troops at this station, with the understanding that he receives the regulated prescribed allowances.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

22.

Head-quarters,
SIR, Morant Bay, 2nd Nov. 1865.

YOU will proceed forthwith to relieve Ensign Cullen 1st W. I. Reg., now in command of a detachment at Golden Grove, and you will be pleased to direct that officer to return to this place immediately.

You will, as soon as possible, remove your detachment from the quarters now in occupation to "Stokes Hall" and will furnish me with a report of the accommodation afforded in that house.

Be good enough to ascertain who is the usual medical man of Golden Grove and furnish me with his name and address

It will be necessary for you to exercise *strict control* over the men of your detachment and not to permit any man to quit his quarter for the purpose of foraging, &c. Care to be taken to preserve unanimity with the overseers and all others; you are not sent to your post for the purpose of punishing the negro, but to maintain order and to afford protection to the inhabitants generally. You are *not* authorized to inflict summary punishment; if any supposed rioter be sent as prisoner to you, be good enough to inquire into the case, and if you consider the same as of a SERIOUS nature, send him to my Head-quarters with the evidence against him. You will doubtless have many prisoners brought before you, and some possibly through the animus of the inhabitants.

Petty cases of larceny I cannot interfere with, they must hereafter be dealt with by the civil authority.

Captain Hole 2/6th, comg. detct. at Manchioneal is about to proceed to Port Antonio.

I am quite aware you will be much pressed to administer punishment to supposed criminals; and you must be firm, temperate, and judicious in all communications with civilians.

Mr. Shortridge, Golden Grove, is qualified to afford you all local information.

You are not, on any account, to march out for the purpose of attacking anybody; the rebels, if reported in force, and which I apprehend is quite impossible, must not be approached without *my distinct* order in writing.

You will be pleased *strictly* to conform to the instructions herein; any deviation therefrom will be a source of discomfort to yourself.

I have, &c.,
A. A. NELSON,
Brigadier-General. Comg. Fd. Force.

Lieutenant Nevin,
1st W. I. Reg., Com. Det., Golden Grove.

23.

Morant Bay, 2nd November, 1865.

SIR,

I am directed by the Brigadier-General to inform you in reply to your letter of 2nd November, 1865, that the Detachment sent to Golden Grove, was sent for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of the surrounding district, and it is the opinion of the Brigadier that 25 men under the command of an officer, are sufficient for the service required.

The officer in command has instructions with regard to the Commissariat arrangements of his detachment.

With regard to the interference with the "routine duties of the Overseers and Managers" it is not the intention of the Brigadier-General that private interests should be interfered with otherwise than the nature of the present urgent service requires.

The officer in command has directions to move to Stokes Hall as soon as convenient to himself.

I have &c.
P. H. B. ADCOCK, Lieut.

S. Shortridge, Esq., Golden Grove.

24.—General Orders.—Field Force.

Morant Bay, 3rd November, 1865.

No. 1.—Dr. Major, medical practitioner is nominated to the Medical charge of the Detachment, stationed at Golden Grove, receiving the allowances laid down in the Medical Regulations, subject to the confirmation of the Major-General Commanding Forces, Jamaica.

2. Sergeant-Major Judd, 3rd W.I. Regt., will act as Commissariat Issuer, from the 13th October.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson, Brig.-Gen.

25.—General Orders.—Field Force.

Morant Bay, 4th November, 1865.

1. The Detachment 2/6th R. Regt. now here, will embark on H.M.S. "Cordelia" at 5 a.m. to-morrow, for conveyance to Port Antonio, there to join the Detachment under command of Captain Hole, 2/6th R. Regiment.

The three invalides 2/6th of above Detachment will proceed at 9 a.m. to-morrow to Port Royal, on H.M. Gunboat "Nettle."

2. The Detachment at Manchioneal, under command of Capt. Hole 2/6th will be prepared to embark immediately on the arrival of H.M.S. "Cordelia" and on arrival at Port Antonio will disembark and occupy Barracks.

3. There not being any Officers' Quarters at Port Antonio, the usual rate of lodging money will be granted, subject to confirmation.

4. At 6 o'clock a.m. on Monday 6th inst. the Detachment Ra. under Lieut. Nash, and Troops under command of Capt. Luke, will embark on H.M.S. "Cordelia"

Capt. Luke will tell off a party of 25, including N.C. officers; to land at Morant Bay to relieve the Detachment now here, and which will embark at once for transport. On arrival at Kingstown, Capt. Luke, with his Company, will proceed to Spanish Town, under such instructions as he will receive from the D. A. Genl. Kingston.

Capt. Ross and remainder will proceed to Up-Park Camp.

5. Lieut. Nash, and R. a. Detachment with Field Piece, to disembark at Port Royal.

6. Capt. Luke, will hand over to Capt. Hole 2/6th Regt. all ammunition, Camp Equipage, and Commissariat or other stores.

7. Staff Assistant-Surgeon Morris—the HospitalSergeant and Armourer, Sergt. 1st W.I. Regt., to embark for Kingston; Dr. Morris will proceed to Up-Park Camp with Capt. Ross Detachment, and apply to the P. M. O. for orders.

8. Lieut. Adcock, 2/6th R. Regiment, A. D. C. will proceed on H.M.S. "Cordelia" and conduct the several embarkations and disembarkations rejoining the Brigadier-General on the return of "Cordelia" at this place from P. Antonio.

9. Ens. Cole Commanding Detachment 1st W. I. Regt. will have the men under his command ready to embark on H.M.S. "Cordelia" immediately the relieving party the 1st W. I. Regt. arrives on that vessel, expected here to-morrow (Monday) about noon. When the ship comes in sight the men to be marched down, so that delay may not occur in embarking.

10. Capt. Espeut, Kingston Militia, has leave to proceed to-morrow to Kingston, to resume his Parliamentary duties and until further orders.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson, Brig.-Gen.

26. General Orders.—Field Force.

Morant Bay, 6th November 1865.

1. A Court-martial will assemble at 1 o'clock this day for the trial of prisoners.

President:

Lietenant Adcock, 2/6th Regiment.

Members:

Ensign Taylor, 2/6th R. Regiment.
Ensign Cole, 1st W. I. Regiment.

2. The hospital at this place is no longer to be considered as under military surveillance. The sole charge in every respect rests with the civil authorities, but all the military cases to be attended to by Drs. Major and Gerard, appointed to the medical charge of troops at Morant Bay.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

27. Memo. for Provost Marshal.

Having given Mr. Marshalleck's complaint, and the Provost Marshal's explanation, my grave and serious consideration, it is my duty to inform the Provost Marshal that in every way connected with the case he has exceeded his powers, and adopted a course I most strongly reprehend.

Mr. Marshalleck states a policeman told him the Provost Marshal wanted him; this is supported by testimony of Mr. Beckwith, and I fully believe the policeman did so express himself.

Mr. Marshalleck, on receipt of such message, proceeded to the police station, even if he did not know "countersign." *In no way whatever* was the Provost Marshal therefrom justified in sending him to gaol. Had he been a "stranger," which he was not, his case should have been inquired into.

The conversation between Provost Marshal and Sergeant McKenzie was highly improper, for it must, in fact was well known who the prisoner was.

Briefly, the Provost Marshal, in acting as he did, is open to very severe censure, much of which I withhold in consequence of the good service he has done, and because I hope this error in dealing with Mr. Marshalleck was the result of "over-zeal." But this must be curbed, for I cannot permit individuals appointed by constituted authority "justices of the peace" to be insulted thereby in their persons, tending to lower not only themselves individually in the eyes of the public, but what is of far more consequence, "to lower the civil authority in the Island generally."

Mr. Marshalleck was well known to be a "justice of the peace," and under no circumstances whatever, myself, being on the spot, was his arrest and commitment to gaol justifiable.

The Provost Marshal appears to consider his powers more extensive than they are. He is simply intrusted with authority to inflict summary punishment on any individual whom he may detect in the commission of any offence against order and discipline, and this is only to be exercised upon the commission of any particular offence which may call for an immediate example.

None know better than myself the necessity, under past circumstances, for speedy action by the Provost Marshal; these now are past. I therefore *peremptorily forbid any summary punishment* being inflicted *within* the camp henceforth; and all cases of a serious nature are to be referred for my decision, or that of my A.D.C., to whom alone I shall delegate authority to dispose of such.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Field Force.

Morant Bay, 6th Nov. 1865.

28. General Orders.—Field Force.

Morant Bay, 10th November 1865.

Ensign Taylor, 2/6th Regiment, will embark on H.M. gunboat "Nettle," at 6 a.m. to-morrow, for Kingston. On arrival he will report himself to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

29. General Orders.—Field Force.

Morant Bay, 12th November 1865.

1. The detachment 1st W. I. Regiment at Manchioneal will be considered as part of the forces under command of Captain Hole, 2/6th Regiment, at Port Antonio.

Lieutenant Warmington will therefore make all reports, &c., accordingly.

2. From this date, Captain Hole, 2/6th Regiment, will furnish all reports for the detachment 2/6th and 1st W. I. Regiment, under his command, to the officers respectively in command of the said regiments.

3. Instructions will hereafter be given as to what reports, &c., are to be transmitted to the Deputy Adjutant-General Kingston.

4. Lieut. Niven and Ensign Cole respectively commanding detachments 1st W. I. Regiment, will report to their own commanding officer.

Instructions hereafter will be given as to reports required by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Kingston.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

30. Memorandum.

Morant Bay, 13th Nov. 1865.

The Major-General arrived, landed, re-embarked with his staff, including myself, and proceeded to visit the outposts around the Island.

(Signed) A. A. N.

D.

Military Despatches and Orders.

BLUE MOUNTAIN VALLEY.

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1.

Provided with 60 rounds.

Mem.—This letter was written at 12 midnight.
A. A. Nelson,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Head-quarters, Kingston, Jamaica,
12 October 1865.

The officer commanding 2/6th Regt. will detail 50 rank and file, with due proportion of non-commissioned officers under command of a captain, to proceed forthwith on receipt of this order to Mahogany Vale in light marching order, there to report themselves to General Jackson, a magistrate, and who will accompany the detachment, and the officer commanding will be guided by the Queen's Regulations, page 201, &c., on riots, as to his proceedings.

In the event of General Jackson being absent, the officer commanding will call on Mr. McHenry, magistrate, to accompany him, or any other magistrate in the neighbourhood available.

By order
(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

A policeman will be sent from this who knows the country to render any service in his power as a guide.

The officer commanding
2/6th Regt., Newcastle.

2.

St. David.

To the colonel or officer in command at Newcastle.

Sir,

I beg to enclose you a reliable communication as a magistrate. I consider it my duty to send it to you. Send us troops if you can. It is only 15 miles or so from Newcastle to the line of the parishes of St. Thomas in the East, and St. David. We are in a fearful state. Many gentlemen of influence and position have been murdered.

Your obedient servant,
John Davidson, J.P.,
St. David.

Friday 9 o'clock a.m.

(Endorsed.)

Opened on the line of March by my authority. I have given the necessary instructions to the officers in command, not only in virtue of a justice of the peace, but in virtue of my military commission from her Majesty.

The troops marched down as British troops ever do in an emergency. Not a man fell to the rear. They are in quarters satisfactory to the officers and the men, and every attention possible shall be given to the comfort of officers and men. No sick to date.

Your obedient servant,
Forbes Jackson,
Major-General, J.P.

13 October 1865.

3.

Mahogany Vale, Friday 13, October 1865.

To Colonel Hobbs, or officer in command at Newcastle.

Sir,

The insurrection of the black population is rapidly increasing, and the Maroons are reported as marching to join the rebels. On the strength of almost undeniable evidence, and the opinions of the officers acting with me, being urgent necessity, I have the honour to request you will detach 100 rank and file to Mahogany Vale to join Captain Field.

It is a pleasure to me to report the Royal Sixth marched in to-day in splendid style, and that officers and men are thoroughly satisfied with the quarters I prepared for them. Not a man sick, nevertheless I have medical attendance in case of necessity.

The officers are urgent for an immediate supply of ammunition. Kindly direct all commissariat stores to Mahogany Vale.

We shall march this evening to meet the rebels, and with your noble detachment depend upon it the antelopes will do their duty.

In haste yours truly,
Forbes Jackson,
Major-General.

(Endorsed.)

The Custos opened this on the road to Mahogany Vale. Colonel Hobbs will doubtless comply at once with the request for troops. The Custos suggests that 50 men be sent by Moss Gap at once, by the way in which the Maroons would join the rebels. Martial law is proclaimed. Sic.

Your faithful servant,
Thomas Mais,
Custos.

I am just going to Mahogany Vale.

4.

My dear Colonel,

The 50 men came here very well indeed, only one man fell out at the Gardens. We are going this evening to see after them. General Jackson is going to kill them all, I believe.

We must, I think, have more men. The fellows are two or three thousand strong I hope you will send the fellows some beef and bread for to-morrow, there is next to nothing here, unless what the General gives.

I hope you will have good news to tell, and that we shall be soon back.

Yours sincerely,
J. Field,
Captain 2/6th Regiment.

Mahogany Vale,
13 October 1865.

Left Newcastle 4.10.
Reached Gardens at 6.
Left Gardens at 6.30.
Reached Mahogany Vale 10 o'clock.

5.

Newcastle, Jamaica, 3.30. p.m., October 15, 1865.

Sir,

Having received enclosed I have the honor to forward the same for the information of the Major-General commanding. I consider the letter of General Jackson so strong, and that from his military experience he is not likely to write as he has done unless the emergency was real, I have deemed it advisable to reinforce Captain Field by sending him another company of 50 rank and file, with provisions and extra ammunition.

I am ready at a *moment's* notice to take command of this force myself, as it is evident from the enclosed that an engagement is expected this evening, and await instructions from the Major-General. Both officers and men under my command exhibit the most praiseworthy willingness to be employed in this difficult and arduous duty. Captain Annelley would command in my absence, should the General approve of my taking command of the troops at Mahogany Valley, and I next bring to your notice that the force here is now much reduced.

I have, &c.
J. Francis Hobbs, Colonel, and Lt.-Col.
Comdg. 6th Rl. Regt.

6.

Colonel Hobbs to Major-General O'Connor.

Moncklands, St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica,

Sir, October 15, 1865, 6 p.m.

I have the honour and the pleasure to report, for the information of your Excellency, that I marched to-day from Arntully, St. David, into the very heart and stronghold of the rebel country. We started at an early hour, having received most correct information of the locality of the insurgents. There can be no doubt, from what I have witnessed this day, that the rebellion is much more serious and more regularly organized than any we had at all expected; not only have the entire of the disaffected villages been vacated, but all over the country there are several mounds erected, and flags of various colours (preconcerted signals) are flying from all commanding positions, and it is my duty further to inform your Excellency that the class of people who are employed in this rebellion are not the poor, but a class of small landholders who are, in every sense of the word, freeholders. Finding this to be the case, and with the concurrence of three magistrates of experience, I set fire to the entire of the vacated houses. Two pistols were found, some impromptu drums, and numerous indications of meetings and assemblies in their chapels (native Baptists) and villages. The amount of horses, pigs, poultry, and comfortable clothing left behind by the people, as also the amount of coffee and provisions of all kinds, indicate the utmost amount of comfort on the part of the people composing the rebellion, who, unfortunately (aided by the natural advantages of the country, and numerous well-mounted scouts), gave notice of our presence and fled. We, however, secured six prisoners, whom I would have shot, but from the fact of their being unarmed; I now regret I did not do so, as they are no doubt rebels. We have, however, killed between 15 and 20 of them at extraordinarily long distances, having discovered since several groups of them on the hill sides and in trees. So arduous was our duty to-day, and so frequently had to cross and recross the numerous rivers in the neighbourhood, that the men have returned here so completely knocked up that I must rest to-morrow for two reasons: first, the men could not possibly march, and secondly, the rivers are so high that it is most dangerous work crossing them. If I can clearly see that it would be attended with success to make a further advance towards Morant Bay on Tuesday the 17th I shall do so. If not, I may probably fall back on my former position, Mahogany Vale, or even Newcastle, but I should be glad to have a dispatch from your Excellency to-morrow. The house in which I have made my head quarters (Mrs. Patterson) has been broken into and gutted by the rebels, and a pistol presented to her head, and her keys demanded, her husband having narrowly escaped. She and all of them are most urgent and pressing for the troops remaining here, but I do not consider this is the proper duty for military; all the gentry and magistrates agree in thinking that our day's work will go far, very far, to break the neck of the meeting. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Field and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, under my command. Their exertions and anxiety to do their duty is beyond all praise. We have abundant supplies, and our only wants now are boots and worsted socks, as we were so much in the water to-day that the soles are nearly off the men's boots.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. Francis Hobbs.

7.

Report of Execution of Rebel Chief Wm. Carr.

"Monklands," St. Thomas in the East,
Surry county, Jamaica,
Heart of rebel country,

Sir, Octr. 16th 1865.

I have the honor to report for your information and also for the information of his Excellency the Governor that private Thos. Murton of the 6th Royal Regiment under my command captured the rebel chief Wm. Carr, who entered this house in search of Mr. Patterson, with intent to take his life. He was this day shot; the moral effect of this has been most wonderful, as ever since the execution numbers of rebels have come in, having thrown away their arms, and seeking protection; these men I cannot possibly undertake to guard, and they are seriously embarrassing to the troops. I believe they are all worthy of death, but I shrink from the responsibility of executing them without first receiving the Governor's or your own wishes respecting them. I have, however, suggested to the magistrates that all men of substance or proprietors of land of 30*l.* value and upwards be sworn in special constables and ordered to escort these men to Kingston and hand them over to the civil power. I hope to-morrow, if all be well, to make a forced march towards "Stony Gut" in this parish where the rebels (driven due westward by Brigadier-Genl. Nelson, as I am informed) have assembled in great force, and where they have a large supply of gunpowder, arms, &c.; as they are nearly all mounted on mules and horses, it is evident we shall have difficulty in following them up. I do not think the insurrectionist spirit extends into St. David's where all seem loyal at present.

I have, &c.,
J. Francis Hobbs,
Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel Foot Royal Regiment,
Commanding troops, Monklands district,
St. Thomas ye East.

P.S.—Since the execution of their leader, Wm. Carr, rebels are coming in here in numbers confessing their guilt and seeking protection. I have handed them all over to the magistrates, who say they cannot get special constables to guard them; I have no means of doing so.

J. F. H.

His Excellency Major-Genl. O'Connor, C.B.,
Commanding the forces, Jamaica.

8.

For Colonel Hobbs.

Memo. Monday 16th, 3 o'clock, p.m.

The Major-Genneral has your despatch from Monkland Sic. Valley; approves of all your proceedings; would like you, if possible, to form a junction with Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., at Easington if only to communicate and fall back to your own ground.

Provisions are being sent over hence to Mahogany Vale for your force; a party of 40 men, 2/6th, leave Newcastle to-day for Buff Bay, and to return as a demonstration only. Stony Gut said to be a hotbed of ruffians, it would be advisable if you looked it up. Around Easington there are said to be a great number of these rascals.

The Major-General would like you to be careful about burning villages, and not to do so without it is clear the inhabitants have joined the insurgents.

The Major-General can give you no instructions and leaves all to your own judgment.

By command,
(Signed) John Elkington,
D. A. G.

9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington to Colonel Hobbs.

Dear Colonel, 11 a.m., 18th.

I send you an order to push on at once to Stony Gut, but I trust you are there already.

Hole is doing splendid service with his men all about "Manchioneal," and shooting every black man who cannot account for himself. (60 on line of march.) Nelson at Port Antonio hanging like fun, by Court-martial. I hope you will not send in any prisoners, civil law can do nothing; lots of food for you at Gardens.

Send for boots if you want them at Newcastle, and write to me if you want ammunition as well as Newcastle, for I will send more to them. Do punish the blackguards well.

Yours in haste,
J. Elkington,
D. A. G.

10.

Deputy Adjutant-General's office,
Kingston.
18 October 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Major-General to forward for your information and guidance extracts of Brigadier-General Nelson's despatches, and to order you to push on to Stony Gap at once, if you have not already done so.

Colonel Hobbs,
Commanding the forces,
Monklands and elsewhere.

I have, &c.,
J. ELKINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G.

11.

Monklands, St. Thomas ye East,
October 18, 5 p.m.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that communication has been opened between this place and Easington but as there are no troops there, I don't attach any importance to this at present.

A party of mounted Volunteers, both military and civil, started this morning in search of Paul Bogle with a deserter from his party, and as he is close to us, and has left Stony Gut, we are in hopes of capturing either himself or some of his party.

I have been in hopes of hearing that a few (ever so few) men could join me here, being anxious to push on to Stony Gut, have ordered all my party to march to-night for this place, and hope to storm it to-morrow, at night the passage through the Gut with the rivers down, is I am informed impossible, as the men would be up to their thighs in deep mud, in a narrow gorge commanded by rebels at top, I therefore hope to creep up the mountain side in the dark there are thousands of rebels all around us, and I think it right to inform your Excellency that it is just possible that during our absence they may seize "Monklands" and cut us off from our supplies, as we have neither traps, mules, nor knapsacks, I however long to meet the main body and hope for the best, were you in a position (as I know you are not) to reinforce me, I should say this place should be strengthened by at least 200 more men.

I have, &c.
T. FRANCIS HOBBS, Col. 6th Royal Regt., Commandg. Central Dist.
St. Thomas ye East.

To Major-General O'Connor, C.B., Commdg. the Forces Jamaica, &c.

6 p.m. P.S.—Letter just arrived from Col. Elkington, D. A. G., this answers it. J. F. H.

All the men who committed the murders live here.

12.

Report of Lieut.-Col. Hobbs, 2/6th Royal Regiment.

Stony Gut. Paul Bogles Chapel.
The Heights, 9.30 a.m., Oct. 19th.

To Major-General O'Connor, if at Morant Bay, or any other officer, Naval or Military.

I have reached Stony Gut from my Head Quarters Moncklands, having shot a number of rebels on the way.

Stony Gut I found vacated by the rebels, but occupied by a party of seamen, marines, and artillery who arrived here at daybreak yesterday.

The rebels have fled towards Somerset and Mount Lebanon, as this is close to me, and Paul Bogle supposed to be near Monklands, I retire in that direction, bivouac where I can, and march early to-morrow, as there is abundance of work cut out for me.

I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed:

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. FRANCIS HOBBS, Col. Com. Troops in Central Dist.

To Major-General O'Connor, C.B., or any Naval or Military Officer at Morant Bay or the Governor.

13.

ADVANCE ON STONY GUT.

Capture of Arthur Wellington, Leader, Somerset.
Jigger Foot Market, Blue Mountain Valley,
9 miles in advance of Moncklands,
October 19th, midnight.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that I marched at half-past 11 p.m. last night for the rebel stronghold Stony Gut. To my regret I found that not only had the rebels been too cowardly to meet us, but, that the honour of being the first troops there fell to the lot of the sailors, artillery, &c., under Lieut. Oxley. The march from Moncklands occupied 9 hours, under torrents of rain, and I found it most dangerous work crossing the numerous rivers which took the men above their waists. There was not a single officer, N.C. officer, or soldier who was not literally wet through and through, and every article of their clothing, saddlery, &c., utterly destroyed; added to this, the extreme darkness of night made it a march never to be forgotten in the 6th Regiment. About daylight this morning in passing through the village or cross roads (where the rebels have destroyed everything) I found a number of special constables, who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp, finding their guilt *clear*, and being unable to either take or leave them, I had them all shot; the constables then hung them up on trees 11 in number, their countenances were all diabolical, and they never flinched the very slightest. From this we at once went to Stony Gut, and, to be brief, can only say that *had* the rebels been brave and met us there is not a man of the 6th Regiment would have returned to tell the tale, as this gut or narrow defile is three miles long, and the men were up to their knees in sticky mud, at the bottom of which mud are horse-shoes and ammunition boots firmly imbedded. The party from Morant Bay had an immense advantage in approaching it from the other side; the place is so steep, muddy, and slippery, that were it a matter of vital importance to bring a gun up to it by the path we approached it from I should say it would take 500 men to do it, after partaking of some biscuits and rum in "Bogle's Chapel," sending off his lamp as a trophy to His Excellency the Governor, and utterly destroying this vile and rebellious settlement, I returned with my jaded and foot-sore troops to this spot where we bivouac for the night in another ecclesiastical building called "The Jigger Foot Methodist Chapel," we have plenty to eat and the few remaining white and coloured people treat us most kindly. Their houses have all been wrecked, and pistols pointed at them. My men, who have marched so gallantly, are at present sleeping in their wet clothes as I write this, and from being in the water so much, are nearly all lame, and were it not for the amount of beef and rum I give them, would have broken down long ago. I have not had one single man drunk since I left Newcastle; I hope, however, if possible, to reach Moncklands to-morrow, knowing that the rebels are flying there, and knowing also the importance of its position, where I must rest for at least two or three days, as we have been marching 12 and 15 hours a day all this week, and except foot sores have not a man sick. I have in my possession the most conclusive proof of Mr. W. G. Gordon being a chief mover in this rebellion, and have sent an express to Morant Bay requesting him to be sent to me (if there) for execution, and request you will give this publicity should he be elsewhere. I must not forget to tell you that I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, a little fellow of *extraordinary* intelligence, a light rope tied to the stirrup and a revolver now and then to his head causes us thoroughly to understand each other, and he knows every single rebel in the island by name and face, and has just been selecting the captains, colonels, and secretarys out of an immense gang of prisoners just come in here, who I shall have to shoot to-morrow morning. One famous leader and murderer rejoicing in the honoured name of Arthur Wellington is amongst them and three others. Let me once more do an act of justice to one of the best officers in the British army, in requesting your most favourable consideration of Capt. Field, he is everywhere, and the people of this island owe him more than they can ever repay; also let me mention Lieut. Rowarth 6th, and Assistant-Commissary General Gibbs, whose zeal and energy never flag. Mr. Lawers and Mr. Lascelles, J.P.'s, also are here and never leave us. Having only had two hours' sleep in two days, will, I hope, be my excuse for this disjointed despatch. If you can send me some sailors or marines do so, as there is plenty to be done yet.

I have, &c.,
T. FRANCIS HOBBS,
Colonel.
6th Royals, Commanding Central Division.

To Major-General O'Connor, C.B.,
Commander of the Forces,
Jamaica.

14.

Deputy Adjutant-General Office, Kingston,
October 19, 1865, 11 a.m.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Major-General commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated "Monklands," October 18, 5 p.m., and to inform you that he is quite sure you are using you best endeavours to put down the insurrection. He regrets, however, that you are now marching upon "Stony Gut," which is evacuated, having been visited by Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., and party of

sailors. You will make "Monklands" your head-quarters, and patrol from thence (without fatiguing your men), hunting out all the rebels you find, and the Major-General hopes you will deal in a more summary manner with them, and on no account forward prisoners to this place.

Should you require any ammunition you must draw from Newcastle, sending an escort for it, as that garrison is too weak to furnish one beyond the "Gardens."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D.A.G.

Colonel Hobbs, 6th Regiment,
Commanding Field Force.

15.

Head-quarter House, Kingston,
October 20, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your several dispatches, as per margin, the last received this morning at 8 o'clock a.m. Clearly understanding the difficulties and impediments arising from the mountainous and flooded state of the country through which you are marching, and the continued inclement weather, I fully appreciate the steady perseverance and unflinching patience exhibited by yourself and the troops under your command.

Mahogany Vale, 14th Octr., 1865.
Monklands, 18th Octr. 1865.
Monklands, 16th Octr. 1865.
Blue Mountain Valley, 19th Octr. 1865.

It is to be regretted that you did not arrive sooner at "Stony Gut," but the sailors and marines under Lieutenant Oxley had much greater facility and better roads in the advance from Port Morant.

I instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, acting D.A.G., to order you to make "Monklands" your head-quarters for some time, sending out parties in various directions to scour the adjacent country, and capture any rebels they may discover. I am much pleased by your adopting a decided course with regard to captured rebels. The many you have sent into camp on mere suspicion or vague charges has caused some embarrassment. One of two courses seems to me under martial law to be the rule for your conduct. If, on careful investigation, the captured persons are innocent, always giving them the advantage of a doubt, then release them, but if guilty, and taken "red-handed," summary justice and execution of the sentence.

I request that you will convey to Capt. Field, 2/6th Royals, and Lieutenant Rowarth and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Gibbs, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the detachment under your command my more than ordinary satisfaction from their steady and orderly conduct, and hope that by continuing in the same creditable course an opportunity will be given me of bringing them to the notice of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
L. SMITH O'CONNOR.

16.

Execution of large gang of Rebels.—Advance on Fonthill.

"Monklands," St. Thomas in ye East,
20th Oct. 1865. Midnight.

SIR,

After another day of excessive toil and 13 hours' march, I once more find myself pen in hand, and "burning the midnight oil." I consider the duty performed this day by the troops under my command, although less brilliant than on other days, in nothing less important. Starting from our bivouac at a very early hour, under torrents of rain from "Jigger Foot," I found a very large gang of rebels for disposal. I divided them into three classes, first, notorious murderers and housebreakers; second, men seen in conversation with and in the locality of rebels within the last week; and thirdly, those arrested as fugitives to the woods. Assembling a drum-head Court-martial, I found a gang of 27 guilty, and worthy of death; several, no doubt guilty, but proof of complicity not sufficient, I released them, having previously caused them to declare allegiance to God, the Queen, and Governor Eyre. The third class, being chiefly youths, I flogged, marched away from "Jigger Foot," and direct for one of the most horrible dens of rebellion in this parish, viz., "Fonthill," which, as compared to Somerset, might be called the "St. Giles," and Somerset the "St. James's" of this rebellion. I took with me all my prisoners, determined to execute each lot in the exact locality in which the insurrection was hatched. I accordingly shot nine of the Fonthill rebels in a chapel, where their leader commenced with prayers and ended with blasphemy and sedition; and I there adopted a plan which has struck *immense* terror into these wretched men, FAR more than death, which is, I caused them to hang each other. They entreat to be shot to avoid this, which appears to me to be by far more dreadful an ordeal to them than death; and, stranger still, they howl and shriek from a few lashes from a cat, whilst they calmly bow and remain unmoved at being shot. I then fired all their houses, from which the inhabitants had fled, marched to Coolie, where I repeated this painful and distressing duty on 18 more, halted, and returned here.

Permit me here to remark that if ever there was anything calculated to endear a man to the Established Church (or, indeed, to any recognized and regular kind of religion), it is a week's campaign in St. Thomas in ye East, Jamaica. The place swarms with native Baptist "chapels;" their ministers are the leading rebels (unable in many cases to read or write), who rant, excite, and poison the minds of their flocks against the powers that be. At the door of these wolves in sheep's clothing lies the responsibility of all this rebellion, and I feel bound to bring it to the knowledge of your Excellency. Let those who doubt this statement visit "Somerset," "Mount Lebanus," "Mount Pisgah"—the hotbed of the rebellion,—and account for this, in a province of wealth, in any other way than fanaticism; and it is the fact of *this* being the case that has from the first made me take a graver view of the rebellion than those who considered it a question of mere discontent about local wages.

A few light cavalry would strengthen me much. Can you send me 12 or 14 of Captain Astwood's horses? Volunteer Cavalry.

Your letter of approval of our proceedings has gratified us much, and encouraged us for fresh energies.

I have, &c.,
T. FRANCIS HOBBS,
Colonel 6th Regiment,
Commanding troops in Central District.

P.S. I enclose two labels found on two 2-oz. (4-oz.) bottles of arsenic, quite full, found in the house of an awful murderer and reputed "cannibal," Arthur Wellington. I shot a man to-day, whose part of the account was to poison the rivers.

T. F. H.

ARSENIC.—POISON. FROM Saml. R. Da Costa's DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, No. 31, King St.	ARSENIC.—POISON. FROM Saml. R. Da Costa's DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, No. 31, King St.

To Major-General O'Connor, C.B.,
Commanding troops, Jamaica.

17. REPORT of CENTRAL DIVISION.

Monkland, St. Thomas ye East,
Saturday night, 11½ p.m.
October 21, 1865.

SIR,

HAVING found it absolutely necessary for the health of the troops under my command to give them rest after their late unusually hard work, I remained here quietly to-day, but, although not actually on the line of march, I am far from idle. Indeed, flesh and blood could not stand the incessant strain and never-ceasing wettings to which we have been exposed for the last nine days. I have never ceased since morning investigating prisoners' cases, and receiving valuable and confidential information, so valuable to a military commander in the field and in an enemy's country. I am induced to hope that the awful example that has been made is bearing fruit. I have this day shot four men, amongst whom were three leading rebels; flogged several others, who were indirectly connected with it, and released several others from want of proper evidence, giving them the benefit of the doubt, as is the custom of war in like cases. I again report as my firm conviction that 40 lashes have far more terror for them than death. The writhing and intense agony of the lash is frightful to witness, whereas being shot or hanged produces no more impression in them apparently than being let go. The reason for this I cannot explain. I have still a large number of prisoners both here and coming here, on whom I fear the extreme penalty of the law must be passed. It is one of the most painfully distressing duties that ever fell to my lot, and poor wretches I feel bound to say they all seem (alas, too late), fully sensible of their guilt. The only ones for whom I have not the least particle of regret are those religious leaders, one of whom, the famous Lawrence McLaren, of "Fonthill," is caught to-day, and another named Anderson goes to Morant Bay. A curious freak of a musket ball occurred yesterday. A row of 18 prisoners were drawn up to be shot, all tied together by wrist and wrist. Eighteen of our own men fired, and 18 rebels dropped, 17 shot dead. One young fellow, however, jumped up and ran away, to the astonishment of us all, with his wrist broken, and on examination we found the bullets had

completely cut the ropes from his hands and waist, and he escaped into a cane field, and I fancy he will in future be a loyal subject. I have mounted a few men of my own regiment on captured mules and horses. They do great service, and are perhaps as "irregular" a corps of cavalry as was ever organized. They report bodies of rebels hovering about us still, of whom I hope to account satisfactorily before I leave. I should be glad to know what to do with rebellious women. Their name is legion in this district. The death of their husbands has no effect whatever on them, except to loosen the tongue. The Somerset leader, Arthur Wellington, whom I shot to-day, and the "Secretary" Graham were as far as I can hear were more famous for their atrocities than Paul Bogle ever was, Wellington combining the rare qualifications of murderer, cannibal, and obeahman—

"Tria juncta in uno."

Troops in excellent health and spirits, and supplies abundant.

I have, &c.,
T. Francis Hobbs,
Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Royals,
Commanding Central Division, Monklands
District, St. Thomas in the East.

Major-General O'Connor, C.B.,
Commanding, Jamaica.

18. Letter from Colonel Hobbs to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, Monklands, October 26, 1865.

I have the honour to report for your information that, having thoroughly scoured this part of the country, and having executed every leading rebel known to be at large, except one named "Job Robinson," I feel that after a very successful day's work I can now with safety withdraw all or a greater part of the troops under my command, either to Newcastle or any other place where our services may be required; and I have great pleasure in stating that both officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have performed their duties in the most gallant, most cheerful, and most humane manner, and, notwithstanding the most trying weather, it is an immense satisfaction to me to record that, from the first, I have not had a man on the sick list, and they are all now in the best possible condition. Since the arrival of our worsted socks and the new boots, in place of those lost at "Stony Gut," even foot-soreness have disappeared, and from the number of leading rebels shot and flogged since Monday last I am induced to hope that we have heard the last of this dreadful rebellion in this neighbourhood, which being upon the borders of two other parishes I consider from the first to have been a position of very great importance, and one which demanded the greatest amount of care, lest by undue severity the neighbouring parish of St. David's might be found to follow the example of St. Thomas in the East. In carrying out this line of action I had difficulties to contend with, which I could only explain to you personally.

I feel assured you will be as much pleased as I am myself at the fortunate termination of the rebellion in this neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,
T. Francis Hobbs,
Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Royals,
Commanding Central Division,
St. Thomas in the East.

E.

Military Orders and Documents.

PORT ANTONIO.

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1. Field Orders.

Port Antonio, 15 October 1865.
H.M.S. "Wolverine."

R.A. with gun 2/6th & 1st West Regiments.

No. 1. The detachments named in the margin will be held in readiness to disembark on arrival at Port Antonio.

2. Officers commanding 2/6th regiment and 1st W. I. Regiments (detachments) will see that each man lands with 60 rounds of ball cartridge.

By Order,
(Signed) H. B. Adcock,
Lieut. A. D.C.

2.

Port Antonio, 15 October 1865.

2/6th.1 capt., 1 sub., 1st, 1 dr., and 40 R. & File.
1 W.I. Reg. 1 sub. & 60 R. & File.
S. A. S. Morris.
Ammunition.

A detachment as per margin will proceed immediately, in light marching order, according to such orders as will be given to the officers commanding.

Assistant-Surgeon Morris will accompany the detachment, each man to be provided with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, and spare ammunition will be handed over to officer commanding.

(Signed) A. A. N.

3. Field Orders by Brig.-Gen. Nelson, commanding.

Port Antonio, 15 October 1865.

1. The Militia, Volunteers, and Maroons at this station, will be rationed by the Commissariat, Lieut. Adcock will attend to this station.

2. Lieutenant Adcock will comply with my requisitions made by Colonel Fyfe for the use of the Maroons, whether made verbally or otherwise, so that there may be no delay.

3. Horses being required for the public service, they must be at once procured with or without the consent of owners.

(Signed) H. B. Adcock, Lieut.,
Aide-de-Camp.

4. Memo. for Captain Hole, senior officer, proceeding with detachment 2/6, and 1st West.

The object of the move is to reach Manchioneal with as little delay as possible, to receive into its protection all Europeans and others entitled to it. No time is to be lost by going off the line of march, in search of rebels or in the pursuit of any. Arrived at Manchioneal, circumstances must guide Captain Hole, but he is to return to this post with as little delay as possible. Much must depend on the information obtained on the line of march, and Captain Hole is authorized to act under emergencies on his own judgment.

Prisoners are not to be brought in unless leaders of rebels, those found in arms to be shot on the spot.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
D.A.G.

5. After Orders.

4 o'clock p.m. same date.

1. Captain Ross 1st West India Regiment will act as Provost Marshal (until further orders) to the Garrison Port Antonio; duties confined to barracks.

2. A drum-head Court-martial will assemble at the Court-house, Port Antonio, to-morrow morning at half-past 6 o'clock, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

President:
Colonel Hunt, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Members:
Captain Lewis, St. Catherines Militia.
Captain Espeut, Kingston Militia.
(Signed) Lieut. A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

6. Field Orders by Brigadier-General Nelson Commanding.

Port Antonio, 16 October 1865.

1. Leave of absence is granted to Colonel Hunt to proceed to Kingston with his Excellency the Governor.

2. The detachment will parade at 11 a.m. with arms and accoutrements, every one not on actual duty to be present.

3. A drum-head Court-martial will assemble at the Court-house at 7 o'clock a.m., to-morrow, for the trial of such prisoners as are brought before it.

President:
Colonel Lewis, St. Catherine's Militia.
Members:
Captain Espeut, Kingston Militia.
Lieutenant French, Portland Militia.

General Orders.

4. Captain Hole commanding detachment provided matters are satisfactory, and he can hold his position at Manchioneal with safety, will remain there till further orders; but if he should deem it expedient to return here he is hereby authorized so to do.

To Capt. Field, commdg. 2/ Det.

5. You will *move on Morant Bay* immediately on receipt of this order, there to join troops, and from this date you will *not obey* the orders of any but myself, or other senior military or naval officer, under whom you are serving at the time. You will endeavour to report your junction with the troops at Morant Bay to me.

To Capt. Astwood, commdg. Mounted Corps of Volunteers

6. You will instruct a party of mounted volunteers under your command to scour the country, and endeavour to find the force above-named, which was ordered to report itself at Mahogany Vale, to General Jackson, with the view of being conducted down the course of the Yallah river, and to take up a position at Easington.

It is of the utmost importance that Capt. Field, commanding 2/6, should be discovered.

To Lieut. Oxley, R. comg. at Easington.

7. You will at once rejoin the force at Morant Bay, without reference to the arrival of 2/6 detachment.

Memo.—The orders for Captain Field, Captain Astwood were sent to Provost Marshal Ramsay to forward from Morant Bay.

(Signed) A. N.

Lt. Jones R.N., Morant Bay.

8. Your letter, Sunday, 3 p.m., received: Keep all prisoners in custody till further orders.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

7. General Orders.

Port Antonio, 16th October 1865.

1. Lieut. French, Portland militia, is taken on the strength of the field force from this date.

8. Memorandum.

Port Antonio, Tuesday, 17th October, 1865.

A detachment of 25, 1st W. I. Regiment will leave this about one p.m., *mounted*, to strengthen your forces. You will in accordance with such information you may obtain, detach parties in any direction to harass the rebels.

Mounted parties would be very desirable in consequence of rapidity of movement, and as strong as possible, every precaution to be taken against surprise on line of march, and no party should proceed further than will admit of its rejoining the post at Manchioneal on the same evening of the day it marched, except under extreme emergency, an officer to accompany every party.

The communication being open between this and Manchioneal, constant reports to be furnished.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,

Brigadier-General.

Port Antonio, 17th October, 1865.

To Capt. Hole. Just received (9.30 a.m.) your report. Mine despatched yesterday, at 7 a.m. will have reached I trust: it was giving discretionary powers to you to hold your position at Manchioneal. You will now maintain the post until further orders from me; everything done by you is most satisfactory, and reflects infinite credit on your judgment and qualities of an officer.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

10. Field Orders by Brigadier-General Nelson, commanding.

Port Antonio, 18th October 1865.

To Capt. Hole. 1. The guard at the landing place will receive arms from H.M.S. "Wolverene" at day-break to-morrow morning.

2. The detachment, 2/6 Regiment, to embark on H.M.S. "Wolverine" at 11 a.m to-morrow, taking their packs; those belonging to Captain Hole to be given into Captain Luke's charge.

3. Colonel Fyfe, commanding Maroons, will send a party to receive over the arms, &c., from the guard at the landing place.

4. The prisoners will embark at 9 a.m.; the troops at 10 a.m. H.M.S. "Wolverene," will send boats to the jetty under the guard-room.

5. Colonel Lewis, Captain Espeut, and Lieutenant Adcock will accompany the Brigadier-General.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brigadier-General.

11. General Orders, Field Force, by Brigadier-General Nelson commanding.

Thursday, Port Antonio, 19th October, 1865.

1. The detachment R.A. and 1st W. I. Regt. will remain at Port Antonio until further orders, under command of Captain Luke, 1st W. I. regt.

Captain Luke will issue *stringent* orders against the troops foraging for themselves. All supplies required to be obtained by written requisitions, or civil authorities at this place.

3. All horses now at barracks, except 6 (six) for the purpose of carrying expresses, to be handed over to Lieut. French, Portland Militia.

4. In the event of Colonel Fyfe commanding Maroons, making an "emergent" requisition for aid, the officer commanding at Port Antonio will furnish such strength according to his own judgment.

5. All dispositions regarding the safety and protection of Port Antonio will be made by Captain Luke, and he is authorized to act as he deems expedient, if brought into collision with the rebels.

6. Port Antonio is never to be left without force sufficient to maintain the post. Great discretion must therefore be exercised in detaching any party.

7. As frequent reports as possible to be made to the Brigadier-General, whose head-quarters from this date, and until further orders, will be Morant Bay, and it is requested that in every report the date of the previous one be quoted.

8. All commissariat stores and camp equipage to be handed over to Captain Luke, and 2/6 Acting D.A.C. General and A.D.C. will embark this morning on H.M.S. "Wolverene."

9. Colonel Fyfe, commanding Maroons, having received over 200 stands of arms, and 14 barrels ball ammunition, will proceed on such duty as will be made known to him by the Brigadier-General.

10. Lieut. French, Portland Militia, will receive over 20 stands of arms and one barrel of ammunition, for the use of the Militia at Port Antonio.

11. Inspector of police, P. Ramsay, is appointed Provost Marshal at Port Antonio, from 15th instant.

12. Memorandum for Col. Fyfe, Commanding Maroons.

Port Antonio,
19th October 1865.

No. 1. The Charlestown Maroons to be furnished with 50 stand of arms, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition.

2. On receiving the arms the Maroons to patrol along the road from Charlestown towards Newcastle, to the south and up the coast as far as Hope Bay, guarding the Swift River Pass, leaving men in ambush, and scouring the woods about Lemox and Lowlayton estates.

3. The Moortown Maroons to march according to orders, stationing a guard at Mill Bank to watch the Cunha Cunha's Pass, and a sufficient force to protect Moortown.

4. The above to be considered the basis of operations of the "Maroon force," but Col. Fyfe is authorized to follow his own judgment according to occurring circumstances, reporting as frequently as possible all movements.

(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Br. Gl.

13. General Orders.

H.M.S. "Wolverene,"

Off Manchioneal Bay, 12 noon, 19 Octr.

To Capt. Hole.

1. Your despatch of this morning was put into my hands just as I was stepping into the boat at Port Antonio. Nothing could be *more satisfactory*, but time does not admit of writing more. In three-quarters of an hour I hope to be off the port of Manchioneal, to take on board the refugees in accordance with your request.

2. Send reports to me till further orders to Morant Bay.

3. On receiving any "Emergent Requisition" from Col. Fyfe, Commanding Maroons, for aid, render all you can consistent with maintaining your post at Manchioneal.

4. Lieut. Warmington, "Volunteers," is attached to and will do duty with the detachd. 2/6. Roy. Regt. under your command, from this date and until further orders.

(Sd.) A. A. Nelson,
Brig. Genl.

F.

EXPLANATIONS of OFFICERS under the Requisition of the Secretary of State.

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EXPLANATIONS OF LIEUTENANT ADCOCK.

1.

Jamaica Command.

SIR, Head-quarters 26th Decr. 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit certain extracts from your reports, when engaged in suppressing the late rebellion, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies considers "to require further explanation and justification," and request you will furnish, with the least possible delay, for Her Majesty's Government "the fullest and most detailed information."

In making this inquiry it is right to inform you "that H. M. Government does not do so as pre-"judging any person concerned in any proceeding "but for the purpose of eliciting information not "given in the reports, but which it is believed "will be forthcoming, and without which it is "impossible to justify some of the transactions "referred, and which are only stated by the "writers in so brief, hurried, and incomplete a "manner."

I append an extract of a despatch from the Right Honble. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre, Jamaica, No. 356, of 1st December 1865, and desire you will afford full, clear, and comprehensive replies to each and all of the several queries contained in this important document.

I have &c.,

(Signed) J. ELKINGTON, Lt.-Col.
D.A.G.

Lieut, Adcock,
2/6th Royal Regiment.

2.

SIR, Kingston, Jamaica, 29th Decr. 1865.

I HAVE the honor herewith to transmit you a more detailed account of my proceedings in the "Plantain Garden River" district, touched upon in my despatch of 25th October 1865, and trust the explanations of the several paragraphs queried may be found satisfactory.

I have also appended a statement about the man Anderson, as I have seen his case commented on although not alluded to in your letter, hoping by this means to save time and trouble, should the authorities think it necessary to inquire further into the matter.

I have &c.,

W. B. ADCOCK,
6th Regt.

Lieut. Col. Elkington,
Dep. Adjt. General,

3.

MEMORANDUM of PASSAGES referred to in the accompanying Despatch.

Lieut. Adcock, 2/6th Regiment.

I enclose also extracts from a report made by Lieut. Adcock of the 6th regiment dated 25th of October, and transmitted to Lord de Grey, in a despatch by Major-General O'Connor, C.B., of which I enclose a copy.

Extracts of letters from Lieut. Adcock to Major-General O'Connor, C.B., dated Morant Bay, 25th October 1865:

"I burnt seven houses in all but did not even see a rebel during the day."

"On returning to Golden Grove in the evening 67 prisoners had been sent in by the Maroons, I disposed of as many as possible, but was too tired to continue after dark."

"On the morning of the 24th I started for Morant Bay having first flogged four and hung six rebels. I beg to state I did not meet a single man upon the road up to Leith Hall; there were a few prisoners here, all of whom I flogged, and proceeded to John's Town and Beckford. At the latter place I burnt seven houses and a meeting house; in the former four houses."

Lieut. Adcock' replies.

I left Golden Grove before daybreak with 30 men, all mounted, and visited several villages. I endeavoured, if possible, to surprise the rebels by coming on them suddenly and at an early hour, although I succeeded in partly accomplishing my object, as many had no time either to hide or remove their plunder, yet I did not see any one I should feel myself justified in calling a rebel, no man being armed or having plunder in his possession, the rebels having always escaped before I entered a village. The seven houses that I burnt were full of plunder, chiefly from the Golden Grove stores, and Amity Hall great house (where Mr. Hire was murdered); some buried inside the huts, but the greater part was unconcealed.

I was very particular that no house should be burnt until I had personally inspected it, and only those in which plunder was found. I remarked that the houses that contained plunder were invariably deserted.

On this day I did not return to Golden Grove till about 4½ o'clock p.m., having been nearly 12 hours in the saddle. The 67 prisoners that were brought in by Maroons I had at once brought before me, and commenced to investigate their cases, 7 being in my opinion serious. I assembled a Court-martial and tried them, 6 were sentenced to be hung and one to be flogged, of the remainder I flogged 15 or more summarily, exercising my discretion in accordance with my instructions, and released a similar number, it being then dark and everybody tired, I did not dispose of more cases that night.

The next morning I continued the investigation, flogged four; ordered some to be released, and sent some under escort to Manchioneal, where I heard evidence could be produced against them. They were, however, eventually released, the evidences failing to appear. The six men hung were those sentenced to death by Court-martial. I had, previously to executing them, sent an express to Brigadier-General Nelson for authority to carry out the punishment awarded which was granted.

Receiving further instructions from the brigadier to visit, if possible, the villages of Beckford and Johns Town, where, it was supposed the rebels were in some force, I proceeded there without delay.

I went first to Leith Hall, which is in a direct line to the villages. There were some prisoners, three or four, that the overseer had taken and locked up. He was very desirous I should take them away, so I inquired into their cases and found they had been plundering and burning. I then ordered them to be flogged. Johns Town and Beckford seemed to me to be a hotbed of the rebellion; there were upwards of 200 houses. The constables (about 12) asked me to burn down the whole place; several men and women who had been in the employ of the late Baron Ketelhodt, and who had saved some of his plate and other property, came to me at once telling me what they had done and asking for advice; they were unanimous in saying that the villages were full of rebels, and to prove their assertions pointed out to me a large number of houses, the owner of which had been already executed. They said the people I had seen run away were all rebels, and would remain in the bush until I left. I burnt in these villages the same as in the others, only those houses in which I found plunder. It was sworn to by constables and others that the meeting-house at Beckford had been used for seditious meetings, and that the preacher had incited the negroes to continue in insurrection. This meeting-house was a sort of wattled hut used by a body of local religionists usually styled Baptists, and not the Methodist meeting-house,

In Amity Hall village I also burnt a meeting-house and flogged a preacher, a man called Anderson, who said he belonged to the Baptist Society. It was proved by six witnesses that he had at a prayer meeting induced some of his congregation to go down to Morant Bay to finish what their brethren had commenced, telling them to "Hold together and not to let dissensions among themselves be their "ruin; that God would assist those who endeavoured to assist themselves, and what could be more noble than to liberate a country so "misgoverned, and in which the rightful owners of the soil were little "better than slaves." He finished up his address by regretting that he was not young enough to lead them in person, although he would be with them in spirit.

Several men armed with cutlasses (and shells for sounding the private calls) left immediately after this for the disturbed districts. I sent him down to Golden Grove under escort giving orders to take the evidence of a respectable person he wished to call in his defence. I investigated the matter in the evening, and although it was a serious case, I considered that the ends of justice would be attained by dealing with it summarily.

Anderson did not attempt to deny many of the seditious speeches with which he was accused, but averred that his intention was only to rouse the negro to assist his rights in a lawful manner.

I ordered this man to receive 50 lashes, which was at once inflicted.

W. B. ADCOCK, Lt.,
Late Commanding Flying Column in St. Thomas ye East.

EXPLANATIONS OF COLONEL HOBBS.

4.

MEMORANDUM of PASSAGES referred to in the accompanying Despatch.

Col. Hobbs, 2/6th Regt.

In his report to Major-General O'Connor dated 15th October, 1865, Col. Hobbs writes:—We, however, secured six prisoners, whom I would have shot but from the fact of their being unarmed. I now regret I did not do so as they are no doubt rebels. We have, however, killed between 15 and 20 of them at extraordinarily long distances, having discovered since several groups of them on the hill-sides and in trees.

Col. Hobbs replies: On Sunday, 15 October, five men and one woman were captured in Mount Lebanus, being unarmed, and giving themselves up were sent to camp for trial and afterwards released for want of evidence. They were found in a rebel district, their companions finding they were not shot gave themselves up in numbers, which caused great inconvenience. Second part. The 15 or 20 supposed to be shot were armed rebels whom we surprised in the chapel in the act of administering the oath; they got away across a ravine and were running up a bare hillside towards an earthwork with a flag flying, when the advanced guard fired a volley, they *said* they killed from 10 to 20, distance about 800 yards. No one crossed the ravine to count them. Prisoners said they were rebels, they fired shots from trees. Magistrates and civilians assert that every man in Mount Lebanus was in open rebellion. Houses all deserted and gutted by rebels.

Again in his further report dated 19th October, Col. Hobbs says: "I have reached Stony Gut "from my head-quarters, Monklands, having shot "a number of rebels on the way. I have di- "rected this rebellious settlement to be utterly "destroyed."

Prisoners.

The prisoners here are the *same* 11 prisoners alluded to in next query, were handed over to me on actual line of march by a party of constables, taken *red-handed* flying from Morant Bay, and were all murderers, convicts, or rebels, by *their own confession*, ALL tried by drum-head Court-martial, of which Capt. Field was president, and after the most conclusive evidence sentenced to death and shot. The special constables, about 20 in number, all solemnly swearing before God that they knew them to be rebels; we were at the time making a forced march for Stony Gut by order of the Major General. Hundreds of armed rebels were in the neighbourhood, and had we not acted as we did they would most probably have been rescued.

In his report dated 19th October, midnight he writes: "I found a number of special constables "who had captured a number of prisoners from "the rebel camp, finding their guilt *clear*, and "being unable to either take or leave them, I had "them all shot. The constables then hung them "upon trees, 11 in number; their countenances "were all diabolical, and they never flinched the "very slightest. From this we at once went to "'Stony Gut, and to be brief can only say, that "had the rebels been brave and met us there, not "a man of the 6th Regiment would have returned "to tell the tale."

Same prisoners named above.

After confirming the sentence of Court-martial the entire regiment were appealed to whether they thought them guilty, *every man* said guilty.

They were a most ferocious gang, and treated their doom in the most indifferent manner. Some, said to have been the murderers of Mr. Price, were asked if they had anything to say, said "No." Two or three magistrates present agreed in the verdict.

The extreme difficulty of approaching Stony Gut cannot be described, the only path is the bed of a muddy stream. Troops cannot advance more quickly than half a mile an hour; mud knee deep, 50 brave men behind an earthwork with plenty of ammunition could hold it against 500; I could guarantee to hold it with 30.

On arrival at Stony Gut found chapel destroyed by Lieut. Oxley, R.N. Huts or hovels of the lowest stamp, like pig-sties, and all deserted. Burned hovels on my return towards Monklands. Lieut. Oxley did same on his way to Morant Bay. Lowest and worst settlement in Jamaica, altogether inhabited by rebels.

Again he speaks of having utterly destroyed this (Bogle's) vile and rebellious settlement.

A man named William Anderson, *and several rebels since shot*, said "it was all Gordon's doings." Have a book given Mrs. Bogle by J. W. Gordon, gave the ground for building the chapel at Stony Gut, also the lamps. Did not know when I wrote this that Gordon was at Morant Bay. Did not keep the evidence I then had after hearing of his execution in another district. Perfectly sure a drum-head would have found him guilty.

J. F. H.

Further in the same despatch: "I have in my "possession the most conclusive proof of Mr. G. "W. Gordon being a chief mover in this rebellion, "and have sent an express to Morant Bay re- "questing him to be sent to me (if there) for "execution, and request you to give this pub- "licity. And again I must not forget to tell you "that I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, "a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence; a "light rope tied to the stirrup, and a revolver "now and then to his head causes us thoroughly "to understand each other, and he knows every "single rebel in the island by name and face, and "has just been selecting the captains, colonels, "and secretaries, out of an immense gang of "prisoners just come in here, who I shall have to "shoot to-morrow morning."

William Anderson. Met with Major-General Jackson, Sergeant Neal, and four men, 6th, all mounted in search of Paul Bogle, tied by the wrist to Sergeant Neal for safety, Anderson being mounted also; behaved so well he was pardoned by me and let go free. Volunteered to accompany us, gave the most invaluable information and never told an untruth. Knows all about the rebellion, lives with me now and can tell what he knows. On the night of the 19th saw a gang of rebels marched in, knew every one of them, told their names, rank, locality, &c.; every statement of his was afterwards confirmed. Knew Bogle well, was pressed into his service, Bogle gave him a gun when serving out arms to the rebels at Coley, found the gun had no lock and threw it down a gully. Knows part of the oath administered to the rebels by Bogle, A. Wellington, and Abraham Kelly (local leader); never took the oath himself, but saw *hundreds* take it; oath different at the different places; was to pay no taxes and to kill every buckra in Jamaica. Is a married man with wife and two children, is 22½ years of age, is possessed of extraordinary memory, and power of cross-examination, *and has saved many prisoners* from execution, as well as giving the most correct and truthful account of every man taken prisoner in the district. Knows all the bye-paths, &c. The prisoners selected by William Anderson were all tried by Court-martial, and every one found guilty. Next to him I think Evelina Williams, servant to Mr. Patterson, knows more of the rebels and rebellion than anyone in St. Thomas; I consider them a very extraordinary couple, and are both available to give any information necessary. Anderson's father was a local preacher, could neither *read* nor *write*, was tried and shot, was well known to Mr. Bowen, J.P., and his book-keeper, Mr. Francis, as a leader of sedition; induced his son to leave the Church of England and join the Baptists, had a chapel of his own, a wretched cabin burned by me; always preached from "Luke," and after service read the list and collected the money; advised no one to pay taxes. As I have been accused of leading about a child by a halter, and shooting every one on his testimony, I trust that his Excellency the Governor will do me the justice to contradict this and give the above publicity. On his volunteering to go in search of Bogle, I showed him a revolver and told him that if he attempted to deceive General Jackson, run away, or not tell the truth, he would be shot. *He never was tied to my stirrup*, he was perfectly free during our marches, and is a man of extraordinary pluck and character, by far the most intelligent black man I have ever met. The first day of his capture he gave me a list of about 50 rebels, I wrote them down, and he afterwards identified nearly them all, from time to time, giving their names, residences, family histories, &c., in a manner that astonished every one.

J. FRANCIS HOBBS,
Colonel 6th Regiment.

Newcastle, Jamaica, W. I., Decr. 29th, 1865.

5.

Jamaica Rebellion, Monklands District.
Newcastle, Jamaica, December 30th 1865.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 27th December, I have the honor now to state for the information of the Major-General commanding and His Excellency Governor Eyre, that I have affixed answers to all the queries contained in the accompanying documents, and feel sure they will be considered satisfactory, and I beg to state as briefly as possible, that when the state of the country is taken into consideration, it will be found, that the utmost promptitude, coupled with moderation, characterized all our movements.

On assuming command of the two companies of the 6th Royal Regiment at Arntully, the residence of Mr. Lascelles, J.P., on the night of the 14th October last, I found there five local magistrates, and a number of refugees and gentlemen from St. Thomas in the East; all present were loud in their statement of the necessity for an immediate advance towards Monklands, where large bodies of armed rebels had assembled on the 12th, and on that very day attacked the house and stores of Mr. James Patterson, intending to take his life, robbing all before them, sacking the house and stores, and smashing the mahogany doors of his drawing-room and dining-room to splinters, and plundering all other shops and stores in the district, blowing horns, firing guns, and beating drums.

On marching into the district the following Sunday, the 15th (martial law being then proclaimed), the magistrates present, and many others, assured me that every man in the district had risen in open rebellion,—urging me to shoot every man I met; some shots were fired from the hills, and we saw several flags flying from small fresh mounds on the hill-sides, like earthworks,—the magistrates then begged of me to go through Ross Island to Mount Lebanus, where every man was in open rebellion, and had joined Paul Bogle, we did so, and actually met Paul Bogle on horseback in Mount Lebanus, about 16 miles from Morant Bay; found all the houses emptied out by the rebels; found Mr. Patterson's goods in a house near the chapel, and from the fresh marks of feet on the mud of the chapel floor, the smell, and a large Bible recently upset on the floor, it was clear that the rebels had just fled from it, and we afterwards learned that they were just in the act of swearing in their recruits as we arrived; found bludgeons and cutlasses there. I have no doubt they were surprised, as we presently saw a large body of armed rebels running and creeping up the hillsides, secured six prisoners, who stated they (the men in the hills) were rebels. Advance guard fired at them at about 800 yards, cannot say with what effect, as no one crossed the ravine, as we every moment expected to meet the main body, which we knew were close to us. After this, returned to Monklands, and made daily excursions into the rebel strongholds and settlements, and found one worse than another, every white and coloured person in the greatest terror, and all fled to the bush, as the rebels had told them they would "Chop them in thousand pieces." Many black people also were threatened, and guns presented to them as they were friendly to the whites.

Mr. Davies, a black schoolmaster for example, now alive, two coloured ladies, now in Jigger Foot, Mr. Patterson, the Misses Hallyburton's, and a large number of people living all around Monklands, can and will if required state this: all labour suspended, scouts on all hill-tops, drums, firearms, powder, blocks of lead, powder-horns, new cutlasses (never used before for agricultural purposes) poison, bludgeons, and thumbscrews found, all houses deserted, and the furniture removed, and numerous indications impossible to mention, which must convince any man in his senses, that the whole country for upwards of 30 or 40 square miles, was in a state of preparation for a considerable time for a general rebellion, and the prisoners never for a moment attempted to deny it; found hundreds of tickets for "tea meetings" to discuss politics, and for a variety of purposes in the different settlements. People in the greatest comfort—furniture of a very superior kind, and unable to learn from anyone what grievance they had, —many poor creatures complained bitterly that they took the first oath to secrecy not to divulge the real oath, and never heard the secret. I have now doubt that "Obeism" and the deepest religious fanaticism had much to do with this rebellion, especially in Somerset, when Arthur Wellington bewitched them, he had immense power, and was much dreaded, and persuaded the people they could not be wounded or killed by the buckra.

The country through which I marched was most fertile in almost every kind of production, and the negroes lived in luxury (Stony Gut is an exception to this). I believe the better off the negroes were, the more bitter they were against the whites. Some discharged soldiers of the 5th West India Regiment taught them there drill, and a drummer of the same regiment used to march in front, and was getting up a band (Shot by me).

In proof of the above statement and opinions (which are shared by all the officers with me I believe) I would beg to enclose the written statement of *six of the local magistrates*, whose experience and information must be very superior to mine, they one and all agree in believing that the rebellion was wide spread, and but for the prompt measures used, must have become universal over the entire county of Surry.

I have &c.,
T. Francis Hobbs,
Col. Commanding 6th Royals.

The Depty. Adjt.-General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Kingston.

DESPATCHES OF CAPTAIN HOLE.

6.

Captain Hole to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, Manchioneal, October 17, 1865.

I have the honour to report my arrival at this place, and my having taken up my position at Muirton, a house well adapted for defence, and which I found capable of holding all the troops under my command. I have the honour to state I can hold my position. On arriving yesterday at Long Bay I found the huts full of plunder; I had every house within a quarter of a mile of the road in which plunder was found fired, and in doing so upwards of 20 of the rebels were killed. After remaining about an hour I pushed on for Manchioneal. The rebels were firing some of the houses in front, and everywhere fled at our approach. A house called the "Cottage" was in flames within a mile of us; every black man who did not stand at our approach to give an account of himself was shot. I arrived at Manchioneal about 12 noon, after a most fatiguing march. I saw houses (numerous) in the direction of Plantain Garden River in flames, in which direction I believe the rebels to have fled. I have the honour to add that I am of opinion that upwards of 60 rebels were killed yesterday by the troops under my command, among whom I hear there are some ringleaders, but their names I have not ascertained. After resting my men for about a couple of hours, I detached a party of 12 men to Betty's Hope, who succeeded in bringing in the Europeans as per list attached.* I here directed every black inhabitant of Manchioneal to bring in any property that they may have in their possession belonging to people whose houses have been sacked, and as yet as little has been brought in. In the event of the blacks not doing so I have informed them their houses will be razed to the ground. I intend to have destroyed all houses in which proved rebels have resided. I have the honour to state that I consider this position an important one to hold, it being in the heart of the rebellion, and from it parties could be detached in every direction. No fires are visible in any direction this morning.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. B. Hole.

P.S. I hear, but whether the report is to be relied on or not I cannot say, that a force of British troops is advancing from Morant Bay. Should it be deemed expedient for me to remain here any length of time I request more ammunition may be sent me. I also beg some boots may be sent, most of my men having walked the soles off their boots. I did not bring in any prisoners, but several are now in my hands, brought in since my arrival.

L. B. H.

7.

Captain Hole to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, Manchioneal, October 19, 1865.

I have the honour to report that the detachment 1st West Indian Regiment, consisting of 20 rank and file, reached this about 9 p.m. 17th instant, and that on the morning of the 18th instant I detained a party of that

* List of people rescued up to 6 a.m., 17th October 1865:—Rev. Alfred Bourne, Miss Gibbs, Master Alfred Bourne, Master Herbert Bourne, Nurse Naomi Jacobs, Mrs. Warmington and baby, F. J. Fleming, Esq., J.P., Miss Ellen Fleming, Miss Florence Fleming, Mrs. J. H. Banbury and baby, Miss Jane Hoyes, and Miss Emma Westmoreland.

regiment about 50 strong * to proceed to an estate called Friendship, where I had been informed a body of the rebels had assembled, but owing to a mistake on the part of the guide they proceeded to Hayning and Jericho, and returned by way of Scots Run; they did not encounter any rebels, but found Hayning and Scots Run deserted; they fired the huts, after which they returned to this station.

Three men of the 1st West Indian Regiment † got separated from this party, and proceeded as far as the Plantain Garden River district, and from their reports I learn a great number of rebels are lurking in that district. They informed me on their return last evening that they had shot about 10 rebels, three of whom were concerned in the murder of Mr. Hire. They brought back with them two cartloads of recovered property, some of which belonged to Mr. Hire (as in one of the pockets of a coat I discovered the two accompanying letters), and some to Mr. Shortridge (the same being discovered by the crest on two plated tea-pots).

They also brought in various other articles not yet identified. I consider that these three men have done good service.

I myself, with ten men of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, accompanied by Mr. Warmington and Mr. Coddington, proceeded in the early part of yesterday to burn down the fort and barrack settlements at this station, in which I was informed the rebels in the neighbourhood had resided. In almost every house plunder was discovered, chiefly articles of wearing apparel. These settlements were soon reduced to ruins.

I have further the honour to acquaint you that a great number of prisoners have been brought in by the constables of this district, all of whom seem to vie with one another to make amends for their late delinquencies by capturing all the people concerned in the rebellion. Amongst others, two ringleaders, Andrew Worgs and William Jones (an escaped prisoner from Morant Bay), both of whom were engaged in plundering and burning the Mulatto River estate (Mr. Inchlewood's property) were brought in. I assembled a Court-martial, and the two men were hung in the middle of this town on the afternoon of the 17th instant. On the 18th instant two fresh ringleaders were caught, Smart Saply and Thomas Peters, both of whom, I believe, will be proved to have taken prominent parts in the murder of Mr. Hire; one of them acknowledges to have taken part in the murder, but says he was induced to do so by the threats of the others; he also confesses to have taken a part in other murders, I have disposed of several other prisoners by inflicting corporal punishment, but still there remains a great number on my hands, and this is swelling every moment. I enclose a list of refugees who have come in under escort, in addition to the list I forwarded you in my last report. I have the honour to request that if a steamer is returning to Kingston it may be directed to stop opposite this town, and send boats to to take away all the ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of leaving this, so that I may be left more free to make excursions in the vicinity.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. B. Hole.

P.S. If some rum could be sent for the use of the troops it would be most acceptable, little or no liquor can now be obtained in this neighbourhood. Boots are also much required.

Refugees: Rev. H. B. Harris, Mrs. Harris, four children, and three servants, Mr. Roderick, Miss d'Ansigny, Mr. Sutton Scoltock, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Sinclair's nurse.

I cannot hear of any more being in the woods in the neighbourhood.

L. B. H.

* Under Ensign Cullen.
† Privates Beckley, Bates, and Moody.

EXPLANATIONS OF CAPTAIN HOLE.

8.

Memorandum of Passages referred to in the accompanying Despatch.

Captain Hole 2/6th Regiment.

"Captain Hole reports on 17th October, 1865:

"On arriving yesterday at Long Bay I found the huts full of plunder. I had every house within a quarter of a mile of the road in which plunder was found fired, and in doing so upwards 20 of the rebels were killed. After remaining about an hour I pushed on for Manchioneal.

"The rebels were firing some of the houses in front and everywhere fled at our approach. A house called the Cottage was in flames within a mile of us. Every black man who did not stand at our approach to give an account of himself was shot."

"I am of opinion that upwards of 60 rebels were killed yesterday by the troops under my command, among whom I hear there are some ringleaders."

"I intend to have destroyed all houses in which proved rebels have resided."

Captain Hole's replies.

Cog Hall adjoining Long Bay was pointed out to me as a nest of rebels, in fact, it was from this place I was informed that threats had been sent through all the country which I had just traversed. I had also been told that at this point I might expect to meet the rebels. On arriving there I sent a skirmishing party through the village, which was situated on the side of a hill and was thickly covered with bush, so much so that two huts could hardly be seen at one time. On the party entering it men ran out of the huts and endeavoured to make their escape into the dense bush. It was in making this attempt that about 20 of them were shot. I entered several huts and found them full of plunder, some of which was identified. My force being a small one of 44 men 2/6th Regiment, and about 50 of 1st W. I. Regiment, I could not detach any men to collect and bring on the property there discovered. I likewise could get no carts or vehicles of any description. I felt that did I not complete my work as I proceeded, on the morrow I might not be in a position to do so. I could not then imagine that people who had risen in rebellion and spread it forty miles in less than three days would quietly allow me to pass through a most difficult country and not offer opposition. I expected a stand to be made by them every moment. Rather than allow the rebels a second time to regain possession of the stolen property, I directed the huts with their contents to be burnt.

The country from Cog Hall to Manchioneal afforded great cover to rebels (as did all the country from Port Antonio) from its bushy nature. Parties were detached to scour the vicinity of the road. Several men were concealed in the bush. Everywhere they fled, and several were shot down. Many however escaped.

I have the honour to add that from Long Bay to Manchioneal, a distance of about nine miles, the houses of the white gentlemen had all been completely sacked, and the most wanton damage had been committed. Mattresses, armchairs, and plunder of all sorts were lying on the road. Mulatto River House, the residence of Mr. Hinchelwood, had been burnt down. I ascertained that wherever the rebels had appeared, with a few exceptions, they had been receiving the greatest aid from the inhabitants, numbers of whom had joined them, and that in despoiling the different houses people that ought to have assisted in preserving the goods, were those who had been busy in the work of destruction and thieving. The cry everywhere that had been raised was "Colour for colour."

I am of opinion that but for the arrival of the troops in the district that there would not have been a loyal man remaining in it.

L. B. Hole,
2nd Battalion 6th Regiment.

In his subsequent report of 19th October he states that three men of the 1st West India regiment—

Private Beckley,
" Bates,
" Moody,

Got separated from this party, and proceeded as far as the Plantain Garden River District, and from their reports I learn a great number of rebels are lurking in that district.

They informed me on their return last evening that they had shot about 10 rebels, three of whom were concerned in the murder of Mr. Hire.

They brought back with them two cartloads of recovered property, some of which belonged to the late Mr. Hire, (as in one of the pockets of a coat I discovered the two accompanying letters,) and some to Mr. Shortridge (the same being discovered by the crest on two plated teapots).

They also brought in various other articles not yet identified. I consider that these three men have done good service.

JOHN ELKINGTON,
Lt.-Col. D.A.G.

This statement is as given me by Corporal Beckles, 1st W. I. Regiment.

I reported it at once to the Brigadier General.

The Plantain Garden River District was in a most disturbed condition.

L. M. HOLE,
Captain 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWEL, M.P., to GOVERNOR EYRE, Jamaica, No. 356, of 1st December, 1865.

Questions:—

1st. The number of persons tried, and of those sentenced by Courts-martial, specifying the charge and sentence, and whether or not the sentence was executed, and under whose authority, and whether minutes were taken of the evidence in which the sentence was founded in each case. All minutes of evidence so taken to be appended to the return. The return should show also at what places and times respectively the offences, where charged to have been committed, and the accused persons were arrested or captured, and tried, specifying in each case whether the offence was committed *before or during martial law*, whether the arrest or capture was made during *martial law, and in a place to which martial law extended* and if the person accused was arrested or captured in a place to which *martial law did not extend*, and *removed to a place to which it did extend, there to be* tried by *martial law*, and for an offence not *committed during and under martial law*, it should be stated *by whose authority* this was done, and whether under the advice of the Attorney General of Jamaica.

Answers.

I cannot state the number of prisoners tried. Courts-martial with minutes on 33 rebels were handed by me to the Brigadier General. There were some other Courts-martial, awarding imprisonment; these were forwarded by me to the Provost Marshal, at Port Antonio. I did not keep any duplicates.

I was the confirming officer. The sentences were carried out under my orders.

The whole of the offences were committed after the Morant Bay massacre.

All arrests or captures were made during martial law and in places where martial law extended.

2nd. Whether any persons were hanged, flogged, or otherwise punished, *without* trial, and if so, by whom and under whose authority, in each case specifying the name, sex, colour, and quality of the person punished, the nature and date of the punishment, the nature and date of the offence, and the grounds on which it was assumed to have been committed.

No persons were hanged without trial, but several were flogged by my authority on sworn evidence. I have specified their names in return marked A. They were all black, and of the lowest class, chiefly males; there were a few females flogged with a light cat. All the females were given the option by me of restoring the plunder, and their being allowed to go free, or of submitting to the punishment. They accepted as a rule the latter alternative.

3rd. The number of persons, so far as can be ascertained who were shot in the field or in the bush, their names, sex, quality, and colour, and whether adults or children, specifying in all cases whether they were resisting or flying, whether armed or unarmed, and if armed, with what weapons, whether such as are used only for purposes, or such as are used also in agricultural or other peaceful occupations.

About 60. I have been unable to ascertain their names, they were all males, full-grown men, flying from the troops to the thick bush. A fowling-piece was taken from one, a pistol from another; several had machetts. They are agricultural implements, which, when sharpened (which several were), can be used as cutlasses, and can inflict most serious wounds. Some were unarmed.

4th. Whether any and what oral or written instructions were given to officers in command of detachments, sent in pursuit of rebels, whereby they might know on what evidence or appearances other than hostile, action or attitude they were to assume, that those they might meet with were rebels, and whether those officers or any of them were led by their instructions or otherwise, and without authority, induced to assume that all persons flying or hiding from pursuit, or all persons found with plunder, or all persons leaving their labour on plantations, were to be regarded as rebels, and shot when met with. Copies of all written instructions should be furnished.

No instructions were given whereby I might know on what evidence or appearance other than hostle action or attitude I was to assume. Those I met were rebels. I was directed by word of mouth to engage and punish the rebels should I come across them. Information as to the position of rebels had to be gathered from time to time on the march. I had to assume for myself, backed up by the opinion of two magistrates, and by what I heard from the local police and other people who attached themselves to my force, who were rebels, and who were not.

L. M. HOLE,
Captain 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment.

True Extract.

JOHN ELKINGTON,
Lt.-Col. D.A.G.

A.

PRISONERS summarily disposed of by the OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS at Manchioneal during the rebellion in Saint Thomas in the East, Island of Jamaica.

Names.	Witnesses.	Offence.	Punishment.
James Minot	Charles Grant, George Francis.	For being with the rioters at Elmwood Great House and stealing, 14th Oct. 1865.	100 lashes.
James Bryant	DonaldsonPanton	For stealing a turkey and a chair from Mulatto River House, 14th October 1865.	100 lashes.
John Claw, Billy McAne.	James Dempson	For being with rioters in the neighbourhood of Holland House on the night of Mr. Hire's murder, 12th October, 1865.	100 lashes each.
E. Josiah	John Curate	For stealing at Williamsfield	100 lashes.
Charles Le Veine	Omitted in notes	For being found with harness in his possession the property of Mr. Hinchelwood and not satisfactorily accounting for it.	100 lashes.
Lætitia Cousins	Wm. Lambie	For stealing from Reach House, the residence of Mr. Fleming	30 lashes.
Harriet Lindsay, Ellen O'Brien, Nelly Blake.	Aurelia Cane, Janet McNeil.	For being with rioters and stealing	30 lashes each.
Joseph Harris, WilliamHarris.	Peter Nugent, Robt. Fuller.	For being with rioters	Joseph Harris 100 lashes, Wm. Harris 50 lashes.
Jacob Bennett, PatrickMurray, Esther Brown.	Robt. Lewis	For stealing sheep	The two men 100 lashes each, Esther Brown 30 lashes.
Wm. Strong, James Perkins, SophiaMurray.	Isaac McDonald, Philip Patrick.	For stealing from Williamsfield, the residence of Rev. E. Jones.	The two men 100 lashes each, Sophia Murray 30 lashes.
Charles Harry, CharlesDonaldson.	Peter Nugent, Robt. Nichols.	For being with rioters	100 lashes each.
Edwd.Anderson	J. McDonald Charles Robinson.	For stealing from Williamsfield	50 lashes.
James Christie	Jas. Nicholas, George Parks.	For stealing from Williamsfield	100 lashes.
John Williams	Wm. McNab	For being with rioters at Williamsfield	50 lashes.
Jane McAne	Omitted in my notes.	For stealing	30 lashes.
Wm. Sherwood, Richd.Lindsay.	Anthony Titus	For being with rioters	50 lashes each.
John Hall, John Lewis.	Bevis Hall, Andw. Lidwidge, Robt. Lewood.	For being with rioters at Williamsfield and stealing	50 lashes each.
Ellen Lindsay	Andw.Lidwidge	For being with rioters at Happy Grove House and stealing	30 lashes.
Julius Bignell	Omitted in notes	For having stolen goods in his possession	50 lashes.
Ellen Taylor	Henry Panton	For stealing	30 lashes.
Joseph Darling	Mr.F.J.Fleming	For being with the rioters	50 lashes.
Alick Welch	Thomas Gilbert	For being with the rioters	50 lashes.
Wm. Johnson	Corpl. Hunter, 1st W. I. Regt.	For having stolen goods in his possession	100 lashes.
John Webber	Jas.Leslie, Sandie Holmes.	For stealing and being with rioters	100 lashes.
Henry Cousins Richd. Kelly.	Wm. Lambie	For being with rioters at Reach House and plundering it	100 lashes each.
Burke, Parker	Mr. Edie, Mr. Collins.	For stealing a pig	50 lashes each.
Edwd. Clarke	Omitted in notes	For being with rioters, prevaricating and lying to Capt. Hole	50 lashes.
MaryLowe, Agnes Clarke, John West, Mrs. Mc Ane.	Omitted in notes	Rioting and stealing	John West 100 lashes, remainder 30 lashes each.
Robt. Cousins	Francis Hill	For being with rioters	100 lashes.
Thos. Scott	John Grant	For being with rioters at Duckenfield and stealing	50 lashes.
Joe Harris	James Forsyth	For wilfully breaking a window at Perow when with rioters	50 lashes.
Richd. Grey	James Forsyth	For being at Perow with rioters and cutting the sash of a window.	100 lashes.
Thos. Saunders	James Forsyth	For being at Perow with rioters and being the first man to break into the house.	150 lashes.
Thos. Clarke, Robt. Marshall, Edw. Stephens.	James Forsyth	For being with rioters at Perow	100 lashes each.
Thos. Richards	James Forsyth	For being one of the first men to break into Perow House	150 lashes.
Mary Hart	Thos. Cousins, Louisa Fisher.	For stealing from Mr. Kirkland's store at Manchioneal	30 lashes.
Nath. Logan	Corpl. Beckles, 1st W. I. Regt.	For having things belonging to the late Mr. Hire in his house, and running away from soldiers.	150 lashes.
Joseph Milligan	Mr. Edie, Mr. Cameron.	Omitted in notes	100 lashes.
Wm. Russell	Henry Burke, Henry Thompson.	Omitted in notes	100 lashes.
John Ricketts	Hugh Speed	For being with rioters in Mr. Kirkland's store with a machette, 13th Octr. 1865.	100 lashes.
George Murray	Joseph Thompson	For receiving stolen goods	150 lashes.
Joe Franks	Mr. Chance, Edwd. Aflik.	For stealing	100 lashes.

PRISONERS summarily disposed of, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Witnesses.	Offence.	Punishment.
Edwd. Bickerstaff	Mr. Chance, Edwd. Aflik.	For having a mustard-pot belonging to Rev. E. Jones in his possession.	100 lashes.
Jas. Knowles - George Barritt, Margery Winter.	Corpl. Smith, Ptr. Chambers, 26th Regt.	For having stolen goods in their possession belonging to Rev. E. Jones.	The two men 100 lashes each, M. Winter 30 lashes.
Lewis Martin -	Constable Burton	For stealing - - - - - -	100 lashes.
Abm. Scott -	Mr. Davidson -	For stealing a Bible - - - - -	100 lashes.
George Parke -	Mr. Bolton -	Omitted in notes - - - - - - MEMO.—In my notes are these words: "It would have "been a capital punishment, but there being only "one evidence, I have disposed of the case summarily."	150 lashes.
Hannah Geddes -	Edwd. Aflik -	Stealing from Williamsfield - - - - -	30 lashes.
Elisha Aflik -	John Hughes -	Omitted in notes - - - - -	100 lashes.
Rosannah Doyley	Mr. Chance, Edw. Aflik.	For denying she had stolen goods in her house and the same being afterwards found there.	30 lashes.
Hetty Anderson -	Mr. Chance, Nancy Parke.	For stealing from Williamsfield - - - - -	30 lashes.
Saml. Doyley -	Mr. Chance, Edw. Aflik.	For having two carpets in his yard belonging to Williamsfield.	100 lashes.
Joseph Lewis -	Mr. Chance, Edw. Aflik.	For being with rioters at Mr. Chance's shop - -	100 lashes.

LT. B. HOLE, Captain, 2d Batt., 6th Regiment.

I certify that I was generally assisted in examining into the before-named cases by a magistrate; that I carefully investigated the various charges against the prisoners; that I arrived at no hasty decision; that for the first few days I released the women, but an opinion going forth that they could steal as much as they liked and pass unpunished I at last reluctantly awarded corporal punishment to them; that in almost every case against women the option was given them of restoring the stolen goods, and passing free to their homes, or of submitting to the punishment. That I regret that my notes are not more complete; that the omission was occasioned by the immense amount of work that I had to go through, there being no Provost-Marshal to assist me; that in 17 days I summarily disposed of 73 cases; that in addition, about 50 were tried by Court-martial, of which the preliminary examinations had to be made by me; that I dismissed several cases, no evidence appearing in support of them; and that during the time I commanded at Manchioneal, fully 150 prisoners were brought in by Volunteers, Constables, and other parties sent out to aprehend them. I also certify that my command at Manchioneal was from 16th October to 4th November 1865.

LT. B. HOLE, Captain,
2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment.

Port Antonio,
1st January 1866.

G.

MILITARY DESPATCHES and ORDERS.

KINGSTON.

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1.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

G.O., No. 453.

Head Quarters, Kingston, Jamaica,
21st Oct., 1865,

3. In order to prevent any misunderstanding respecting rank in the event of Colonel Hobbs 2/6th Royal Regiment and Brigadier-General Nelson, Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding the troops in the Field, meeting, the two *Divisions* are to be considered totally distinct and each solely under its own immediate command.

By command,
(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON,
D. A. G.

The Officer Commanding
2/6th Royal Regiment,
Newcastle.

2.

JAMAICA COMMAND.

Head Quarters, Kingston, 27th October 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Major-General Commanding to transmit to you an extract from a letter addressed by His Excellency the Governor to the Major-General.

In furtherance of the opinion expressed by His Excellency, and in consequence of the large number of prisoners now at Up-Park Camp, I am to direct you to take pressing steps to dispose of these cases, either by Court-martial, or where the charge is not of a serious nature, by the infliction of such amount of corporal punishment as you may deem the offence merits.

Where evidence is wanting in support of a minor charge release the prisoner with a caution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ELKINGTON, Lieut.-Col.
D. A. General.

This does not refer to political prisoners sent to Camp by the Custos of Kingston.

J. E.

3.

EXTRACT.

"I am of opinion that all prisoners should as rapidly "as possible be tried, and those who are not deserving of "death or flogging be released. It is not desirable with "our overcrowded gaols to sentence persons to imprison-"ment; nor would I advise that flogging should be "resorted to more than can be helped."

True extract.

JOHN ELKINGTON, Lieut.-Col.
D. A. General.

27-10-'65.

4.

INSTRUCTIONS for the OFFICER proceeding to Savanna-la-Mar.

You will proceed in H.M. ship "Fawn" at 4 o'clock p.m. to-morrow 27th instant in charge of 40 rank and file of the 1st West India Regiment to Savanna-la-Mar, and locate yourself in the Court-house or other defensible building.

The country not being under martial law, you will act under the orders of the Custos and magistrates.

You will report as often as possible on the state of the county for the Major-General's information.

The necessary camp equipages and a quarter-barrel of spare ammunition will be placed on board by the Assistant Superintendent of Stores for the use of the troops under your command.

By order,
(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON, Lieut.-Col.
Dep. Adj.-General.

III.

Returns relative to Punishments inflicted during Martial Law.

A.

RETURN

Of Persons put to death in course of the Suppression of the Insurrection in the County of Surry, Jamaica From 14th October to 13th November, 1865.

MORANT BAY and Immediate Neighbourhood.

Number of Deaths.	Name of Person killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	Edward Fleming -	Port Morant	Oct. 14	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Proceedings not kept.
4	Men, names unknown -	Morant Bay	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Woman, name unknown	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Henry Bunnyman -	White Horses	Ditto	Shot	Penny Aikin -	-	On the road by Lieut. Oxley's party.
1	Archy, Francis -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Betsy Forrest -	-	Ditto.
1	Man, name unknown -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Lieut. Oxley, R.N.	-	Ditto.
1	John Bundy - -	Easington	Oct. 17	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	George Marshall -	Morant Bay	Oct. 18	Hung	G. B. Clarke -	-	By order of Provost-Marshal Ramsay.
1	Thomas Darby -	Stony Gut	Oct. 19	Shot	{ Ann Ogilvie - / Thomas Fuller - }	-	{ By Lieutenant Oxley's party. No trial.
1	Duncan Grant -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Davis -	-	By the Maroons.
1	Dennis Geoghegan -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	David Valentine -	-	Ditto.
1	Henry Patterson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	-	Ditto.
1	William Minard -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	-	Ditto.
1	William Manning -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	-	Ditto.
1	— Frenderson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	T. Davis -	-	Ditto.
1	Dugald Lindsay -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Emily Lindsay -	-	Ditto.
1	Daniel Copeland -	Morant Bay	Oct. 20	Hung	- - -	-	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Thomas Dawland -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	William Grant -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ringleader of rebellion.
1	Joseph Henry - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Henry Holgate -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and murder.
1	Francis Jacobs -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Thomas Jones -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Concerned in rebellion.
1	Richard Kelly -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Heading party at Morant Bay.
1	Colin McDermott -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	John McGillivray -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Frank M'Queen -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Desertion and rebellion as a sworn constable.
1	Duncan Stewart -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Murder and rebellion.
1	William Stewart -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge and evidence not stated.
1	Alexander Taylor -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Mutiny and rebellion.
1	Simon Taylor - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	William Ward -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and seizing police arms.
1	Mary Ward -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Being armed and inciting to murder.
1	Peter Wilson - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	E. K. Bailey - -	Ditto	Ditto	Shot	W. G. Astwood -	-	Charge. Desertion as Volunteer; shot by sentry when trying to escape.
1	William Wilson -	Ditto	Oct. 21	Hung	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and murder of Mr. Hire.
1	Henry Blakeley -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Edward Cameron -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, and being found with Volunteer arms.
1	George Donaldson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	John Edwards -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Richard Elliston -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Richard Grant -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Henry Griffiths -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert Hamilton -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert M'Gregor -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	George M'Intosh -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Complicity with rebellion.
1	Edward M'Lean -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	James Mitchell -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Joe Mitchell - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Morison -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Francis Stewart -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Richard Thomson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Thomas Walker -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Mr. G. W. Gordon -	Ditto	Oct. 23	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. High treason and rebellion.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.
MORANT BAY, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Deaths.	Name of Person killed.	Place of Executio	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	Archie Bailey	Morant Bay	Oct. 23	Hung		C.M.	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Davis Bailey	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Blake	Ditto	Ditto	Hung		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	John Brawn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	William Brawn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Murder and rebellion.
1	Billy Burton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Murder of Mr. Hire and rebellion.
1	Joseph Clarke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Richard Wilson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Murder.
1	George Craddock	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Jeffrey Davis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Dit to	Charge. Ditto.
1	Alexander Hamilton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Dit to	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Howel	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Dit to	Charge. Ringleader of rebels.
1	Charles Mayne	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Illtreating a policeman.
1	John Panton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	James Thomas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ringleader of rebellion.
1	William Thorpe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	William Walters	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	John Wright	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Robert Barkley	Ditto	Oct. 24	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Wounding a Volunteer.
1	James Betty	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Moses Bogle	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Paul Bogle	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert Brown	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	No proceedings returned.
1	James Bowie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Stephen Cameron	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and breaking allegiance to the Queen as constable
1	William Chambers	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Murder.
1	David Douglas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	James Geoghegan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Riot.
1	Thomas Holdgate	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	James McLaren	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Mutiny and rebellion.
1	James Morgan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Attempt to murder and rebellion.
1	George Thompson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Bogle	Ditto	Oct. 25	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Thomas Davis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Being a rebel and maltreating Wm. Gabay.
1	Lewis Dick	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Charles Geoghegan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Letitia Geoghegan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Lewis Miller	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Stephens	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and being a leader.
1	James Stewart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Thompson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	James Williams	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and being a leader.
1	Edward Clarke	Ditto	Oct. 26	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	John Collins	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert Craven	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Andrew Hicks	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	Richard Johnston	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Joseph Helly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Lewis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion as leader.
1	Benjamin McDermott	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Philip M'Lean	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Lewis M'Lean	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Martin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Lewis Minot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, as leader.
1	David Richards	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Samuel Titus	Ditto	Oct. 27	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	George Williams	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Mary Ann Francis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Moses Francis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Frederick Hill	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	Joseph Kelly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Jasper Livingstone	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.
MORANT BAY, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Deaths	Name of Person killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-martial	Charge. Remarks.
1	John M'Kenzie -	Morant Bay	Oct. 27	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edwin Sterling -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Sterling - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Colin Reid - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Wilson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Francis Winter -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Alexander Badston -	Ditto	Oct. 28	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and assisting in murder.
1	Robert Beecher -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	Ellen Dawkins -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and assisting in murder.
1	James Donaldson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	Judy Edwardes -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and assisting in murder.
1	Abraham Grant -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	Joseph Phinn - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Jennings -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Joseph Sterling -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	No proceedings returned.
1	George Webber -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	James Winter - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	Scipio Cawell - -	Ditto	Oct. 30	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Edward Donaldson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Thomas Edwardes -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert Graham -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder and murder.
1	Daniel Johnston -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Moxey -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Abraham Panton -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Panton -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Brown -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Mansfield Panton -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and murder.
1	Prince Stewart -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Charles Walker -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Bartley - -	Ditto	Oct. 31	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Barnett - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Toby Butler - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Abraham Cornwall -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Charles Fuller -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Joseph Graham -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	George Grossett -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Andrew Harris -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Laing - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Logan -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Thomas Kelly -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Martin - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Mathew Nevin -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Frederick Wilson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Booth -	Ditto	Nov. 1	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Williams Dawns -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	George Harriss -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Richard Harris -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert Jacobs -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Leaycroft -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Paterson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Robinson (1) -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Robinson (2) -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Joseph Robinson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Williams -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Thomas Frictiss -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Lawrence McLaren -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Justina Taylor -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	George Taylor -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Alex. Arnatt - -	Ditto	Nov. 2	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Taylor -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Affick - -	Ditto	Nov. 3	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Sam. Clarke - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Treason.
1	Charles Cumming -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	James Johnson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Henry Lawrence -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Treasonous correspondence with G. W. Gordon, conspiring to incite insurrection, and complicity therein.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

MORANT BAY, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Deaths.	Name of Person killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court Martial.	Charges. Remarks:
1	John Miller (Read)	Morant Bay	Nov. 3	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Charge. Rebellion.
1	Edward Spence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	George April	Ditto	Nov. 6	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, murder and plunder.
1	John Forbes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Simmons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	John Taylor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James White	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Francis Cox	Ditto	Nov. 8	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	James Geoghegan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	No proceedings returned.
1	Prince M'Leod	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and plunder.
1	Edward Stewart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Murder, rebellion, and plunder.
1	Thomas French	Ditto	Nov. 10	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	Joseph Garvey	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder, and attempted murder.
1	James R. Smith	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion.
1	John Thompson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion, plunder and attempted murder.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in the course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

BLUE MOUNTAIN VALLEY, &c.

Number of Deaths.	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court Martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	William Carr	Monklands	Oct. 16	Shot	- - -	C. M.	Charge. Ringleader of rebellion.
1	Richard Graham	Somerset	Oct. 17	Ditto	Roderick M'Laren	-	By white soldiers; no trial; blind.
1	James Johnson	Garbrand Hall	Ditto	Ditto	Catherine Johnson	-	By white soldiers, without trial.
1	William Shann	Barracks	Ditto	Ditto	L. Davidson, Edward Reid.	-	Do. do.
1	Joshua Francis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	L. Davidson	-	Do. do.
1	Charles Douglas	Chigoe Foot Market.	Oct. 19	Hung	Rachel Douglas	C. M.	Returned as "name unknown." Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	James Stewart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diana Ford	Ditto	Returned as "name unknown." Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	Edward Reid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Returned as "name unknown." Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	Robert Dyke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and Murder.
1	Jack Garden	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
6	Men (names not known)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Returned as "name unknown." Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	Richard Cherrington	Font Hill	Oct. 20	Shot	Thomas Nicholas	-	By soldiers without trial.
1	Richard Brown	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A. Brown	C. M.	Name returned as unknown. Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	Jasper Telford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Do. do. do.
1	Thomas Stuart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mr. Francis Brown	Ditto	Do. do. do.
1	Abraham Kelly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	Simon Wilson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A. Brown	Ditto	Name returned as unknown. Charge. Do.
1	Thomas Ross	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.
1	Charles Smith		Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Robert Francis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Reid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Jno. Walters	Coley	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Sunny M'Farlane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	T. Crossin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

BLUE MOUNTAIN VALLEY, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Deaths.	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-Martial.	Charge.	Remarks.
1	Thomas Collin -	leoy	Oct. 20	Shot	Catherine Dennis	C.M.	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Returned as names unknown.
1	Edward Clawson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Job Macfarlane -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	George Gale - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Joseph Bunting -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Alexander Jacques -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mr. Francis Bowen	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Thomas Reid - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Lewis Graham -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	David Easton -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	James Meddan -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Catherine Dennis	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Francis Graham -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	James Wellington -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	John Ross -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	William Wellington -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Edward Williams -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto	Charge. Sedition and murder.	Do. do. do.
1	Jack Telfer - -	Mount Lebanus	Oct. 21	Ditto	Jamaica Dennis -	-		Shot by a soldier without trial.
1	Arthur Wellington -	Monklands	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Sedition and murder.
1	D. M'Laren alias Graham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Joseph Russell -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Catherine Dennis			Without trial.
1	William Morgan -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
1	George Hamilton -	Ditto	Oct. 23	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Sedition and murder.
1	William Gillespie -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	George Ranken -	Ditto	Oct. 25	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	J. Spence - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	J. Brown - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	William Carr - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	D. Brown - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Samuel Becket -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	B. Grant - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Peter Bignall - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	A. Betty - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	A. Charles - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Fortune Carr - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	I. Johnson - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	William Robinson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	George Colburn -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	C. Williams - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Thomas Johnston -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	J. Grant - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Charles Thomas -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	C. H. Francis -	Ditto	No proof of trial.	
1	E. Edwards - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Sedition and murder.
1	J. Kelly - -	Ditto	Oct. 26	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	L. Cubbisson - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Ross Grant - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	James Gibbons -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	C. Wheeler - -	Ditto	Oct. 28	Ditto	Moses Williams Rchd. Sherrington	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Abraham Anderson -	Ditto	Nov. 1	Ditto	Rchd. Sherrington	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Samuel Stuart -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dublin Lee -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	Gilbert Thomas -	Ditto	Nov. 3	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.
1	George Robeson -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Ditto.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

PORT ANTONIO AND MANCHIONEAL, &c.

Number of Deaths.	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-Martial.	Charge.	Remarks.
1	Richard Barclay -	Port Antonio	Oct. 16	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Charge.	Not stated, evidence not returned.
1	James Bernard -	Ditto	Ditto	Dirto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Robert Blair (Blake) -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	George Blunt - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Murder. Do.
1	Albert Christy -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Notstated. Do.
1	George Clarke -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Richard Cox - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Jack Freeman -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Henry Graves - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Jack Harvey -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Thomas Hirmington -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Samuel Johnston -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	James Lindsay -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
1	Edward M'Kenzie -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.
	Alan M'Kay - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge.	Do. Do.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

PORT ANTONIO AND MANCHIONEAL, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Deaths.	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-Martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	James Marsh	Port Antonio	Oct. 16	Hung	- - -	C. M.	Charge not stated.
1	William Mee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Do. Do.
1	John Price	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Do. Do.
1	William Steele	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Do. Do.
1	Francis Stewart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Do. Do.
1	Thomas Walker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Do. Do.
1	Samuel Valentine	Ditto	—	Shot	Harriet Graham	-	Charge. Not known.
1	William Watson	Ditto	Oct. 16	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Charge not stated. Evidence not returned.
1	John Webber	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto Ditto.
1	William West	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto Ditto.
1	Joseph Williams	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto. Ditto.
1	Thomas Williams	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto Ditto.
1	— Donaldson	Castle	Ditto	Ditto	Captain Hole	Ditto	No written proceedings.
1	Andrew Wergs	Manchioneal	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Burning houses, killing cattle, stealing rum, as an escaped convict.
1	John Davis	Ditto	Ditto	Shot	Robert Davis	-	By black soldiers without trial.
1	Thomas Panton	On the road between Long Bay and Manchioneal.	Ditto	Ditto	G. Bryan	-	By soldiers without trial.
1	Sandy M'Pherson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Boy (name unknown)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Thomas McCaw	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Morris Jones	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	William Edwards	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Nod Bryan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mary Bryan	-	Ditto ditto.
1	James Bryan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	James Henry	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Christopher Codrington.	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Johnson Speed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	George Wood	Manchioneal	Ditto	Ditto	Lewis Orr	-	Ditto ditto.
1	William Jones	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	C. M.	Charge. Ringleader of riots.
1	Joseph Merriw	Port Antonio	Oct. 17	Hung	- - -	Ditto	Charge not stated. Evidence not returned.
1	Andrew Clarke	Manchioneal	Ditto	Shot	Isabella Francis	-	By black soldiers without trial.
1	Richard Blake	Port Antonio	Oct. 18	Hung	- - -	C. M.	Charge not stated. Evidence not returned.
1	Robert Cuthbert	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Thomas Drysdale	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	John Gibbons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Thomas Johnson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Edward Lewis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	John McKenzie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Samuel Noyes	Ditto	Dittn	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Charles Read	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	John Redwood	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Joseph Samuels	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	James Silver	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	Robert Turner	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto ditto.
1	George Berry	Long Bay	Ditto	Shot	David Meine	-	Shot without trial by a black soldier (a deserter).
1	Joseph Berry	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	William Minot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	James Williams	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	William Nicholas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Man (name unknown,) nicknamed "Twopence ha'penny."	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	George Thomas	On the road near Manchioneal.	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas McKay	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Richard Lindsay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	James West	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Bryan King	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto ditto.
1	Thomas Houghman, (alias Cash.)	Belle Castle	?	Ditto	James Affeck	-	By black soldiers without trial.
1	David Burke	Manchioneal	?	Ditto	Henry Burke	-	On the road; by whom unknown.
1	Abraham Harris	Ditto	Oct. 19	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Charge. Ringleader, and attempt to murder.
1	Smart Papley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Riot and murder.
1	William Bailey	Ditto	Oct. 20	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Setting fire to house.
1	Robert Crawford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Attempt to murder.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

PORT ANTONIO AND MANCHIONEAL, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Deaths.	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-Martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	G. H. Deans	Manchioneal	Oct. 20	Hung	- - -	C.M.	Charge. Attempt to fire houses.
1	William Francis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Setting fire to shop.
1	William Martin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Blowing a shell on October 16 at Manchioneal.
1	James West	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Attempt to murder.
1	John Andrews	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Breaking into houses and killing cows.
1	Charles Brown	Ditto	Oct. 21	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ringleader of rebels.
1	Benjamin Panton	Ditto	Ditto	Shot	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ringleader of rebels and representing himself to be a Maroon.
1	William Bell	Ditto	Oct. 25	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. As captain of rebels.
1	Jacob Cousins	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Threatening life.
1	William Francis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Samuel Panton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ringleader, and breaking into house.
1	James Scott	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ringleader of rebels.
1	James Brien	Port Antonio	Oct. 27	Hung	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Burning Mulatto River House.
1	Jackey Lewis	Manchioneal	Oct. 28	Shot	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Attempt to murder.
1	Allen Rose	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Samuel Walker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Rd. E. Wright	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Concerned in rebellion.
1	Abraham Cornwall	Ditto	Oct. 30	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Threatening lives.
1	James Henry	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Riot and stealing.
1	Thomas Miller	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Plundering.
1	Samuel Richardson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Attempt to murder Mr. Groves, and forcing R. Barclay to drink rum and gunpowder.
1	Edward Airey	Ditto	Oct. 31	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Threatening life.
1	James Stuart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Plundering, and attempt to murder.
1	George Cousins	Ditto	Nov. 1	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Attempt to murder.
1	Charles Farmer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Assisting in murder.
1	Samuel East	Port Antonio	Ditto	Hung	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Accessory to murder of Mr. Hire.
1	Thomas M'Kenzie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Samuel Bailey	Manchioneal	Nov. 2	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. As constable joining rebels.
1	William Brown	Ditto	Ditto	Shot	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Murder.
1	Richard T. Cousins	Port Antonio	Ditto	Hung	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Murder of Mr. Hire.
1	Alexander Robinson	Ditto	Nov. 3	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Accessory to murder of Mr. Hire
1	Richard Brown	Manchioneal	Ditto	Shot	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Rebellion and murder.
1	Charles Gardner	Port Antonio	Nov. 8	Hung	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Concerned in murder of Mr. Hire.
1	William Mitchell	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	William Troop	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	George Lindsay	Ditto	Nov. 9	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	James Lindsay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Samuel Titus	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Ditto.
1	Edward Milliner	Ditto	Nov. 10	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Burning house of Mr. Bunting attempting to rob office, and for sundry stolen property found in his premises.
1	John Murray	Ditto	Nov. 11	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Concerned in murder of Mr. Hire.
1	Alexander Wilson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Spy, and inciting to rebellion.
1	Henry Edwardes	Ditto	Nov. 13	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Accessory to death of Mr. Hire.

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

PLANTAIN GARDEN RIVER DISTRICT, &c.

Number of Deaths.	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court-Martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	Rosa McBean	Winchester	Oct. 14	Shot	David McBean	C.M.	By soldiers without trial.
1	Samuel Dillard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Not known by whom.
1	Lordrick Silver	Hordley	Oct. 18	Shot	George Richardson	Ditto	Without trial.
1	Moses Cornwall	Dalvey	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	William Gray	Grange Hill	Ditto	Ditto	John Hamilton	Ditto	By black soldiers
1	Sydney Lyne	Duckenfieled	Ditto	Ditto	Sarah Lyne	Ditto	Ditto. (?)
1	Charles Logan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Leanter Logan	Ditto	On the road.
1	James Davis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	James Turner	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Amelia Stewart	Thornton	Oct. 21	Ditto	Hannah Aspitt	Ditto	By the Maroons.
1	William Hill	Leith Hall	Ditto	Hung	William Ennis	Ditto	By Lieut. Adcock; proceedings missing.
1	Charles Mitchell	Ditto	Ditto	Shot	Ann Mitchell	Ditto	By Lieut, Adcock; no written proceedings.
1	Richard Walton	Duckenfield	Ditto	Ditto	John Anderson	Ditto	By black soldiers.
1	John McCaul	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Tommy Miles	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	John Gray	Thornton	Oct. 23	Ditto	James Richards	Ditto	By the Maroons.
1	Alexander Forsyth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Hamilton Harris	Nutt's River	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Bennett	Ditto	Ditto.
1	James Williams (African)	Airy Castle.	Oct. 24.	Ditto	Mary Ann Williams	-	Ditto.
1	John Landran	Golden Grove	Ditto	Ditto	Adam Smith	Ditto	By Lieutenant Adcock; proceedings missing.
1	Dick Hall	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	John Lawrence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	James McKenzie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Johnson	Ditto	Ditto.
1	William Winter	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Robert Sanders	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Man, name unknown	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Ditto.
1	John Noble	Harbour Head.	Oct. 28	Ditto	Thomas Duncan	-	Ditto.
1	James Williams (Carole)	Airy Castle.	October	Ditto	George Williams	-	Ditto.
1	William Cargill	Leith Hall.	Ditto	Ditto	William Ennis	-	Ditto.
1	James Newland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	William Burke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	William MacBeth	Ditto	Ditto	Hung	- - -	-	By black soldiers without trial by the Maroons.
1	Charles Kelly	Ditto	Oct. 31	Shot	Jane Brown	-	Ditto.
1	Charles Dyles	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mary Williams	-	Ditto.
1	Dennis Barclay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	Benjamin Smith	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	William Tredick	Thornton.	October	Ditto	Joseph Osborn	-	Ditto.
1	William McFarlane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	John Robinson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mary Donaldson	-	Ditto.
1	Richard Lake	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	William Bailey (senr.)	Nutts River.	Ditto	Ditto	H. Bailey	-	Not known by whom.
1	William Bailey (junr.)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	Robert Walker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto.
1	William Deacon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Richard Taylor	-	Ditto.
1	Thomas Young	Stanton.	Ditto	Hung	Rosa Young	-	Ditto.
1	John Milner	Seaforth.	Ditto	Ditto	John Mills	-	By black soldiers.
1	Andrew Paterson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	-	Ditto

RETURN of PERSONS put to death in course of the SUPPRESSION of the INSURRECTION, &c.

UP-PARK CAMP, &c.

Number of Deaths	Name of Persons killed.	Place of Execution.	Date of Death.	Manner of Death.	Witness proving Death.	Court Martial.	Charge. Remarks.
1	Frederick Jones	Up-Park Camp.	Oct. 27	Ditto	- - -	C.M.	Charge. Using traitorous, rebellious and threatening language, thereby inciting to sedition and rebellion.
1	Edward Denton	Ditto	Nov. 6	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Murder.
1	Alexander Hargate	Ditto	Nov. 9	Ditto	- - -	Ditto	Charge. Found in arms, and openly resisting H.M. forces.

RECAPITULATION.

Morant Bay.

Executed by sentence of Court Martial	Men - 179 Women - 7		
Shot by sailors without trial	-	4	199
Shot by the Maroons	-	7	
Hung by order of Provost Marshal Ramsay	-	1	
Shot by sentry, when trying to escape	-	1	

Blue Mountain Valley.

Executed by sentence of Court Martial	-	68	77
Shot by soldiers, without trial	-	8	
No proof of trial	-	1	

Port Antonio and Manchioneal.

Executed by sentence of Court Martial	-	89	115
Shot by soldiers, without trial	-	25	
No proof of trial	-	1	

Plantain Garden River District.

Executed by sentence of Court Martial	-	8	45
Shot or hung by soldiers without trial	Men - 12 Women - 1		
Shot by Maroons	Men - 17 Women - 1		
Shot, by whom not known	-	6	

Up-Park Camp.

Executed by sentence of Court Martial	-	3
Total	-	439

Recapitulation of the above.

Executed by sentence of Court Martial	354
Shot or hung by soldiers and sailors, without trial	50
Shot by Maroons	25
Killed otherwise	10
Total	439

Total Number of Persons put to death under Martial Law.

From October 14 to October 25, both inclusive	292
From October 26 to October 30, both inclusive; and, as regards Port Antonio, to October 31 inclusive	67
From October 31, and, as regards Port Antonio, from November 1, to November 13th, all inclusive	80
Total	439
Total number of persons put to death after October 25	147

NOTE.—The deaths, of which the dates are not precisely ascertained, are, for the purposes of this calculation, referred to the first of the above-mentioned periods.

B.

REPORT

Shewing the NUMBER of HOUSES DESTROYED during the late Insurrection in Saint Thomas ye East, the Names of the Owners or Occupiers, and their Description as nearly as could be ascertained.

Monklands, the property of James Patterson, Esquire.

1. Mary Saunders, size 14 × 10 feet, common thatched house.
2. Douglas Johnston, 16 × 16, as above.
   1 ditto 14 × 10.
3. Sammy Brown, 22 × 16, as above.

The above are tenants of James Paterson, Esq.

Monklands Village, sold by James Paterson, Esq., in lots.

1. George Rankin, 18 × 15, a tailor's shop rented by Robert Ross.
2. Billy Carr, 14 × 14, ommon house, shot at Monklands.
3. Charles Williams, 12 × 12, ditto.
4. James Spencer, 14 × 14, ditto, shot at Monklands.
5. Frank Walker, 14 × 14, ditto.
6. George Rankin, 16 × 14, a Meeting-house.
7. Duncan McFarlane, 18 × 16 floored and jealousied, a new house, with kitchen attached.
   1 ditto, 14 × 10, floored and used as a coffee store.
   1 ditto, 14 × 10, dwelling, not floored.
   1 ditto, 14 × 14, floored and used as a coffee store.
8. Rebecca Meadow, 14 × 14, common honse.
   1 ditto, 12 × 12, ditto, with kitchen.

With the exception of No. 7, these houses are of an inferior description.

Duckworth, a coffee property leased by James Paterson. Esq.

1. Mrs. Spencer, 14 × 10, common house.
   1 ditto, 14 × 10, ditto.
2. Christiana, 10 × 8, ditto.
3. Jamaica Osborn, 12 × 10, ditto, with kitchen.
4. Benjamin Conell, 12 × 10, ditto, ditto.
5. Meeting House, 18 × 10, common house.
6. William Carr, 13 × 13, ditto.
7. Queen McFarlane, 18 × 15, ditto.
8. Harriet Donaldson, 18 × 15, and kitchen, common.
9. Joseph Henry, 13 × 13, ditto, ditto.
   1 ditto, ditto, ditto.

The foregoing are common dwellings, the occupiers, tenants of James Paterson, Esq.

Ross Isle Village.

1. John Beckford, 16 × 16, common house and kitchen.
2. John Duffrs, 12 × 10, ditto, dit to.
   1 ditto, 12 × 10, ditto, and small coffee store
3. Robert Ross, 15 × 20, common house, comparatively new.
4. Margaret Francis, 24 × 24, an old house, closed. boarded and floored, jalousied blinds, thatched roof, with kitchen and store room.
5. James Wheeler, 18 × 14, common hus e, in prison.
6. Thomas Priddie, 18 × 14, ditto, flogged.
7. John Grant, 18 × 14, ditto, brother of above, also flogged, mill, house, and kitchen, good house.
8. Mrs. Griffiths, small house, an old woman.
9. Fortune Carr, 12 × 12, common house, shot.
10. Daniel Wheeler, 18 × 14, ditto.
11. William Priddie, 12 × 14, ditto.
12. Patience Wheeler, 12 × 12, ditto, husband shot.
    1 ditto, 12 × 8, ditto.
13. James Beattie, 14 × 14, ditto, but floored.
14. John David, 12 × 12, ditto, with kitchen.
    1 ditto, 12 × 12, ditto, ill in Public Hospital.
    1 ditto, small, ditto.
15. William Thomas, 14 × 14, ditto, ditto.
16. Louis Conison, 14 × 14, ditto, shot.
17. William Gillespie, 12 × 12, ditto, shot.
18. John Robinson, 20 × 20, floored and jealousied.
19. Billy Carr, 20 × 20, floored, shot.
20. William Carr, 16 × 16, common house, son of above, also shot.
21. Andrew McFarlane, 20 × 20, wattled and plastered, with kitchen, shot at Monklands.
22. Mrs. Walters, 18 × 14, common house, an old woman.
23. Fagan Carr, 16 × 12, ditto, son of above in prison.

N.B.—A similar detailed Report is made with respect to each of the houses destroyed, a summary of the aggregate number of which in each village or settlement is appended. The preceding details may be taken as a sample of the rest of the Report.

SUMMARY.

1.	Monklands	14
2.	Duckworth	11
3.	Ross Isle	27
4.	Mount Lebanus	78
5.	Somerset	101
6.	Trinity	10
7.	Coley North	51
8.	Garbrand Hall	39
9.	Hill Side	6
10.	Spring.	14
11.	Danvers	6
12.	Huntley	2
13.	River Course	7
14.	Coley South	13
15.	Font Hill	21
16.	Cottage	4
17.	Stony Gut, including York	98
18.	Nutts River	24
19.	John's Town	18
20.	Beckford's Town	13
21.	Prospect	26
22.	Harbour Head	13
23.	Port Morant	3
24.	Old Pera	5
25.	New Pera	2
26.	Barking Lodge	11
27.	Dalvey	9
28.	Duckenfield	9
29.	Amity Hall	2
30.	Happy Grove	19
31.	Belle Castle	24
32.	Williamsfield	2
33.	Haining	6
34.	Dillon	13
35.	Grange Hill	15
35.	Spring Valley	49
37.	Fort Manchioneal	28
38.	Barracks, Manchioneal	10
39.	Darlingford	31
40.	Sand Shore	11
41.	Kensington	4
42.	Pleasant Hill	4
43.	Panton's Hope	5
44.	Cog Hall	20
45.	Long Bay	7
46.	Black Rock	2
47.	Boston	1
48.	Friendship	6
49.	Whellerfield Estate	1
50.	Sunning Hill	9
51.	Thornton or Torrington	91
52.	Airey Castle	18
53.	Style Hut	17
	Total No. of houses destroyed	1000

MEMO.

1. Excepting where it is stated to the contrary, all houses are thatched and wattled.

2. The number of houses set down, as above, refers to actual dwelling only, and do not include minor buildings such as kitchens, mill houses, &c., &c.

JOHN PARRY, Engineer for Surry.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

Monklands, the property of James Patterson.

1. James Gordon, small house.

March 26th, 1866. JOHN PARRY.

C.

RETURN

Of Number of Prisoners at Morant Bay during Martial Law.

Date.	Received.		Discharged.		Remaining.	
1865.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
October 13 -	65	5	–	–	65	5
„ 14 -	30	–	34	1	61	4
„ 15 -	20	–	4	–	77	4
„ 16 -	85	–	10	–	152	4
„ 17 -	39	7	10	–	181	11
„ 18 -	101	24	21	–	261	35
„ 19 -	46	17	25	–	282	52
„ 20 -	52	6	71	1	263	57
„ 21 -	57	17	41	–	279	74
„ 22 -	22	1	6	–	295	75
„ 23 -	15	–	32	12	278	62
„ 24 -	63	4	75	4	266	63
„ 25 -	20	1	60	1	226	63
„ 26 -	13	1	23	–	216	64
„ 27 -	18	3	16	3	218	64
„ 28 -	17	1	14	2	221	63
„ 29 -	8	5	18	–	211	68
„ 30 -	5	2	36	–	180	70
„ 31 -	14	1	21	–	173	71
Nov. 1 -	32	5	22	–	183	76
„ 2 -	30	2	28	–	184	78
„ 3 -	12	–	11	–	185	78
„ 4 -	14	1	119	40	80	39
„ 5 -	22	–	–	1	102	38
„ 6 -	50	–	85	31	67	7
„ 7 -	10	–	29	–	48	7
„ 8 -	2	–	12	–	38	7
„ 9 -	12	–	–	–	50	7
„ 10 -	4	–	6	3	48	4
„ 11 -	1	–	1	48	48	4
„ 12 -	4	1	2	–	50	5
„ 13 -	4	3	4	–	50	8
„ 14 -	–	–	23	–	27	8
Total -	880	107	860	99	27	8

Summary.

—	M.	F.	—
Hanged by Court-martial -	177	6	—
„ by Provost Marshal	1	–	Marshall.
Shot by sentry - -	1	–	Bailey.
Flogged by order of Courts, and summarily.	202	–	—
Civil power - - -	27	8	—
Released - - -	479	93	—
Total - - -	887	107	

Geo. D. Ramsay.

D.

13. ORDER by Brigadier-General Nelson for Release of Prisoners at Morant Bay.

October 25, 1865.

Mr. Marshalleck, justice of the peace, can identify some now held as prisoners, and vouches for their not having been engaged in the riot.

Captain Espeut also can point out men similarly situated.

These prisoners to be liberated forthwith.

A. A. Nelson, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Field Force.

The Provost Marshal, Morant Bay, October 25, 1865.

Samuel Pardey, of Hordely - - 316
Andrew Panton, of ditto - - 317
Henry Leslie, of Harbour Head No. 315
John McKenzie, of Pera - - 318
James Bundy, Leith Hall - - 319
John Sutton, Airy Castle - - 320
James Stewart, Morant Bay - - 321
Henry Briant, ditto - - - 322
Edward Hunt, ditto - - - 323
James Scott, ditto - - - 324

October 25, 1865. P. A. Espeut.

Prisoners discharged by Provost Marshal on 25th October 1865 :—

1. William Bryan, Morant Bay.
2. Francis Bentley, Morant Bay.
3. William James, Hamstage.
4. Robert Lundie, Stanton.
5. Robert Gordon, Nuts River.
6. William Kemp, Prospect Penn.
7. William Maxty, East Prospect.

E.

RETURN

Of Prisoners confined in the Kingston Penitentiary, under Sentences of Courts Martial, or of other Courts or Jurisdictions for Rebellion Offences.

Name.	Date of Conviction.	Court.	Crime.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.
Thomas Williams -	Oct. 21, 1865	Court-martial at Up-Park Camp	Rebellion -	7 years' penal servitude - -	Oct. 20, 1872
Lendrick Welson -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„ „ - -	„
George Anthony -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„ „ - -	„
Thomas Douglas -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„ „ - -	„
John Virgin -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„ „ - -	„
John Marble -	Nov. 3, 1865 -	„ -	Rebellious language. -	„ „ - -	Nov. 2, 1872
William Gerrard -	„ -	Ditto, Newcastle	Threatening language.	2 years' hard labour - - -	Nov. 2, 1867
Thomas Albert, *alias* Albert Bailey.	„ -	Court-martial -	Traitorous and threatening language.	5 years' penal servitude - -	April 3, 1871, to be computed from expiration of former sentence ending April 3, 1866
Richard Oughhton -	Oct. 24, 1865	Ditto, Portland -	- -	100 lashes & 10 years' hard labour -	Oct. 23, 1875
Francis Brown -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 12 months' „ -	Oct. 23, 1866
James Isaac Burke -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years' „ -	Oct. 23, 1868
Samuel Jokey -	Oct. 25, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Oct. 24, 1868
Richard Afflick -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years' „ -	Oct. 24, 1870

RETURN of PRISONERS confined in the Kingston Penitentiary—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Conviction.	Court.	Crime.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.
James Fraser -	Oct. 26, 1865	Court Martial at Portland.	Traitorous and threatening language.	100 lashes five years' hard labour -	Oct. 25, 1870
Charles Smith -	Oct. 25, 1865	„ „ -	- -	25 „ 12 months' „ -	Oct. 24, 1866
Henry Fraser -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	25 „ „ „ -	„
William Dick -	Oct. 26, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years' „ -	Oct. 25, 1868
Thomas London, jnr.	„ -	„ „ -	- -	100 „ 5 years' „ -	Oct. 25, 1870
Alexander Gorbedon	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Oct. 25, 1868
Robert Panton -	Nov. 2, 1865 -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 1, 1870
Lambert Grant -	Nov. 1, 1865 -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Oct. 31, 1870
Joseph Scott -	Nov. 2, 1865 -	„ „ -	- -	100 „ 10 years „ -	Nov. 1, 1875
Joseph Brewster -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	Death by hanging: reprieved for the present.	—
William Donnan -	Nov. 3, 1865 -	„ „ -	- -	100 lashes & 10 years hard labour -	Nov. 2, 1875
Richard Burke -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Nov. 2, 1868
Joseph Smith -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 2, 1870
Thomas Robinson -	Nov. 6, 1865 -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Nov. 5, 1870
Henry Panton -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	100 „ 10 years „ -	Nov. 5, 1875
John Gilbert -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 5, 1870
Richard Bayley -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	24 „ „ „ -	„
David Marmaduke -	Nov. 9, 1865-	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years penal servitude -	Nov. 8, 1868
George Wignoll -	Nov. 10, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 9, 1870
Thomas Newville -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Charles, Webley -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Thomas Burke -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Nov. 9, 1868
Francis Saunders -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 9, 1870
Richard Thompson -	Nov. 9, 1865 -	„ „ -	- -	100 „ 10 years „ -	Nov. 8, 1875
Philip Berry -	Nov. 10, 1865	„ „ -	- -	100 „ „ „ -	Nov. 9, 1875
William Campbell -	Nov. „ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 9, 1870
William Rainey -	Nov. 11, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Nov. 10, 1870
William Stewart -	Nov. 10, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Nov. 9, 1870
Samuel Phillips -	Nov. 11, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Nov. 10, 1868
Robert Pike -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	100 „ 10 years „ -	Nov. 10, 1875
James Roberts -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Nov. 18, 1870
Robert A. Clachar -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Nov. 10, 1870
Henry Bryan -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
James Newill -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Jacob Deane -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
George Lindsay -	Nov. 13, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	Nov. 12, 1870
Isaiah Panton -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Edward Hamilton -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	100 „ „ „ -	„
James Cameron -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Richard B. Kain -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Richard Berry -	Oct. 28, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years hard labour -	Oct. 27, 1870
Thomas London, sen.	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
Edward Clarke -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ „ „ -	„
William Hamilton -	Oct. 24, 1865	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Oct. 23, 1868
Richard Brown -	Oct. 25, 1865	„ „ -	- -	25 „ 12 months „ -	Oct. 24, 1866
William Wilson -	Oct. 23, 1865	Ditto, St. Thomas in ye East	- -	25 „ 12 years „ -	Oct. 22, 1877
George Berchell -	„ -	Ditto, Portland -	- -	25 „ 3 years „ -	Oct. 22, 1868
William Irving -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	25 „ „ penal servitude -	„
Gilburn Clarke -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 5 years hard labour -	Oct. 22, 1870
Richard Kelley -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Oct. 22, 1868
Thomas Jackson -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 10 years penal servitude -	Oct. 22, 1875
Richard Newill -	„ -	Ditto, St. Thomas in ye East	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Oct. 22, 1868
William Davis -	„ -	Ditto, Portland -	- -	50 „ 5 years „ -	Oct. 22, 1870
Henry McKenzie -	„ -	„ „ -	- -	50 „ 3 years „ -	Oct. 22, 1868
Michel Kirkland -	Oct. 25, 1865	„ „ -	- -	12 „ 5 years in Kingston reformatory.	Oct. 24, 1870
Thomas Dunn -	Oct. 23, 1865	„ „ -	- -	13 „ „ „ -	Oct. 22, 1870

F.

RETURN

Of PRISONERS, under sentences of Courts Martial, in the Port Antonio District Prison, by authority of Captains Luke and Hole, this 33th day of January, 1866.

Number.	Names of Males.	Date of Trial.	Sentences.	Remarks.
		Oct.		
1	James Ferrall	24	3 years' hard labour, G.P.	
2	John Stewart	„	3 years' do. do.	
3	John McKay	25	25 lashes, 12 montcs, G.P.	
		Nov.		
4	Billy Deacon	3	100 do. 10 ycars, do.	50 lashes at the end of 3 mths.
5	John Walker	6	50 do. 5 years, do.	
6	George Denman	8	50 do., 5 years, P.S., do.	
		Oct.		
7	William J. Marshall	17	3 years' hard labour, do.	
8	Wm. Bryan Panton	23	6 mths.' hard labour, do.	
9	David Lewis	—	Refer to Gov. Eyre.	

Number.	Names of Females.	Date of Trial.	Sentences.	Remarks.
		Oct.		
1	Estha McKayne	28	5 years' hard labour, G.P.	
2	Henry McKayne	„	5 do. do.	
3	Maria Hunter	„	5 do. do.	
4	Mary Bryan	„	5 do. do.	
5	Margaret Passley	„	5 do. do.	
		Nov.		
6	Nelly Steel	1	12 months' do. do.	
7	Emily Hurry	1	12 do. do.	
8	Ann Walsh	2	5 years do.	
9	Marin Robinson	3	5 do. do.	
10	Mary Campbell	„	5 do. do.	
11	Fanny Wellington	9	5 do. do.	
12	Isabella Thompson	13	5 do. do.	
13	Julia Donaldson	„	5 do. do.	
14	Johanna Edwards	„	5 do. do.	
15	Eleanor Lindsay	„	5 do. do.	
16	Rosannah Cosens	„	5 do. do.	
17	Sarah Brown	„	5 do. do.	
18	Martha Afflick	„	6 months' do.	
19	Rebecca Burke	4	9 months' do.	
20	Elizabeth Burke	„	6 months, without hard.	
21	Evelina Wilson	„	6 do. hard labour.	
22	Fanny Currie	„	6 do. do.	
23	Emily Walker	„	6 do. do.	
24	Julia Bryan	„	6 do. without do.	
25	Maria Walker	„	6 do. hard do.	
26	Ann Geddes	„	6 do. do.	
		Oct.		
27	Mary Bailey	28	5 years do.	
28	Ellen Lindsay	„	6 mths.' hard labour, G.P.	
29	Jane Brown	„	6 do. do.	

G.

RETURN

Of PRISONERS confined in the following prisons under sentences of Courts Martial, or other Courts or Jurisdictions, for rebellion offences.

No.	Name.	Male.	Female.	Colour.	Date of Conviction.	Court.	Crime.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.
					CORNWALL COUNTY GAOL.				
—	Edmund Gasdner	—	—	Black	—	Cornewall Circuit Court	Seditious language	12 months' imprisonment.	—
—	Richard W. Cygnet	—	—	„	—	do.	do.	do.	—
					MIDDLESEX COUNTY GAOL.				
—	James Geoghegan	—	—	—	21st Dec., 1865	Wm. Gray, magistrate	Seditious language	Untried.	—
					MORANT BAY DISTRICT PRISON.				
—	Eleanor Thomas	—	1	Black	1st Nov., 1865	Military officers	Larceny	2 years	1st Nov. 1867
—	Kerzia Williams	—	1	—	do.	do.	do.	2 years	1st Nov. 1867
—	John Daily	1	—	—	do.	do.	do.	5 years	1st Nov. 1877
—	Thomas W. Miles	1	—	—	do.	do.	Escape	2 years	1st Nov. 1860
					SURRY COUNTY GAOL.				
—	Austin Henard	—	—	—	18th Nov. 1865	Commission	Sedition	Untried.	—
—	James Gardner	—	—	—	do.	Now sitting	Same	do.	—
—	Alexander Fraser	—	—	—	2nd Feb., 1866	do.	Assault and larceny	do.	—
—	Robert Grant	—	—	—	do.	do.	Sedition	do.	—
—	83 prisoners from Morant Bay.	—	—	—	—	do.	—	do.	—
					FALMOUTH DISTRICT PRISON.				
—	William Edwards	—	—	—	A suspected rebel.	Committed by His Honor the Curtos.	—	—	—

IV.—Official Proceedings of Courts-Martial in the Cases of

1. William Grant,

2. George McIntosh,

3. Samuel Clarke.

1. October 20th, 1865.

DRUM-HEAD COURT MARTIAL.

PRESIDENT: Lieut. H. BRAND, R.N.

MEMBERS: Lt. ENINGTON, R. N., Ensign KELLY, 4th W.

William Grant, charged with being one of the ringleaders and originators of this rebellion.

The Provost sworn, states: About four or five days ago I was informed that this man was the originator and founder of the party who raised the rebellion, that he was not likely to be seen himself, but makes the others. He keeps a sadler's shop, where the secret meetings took place. On the road from St. Thomas ye East to the Guinness tree, where placards had been posted calling secret meetings, I searched the house of Chisholm, also a confederate, and in the presence of Mr. Jones, R.A., I took a blue card as an admission ticket to a society of Friends, printed Wm. Grant, founder.

That card I sent to the Governor.

The prisoner Duncan Stuart, in his defence, when called upon by Capt. Astwood, voluntarily made this statement. He had previously made it in the presence of Mr. Miller, J.P., whose signatures I here produce:

"Grant called Bogle at Dr. Alveranga, and said, 'Don't "pull his down, wait a little, don't join with the Volunteers, "when you see what they do, run in.' Grant said, 'Now "is the time to vindicate.'"

Mr. Miller, Justice of Peace for St. Thomas in East, sworn that statement was voluntarily given and sworn to before me.

Geo. F. Judah, Sergeant Major of Volunteers: I gave the prisoner my rifle to repair on the morning of the riot, and he has kept it, and I have never seen it since.

The prisoner, in his defence, merely states that he never knew anything about the riot before it actually broke out. He has acknowledged to having corresponded with Mr. Gordon, but that he states was quite private about some land.

This man was evidently a ringleader, a persuader, and adviser, and did his utmost to keep in the background and push the ignorant on to rebel.

Found guilty Oct. 20th, 1865. Sentence death.

H. BRAND, Pres.
Lieutenant, R.N.

Approved and Confirmed.
A. A. NELSON,
Brig.-Genl. Commr. Fd. Force.
Morant Bay, 20 Oct. 1865.

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2. Morant Bay, 21st Octobcr, 1865.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Present:

A. H. LEWIS, President.
Captain ESPEUT, Lt. IRVINE, R.N.

GEORGE MCINTOSH.

Chas. Fredk. James, policeman, Morant Bay, sworn.—I remember the 11th of October, the day of the riot. I was on duty at the schoolroom door at Morant Bay; the Volunteers retired to the schoolroom, and I had orders not to allow anyone to enter. The prisoner was the first man that rushed passed* by me into the room and commenced dancing while the Volunteers were refreshing themselves.

*Sic.

Alex Garcia sworn.—About two months ago I was at the house of Mr. McKay along with seven other persons, when about 8 o'clock we all heard that there was a meeting at the opposite of the road at a house belonging to Geo. Wm. Gordon. From curiosity we all went over to see what sort of a meeting it was. On entering the room I saw benches fixed all round the room, those were occupied by black men. In the centre there was a small table, at one end sat the chairman. I think his name was Cline. The prisoner McIntosh was there. The chairman was writing with the other person aside of him, and McIntosh was speaking. I asked what sort of a meeting was this, when the chairman stated it was a free vote meeting, and that "We are revising our bye-laws, and by-and-by you will hear all about it," whereupon McIntosh got up and said, "You are not friends of the society, you are spies," and moved that strangers all quit the place at once. We then went out.

Examined: I had a conversation with you after the meeting. He explained to me afterwards, Mr. Garcia, "You should not follow those other men by coming to our "place; they think you come there to make fun; take my "advice, and don't do it again." I do not recollect your telling me of the tenor of the meeting.

Stephen Cook sworn.—I am Clerk of the Peace for St. Thomas in East. I have known the prisoner for several years in connexion with Geo. Wm. Gordon as one of his leading men. He has latterly been much opposed to the respability* of the parish. I have often heard him express himself in violent terms against the Baron in connexion with Mr. Gordon having been expelled from the Vestry board. There was a meeting held on the month August on the Parade. There was present at that meeting Mr. Gordon, G. B. Clarke, St. Clarke, Hy. Cline, and the prisoner, George McIntosh, besides several others. On the day of the riot the Custos, Mr. Georges, and myself were standing together on the top of the steps; McIntosh, the prisoner, was standing next to me as the rioters appeared. I said, "McIntosh, you have great influence over those people, go down and advise them not to come into the Parade. After a great deal of persuasion from my father, the Custos, and myself, he reluctantly went down the steps and went up to the rioters and spoke to them, and they persisted in coming in. I saw nothing of him afterwards. I should say from his gesture he was asking them to go back.

*Sic.

Geo. F. Judah sworn—The prisoner lives opposite to me, and I always thought him a well-disposed man. The Saturday evening before the riot I heard him shouting loudly in front of his house, and I went to the window and saw him with two other men. He was in an excited state, and I heard him distinctly advise the burning down of the Court-house. Being Saturday night and always thinking him a decent man I thought him only groggy, and from the subsequent results I have no doubt he was one of the principal rioters. On Sunday I heard him again speaking about meeting, and Mr. Gordon, and saying "We will have our own meetings, although we can't get the Court-house."

Examined: One of the persons on Sunday was Douglas. I do not know the persons of the Saturday evening. There was a man named Milliner (?) among them. I heard you say, "Burn down the whole place, the Court-house and all the damned place."

John Burnall, sergeant of police, sworn.—I remember the day of the riot. I saw the prisoner go down to the rebels and hold up his hands, but what it meant I cannot tell; he was present all the time at the Vestry.

Sentenced to death by hanging.

21st October, 1865. A. H. LEWIS, President,
Col. St. Cath. Militia.

Approved and confirmed,
A. A. NELSON,
Brig-Genl. Commg. Fd. Force.
Morant May, 21st October, 1865.

3. At a Court-martial held at Morant Bay on the 3rd day of November, 1865,

PRESENT:

Lieutenant HERBERT BRAND, R.N., President.
Ensign William Cole, 1st W. I. R. } members.
Ensign Mascie Taylor, 6th Regt. }

The Court having been duly sworn, *Samuel Clarke* was charged with treason and with having said the Queen's proclamation was a "Damned red lie," or words to that effect, and with having said that if the people had not their grievances redressed there must be a fight and bloodshed for it.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Honourable W. P. Georges sworn states: I attended a special Vestry for the parish of St. David's in July as Custos. Samuel Clarke insisted upon Mr. Underhill's letter being read, and it was read by the clerk of the Vestry (Mr. McClean). After it had been read the clerk remarked there is very little in the letter. Samuel Clarke said there was a great deal in the letter, and if the people had not their grievances redressed there must be fight and bloodshed. Mr. McClean the clerk turned round to me and said, "Your Honour, that is treason." In the month of August I received a bundle of proclamations from H. E. the Governor requesting me to have them posted over the parish. They were signed E. Cardwell; one was posted close to the gate on entering the Court-house yard. Three or four days afterwards I rode over to Easington, and on my arrival at the yard I saw Clarke and a man called Menard talking. He waited until I was about 10 yards from the proclamation when he walked up to it, and in the presence of all, said, "That is a lie, a damned red lie," and that neither the Queen or Mr. Cardwell had ever seen the petition of St. Annes. On the 28th of September, 12 days before the rebellion, the prisoner came to the Vestry and insisted on taking his seat there. I told him he had no seat there as he had just passed through the Insolvent Court which disqualified him. He said he would take his seat as his lawyer had told him to do so. I desired the clerk not to take his name down, and he turned round and said, "If I am not allowed to take my seat we will fight for it."

(*By the Prisoner.*) Since you have known me have I always behaved myself?—Until within the last 18 months; I thought you well disposed, but since then your conduct has been most outrageous, violent in the extreme, telling me on one occasion that if I did not give up a piece of land to a negro there would be blood shed for it.

Was there any blood shed for it?—No, but you put everybody at defiance, and would not allow the sentence to be carried out.

Was there a lawyer in it?—Yes, you persuaded the poor ignorant man to employ a lawyer and put him to a deal of expense, and eventually lost the case and had to give up the land.

Do you know me to be industrious?—I believe you get your living by persuading the ignorant to go to law, for the advice they give you so much.

Do I plant my canes and bring them to your estate, and also work as carpenter?—I have allowed you to grind your canes on my estate, but for three years I have not done so, as I found you out to be a bad man setting the parish against me. You have worked as a carpenter.

Mr. McClean sworn states: I am clerk of the Vestry. At the Vestry meeting in July when Underhill's letter was read I remarked that there was a very little in it. He said there was a great deal in it, and unless the people's grievances were redressed there must be a fight and bloodshed I remarked to the Custos "Your Honour, this is treason." At the next meeting of the Vestry he claimed his seat, and the Custos told him as he had gone through the Insolvent Court he was disqualified, and could not sit on the Vestry. He said he would; he had his lawyer's advice, and if it was refused they must fight for it.

(*By the Prisoner.*) Was any blood shed?—None then.

George Fouché sworn states: I am a reporter for the papers; I was present at a public meeting held at Kingston called the "*Underhill meeting.*" The prisoner was there and had a resolution. I was sitting next him, and he said the taxation was a burden; that the negroes was trampled under foot and bitterly oppressed by a wicked Government and they would no longer submit to such things. The negro paid for his donkey to go to market whilst the white man only paid 3*d.* for his cows; that the Flogging Bill was intended for the negro, but as I live it shall never be law; I would rather die than be flogged. The time is not far distant when I shall make that fellow Georges repent what he has done, and we will show him what we can do; he shall not long continue. His canes were blood and could not make sugar; it was God's land not his. At Miller's shop he told me Mr. Beckwith should very soon repent what he had done, and should lick the dust for writing against the negro.

Defence.

I have nothing to say but this: I have always been a loyal subject, and when this contention arose I was in to St. David's, and I declared I would use my endeavours and do all I could. When I heard they were looking for me I surrendered myself and have been a prisoner 17 days.

Found guilty; sentence "Death."

November 3d, 1865.

H. BRAND, President,
Lieutenant, R.N.

Appd. & Confd.,
A. A. NELSON, Brig.-Genl.
Commr. Fd. Force,
Morant Bay,
3 Nov., 1865.

V.—Correspondence and Documents relative to the Case of George William Gordon.

N.B. The three reports of the trial of G. W. Gordon will be found in the notes of evidence taken on
The 16th day, A. W. H. Lukes' evidence.
31st day, preceding Brigadier-General Wilson's evidence.
50th day, George Young's evidence.

Letter addressed to Mr. G. W. Gordon, but not delivered to him:

My dear Gordon, Tichfield, October, 1865.

Having been prohibited communication with you on board the "Wolverine." I have requested the favour of the General to forward this.

I know nothing of the charges against you, but as an old friend and professional adviser I cannot refrain from lending you my advice.

Assuming that whatever your errors may have been they were committed *before* the proclamation of martial law, I advise you to plead,

1st, that on account you are amenable only to the ordinary civil and criminal courts of the country, and

2ndly, that that only is crime which is prompted by criminal intention, and that you, having no such intention, are not criminally liable for the consequences, however disastrous they unhappily may have been.

I need not add a word to assure you of my deepest sympathy, but on such a topic it would be out of place now to enlarge.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. Wemys Anderson.

Geo. W. Gordon, Esqre.,
prisoner on H.M.S. "Wolverine".

Letter enclosing the above.

Brigadier-General Nelson, Tichfield, Oct. 1865.

Sir,

Mr. Gordon, now a prisoner in the "Wolverine," is an old friend and client of mine.

May I beg, therefore, of your permission to forward to him the enclosed letter, which I have kept open.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) W. Wemys Anderson.

(1.)

To Mr. Paul Bogle,

I am to be baptised on Xmas, this day 2 wks. Remember me on that day.

G. W. Gordon.
Mr. Bogle. 11th Decr., 1861.

(2.)

Stony Gut, July 25th, 1862.

Paul Bogle and others to George William Gordon.

Dear Sir,

We send to ask you by whome was the *asinic* sent, or to whom.

All hearts burnt to hear the way you are treated for our cause. But in suffering there are concilation for their is a rest is provide for those who toil and bear persecution for truth sake in heaven.

We want to see you at our village, which is exceedingly small, but sufficient to entertain you, for we have plans to arange with you. Come up we beseach you as quick as posible, so that we may arange how the baptism is to go on at Spring before the ending of this month, so that we may get up a meeting to meet you, if coming Notice, Mr. Warrin with best wiches.

Yours truly,
Paul Bogle, Jams Bowie,
and George B. Clarke.

(3.)

Sic. Imedelly

To Mr. George W. Gordon,
Port Royal St. Kingston,
Stoney Gutt, July 25th, 1862.

Dear Sir,

We hope you and family are well as we are at present.

At a meeting held at the Liberal School Society meetings house at the above named place to take into *consideration* what plans we might adopt for to recover your place that is lost in the *political* world, but in the *religious* one we are asurd your progress is great; may God grant it so. Among other plans we resolve to have an hundred tax payers put on, *independent* of *freehoders*, and those who will or can pay without borrowing from us. So we send to ask you as *responsible persons* to lend us 150*l.* to lend to those that will form the tax payers, to be paid back to us the *responsible parties*, by moiety quarterly, by which way we will returnit to you (without *intress*).

For which we will give to you as surity the undersigned, John B. Storling, Paul Bogle, James Bowie, Stephen Smith, Joseph Kelly, Abraham Anderson, Adam Taylor, Andrew Duncan, Archey Bailey, and George B. Clarke.

P.S. The above amount to pay for registration too. Answer us by the first post without delay, for we who have to go in the mountain district are to go by Tuesday evening. We are nothing to do with those in the Bay, for they appears to us as decevers.

Paul Bogle,
Chairman in the behalf of the meeting.

Endorsed.—I suppose you did not get in time to write, so do by Monday's post.

W. G.

(Docketed in handwriting of George Wm. Gordon) Messrs. Paul Bogle, Bowie, and Clarke, and all tax-payers. 25th July.

(4.)

G.W.G. to Mr. Paul Pogle,
Stony Gut, St. Thos. ye East, Kingston.

Dear Bogle,

I have received your letter of the 24th instant. I have given Bailey the 5*l.* Don't fail to let the sugar come forward. You have had lately from me 5*l.* and 4*l.* and the orders 3*l.* and 1*l.*, making in all 13*l.* Can wax and honey be got in your quarter?

So Mr. Marshelleck was going to sue you for the 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* freight.

I now enclose a bank cheque for 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, which Mr. Marshelleck will no doubt take. Remit to Mr. Levy and it will be all right.

I have written to Clarke and you will hear all. Let him send the paper back by Tuesday's post.

Things are bad in Jamaica, and will require a great deal of purging. Best wishes.

Yrs. truly,
Mr. Paul Bogle. Geo. W. Gordon.

(5.)

To Paul Bogle, Morant May, 22 February, 1864.

Dear Bogle,

I have again to contend with Rector Cooke's annoyance, he is trying to get me out of the churchwarden's office, but I have no doubt he will fail also this time. I am busy in Kingston, and have to return by to-morrow for the pkt business.

I have not yet seen Chisholm.

Yours very truly,
Mr. Paul Bogle. Geo. W. Gordon.

(6.)

Kingston, 5th March 1865.

To all whom it may concern, this to certify that Paul Bogle has been this day ordained by me in the presence of the whole congregation, "Tabernacle," Kingston, Jamaica, to the office of deacon in Christ's church, and that he has been fully charged, and has also undertaken faithfully to discharge the duties of the said office of deacon, and in all things to be obedient to the rules of the church, devoting himself through the grace of God faithfully to the work and that he is hereby authorized to execute and discharge all the duties appertaining to the office of deacon. Given under my hand at Kingston, Jamaica, this 5th day of March 1865.

Geo. W. Gordon, Richard Warren.
Acting Secretary.

(7.)

G. W. Gordon, esqr.,
Morant Bay.

Stony Gut,
12th July 1865.

DEAR SIR,

MY compliment to you, hope you is well to-day, as I am not, from fetiguements of yesterday, I felt a severe pain in my stomach so I am not able to come down, you will be please to remember the horse that you did promise to give me to ride out on business. And you must provide something for me to vote upon for the year coming, for all my beast dead, I have also my title here which I will send down to you that you may get it record as quick as posible, for I expect to have *William* upon the list of voters for next year. Sic.

You must try and see well to this, and we expect to have a meeting at Bogle House at Cottage Penn next Tuesday, and your attendants will required.

I am, your truly,
PAUL BOGLE.

(Endorsement on foregoing letter):—

1865.
St. Thos. y East.
Election Expenses
and
Paul Bogle.
Memo. 12th July.

Sullivan	4/-	1/6	Baily	4	0	
Gray	4/-	1/6	Stuart	4	0	
Stewart	4/-	2/-	Sullivan	2	0	
Mosquito	4/-		Bayley	1	6	
Bailey	1/6					
G. W. G.			(sic.)	10	6	
Chisholm for refreshments				-	9	5	0
1 H. Cheese				-	0	2	0
Music				-	0	10	6
Bread				-	0	6	0
4 Btr. Ale				-	0	5	0
4 „ Porter				-	0	5	0
2 „ Rum				-	0	3	0
			(sic.)		1	16	0
Rum				-	0	0	9

Mr. Lands
4 bs. Porter
4 „ Ale
2 „ Rum

(8.)

LIST of NAMES in handwriting of G. W. Gordon, found in Paul Bogle's house, at Stony Gut:

1. G. W. Gordon.
2. Chas. Sullivan.
3. G. B. Clarke.
4. A. G. Mosquito.
5. Hy. Clyne.
6. Rd. Warren.
7. E. K. Bailey.
8. R. H. Gray.
9. Hy. Stewart.
10. Alfred Alveranga.

(9.)

LIST of SIGNATURES and NAMES found in G. W. Gordon's house, Cherry Garden, St. Andrews:

Paul Bogle.
William Darley.
William Bogle.
William Bowie.
Daniel Bailey.
William Bailey.
Thomas Darby.
James Tobin.
William Taylor.
Alexander Laing.
Thomas Collins.
Edward Reid.
John Reid.
Alexander Hill.
Edward Thompson.
Richard Cayley.
his
William × McKdermitt.
mark.
his
David × Richards
mark.
his
George × Harris
mark.
his
Moses × Mck Gilvry.
mark.
his
James × Kenedy
mark.
his
James × Gibson
mark.
his
Alex. × Hamilton
mark.
his
Moses × Francis
mark.
his
James × Bowie
mark.
his
Joseph × Hamilton
mark.
his
Jeffry × Davis
mark.
his
Fredrick × Bryan
mark.
his
William × Ford
mark.
his
Edward × Bailey
mark.
Collin Briant.
George Robinson.
John Mason.
Joseph Wignall.
his
George × Eliott
mark.
Richard Warren.
James Knight.
Thomas Williams.
John Campbell.
William Grant.
Andrew Grant.
William Blake.
Emanuel H. Grahams.
John B. White.
John Stewart.
Geo. T. Thomas.
his
John × Kelly
mark.
his
Archy × Bailey
mark.
his
Simon × Bunton
mark.
his
John × Anstow
mark.
his
Adam × Taylor
mark.
his
Stephen × Smith
mark.
his
Simon × Bailey
mark.
his
William × Bailey
mark.
his
Joseph × Kelly
mark.
his
William × Taylor
mark.
his
John × Noble
mark.
his
Robert × Finderson
mark.
his
Alex. × Thompson
mark.
his
Alex. × Gordon
mark.
Alex. Boughtwell.
Robert Henry.
David Bailly.
John Debater.
Thomas Flint.
Charles McDugle.
Jess Anderson.
Richard Steel.
Abraham Anderson.
John Rock.
William Anderson.
Henry Mc K. Hutchingson.
James Camban.
William C. Morrison.
Thos. H. Goodwill.
W. C. G. Arrowsmith.
his
John × Williams
mark.
his
Alex. × Collodd
mark.
his
George × Kelly
mark.
his
Thomas × Ford
mark.
his
Alex. × Davis
mark.
his
Fredrick × Taylor
mark.
his
James × Taylor
mark.
his
James × Ford
mark.
his
Robert × Penea
mark.
his
Henry × Livingston
mark.
his
Jackson × Francis
mark.
his
Thomas × Huffman
mark.
his
Robert × Sancdin
mark.
his
John × Francis
mark.
James Edward Forrest.
his
William Bribet × Dutrant
mark.
his
George × Fraser
mark.
his
Richard × Minott
mark.
his
Alexander × Moodie
mark.
his
William × Durant
mark.
his
Lawrence × Daikin
mark.
his
William × White
mark.
his
Samuel × Williams
mark.
his
William × Finlock
mark.
his
William × Pekoe
mark.
James Williams.
Charles Blake.
Edward Davis.
his
Henry × Gordon
mark.
James Williamson.
his
William × Pinnock
mark.
his
Joseph × Smith
mark.
his
Dinnis × Smith
mark.
his
Joseph × Bailey
mark.
his
Abraham × Kelly
mark.
his
Isaac × Kelly
mark.
his
David S. × Kelly
mark.
his
Emanuel × Graham
mark.

his
Daniel × Bowie
mark.
his
Frederick × Ogleby
mark.
his
James E. × Barclay
mark.
his
Natty × Williams
mark.
his
Charles × Walker
mark.
his
Thos. × Bunton
mark.
his
John × Batiste
mark.
his
Richard × Moore
mark.
his
Henry × Walters
mark.
his
Henry × Cooke
mark.
his
William × Ritchie
mark.
his
Joseph × Petersgill
mark.
his
Benjamin × Daily
mark.
his
William × Fisher
mark.

William Grant.
John Davis.
William Chisholm, sr.
William Chisholm, jr.
Alexander Marston.
Philip Cameron.
William R. Stewart.
Samuel G. Gordon.
James G. McLaren.
Joseph Robertson.
his
Richard × Williams
mark.
his
George × Richards
mark.
his
George × Hagitt
mark.
his
Henry × Steel
mark.
his
Robert × Bloodymind
mark.
his
Thomas × Millhood
mark.
his
Joseph × Strawn
mark.
his
James × Feetlemind
mark.
his
John × Greathart
mark.
H. G. Mas Quotta.
Henry Marston,
John T. Affleck.
Peter Parsley.

(10.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence. Kingston, January 30th, 1865.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 27th instant is to hand and note your delivery of stock to Mr. Duffus all right. I note statement of stock from C. Walk; these, with the previous lot, you will please keep distinct and in particular a/ct. I hope these stock will soon improve.

I beg you to assist me to do things properly. In the matter of the cedar trees they must be fell in your possession on the spot before it will be a good sale. Is it so, and will you make it so if not, and also see the trees and send me the particulars of them? Your *purchase* value, and your *private estimation*. Do all this in good honour and good feeling, and with *business thrift*, then I shall send you cheque on Colonial Bank, or you can draw on me, and we must make the best of the lumber. This is I hope a venture which will yield some profit, if not it is not worth doing so; see to it, and if Mr. Birch is a proper man he will see to the unreasonableness of this arrangement. I am, I beg to assure you, most anxious to have the Curry House shingle and put in order.

D.V. And this is a subject to which pray address your attention and kind consideration in my aid and relief.

You urge me to pay Mr. Birch at *once* for the trees, this rests with you—do what is required, and the matter is done—the trees may be fell in a few days, and you can report to me within the *same time*. See well to this, one likes to know a little what he is doing.

Baron and Hershel are busy *publishing* lies against me in town, so as to get the grant of money 262*l*. I shall be obliged to speak in very plain terms on the subject, can you send me Nibs on the subject, which may help me, they are a very wicked *band*, and the Lord will yet reward *them all*.

Your promises to me in the way of remittance from all quarters, are getting in arrears, but I trust soon to find their being redeemed, it wont do to put off noting, for my own necessities seem to increase, and the hope I have of relief *is not realized*.

I note what you say of ——, he is a sort of friend, who, although chastised has remained hardened. We can afford to spare him, and perhaps England will better agree with him. Mark, the reign of others will also soon be cut short.

I am glad you appreciate the papers. If I had three firm supporters in the house, it would be a great matter but I have to contend single handed, and in the midst of very artful foes.

Pray stir up matters, and see what can be done. Sugars are low.

Yours truly,
Geo. W. Gordon.

(11.)

Memo. from Mr. H. J. Lawrence.

Kingston, 6 March 1865.

My eyes have been so bad that I could not reply to you, last post fully. I am somewhat troubled with inflammation of the eyes.

I wish you had been to Portland. An anonymous correspondent states that Kinlock and your son are making ducks and drakes. Mr. Anderson advises me to come over, and look after my *property*. What becomes of all the rents?

I note what you say in re Oxford and Walker, and Ketelhodt, the parish well be well rid of Walker, but the evil will be double in Baron, and I quite agree with your *sentiments*, we must wait, and see what the end will be of all these evil doers?

I note that you sold the broken horn steer for 8*l*., approved, and thank you for remarks on others; also for statements of St. Ann's stock, what will be got for the bull to close. These will in all fetch how much? Thanks also for arranging with Kirkland, I shall treat him as he merits; what an unreliable set they are, I am *disgusted* with *them*, and must say to keep aloof and above them, the Ex. Com. Govr. and Bishop! What a set, can any *reliance be placed on them*? and can matters go on with such men *at the helm*.

Let me know what you hear of Granpion and McDenott, they may be worth what I am to give for them, but I won't tell you just now.

In Re ——— (?) Hall I have written to Mr. Grant at Morant Bay, and hope he will send or shew you a copy of the correspondence, he began to take possession before himself making an ageement with me. I have agreed to his offer of 12*l*. on his signing the agreement, and then you can put him in charge on my behalf, it is about two years ago since I got a letter about it, and I required you then to see to it for me. Grant will hold under my possession, and if the tenant won't pay, he must after a time give them notice to quit, but he cant sue or levy in the absence of a *special agreement*, perhaps he does not understand this.

In Re Bamboos, Mr. Davidson is to make me an offer, and seems very anxious about it.

The Bamboos no doubt revived the crops of Hordly, and our friend Mr. Harrison.

If you have any stamps left, and make them available by recording anything in time to go to Morant Bay, in time by to-morrow night, do so.

I do not discourage or damp your feelings, but I must urge on, and I am not aided equal to the means at command! We must make an extra effort.

Hershell, Baron, Cookes, and a lot of others are against me, and some of low mark ignorant coloured men who won't value their own position, countenance such proceeding.

Do you not see that I have good reason to complain, and be on the *alert*.

See well to the cedars and other matters, I must get the cedar boards pledged. I understand that you had more than what was sent me *sawn*, this matter is pressing on me.

Yours truly in haste,
H. J. Lawrence. G. W. Gordon.

(12.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence. Kingston, 27th April 1865.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 25th instant is to hand.

The case of Gordon and Ketelhodt was a great triumph to Baron and all the Cookes, for in spite of everything, which was clearly in my favor, they got a jury of five to give a verdict for defendant. What a fresh victory is this for them all? how well it looks, and how diminished is my head! but wait, it is not yet all over! The judge in his charge *repudiated Cargill's* opinion which the first day he had admitted and clearly put the case before the jury for the plaintiff, but the jury led on by *Henry Man* were four of them blind to everything, and they got another weak man over so carried their *verdict*. A more inconsistent shameful thing has seldom occurred—the attorney-general disgraced himself by low conduct. Sueddia proved a traitor, and McKenzie a most *worthless lying fellow*. Have nothing to do with this man, he is a *great villian;* however, we came out brilliant and with the sympathy of the whole community. The case for all its purposes was *well put*, and the barristers on my side did everything that was necessary and I am satisfied. I believe that Henry Man's influence, Mr. Gill and Campbell, and Dr. Cordova and Nethersole were influenced

by *other parties*, so that these five men disregarded their oath to return a VERDICT according to the *weight of evidence*, and so it shows the low state of the country and the very small amt. of proper feeling which exists at present. The jury are an unfortunate selection; yet I believe that even in this there is mercy and wisdom, and that it is all for some *wise purpose*. I have sent you a "Sentinel" and shall always send you a paper each post. Your surmises about my being busy and surrounded by treachery are *precise* but *fret not*. Pray enforce the rents of Sunning Hill, either by "suing" or "distraining!" I know nothing of Mr. Hershell having any right to sell land at Summers Hill that he and all parties will be *trespassers* until you hear from me to the contrary, *treat* them *all as such, do not fail* in this. I wonder what next. Mr. Georges is not the attorney of Messrs. Grant and Kemshead, and Messrs. G. and K. have no title for Sunning Hill, but I will explain more if necessary in due season; it is too bad to be thus used, and Georges I hear is not so confiding in my behalf as he ought to be, for he knows Hershell's *dislike to me* if he can get a good sum *put down* for Sunning Hill for Messrs. Grant and *Kemshead let him do so*, and I will agree but not otherwise. The Rhine land cannot be touched, so do you not mind the idle stories which you hear—the Governor is upholding all rascality with reference to Hershell and all others! I am glad to find you have had showers. In Re the next packet I am still busy. I wish some remittance could come forward.

Truly yours in haste,
G. W. GORDON.

(13.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence. Kingston, 29th April 1865.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR favor of yesterday in re Sunning Hill is before me, Mr. Georges you say went past and did not look in!

I enclose you a copy of correspondence with him. When he spoke to me I thought he did so as Mr. Kemshead's friend, but he has no power *from Mr. Kemshead*, nor have I any right to know them at all "*legally*" about S. H. But it makes good what you suspect, however, you are not to regard either Mr. *Georges* or anybody else until you hear from me, and if any one comes on the property treat him as a trespasser, you see I have *not* given Mr. Georges any authority, and you will please wait my instructions. Mr, Kemshead has no title for the property, and can give none that is valid, and he is not even in possession, but as he has a claim on it I have always given him some consideration, but if I were ever looked on as a tenant I should require the notice to quit and that from a *property party*, that party must be Mr. Robert Cargill who is insolvent and the equity of redemption is in him; and the official assignee then a first mortgage, held by an old London house, would come in and there would not be anyone *to eject me*, so that I stand even better here than at Rhine in point of possession, unless I willingly give up, and this I shall not do unless Mr. Hershel will pay down 600*l.* and take such a title as *Mr Kemshead can give him*, but this must be subject to my convenience in point of removal, &c. I fear that Mr. Georges will find that he has *acted too hastily*. Now you know exactly how matters stand, and that my possession *cannot be disturbed* but by my voluntary consent, I am to see Mr. Clery before the post closes on Monday, in the meantime *hold* up your colors, deny Mr. Herschell's pretensions and keep your possession faithfully, do not be sceptical or discouraged *but stand up boldly and let us wait till this rage be overpast*. I have no doubt that there are dual actions and strong under-currents against me, but wait and see the end of it, *be not cast down*, the Lord is at hand. I do not think that Mr. Clery approves of all Mr. Georges' proceedings.

There is a sort of present exultation in the Baron Herschell, Cooke, &c., all *their points being carried*.

Why are you careful about the law proceedings? It is all right, yet there is a *needs be for all that has occurred*. There is much to expose and *uproot in our system*, and there must be a medium, *have faith*, then be bold as a lion; there must be a trial of faith, but the Lord is able to do mighty things, and all things will work *together for good*.

Dr. Major will have to build his stables *or bridge*. On this point *I shall be firm*. The spring rents do not come in as they ought. I thank you for one pound remitted!

Chisholm has no right to interfere with cocoa-nut trees *at spring*, note this! I am glad that you have showers. I note what you say in Re estate McKay. How can the Revd. Mr. Murray expect me to give him free pasturage? Sullivan must do what is *reasonable* and pay pasturage, his practice will well afford this, and his horses will improve,

I note the great and glorious gathering at Rhine House. This is very beautiful. Messrs. Warrington and Henry Seymour Kennedy are now J. P.'s for St. Thomas in ye East, and some few more are expecting! All very *beautiful*. Great concerns for great men!

Keep you quiet and see the end of it all.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. GORDON.

(14.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence.

DEAR SIR, Kingston, May 4, 1865.

YOUR letter of the 2nd inst. is now before me, with copy of your dispatch to Mr. Shortridge. Of this I approve, and wait his reply. Mr. Clery and I have consulted in Re Sunning Hill, and determined to let matters remain till next wk., when Mr. George is expected.

I note your remarks in Re Dr. Major, and do not wonder at the influences. "*Evil communications corrupt good manners.*" Your quotations are suitable. We have to endure the contradictions of men, even of our friends, vide "GEORGES," who holds common cause with Baron and Herschell all a major, &c.; "but we are *not* to *fret* ourselves *because of evil doers.*"

I am glad that you guarded me in Re Murray, and you do right to look to No. 1. Some persons think of this only for themselves, and consider that *others are* obliged to work for them.

Chisholm *fibs* if he said I put the C. walk at his command, and you must take *a right stand* in this matter. I shall again write to Chisholm. I regret I have so long delayed going up, but I can't help it.

I shall send you some papers containing latest accounts of trial Gordon and Ketelhodt, which *must still go on!* In Bogg matter I feel that *more ought to be realized*, and this *without delay*.

Dr. Major has no right to the use of the Barracks, and if I must bill him a shed I shall raise the rent or give him notice to quit.

I know the inveterate dislike of Herschell and all his *confreres*. They will soon all find their level, and go like chaff against the wind.

Remember, if any one attempt to interfere with you at Sunning Hill treat him as a trespasser, and bring him up. I am again almost late for post. Say what stock I can sell to realize upon early, if required. Haste,

Yours truly,
G. W. GORDON.

I am very busy, both in town and Cherry Garden.

(15.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence.

DEAR SIR, Kn. July 13, 1865.

WE had a very large attendance at Vestry yesterday. The justices were in full force. What a *lot*, a queer *lot*, and the Custos allowed them their own way. The new church-wardens seemed pleased, and *did very well*. Sullivan was *cordial*, and seemed to be reigning over his triumph, for efforts was combined to keep *him out*. The result of the election was, however, *in favour of the liberals*. If our people would stick together (but of this I have little hope) matters would soon be different. I hope I may before next year be relieved of these conflicts, and wish I could see a man in the parish who would take *my place*. The public meeting will take place on the 29th, so that I shall, D.V., be in the parish again about the 25th or 26th instant; then I hope I have done for some time. *I grow weary*. How long, how long, will the adversaries continue?

See well to the cattle for me. I have ordered to be sent from Spring 12 steers and 12 heifers, and a bull for exchange. These cattle are to be kept quite distinct as the property of Spring Pen, as they are to be sold for a certain purpose. See well to this, and let there be no mistake.

I have a large *sum to make up*, and must *call for the cattle in aid*, and I rely on your best assistance. I hope this also will be the last struggle.

Herschell has got another 40*l.* for pews at Bath church, through the aid of his friend Price. What will these men? Surely some calamity *will come* on them.

A man is here claiming the horse "Help," *he* that I rode from Bath to Morant Bay on the 4th instant, and that Chisholm sent to you from Mt. Bay, and when back you told me had suffered by the *boy Ebenezer*. It is said that the man who sold him to me has *slipt off*. I believe the man looking for the horse could find him *he would take him*, and then give trouble. You had better see to this that *no one intrudes* on him. I think he had had advice, for he is very *importunate* to see the horse. I am sorry for the man, but I cannot render him any aid. He must get hold of the person who stole and sold the horse. I put you on the alert. Dr. Major states that his account for small-pox cases against the parish amounts to 800*l.*! Dr. Gerard 400*l.*!

and Dr. Crowdie 200*l.* I got 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* from marks to be repaid from Kelly and Reid by you.

I left Morant Bay at 10 p.m. last night, and, including all stoppages I arrived here at 4½ this morning, but I feel very weary, and find a great deal to do. For the last 14 days I have had little rest of *mind or body*. I shall endeavour to send up the cart again. I learn that the four pieces of guttering did not *come*. Explain, if you please. Dry, very dry, on this side.

You will, I hope, have arrived safely at Rhine on Tuesday, and found a return of good health.

Yours very truly,
G. W. Gordon.

(16.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence.

Dear Sir, Kingston, August 10, 1865.

I am just returned from the north side, and find none of your letters. I had expected one with some money, of which I now stand very greatly in need, but I must go to the East, and start this evening for Mt. Bay, hoping to be there early to-morrow, and to be at the Rhine by Saturday *some time*. The Baron has taken upon himself to postpone the public meeting until *further notice*. This *is improper*; it is not *his* meeting, but theirs, and he has not the power of postponing. I am getting quite tired of it, and must now bring the business to a close, and if the Baron won't do what is right we must do so for him.

I have another anonymous letter from the *Bogg*, and do feel the imperious necessity of being there. There is a statement of logwood being cut; this is *really too bad*. Can't your son at *least* see to this trespass being *stopped and punished*. I really require cheerful help in these matters.

I trust the public meeting will come off on Saturday, and let me be done with it. I am sure that some great change must take place.

Yours very truly,
Geo. W. Gordon.

Haste.

(17.)

Dear Sir, Kingston, August 23, 1865.

I got your letter last night per William, who reported having safely conveyed down Mrs. Lawrence and horse and vehicle sound, save one shoe off.

The case of Gordon v. Ketelholdt terminated yesterday again for defendant; it seemed fore-determined. I was greatly prepared for it from what I had perceived early in the day. More anon on this subject.

The prejudices are *very strong* against me, but it shall not rest there. These multiplications of wrong are only the gatherings up of future troubles.

Yours very truly
Geo. W. Gordon.

Dear Sir, Kingston, 11th September, 1865.

The above was mislaid, but I now send it. It is reported that the Governor in deference to the Custos has removed Mr. Jackson from St. Thomas ye East, and that more complaints have been made against Mr. Jackson than *all* the other stipendiary magistrates in the Island; the fact is, St. Thomas ye East is about the *very worst* parish in the island, and now the Governor has given *another* cheer to magisterial oppression, as if it were forcing matters to a point. Verily this Governor is an evil-doer; the Lord will plenteously reward him; again and again the Baron and the Brookes are *gratified*. I see some one grinding at me to-day in the "Guardian;" thank God I have no commissions to lose. Indeed it appears a providential arrangement that the commissions were taken away in the manner they were. Jordon and Bowerbank helped to keep the Governor here; the former is in very broken health and the latter no better, and much worse in reputation, vide the coroner's inquest verdict, and Dr. Fidde's letter, yet the Governor holds on with Messrs. Bowerbank and Anderson. Matters are in a very strange way. The House of Assembly is so disarranged that I fear very little good from any compact party can be expected.

We must patiently wait to see the end of all these matters if we be spared.

Yours truly
Geo. W. Gordon.

(18.)

Lawrence to Gordon.

Sir, Rhine, 8th September, 1865.

I have your letter of the 7th instant.

Since Wednesday morning it has been raining heavily here, and the rivers consequently high up to yesterday, so that I have been unable to go to Spring as *you* specially requested and *I* intended; however, I trust I shall be able to go there by this and Monday, so as you may get report of matters there by next Tuesday's post. You can have an idea of what it is in St. Thomas in the East when it rains, especially upon a watery road like the one from this to Spring.

I am, indeed, glad of my success with the bull kins and the two old bulls, they are still all right; but one of the cocoa-walk stock having strayed back to that place I could not do better than send "Charles" steer to bring her back, but on his going, and had got as far as Barracks, a heavy shower of rain fell on him, and during which he laid down, but not to rise again. He died shortly after the rain held up. "Boy" Steer and the rest continues to improve.

Your letter to Dr. Major was sent up this morning, and I await his reply.

I see by the papers that Mt. Pleasant and Hall Head have been offered for sale by the Honble. W. G. Georges—(It is reported here that these properties were mortgaged to Messrs. Hankey and Co., and they having closed mortgage they have been advertised)—and Mr. A. P. Davis says Mr. Hire told him that he has a Government appointment in England of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* per annum, and it is expected Mr. Danvers is to be overseer of Amity Hall before this report Mr. D. was to be head book-keeper there. I suppose little belief is to be placed in this about Mr. D. as also of the 3 or 4,000*l.* per annum.

I suppose this "Green Bay Tree" (Hon. W. P. Georges) will continue to spread while the day of retribution draws nigh, for his numerous transgressions, and the ex-member of Assembly for this parish (Mr. D.) humbled.

You did not send the "Tribune," in which I would have seen the sentiments of the meeting in Vere. A number of the "Watchman" newspaper will give it to me per next post if you have time to think of it.

Mr. A. P. Davis is still expecting you will send him an order on me to deliver the two animals and the bay pony in exchange for the land.

Mr. Georges and Mr. James are expected at Duckenfield on Sunday, and Mr. Davis has had intimation to "clear out," so he thinks of going up to Manchioneal to spend *a week* with the Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Betty's Hope.

Mr. Davis wants to go to England to arrange with the elder Mr. Bourne for leasing Muirton and Windsor Castle or Windsor Forest.

He seems to have queer notions, and does and says some equally queer things.

When I last wrote you I was under the expectation that some money from some quarter would have come in, but whether it be the heavy and continued rains or the bad times or not I am unable to say. Nothing has come in. Accounts from Bogg all well, but no money from which I could make you the promised remittances. As to the present times and the difference between them and what they were a little ago there can be no mistake, and this state of things has caused my receipts from pasturage in this place to be almost a failure.

Mr. W. P. Kirkland pays 9*s.* quarterly for the pasturage of his horse. The last quarter commenced on 1st June and ended 31st August. I made out my account accordingly and sent it in. I got for answer that I had made an unfair charge inasmuch as his horse had not been at pasture on the Rhine during the time he was collecting taxes at Morant Bay, the Valley, &c., and that when I made the deduction he would pay the difference. Now, I must say this is a most unreasonable old man, and I will not make any deduction, because his horse having fed upon the Rhine during the month comprising the quarter he is liable, and further the rate 3*s.* per month, or 9*s.* per quarter, is in consideration or anticipatory of the animal being taken off during the month or quarter, otherwise it would have been not less than 4*s.* per month, or 6*d.* per night for the time the animal would be occasionally sent here.

H. J. Lawrence.

(19.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence.

Dear Sir, Kingston, 14th Sept., 1865.

Your favour of the 12th is to hand. I fear we cannot mend public matters in St. Thomas y East, so we had better look to our individual circumstances more clearly. I believe the Governor and his nest of Custodes are capable of anything, but the Lord will soon scatter them as the chaff before the wind. A man named Roswell and his wife from Manchioneal came to me complaining of an illegal levy on their house *for* taxes which had been paid, and I packed them off to Spanish Town to the Executive Committee, who have taken up the matter and written to W. P. K. for full particulars, and also to Mr.

Inspector Alberga. I have no doubt this will startle W. P. K. a little, there is clearly a good action against him, but look at the difficulty of law!

I begin to feel weary of Dr. Major's conduct and must consider what is best to be done. He will have to go, I presume, or come to reasonable terms. I do not approve of your spot for the coach-house.

I understood from Mr. Davis that he could do better with his land. I have offered him the two horses; is he willing still to take them? He wrote to me about cattle which I have no idea of. I do not care what he says, and have no reason to place any dependence on the sincerity of any of the parties you mention. I do not know why there is such a spirit against truth and mercy and combination against common mercy, *it will all rebound.*

As to Mr. Sullivan, I hope he may be faithful to his professions, but we must prove all things and let patience have her perfect work. There is just now great exultation, a second verdict against me and Jackson removed to satisfy the Baron!

I thank you for visit to Spring, but the report is very discouraging, and it seems that my presence is *necessary.* This I hope to give the end of this month when I go up. I have told Chisholm as plainly as I can speak not to interfere with Boyd, but there is something wrong I fear more than I know in many ways.

The rents must be paid. I strictly forbid Stewart to go to Spring or to have anything to do with the ground which he had no right to make. Chisholm has not been doing well, and I have been reluctant to quarrel with him.

At Bogg matters must be doing very badly when I get no remittances! *really too bad.*

I had been *fully expecting some* money from you, and feel great disappointment. I am sucked dry at present.

"Anguis in Herbâ." I fancy you know that this means the character you refer to, and I have apprehensions that your opinions may be correct; let it all *go on.* Just wait and see the result.

Messrs. Tribune and Guardian have given it to *me well.* I send you the County Union which return to me after perusal. I do not think we were ever in more dismal times than at present in Jamaica. The Governor succours wrong and oppression to the fullest extent in every quarter. Now let us for a season apply closely to business and direct our thoughts accordingly. I wish to see about the votes to be recorded. This may be the last time I shall do so; it is not improbable there may be a dissolution of the Assembly, nay it is almost certain if members will be only faithful and do their duty.

Yrs.,
GEO. W. GORDON.

The manner and death of Charles Steer distresses me.
G. W. G.

(20.)

Hon. Geo. Price, London.

MY DEAR SIR, Jamaica, 16th Sep. 1865.

BY book-post I forward to you copies of the Vere resolutions and to which I crave your kind and particular attention. I assure you relief *is urgently required,* and unless something be done society will break up in Jamaica.

I fear the members of the House of Assembly are not true to the interests of the people and as to the Executive Committee, I know not what to say about them; I am astonished at their want of consideration and self-respect; these gentlemen seem not to care for the *country* but for THEMSELVES.

Whether it be *ignorance* or the love of *money* and *place* I am unable to say.

I hope you will put your friends in motion and at least bring some pressure on Mr. Cardwell, who seems READY to make an excuse on every occasion for Mr. Eyre. This man is a plague-spot on poor Jamaica.

I hope your are well,
& remain, my dear sir,
Yours very faithfully,
GEO. W. GORDON.

(21.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence, Kingston.

DEAR SIR, 18 September 1865.

YOUR letter of the 15th instant is before me. The case of Roswell will surely bring some parties to account I should think; but there is so much rascality and want of common honesty against the poor people, even with the Executive Committee, that there is no accounting for anything.

The Volunteer is a *burlesque,* and the money here wasted would do a substantial amount of good. Are the people really going to continue to submit to the present system? Mr. Davis a *humbug* I fear, I have not heard further from him.

The enemies now exult and justice is silenced for the time, but it will raise its head. After a close review of Dr. Major's conduct I put him down as Mr. Expediency, worthy of no further consideration.

The Lord will soon pluck His hand out of His bosom and so confound the whole band of oppressors. I believe this to be about one of their last *flickers.* Let us wait and see. All my sources of supply fail while I continue being drawn on. I expected someting from BOGG and do. from SPRING, and I hope at Rhine you will have something to assist me with taxes. Bogg concerns are now *too bad.* I regret to learn that you are unwell; I am very much so the *cough* on me becomes serious and I do fear that I am really going to break up unless I get change and rest (domestic and business).

I have not got the County Union said to be returned by you.

Write in reply and send money if you have any.

Thanks for licence.

Yrs. truly,
GEO. W. GORDON.

(22.)

Kingston.

DEAR SIR, 21st Septemer 1865.

I AM in receipt of your favour of the 19, but I am very sick and very WEAK to-day. I must get change and rest or else I shall break up, so it seems to me. The oppression still continues rife in St. Thomas ye East and there appears to be every effort put forth to exasperate the poor people. Their plan is to pray to God for deliverance. You may laugh at this and call it cant, but I assure you it is the most effectual plan, if you knew the number of ways in which God can and often does destroy the evil-doer you would agree. Cooke and Herschell have sent a statement charging Mr. Jackson with being DRUNK at the Vestry. Look at this; and nine magistrates have also sent in false statements against him, all of which Mr. Eyre believes, and it is not unlikely that he will *endeavour* to get Mr. Jackson superceded (sic.) at S. I think of this. The state of matters get worse; the Jews and buckras, it is thought by some, will coalesce and do business. The colored men are divided and unprincipled self seeking, and THUS it is.

Colonel Hunt must feel in his mind that the Volunteers are a *burlesque* and here home find worthless *Crown men* scraping their feet! The St. Thomas ye East Morant Bay concern must have *been grand.* Who was the Sergeant that Colonel addressed, his name should have been stated? *Go it ye cripples!*

The Colonel was not no doubt a great card about Bath. I am glad that the weather has been so FAVOURABLE. Mrs. Major would do the agreeable *extremely* well.

We are all suffering from fever and the want of money, send me some if perchance there be any to help me out by Saturday for I am hardly able to move.

(23.

Mr. H. J. Lawrence. Kingston, 28th Sept. 1865.

DEAR SIR,

I ám in receipt of your favour of the 22nd instant, I fear I may not be able to go to Bath by Friday next, unless I feel much better than I do now, and the serious matter of the taxes arises. Now I left you a list, and requested you to send me a copy, but you have not done so.

Pray do so by return of post, and if I find I cannot go up I must send an express messenger and get you to do the best. See to this, it is important. It will depend on how I feel for the next *two* or *three* days.

Poor "Jackson" was in the midst of conspiracy, "Rector Cooke" will get up a charge against any one over whom the Governor has power and get him dismissed; this man Mr. Eyre is an Arch Liar, and he supports all his *emmissaries!* (*sic*) We shall to go before Parliament with a strong petition, and attack the *whole Colonial system.*

The wicked shall be destroyed—this is decreed—"God is "our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

I regret to find that you are suffering from a cold, be careful, and I trust you will soon be better.

I shall try and get some of it prepared. *I wheeze a great deal.* The taxes at Spring are only the cattle, and about Rhine "see memo."

I note that you are without money, and that the weather is heavy. This is a rather a bad state to be in. Can we raise nothing in aid of the taxes? this is also a serious question.

I learn that Dr. McPherson is in town, but he does *not* call on me. He is pretty *snugg* (*sic*) now between the two offices.

I note what you state in matters of Portland, bad. I must try soon to go up. I don't know what to say about the Bamboos, they ought long ago to have been cut; it would be better at all events to clear out those from the cocoanut trees. I get no cattle, no rent, no anything, and yet it is the best property in Portland. I fear that my substance here has been much *wasted*.

I long for some relief, Mrs. Gordon wants a supply of cocoanuts, when will these be coming forward. Surely some should ere this be at hand?

See well to these matters, and I shall be much obliged.

I promised Mr. Anderson to go up, but I am not yet able.

Now will you think a little of these things in a good spirit for me.

I hope your health will better. I have no doubt the Estates are pressing on down the River. I had no idea that Messrs. Harrison and Hine were taking two years supply for one of Bamboos?—*Good*—they may yet require to come in our way. I presume our Bamboos are springing largely. We must try to be on good terms with our *neighbours*. Now consider the matter of the taxes, and write to me fully and it will be a great matter. How is Burke the Butcher? Best wishes. Yours truly,

GEO. W. GORDON.

(24.)

Kingston, 12 October 1865.

DEAR SIR,

I WROTE to you last post, but I believe the man in the rain put the letter in the *wrong* box. I have again written to you to-day at Bath, enclosing dft. £140 for you to accept in reduction retirement of £160 due 19th instant at Col. Bk., and I enclose duplicate, which if you are at Bogg, you can return to me p. post. Don't cancel this, and send me what money you can. I am much in need.

I informed you of all the cheques being paid. Also of the attempt to *shake the voters* whose taxes were paid. Also the bad news from Mt. Bay, which I regret to hear; the people must have acted unadvisedly.

Pray see about Bogg matters, bamboos, &c. We are geittng into a sad state.

Steamer and troops went up to Morant Bay to-day.

Yrs. in haste, truly,

GEO. W. GORDON.

Weak and debilitated still. G. W. G.

The following document was enclosed in the foregoing letter:—

Kingston, October, 1865.

140*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Ninety days from date pay to my order the sum of one hundred and forty pounds, value received.

GEO. W. GORDON.

To H. J. Lawrence, Esq.
St. Thomas y. East.

(25.)

Mr. H. J. Lawrence.

Kingston, 12th October 1865.

DEAR SIR,

THE last post brought me no letter from you I wrote to you, but it was in torrents of rain, and I believe the man who took the letter to the P. O. put it in the wrong box so that you are still at Rhine, you will get it to-day. The two cheques have been paid, 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* and 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* I wish I could have got some assistance from you in paying the taxes. I hope a refresher will soon come forward. I enclose you renewal dft. of 140*l.* against your acceptance for 160*l.* (the *other was never used* and I cannot lay my hands on it), so you see the 90 days and we have not sold *any of the stock*, but however they are there, and I hope improving; in the meantime, if you can send me 10*l.* to 20*l.* by Tuesday's post it will be a great help. I learn terrible things are doing at Morant Bay. I know nothing of the proceedings or the particulars, but here I am blamed for it all.

I believe they will attempt to shake the votes we have recorded, and we may expect annoyance; the law is *against them*, so I think I have always done so, and Mr. Cushing (?) says it is done every time of recording.

I feel for the poor people of Morant Bay. A steamer with detachment of troops has gone up. I wonder how it will all end; the Lord have mercy.

I regret that the people have acted unadvisedly. This is a sad matter to contemplate. I regret to say that I am still very weak. I hope you are better; you did not write by post.

Yrs. very truly,

GEO. W. GORDON.

(26.)

St. Thomas in the East, Morant Bay,
12 August 1865.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, held on Saturday the 12th day of August 1865 at Morant Bay, in pursuance of requisition to the the Hon. Baron Kettleholdt Custos.

On motion of Mr. Henry Clyne, seconded by Mr. G. B. Clarke, and by acclamation, Mr. G. W. Gordon, member for the parish, was called to the chair, and after explanation by him of the objects of the Meeting,

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Henry Clyne, seconded by Mr. Samuel Clarke, supported by Messrs. George McIntosh, G. B. Clarke, William Reefe, Richard Garnett, Paul Bogle, James McLawrin Joseph Anderson, Jacob Gordon, and John Anderson, and carried unanimously.

1. That this Meeting views with more than ordinary anxiety the unsatisfactory state of the public affairs of the island generally, but particularly of this parish, and feel painfully convinced that matters have now arrived at a crisis when silence should no longer be continued, and it is therefore absolutely necessary to call the attention of the mother country to the oppression and destitution which exist in our midst, and which may be principally traced to misgovernment, in order that some remedy may early be applied.

2. That the system of annually increasing taxation, and also the running into new debts for purposes not required for the good of the country, but by which the prices of the necessary articles of food and clothing have been rendered unbearably high, pressing heavily on the humbler classes, and causing misery and destitution and retarding the progress of civilization, cannot be much longer endured.

3. That the conduct of Governor Eyre in the tramroad affair is grievous in the minds of this meeting and conduct of the Executive Government generally, particularly with reference to the Main Road affairs, and also voting large sums of money for building and repairing churches and chapels not called for by the wants of the people at the public expense, and involving wastefully sums of money taken up in new loans without any benefit to the general community, and also the unjust and unconstitutional grants of money under the Appropriation Bill, from grounds for deep complaint, and such misconduct of the public business creates dissatisfaction, and has the condemnation of this meeting.

4. That this meeting is of opinion that the well-being and feelings of the people are not considered by the Government as evidenced by the absence of measures of an improving tendency (sanitary, educational, or agricultural), while others of unnecessary, injurious, and wasteful nature are recommended and adopted.

5. That this meeting fully testifies to the general correctness of the statements put forth in Dr. Underhill's letter to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Secretary for the Colonies, on the condition of the people and the state of the island generally, and takes this opportunity of tendering to him their humble and grateful acknowledgments for the interest he has evinced on our behalf.

6. That from the difficulty in obtaining employment, the depressing effects of the reduced and low rates of wages, delayed and deficient payments after performance of labour, and other grievances in connexion therewith, including the high prices of food and clothing, that a committee be appointed by the chairman for the purpose of obtaining detailed and correct information on these subjects for transmission to Dr. Underhill and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to afford an opportunity of reconsidering the despatch which has been transmitted to Mr. Governor Eyre in reply to a memorial from the parish of St. Ann's, but by him generally promulgated here as the "Queen's advice," but which cannot be applied to this parish and the general community of Jamaica, nor can it be deemed, as has been put forth by Mr. Governor Eyre, as the advice of Her Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen, to her poor and suffering people of this parish, who are now complaining, and who, although most willing to labour, cannot obtain employment, and consequently remain in very wretched circumstances of want, some of them not having raiment to put on, especially amongst the children.

Committee appointed: Messrs. G. B. Clarke, C. R. Walker, William Reefe, John Anderson, Paul Bogle, H. Clyne, Joseph Anderson, William Grant, and R. Deveny.

7. That the oppressive nature of many of the Acts which have recently passed the Legislature of this island are such as to create feelings of apprehension for the future well-being of society, as for instance the Whipping Bill, the

empowering of Justices of the Peace to commit to the Penitentiary persons convicted of common assault under 27 Vic. chap. 32, sec. 34: the apprenticing of youths to estates, juvenile offenders, and the act of simple larceny being punishable before one or two justices and not a jury, as for felony, 28 Vic. chap. 4.

8. That this meeting views with alarm, and denounces the unconstitutional and unprecedented act of the Government in having provided the sum of 250*l.* to defend the Baron Ketelhodt in his illegal and oppressive conduct towards the rights of the constituency of this parish and the island generally in interfering with the office of churchwarden: and that a committee be now appointed to take all necessary steps in this matter in defence of the rights and privileges of the electors.

Committee: Henry Clyne, George B. Clarke, George McIntosh, Paul Bogle, and Thomas Nicholson.

9. That from the time of Aaron, the High Priest, it is a command binding on all succeeding ages, and enjoyed by Christ and the Apostles that ministers of religion should have no possession in lands or engage for gain in secular business, but should be voluntarily supported by their respective congregations; and never is the church of Christ so prosperous and happy as when left to exemplify its inherent power not only to support the ministry, but also to propagate and extend its blessings to all parts of the world; that therefore, the large amount of taxation annually levied on the poor people of this island for the support of the so-called ministers of a State church is a grievous and unnecessary waste of money, and is become an evil of such magnitude as to call for the solemn protest of this meeting against its continuance.

10. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Honourable George Price for his determined and self-denying efforts to remedy the effects of the negligent conduct of the governor and main-road commissioners, causing serious injury to the people of this island in the tram-road affairs; and also that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the friends of the Anti-Slavery Society for their efforts in the interests of the people of this country and humanity generally, and that copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Chairman to the Honourable George Price, to the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, to Dr. Underhill, and also to the Governor by a deputation to be appointed by the Chairman for the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Deputation to wait on His Excellency the Governor, Messrs. H. Clyne, G. B. Clarke, George, Macintosh, Jacob E. Gordon, Paul Bogle, J. Thompson, Abraham Anderson, J. M'Laren, S. B. Cowell, R. Deveny, and Henry Davis.

11. That this meeting deems it a duty to protest against the unconstitutional conduct of Mr. Custos Ketelhodt in taking upon himself to put forth an advertisement postponing this meeting until "further notice" no such "further notice" being in his power, but his said conduct is to the minds of this meeting intended to overthrow its objects; and, further, the meeting is of opinion that the generally arbitrary illegal and inconsistent conduct of the Custos is destruction to the peace and prosperity of the affairs of the parish.

12. That a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Lords and Commons of England, embodying the sentiments of these resolutions, and to obtain signatures to the same, to be duly forwarded by the Chairman for presentation by noble and honourable members.

Committee appointed, Messrs, Henry Clyne, G. B. Clar ke J. M'Lawren.

GEO. W. GORDON,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Abraham Anderson, Mr. Gordon was requested to leave the chair, and Mr. Clyne called thereto; after which the following resolution was unanimously passed.

That the foregoing resolutions be published once in all the island papers, and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. G. W. Gordon for his conduct in the chair with three cheers for our beloved Queen.

HENRY CLYNE.
WILLIAM BOGLE, Sec.

(26.)

LETTERS from H. J. LAWRENCE to Mrs. MAJOR.

Mrs. Major.

DR. MADAM,

THINGS seem in a fearful way; the Dr. did not seem to know of the rebellion at Morant Bay till I told him; but I beg you won't be troubled. I have no doubt that the feeling will be quieted. The Volunteer force moved on to the scene of action this morning at 1 o'clock.

I shall let you know if anything important transpires.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. Major.

N.B.—I beg you to tend me newspapers p. last post.

(27.)

DEAR MADAM,

I AM sorry I have no reliable news for you, I have heard a good deal, but think much of what I heard is false. There is a report about the Dr. (Major), but the same is not true the negroes know full well who is fit for retribution.

If your milk should not be good at any time I beg you to let me know.

Yours truly,
H. J. LAWRENCE.

(28.)

DEAR MADAM,

IT may be some satisfaction to you, even at this late hour, to state that the doctor is quite safe with Dr. Gerard at Stony Gut. It seems true that Messsrs. G. M. Hall, Hutchins, and Hershell and Reid, were killed yesterday, and nobody but white men like themselves allowed to remove the carcases.

Things seem dreadful, and what is to be the end of this unhappy affair remains to be seen.

Yours truly,
H. J. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. Major. 12th Oct., 1865.

VI.

RETURN of POLITICAL PRISONERS ARRESTED between 18th October and 30th November 1865 in Kingston during Martial Law by order of Dr. Bowerbank and the Executive Committee.

Date of Arrest.	Names.	Remarks.	Date of Arrest.	Names.	Remarks.
October 19	J. E. Goldson		„ „	Ville Lubin, jun.	
„ „	W. Kelly Smith		October 20	General Solomon	Haytian Refugees.
„ „	Isaac Vaz		„ „	Emile Pierre	
„ „	Alexander Jefferys		„ „	Jean Barte	
„ „	Thomas Harry	Natives.	„ „	„ Corduce	
„ „	H. Dick		„ „	Simon Lamotte	
„ „	Thomas McLean		„ „	A. Lamotte	
„ „	Alexander Miller		„ 21	Joseph Oliver	Native.
„ „	William McCormack		„ „	„ Vinen	European.
„ „	Reverend Reach	Barbadian.	„ „	—— Williams	Native.
„ „	Reverend Crole		„ 25	—— Benouzi	Italian.
„ 20	Reverend Harris		„ „	Noel Crosswell	German.
„ „	Francis Kellerman	Natives.	„ 27	Reverend Manerd	American.
„ „	Reverend Pallmer		„ 28	W. T. March	
„ „	„ Davis		„ „	—— Sinclair	Natives.
„ „	General S. J. A. Lubin		„ 30	D. Nathan	
„ „	Joseph A. Lubin				
„ „	Anacaun Lubin		Total 34		

Documents and Despatches relating to Political Prisoners.

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1.

The Executive Committee would feel obliged by the military authorities keeping at camp the Haytians who are now there as prisoners, and sending down to the "Aboukir" the native prisoners named in the letter of Custos Bowerbank to the Deputy Adjutant-General, of 20th inst.

HENRY WESTMORLAND.
ROBERT HAMILTON.
WILLIAM HOSSACK.

21st October 1865.

Docketed. Acted on,
L. SMYTH O'CONNOR,
M. G.

Orders sent to Major Auton.
S. O'C., M.G.
U.P. camp.

(Confidential) 2.

To the officer in command of the detachment of mounted Volunteers ordered on special service.

The officer commanding this party is required to proceed to Vere.

He will at once communicate *confidentially* with the Custos, after which he will proceed direct to wherever Dr. Bruce is, and at once make him a prisoner, and bring him safely to head-quarters.

Dr. Bruce's person is to be carefully searched for papers &c., and his residence must also be *thoroughly searched*, and all papers or documents of a suspicious kind brought away. There will probably be letters for G. W. Gordon which should be secured.

No hint must be given to any one of the service upon which this party is proceeding, and the whole arrangements are to be carried out as quietly and expeditiously as possible.

There is also a person of the name of Phillips a friend and ally of Dr. Bruce's, and of Mr. G. W. Gordon who should also be captured and searched, and his house searched too if he can be found. The Custos might be able to give some information as to his whereabouts and who he is. He is referred to specially in some letters from Dr. Bruce to G. W. Gordon which have been seized. If taken, Phillips should also be brought in a prisoner.

E. EYRE,
22 Oct. 1865. Governor.

3. Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor

SIR, King's House, Oct. 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the evidence against the prisoners at Up-Park Camp, named in the margin, being now complete as far as it can be arranged here, but other evidence being said to be available at Morant Bay, I shall be obliged by your directing that they be sent to-morrow morning to Port Royal to be embarked on board a man-of-war for Morant Bay.

There are also nine prisoners named in the enclosed list, on board Her Majesty's ship "Aboukir," for whose delivery for transport to Morant Bay, by the same opportunity, I have also to ask your Excellency's order.

It was intended that most of these prisoners should have been tried at Up-Park Camp, but the gentlemen engaged in getting up the evidence have reported to me late this evening that as some of the prisoners must go to Morant Bay for further evidence (?) against the different prisoners is so mixed up together, it will be most convenient and save considerable delay and confusion to have the whole eleven sent to Morant Bay.

The civil authorities at Kingston will put up the evidence all arranged, and accompanied by some memorandum addressed to Brigadier-General Nelson, and have it delivered in charge of the captain of the man-of-war, together with the prisoners.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. EYRE.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

W. Kelly Smith	"Aboukir."
Samuel Clarke	Up-Park Camp.
E. J. Goldson	"Aboukir."
J. M. Vaz	Ditto.
— Roach	Ditto.
Alexander Miller	Ditto.
Rev. E. Palmer	Ditto.
Rev. J. H. Crale	Ditto.
Thomas Harveys	Ditto.
William McCormack	Ditto.
Robert Levys	Up-Park Camp.

(Copy.)

4. Head-quarters,
Morant Bay, 3rd Nov. 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the prisoners named in margin were handed over to me yesterday, they having been sent up from Kingston, I believe, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

I have to state that I found Mr. Justice Bicknell here, he having been sent up by His Excellency to offer me aid, the evidence obtained in Kingston having passed through his hands as a magistrate.

I have gone over the evidence which has been procured bearing on the cases, and have selected one in particular, namely, that of one W. Kelly Smith, editor of "Watchman;" and annex "draft charges" to meet the evidence before me, in framing which Mr. Bicknell has afforded me the benefit of his professional knowledge.

Joseph Goldson.
Kelly Smith.
J. M. Vaz.
Rev. J. Roach.
Rev. —. Croal.
Alexander Miller.
William McCormack.
Rev. —. Palmer.
Thomas Harrey.
Saml. Clarke, St. Davids.

I have evidence against above.

A. H. Jeffrey.
Thomas McLean.
H. N. Harris.
F. Kelloman.
Robert Davis.
H. J. Dick.

Received also from "Aboukir" not any evidence against above.

The prisoners sent from camp; I do not know as yet anything.

In order to fully prove the charges the following evidences are needed:—

Mr. Campbell, editor "Journal,"
Mr. Peter Denison,
Mr. Andrew Lyons,

all residing in Kingston.

As the trial of Kelly Smith could not take place till the three evidences named arrived, I consider it expedient to submit for your consideration the charges on which the prisoner would be arraigned.

I am well aware to yourself it is needless to do more than observe I am desirous on my own responsibility to support and maintain the authority of my superiors; but as you yourself, my immediate commanding officer, are within such easy communication, I desire to obtain your opinion and decision as to whether, in a military point of view, and acting under martial law, I am justified in bringing before a Court-martial men who have been apprehended by the civil authorities for expressing sentiments of a "seditious nature" prior to the breaking out of the rebellion in St. Thomas ye East, and "of gratification" at such, posterior to the outbreak.

That I hold evidence sufficient to convict I well know, but that is not the question I wish to solve, but the far greater one to myself, namely, Does my power and authority justify me in bringing the prisoner, Kelly Smith, before a Court-martial.

I have selected this man simply as the case by which my future proceedings with regard to the other prisoners would be guided.

May I therefore request the honour of receiving your commands on the subject matter of this letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Field Force.

P.S. The undermentioned evidences would be required if the "prisoners" under reference are to be tried here:—
Mr. Justice Magil, St. Davids.
Mr. Davis.
Mr. Codner.
Mr. Hepburn.
Mr. Astwood. A. N.

5. Head-quarters, Morant Bay, 4th Nov. 1865, 6 p.m.

Sir,

I have the honour to request the favour of your informing His Excellency the Governor that having deemed it my duty to refer a case of one of the prisoners sent up for trial, namely W. Kelly Smith, in order that I might be informed on certain points connected therewith, so that the decision on such case might be my guide as to the disposal of the cases of the prisoners from H.M.S. "Aboukir"—Dr. Bruce, and Mr. Levien, and having just had the honour to receive your opinion on the several points submitted, I have arrived at the decision that on my own responsibility I do not consider myself justified in arraigning these prisoners before a Court-martial, my reason for thus doing, is—these prisoners all uttered the sentiments, which are said to be seditious, *prior* to the rebellion, and although I may have the power and authority under "martial law," a power to myself very doubtful, yet it is a power I do not feel myself justified in exercising, and which I shall not exert, unless I receive positive orders so to do.

The prisoners shall be kept under surveillance till your instructions respecting their disposal be received.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. A. Nelson,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Field Force.

Major-General O'Connor, C.B.,
Commanding Forces, Kingston.

I entirely coincide in the opinion of Brigadier-General Nelson. He may have the authority and power, but would not be justified to try the prisoners by a military Court-martial.

(Signed) Luke Smyth O'Connor,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding the Troops.

Head Quarter House, 5th Nov. 1865.

6. Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, King's House, November 6 1865.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, transmitting a despatch received from Brigadier-General Nelson, expressing his intention not to bring to trial by Court-martial certain prisoners sent from Kingston and Montego Bay, on the grounds that the charges against them are for acts prior to the rebellion.

I assume that in coming to this decision, Brigadier Nelson has satisfied himself in each case that there is no evidence directly connecting the prisoners with the immediate outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, and in this view of the case I consider Brigadier-General Nelson has exercised a wise and just discrimination in coming to the determination he has done.

I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to direct the prisoners referred to to be detained at Morant Bay until further orders, and that all the papers connected with their respective cases may at once be sent down to me for submission to the Attorney-General in order that he may report if there are sufficient grounds to take civil proceedings upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. Eyre.

7. A Messieurs les Commissaires de S. M. la Reine de la Grande Bretagne.

à la Jamaïque.

Messieurs les Commissaires-Royaux, Moi, Joseph Lamothe, Général de Division des armées et Senateur de la République d'Haiti, ai l'honneur de vous exposer que, dans l'ignorance que le Gouvernement de S. M. la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, se fût disposé à dépêcher des Commissaires pour s'enquérir des évènements qui ont eu lieu à la Jamaïque, j'ai, à la date du 28 Décembre dernier, adressé une pétition à Lord John Russell et au Ministre Edward Cardwell, pour leur dénoncer les violences, les vexations, les outrages gratuits que mes enfants et moi avons soufferts ainsi que le pillage complêt qui a été fait de tous mes effets, consistant en vêtements en drap, linge, argent, bijoux, argenterie, papiers, livres, &ca., &ca. Les journaux ont confirmé l'opinion que j'ai toujours eue de la libérale Angleterre, c'est par eux que je sais qu'une Commission Royale est instituée à la Jamaïque pour réparer les torts faits aux faibles et aux innocents. Etant une des principales victimes de ces déplorables évènements, je me fais le devoir de vous soumettre ci annexée la liste de mes effets comme passager à bord de la Goëlette "Oracle" dont Monsieur Ramsay, Prévost Marshal à Port Antonio, et le lieutenant Irwin du Guard-ship "Aboukir" s'etaient emparés de force, le tout représentant une somme de 20,324*l.* 10*s.* Messieurs, sans motif aucun, on a saisi moi et mon fils sur mer en voyage; on nous a emprisonnés à Port Antonio; on nous a transférés de là à Port Royal, dans un état voisin de la nudité; on nous a dévalisés; on a retenu moi et mes enfants mineurs dans une séquestration complête durant 15 jours; on m'a fait subir à bord de l' "Aboukir" des infamies incroyables, et, sans égards ni pour mon age, ni pour mon rang, on a poussé la fureur à un tel paroxysme jusqu'à tolérer un matelôt de l' "Aboukir" de me soufflèter.

Messieurs, l'initiative qu'a prise le Gouvernement Anglais est louable, elle lui restitue toute ma prédilection; je savais que le premier peuple de la terre n'eut jamais consenti à laisser entacher son nom des actes de Vandalisme que les planteurs de la Jamaïque ont bien voulu exercer sur le genre humain. C'est donc avec confiance que je viens vous soumettre mes doléances, et invoquer votre royale justice sur les réparations aux quelles j'ai droit.

Messieurs, le monde a déjà applaudi à l'empressement que vous avez mis à franchir l'océan, pour venir désavouer des méfaits qu'on a prétendu commettre au nom de la Reine Victoria; et, c'est pour ajouter ma voix aux bénédictions que mérite Sa Gracieuse Majesté, que je viens vous prier de recevoir, pour elle d'abord, et pour vous ensuite, l'hommage de mes sentiments respecteux. Jh. Lamothe.

Saint Thomas, 30 Janvier 1866.

Enclosed was a list of the effects of General Lamothe, to which was appended the following summary:—

. . . le tout s'élevant à la somme de -	£4,424 10 0
Pour réparations résultant des torts occasionnés par mon arrestation et l'interruption de mon voyage -	3,000 0 0
Détention arbitraire et violence exercée sur le mineur Tacite S. Lamothe -	1,500 0 0
Detention arbitraire et violence sur le mineur S. Lamothe - - - -	1,500 0 0
Pour un soufflet appliqué au General de Division Jh. Lamothe, sénateur haïtien	10,000 0 0
Total - - - -	£20,324 10 0

Certifie pour vingt mille trois cent vingt-quatre livres sterling et dix shelings. Jh. Lamothe.

Saint Thomas, 28 Décembre 1865.

Jamaica Royal Commission.

King's House, Spanish Town,

Sir, 8 February 1866.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of January last, in which you put forward a claim for compensation in respect of certain alleged personal and other injuries to the amount of 20,324*l.* 10*s.*

In reply I beg to inform you that Her Majesty's Commissioners are entrusted with the duty of making inquiry into recent events in this Island, but that questions of compensation to individuals are beyond their province.

I have, &c.,
Charles S. Roundell, Secretary.

M. Joseph Lamothe, Senator, and General of Division of the Armies of the Republic of Hayti.

VII.—Miscellaneous Documents.

A.

MEMORIAL of BAPTIST MISSIONARIES to the PRESIDENT of the ROYAL COMMISSION, and REPLY thereto.

Spanish Town, 26th Febr. 1866.

May it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency will herewith receive a communication signed by the Baptist Missionaries now in town (my own among them) signifying their desire and ability to vindicate Dr. Underhill and themselves from the charges expressed and implied of having been accessory, by their letters and meetings, as also in other ways, to the late riot at Morant Bay, and the dissatisfaction that is stated to have existed in other parts of the country.

This vindication they think the Society and the whole Christian public will expect from them. They do not, however, wish by this application, for your Excellency in Royal Commission to depart from the course your Excellency and assistant Commissioners have already decided on pursuing, but only with a view of receiving from your Excellency as President, an official reply stating that such an application had been received, but that it was declined as not being within the scope of inquiry directed by the parent Government. I have, &c.

JAMES M. PHILLIPO.

To His Excellency the Governor, Chief Royal Commissioner, &c., King's House.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In consequence of certain charges against the peasantry, on the part of the authorities, of wide-spread sedition; in consequence also of a few Baptist missionaries, not named, having been charged with nefarious proceedings, by their having at public meetings endorsed the statements of Dr. Underhill's letter, several Baptist Missionaries occupying official relations to the Christian body with which they are connected, have been in attendance on the sittings of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the late outbreak in St. Thomas in the East. They have been so in the hope that an opportunity would be furnished of meeting these charges by putting in evidence counter to them.

The undersigned, with a selected number of other missionaries from various parts of the Island, would have been prepared, and are still willing should they be called upon, to give evidence to the following effect.

1. In regard to the state of feeling amongst the peasantry towards law and authority as ascertained by the most careful inquiry of individual members, and of the officers of their several congregations immediately after the time of the late disturbances.

2. As seen in the manner in which their public teachings were received in relation to the duty of obedience to the laws and submission to the Government was received.

3. As confirmed by their intercourse with Christian ministers of other denominations.

4. One of their number could have given the result of observations of several journeys extending from St. Ann's to Hanover and Westmoreland about the time that the outbreak took place, and another as to the cordiality and kindness with which the Colonel of one of Her Majesty's regiments, and the detachment accompanying were treated in their route through the mountains of St. James.

By such evidence the missionaries would have been glad, and still would be glad, of the opportunity of vindicating the peasantry of the districts in which they reside, and the more because they know that the peasantry are feeling deeply aggrieved that such charges should ever have been alleged against them.

In regard to the charges alleged against the missionaries, the undersigned and others were and still are prepared to shew. 1. That while a few Baptist missionaries, in common with clergymen of the Established Church and ministers of other Christian denominations, did attend public meetings to endorse Dr. Underhill's letter, these meetings as far as their knowledge of them goes, were orderly in their character and peaceable in their tendency, so as on no account to deserve to be called nefarious; and that in scarcely any instance were these meetings called by Baptist missionaries, or held in connexion with them, but were mostly parochial meetings duly convened by the authorities.

2. That the testimony of successive Governors of this Island, among them, their Excellencies Sir Lionel Smith, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Sir Charles E. George (sic.) and Sir Henry Barkly, to the general character of the missionaries of the Baptist missionary Society, and to the usefulness of their influence in favour of loyalty and law and order tend to shew how groundless such accusations must be.

JAMES M. PHILLIPPO, Spanish Town.
WALTER DENDY, Salter's Hill, St. James.
JOHN EDWARD HENDERSON, Montego Bay.
BENJAMIN MILLARD, St. Ann's Bay.
D. J. EAST, Calabar Institution.

February 26, 1866.

JAMAICA ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Rev. James M. Phillipo.

King's House, Spanish Town,

SIR, 10 March 1866.

YOUR letter of the 26th ultimo, accompanying a memorial signed by yourself and other clergymen of the Baptist communion, and addressed to the President of the Royal Commission, was in due course laid before His Excellency.

In that letter you state the desire and ability of the Baptist clergymen referred to to vin ca te Dr. Underhill and themselves from certain charges of having been accessory to the late disturbances at Morant Bay, and also to disprove the allegation of the existence of a general spirit of dissatisfaction amongst the peasantry.

I am directed by the President of the Commission to inform you and the other memorialists that no evidence has been given before the Commissioners affecting the character of Dr. Underhill or of Baptist missionaries in relation to the recent disturbances in St. Thomas in the East, to which subject their inquiry is limited.

His Excellency therefore is of opinion that it would be a departure from the rule laid down by the Commissioners to admit evidence in contradiction of charges of which they have no cognisance.

It is unnecessary for me to touch upon the other subject embraced in the memorial, inasmuch as evidence with respect to the alleged general disaffection of the peasantry has already been received from several leading members of the Baptist community.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL.

B.

(a.) DOCUMENTS found among PAUL BOGLE'S PAPERS produced by Governor EYRE as tending to show a disposition on the part of the Negroes to undertake the administration of justice by themselves.

(1.)

To the Honourable Geo. B. Clarke, Maliss Castle, S. Gut.

Stony Gut, July 14th, 1863. Dear Sir, I now send you the Copy of the Proports of the Meetings, And I send you a Sheet of Paper, I beg you Sir as a Favour to send me a Coppy of *Sammond* And Of *Warrant* also. And you will Oblige your truly WILLIAM BOGLE.

Letter Hill, Memory of a Meeting held on the 11th July 1863 Move by Mr. James Steen and was Unonimously carried that Mr. W. C. Minknot be appointed State General. Move by Mr. Daniel Bailey Secondd. by Mr. W. Bowie that the Qualyfication of Baristers and Lawyers be a Surtificate From the Judge and he Receiving a Fee, of One Pound.

Move by Mr. Lake, Secondd. by D. Bailey that the Fees of the Peace office for each Process be a L 1 . . . Move by Mr. Matthew Ford, Secondd. by Mr. W. McKnob that two Petty Sessions be held one on the 18th and one on the 25th inst:, each Courts do Commence at, 6, o clock in the afternoon, and that the Court of *Arispagus* be held on the 4th of August 1863.

Resolve that the Courts be held at the Abovename Place. Resolvd. that all Person or Persons who shall wilfully Missbehave themselves in the Vecinity of the Court the same shall be Commited for, trial and if wont Submit be disbands as Unsivilise.

Resolve that a 3d be considered as a Pound and due diferance be Paid to the Chairman & His Sobadinates.

Resolve by Mr. Wm. Bogle, Seconded. by Mr. Wm. Bowie that Mr. Paul Bogle be appointed Justice of the Peace. Resolve that the Prevance Marshal General do stick up a list on 25th inst of the names of Juriors to serve on 4th of August inserving in the Court house ledgable writen. For every Omission £4—„—„ And Likewise every Officer the same for Omission or neglect of duty.

(2.)

Memory of Meeting held at Letter Hill *on the 4th of August* 1863 *Presant* Mr. George B. Clarke, M. James Steen, Mr. Wm. Tobin, Mr. Wm. Bogle, Mr. W. Bowie, Mr. W. Darby, M. Daniel Bailey, Mr. James Tobin, Mr. Mathew Ford, Mr. Wm. B. Lake, Mr. Thomas Huffman, Mr. Jas. Taylor, *Mr. Joseph Hamilton. Then they Proseed to Elect officers.* It was move by Mr. W. B. Lake & was unonimously caried that Mr. Geo. B. Clarke be Judge And Mr. Wm. Bogle Clerk of the Peace Mr. Jas. Tobin Crier and Mr. Wm. Bowie Prevance Marshal General Mr. D. Bailey Inspector. Mr. Wm. Tobin Sargent and Mr. Mathew Ford Privett. It was Resolve that each members do give as their Subscription 1/- Move by Mr. Jas. Steen & was Unonimously carried that Mr. D. Bailey be appointed Founder, Mr. Lake Treasurer, and Mr. Wm. Bogle Secritary It was Move by Mr. Wm. Bogle & was Unonimously carried, that the Meeting do Objurn to Saturday the 11th inst: for the further Election of officers & to do other Business.

(b.) Extract from letter, dated 4 January 1866, from Wm. C. Miller, Esq. J.P., of the Serge Island estate, Blue Mountain Valley, to the Custos of St. Thomas in the East, enclosing Summons of Mock Court of Justice.

. . . . . "They (the Negroes) held Courts of their own in the interior district of Manchioneal, and punished offences by way of money fine. And the same procedure, up to the time of the late rebellion, has been carried on in the Blue Mountain Valley, at a Village called 'Huntley.' I have a summons now, that was taken from one of my Africans since the rebellion, and signed, "John G. Lamont" J.P., this man is a field laborer on Serge Island Estate."

Verbatim Copy of Summons referred to in above letter. Endorsed The Queen against James Millin.

Copy Sommon.

Parish of St. Thomas in the East. Jamaca S.S.

To James Millin of the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, Labourer, did made use to one Richard Grant of the said parish on the 25 day of Feby 1865, abusive and Columnious Languages, tending to Provoke a breach of the peace, in words Following to wit—

> You are to give me your Stick, against the in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Soverign Lady the Queen Her Crown and dignity.

These are therefore to command yôu the said James Millin In her magisties name to be and appear on Saturday the 4 day of March at the Court House Huntley Village Before such Justices of the peace, as shall then be there, to answer to the said Charge, and to be further dealt with according to Law.

Given under my Hands, this 28th day of Feb., in the year of Lord 1865,

(Signed) John G. Lamont, J.P.

C.

Leading Articles from the County Union and Anglo-Jamaican Advertiser, handed in by Governor Eyre.

[Before the capture of Geo. W. Gordon.]

Extract from the County Union and Anglo-Jamaican Advertiser.

Montego Bay, 17th October, 1865.

OUR FATAL INFLICTION.

We should not be at all surprised to learn that, ere this, the Governor has opened his eyes to the fact that, as the Ruler of the Colony, something more is required from him than the mere rearing of chickens at Flamstead, or studying economy over his one barrel of potatoes and two quarter-casks of beef, ex "Montezuma." A stern lesson will have been taught him the true meaning of which he shall learn through the columns of *this* journal, so soon as the full details of the bloody tragedy are at our command. It is by no means our intention to spare the rod and spoil the child.. Stern teachings require stern teachers. We have warned him over and over again what would happen if he and his advisers persisted in believing that their only end and aim was the raising of taxes, and the utter negation of feeling for the people. We told him what would come of sewing the wind—of scattering broadcast nothing but sarcasms on the people—nothing but sneers at their condition—nothing but contumely and contempt at every word they uttered to him as their friend and Governor. What will he write to the Colonial Secretary as to the blood that testifies against his fatal misrule? What does the riot speak of, happening where it has—in a district where, because a Magistrate represented the people as dying in the Lock-up without attendance and without food, he was dismissed the Magistracy? What does it speak of, we ask, when we find that not even the sacred calling of the Clergy saved the effusion of blood? Heaven only knows how horrible the slaughter has been, and how indefensible, but man also knows that the Custos of that parish only the other day was supported by the Government in the most outrageous act that could be perpetrated against the liberties of the people, and the freedom of election. The people of Jamaica—the beasts of burthen—have to be taxed at the very least a thousand pounds, because in the lust of power, and in the very very climax of misrule run mad the Baron Ketelhodt chose to commit an assault upon an elected Churchwarden, and the Governor thought it decent and becoming to give him the people's money to fight a battle against the people's liberties with. All these are things that cannot but be taken in account. They are not justification of the rebellion that has taken place, nor are they brought forward as such. But when the Governor and his advisers take upon themselves to make their will the law of the land, and that law is cruelly obnoxious to the people—when the Governor and his advisers run riot in their abandonment of practice, and propriety, the lower classes became equally callous on their part and riotous in *their* way. A Government that sows the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. A Government that spends thousands upon thousands on Prisons and Penitentiaries, yet cares not to educate the people, must expect a semi-barbarous population. A Government that wilfully closes its ears to the practice of wisdom—that imports its ready-made clothing and its principal articles of every-day utility manufactured to its hands—a Governor and a Government who prefer to see a treasury and prisons full, rather than a people and a colony industrious and honest, deserve whatever falls on them in the way of warning.

In every town there are hundreds of females who cannot obtain work—who are actually starving unless they ply the harlot's trade, the needle lying idle because of the fatuous obstinacy of the Governor and Government. In every town are hordes of young men graduating for prison certificates—qualifying themselves for Morant Bay riots—because the Governor and his Government choose to say coats, hats, and boots *shall* come to the island ready made from England and other markets. This is the curse of the country—this is why Jamaica will ever be a rising nursery of crime—a hope forsaken colony—so long as men with an Eyre's mind, and all an Eyre's utter incapability of governing, are sent to blast it into utter irredemption.

We are of strong impulse and write as plainly as we think. In no portion of the globe has the Almighty placed a fairer spot for earthly happiness. But neither in no other portion of the world would man be so permitted to ruin by his misgovernment as is given to Mr. Eyre by the Colonial Secretary.—As with Mr. Eyre so with others; the head perverse and unequal to its task, the responding members vibrate to his shortcomings. What in the name of God would be more dreadful than to imagine, that a

Cargill had to try the murderers of Morant Bay? What if, like at Vere, he became insane and sent them for a day to gaol? What if, with a passion equal to that at Westmoreland, he acted equally as incoherently? What if, after trial and sentence, the several prisoners were kept as was the man in irons for seven months (in the Cornwall Gaol) utterly forgotten by the Governor that murderers had been condemned to die? What if —? The heart fairly sickens at the misprision of Government in which the annals of the Colony are so fertile—it fairly stands aghast at the frightful misrule that places Jamaica as it were upon the surface of a volcano ready at any moment to rise and overwhelm her.

We cannot but hope that this will reach the eye of the Executive at a moment when he will be neither turning his potatoes to preserve them, nor checking off his chickens and other small stock at his mountain residence.

[After the capture of Geo. W. Gordon.]

Extracts from the County Union and Anglo-Jamaican Advertiser:

Montego Bay, 24th October 1865.

THE REBELLION AS IT IS.

Whether or not the rebellion has been crushed—whether it really has been so effectually scotched as that what effete vitality remains be harmless—whether or not the blood that has fallen through the sanguinary innoculation of Haytien *virus* be all that is to flow from the side of order, it cannot be denied that, to the master spirit of his Excellency the Governor—to the energy, prudence, and unhesitating action of Mr. Eyre—the Island and its people owe a debt of gratitude worthy of everlasting memory. Never has a righteous execution so instantly followed execrable crime —never has active retribution struck such terror into the hearts of rebels, murderers, and outlaws. We have the personal recollection and experience of the rebellion of 1831–32 to guide us, and we can safely say—founding our observation on what passed then—that however praiseworthy the action of our *then* ruler, it falls infinitely short (the means at present command of Government, and altered circumstances fully considered) of the wisdom and indomitable zeal that has placed under the heel of power the hydra-headed monster that has caused such present misery —that was intended to overwhelm the land in a deluge of gore and revolutionary butchery. No one can peruse the accounts of his Excellency's individual exertions—his abnegation of self and comfort in his remaining as it were in actual arms from the first moment he left Kingston to the latest intelligence from that city—but must concur with us in saying that, as our Governor—as the General Commanding-in-Chief of the Colony—he has exhibited a determination and wisdom to which there is no *plus ultra*.

A consideration of such events as have transpired too clearly show that the crisis that has been surmounted has at its bottom a deep and dark design to place the country at the mercy of a large section of the black population—to exterminate, in fact, the white and coloured elements from the land. Nothing less *can* be accorded its intent—nothing less was aimed at by the murderous revolt at Morant Bay, *colour* being the watchword by which, in the madness of their unbridled fury, they lashed themselves into the frightful massacre that has advented. There is every reason to believe that the inception of the plot originated in Kingston, —that from *there* went forth the conspiracy—that from *that* city extended the ramifications which, bursting forth somewhat prematurely in St. Thomas ye East, have yet their partizans and agents in every district. And but that so salutary a check, through military measures was brought to bear against them, they would yet be displayed in the agricultural districts now holding back, not more from fear than from the certainty of the hopelessness of success. For not only have the *largest* portion of the black people remained quiescent, but an appreciable section displayed their horror at the acts that were done—their proved fidelity to the Crown—and their affection for, and devotion to, the very class their misguided brethren sought to immolate.

So, too, the Maroons have not for a moment wavered in their allegiance to the Government, and with a fidelity that has imparted confidence to the heart of the community, have proved a very powerful auxiliary in field movements against the rebels. On all sides the traitors and murderers are encordoned entirely by soldiers, marines, sailors, Volunteers, or Maroons—on all sides they are at the mercy of a Government that, by its head, seems to understand the doctrine, that mercy only can unfold her wings when rebellion lies in chains and prostrate at her foot.

A glance at the military and defensible operations already accomplished, shows how utterly mad to imagine that beyond the outbreak that announces that there can be any prospect of success for those who engage in rebellion. Already have hundreds—the number that were shot by skirmishers in the woods can never be known — been sent to their account; already has the hand of justice laid low the house of every man (through the district) in whose dwelling any article of pillage or spoil was found. Already have hundreds come in hard pleading for that life of which in others they were so reckless. Already have hordes of negroes surrendered—the gallows staring them in the face—to ask for punishment in mercy. And here the black people should understand how each craven wretch is anxious to save his *own* life by swearing away (falsely or truly no one but God can know) the life of his nearest friend or associate. They should understand how little faith can be found in men who, first dipping their hands in the blood of innocent people, are equally ready to sell the blood of their own fathers, brothers, or friends, so that they may escape from the penalty of a joint crime. This alone ought to cause the black people to understand how in any rebellion, however for the moment they escape, but a few days can pass before they are brought to the hangman by those with whom they act in concert.

We earnestly hope these things may be laid to heart by those most concerned in comprehending them. The broad acreage of Jamaica bears upon its bosom thousands on thousands of black men wanting only education to raise them on a level with the white and coloured people in many respects—the superior of some who are still lower in the scale of society than themselves. Position and possession can never be acquired by blood and rapine—by murdering this set of men to get possession of their land, or to take their position in society. The murderous teaching of Saint Domingo can have no footing now. There is no freedom to fight for, no chains to throw off. Could we suppose that in any parish the blacks attained to wealth and station—that by their industry and perseverance they owned large estates, landed property, and well stocked stores—could any number of whites or coloured men rise up in rebellion and plunder them? Could any set of white rebels hope to massacre them and hold possession of their property? No, a thousand times, no. The same power that has crushed rebellion in the blacks, at Morant Bay, would rush to crush it in the whites, elsewhere. The name of the law, the power of the throne, the preservation of order, and the rights of every British subject to the protection of life and property are unalienable. They have been asserted by the Government at St. Thomas ye East; they will ever be supreme so long as in Jamaica their reigns the power to maintain the supremacy of English justice against lawless violence.

And very nobly will it tell in the mother country—very reliant do we feel *here* upon it—that amongst the people for whom she sacrificed so large a sum to give freedom to, there were a host of true, of grateful and loyal, black men and women, whom no inducement could turn to rebellion—whom no persuasion could seduce to leave the teachings of religion, their duty to God, and to their country. Earnestly do we hope, fervently do all good men pray, that we have seen the last of this Haytian demonstration in the people of this Colony. But and if, in spite of our hopes and of the stern lesson taught those who are now answering for their crimes at the great bar of heavenly justice, such madness again runs riot in our midst, we just as fervently hope that we shall meet with equal display of loyalty, courage, and fidelity as not only at Hordley estate, but in many other places, were exhibited by *those black, noble black, people* who remained faithful to their queen and country.

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